

# IDL to Python “cheat sheet”

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## Abstract

I’ve been keen to have an IDL to Python “Cheat Sheet” for some time. This is it.

## 1 Real basics

### 1.1 iPython

```
> conda update ipython
```

### 1.2 Versions

```
> python
Python 2.7.6 |AnacondaCE 1.3.1 (x86_64)| (default, Jan 10 2014,
11:23:15) [GCC 4.0.1 (Apple Inc. build 5493)] on darwin Type "help",
"copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
```

```
>>> import numpy
>>> print numpy.__version__
```

1.8.2

```
>>> import astropy
>>> print astropy.__version__
```

0.4.1

```
>>> import sys
>>> print (sys.version)
```

```
2.7.10 (default, Oct 23 2015, 18:05:06)
[GCC 4.2.1 Compatible Apple LLVM 7.0.0 (clang-700.0.59.5)]
```

### 1.3 iPython from Fernando Perez

Try: [tmponb.org](http://tmponb.org) **VERY USEFUL**

<http://www.pythonforbeginners.com/basics/ipython-a-short-introduction>

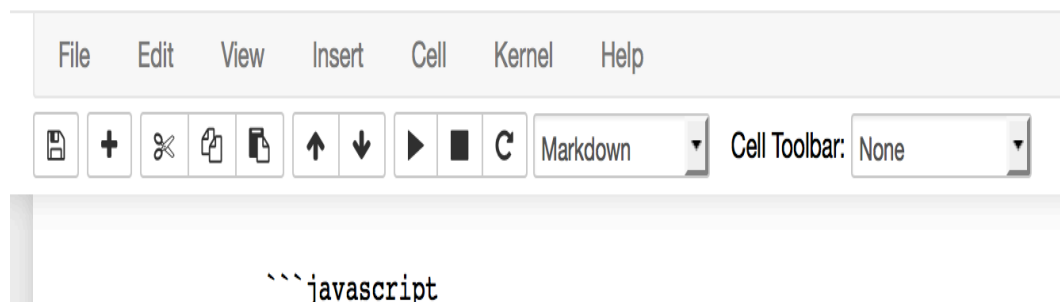


Figure 1: Clicking on the Cell Toolbar “Code”, “Markdown” etc. will power what happens in the Cells!!!

## 1.4 Notebook

Click on the NBviewer...

Then you can see the e.g. html of the notebook.

But to change/execute it, then all you have to do is click the download button...

Then put it on gitHub/Dropbox etc...

(I need to learn about “Tmux” and “SCreen” Terminal emulators...)

### Run a code cell using Shift-Enter or

Alt-Enter runs the current cell and inserts a new one below. Ctrl-Enter run the current cell and enters command mode.

Google: “ipython beyond plain python”

<http://nbviewer.ipython.org/github/fperez/cit2013/blob/master/06-IPython%20-%20beyond%20plain%20Python.ipynb>

iPython NB power = power of python + power of the command line with “!” + “%” and “%%” “magics”...

<http://nbviewer.ipython.org/github/ipython/ipython/blob/1.x/examples/notebooks/Part%204%20Markdown%20Cells.ipynb>

<https://github.com/profjsb/python-bootcamp>

## 2 Britton’s Classes :-)

### 2.1 “If lost in the desert...”

```
>>> dir(thing)
```

```
>>> dir(thing)
```

## 2.2 Lists

```
>>> super_list = [0, [3,4,5], "Hello World!", range(5)]
>>> print super_list
[0, [3, 4, 5], 'Hello World!', [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]]
>>> print super_list[1]
[3, 4, 5]
>>> print super_list[-1]
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> print super_list[1][0]
Traceback (most recent call last):
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
TypeError: 'int' object is not subscriptable
>>> print super_list[1][0]
3
```

```
>>> c = range(10)
>>> print c
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
>>> c.append(range(3))
>>> print c
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, [0, 1, 2]]
>>> c.extend(range(3))
>>> print c
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, [0, 1, 2], 0, 1, 2]
>>> del c[4]
>>> print c
>>>
>>> z = [42]*5
>>> [42, 42, 42, 42, 42]
```

```
>>> print super_list [0, [3, 4, 5], 'Hello World!', [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]] >>>
print len(super_list) 4 >>> print len(super_list[-1]) 5
```

## 3 IDL to Python

Key links:

IDL to Numeric/numarray Mapping

NumPy for IDL users

IDL code	Python code
data=READFITS('file',header)	data=pyfits.open('file')
tdata = mrdfits('SpIESch1ch2.fits',0, hdr)	tdata = data[0].data
tbdata = mrdfits('SpIESch1ch2.fits',1, hdr)	tdata = data[1].data
help, tbdata, /str	info(tbdata)
print, size(tbdata)	shape(tbdata)
print, tbdata[0].flux_aper_1	print tbdata.FLUX_APER_1[0]
help, tbdata.flux_aper_1	tbdata.FLUX_APER_1?
fluxaper = tbdata.flux_aper_1[2]	fluxaper = ???
( <i>using fitsio</i> )	d = fitsio.read('SpIESch1ch2.fits',1)

Table 1: IDL to Python

## 4 INPUT

## 5 OUTPUT

For the “write” statement, I think you have to put everything into a string format, otherwise it just barfs...

```
outfile = open('WISE_spectra_triples_4wget_temp.dat', 'w')
for i in range(len(ra)):
    print i, ra[i]
    plate_out = str(plate[i])
    mjd_out = str(mjd[i])
    fiberid_out = str(fiberid[i])
    outfile.write(plate_out+"/spec-"+plate_out+"-"+mjd_out+"-"+fiberid_out.zfill(4)+"\n")
```

## 6 IDL Where...

## 7 v2 vs. v3

### 7.1 print

print a vs. print (a) Thus, just use () all the time!!

### 7.2 Division

/ = truncating (integer floor) division in P2.x when using ints; float division in P3.x  
 // = truncating div in P2.x, P3.x

## 8 Linear Algebra

<http://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy/reference/tutorial/linalg.html>

---

```
import numpy as np
from scipy import linalg
A = np.array([[1,2],[3,4]])
linalg.inv(A)
A.dot(linalg.inv(A)) #double check
```

---

## 9 Gotchas

“follow up: PYTHONPATH is a hazardous environment variable, and should never include one Python’s site-packages”

See 429 in history\_20150113.txt and onwards... :-)

## General Wee Tips

Need points that are evenly spaced on a log scale? Use `np.logscale(start, stop, base)`

By convention, matplotlib is imported as `mpl`. Also by convention, `matplotlib.pyplot` is imported as `plt`.

## Useful Resources

Borrows, begs and steals from:

<http://www.astro.umd.edu/simmbk/idl-numpy.html>

[http://www.johnny-lin.com/cdat\\_tips/tips\\_array/idl2num.html](http://www.johnny-lin.com/cdat_tips/tips_array/idl2num.html)

<http://www.astrobetter.com/idl-vs-python/>

<http://www.astrobetter.com/wiki/tiki-index.php?page=Python+Switchers+Guide>

<http://mathesaurus.sourceforge.net/idl-numpy.html> <http://www.scicoder.org/mapping-idl-to-python/>

Also, [http://www.cv.nrao.edu/aleroypytut/topic2/intro\\_fits\\_files.py](http://www.cv.nrao.edu/aleroypytut/topic2/intro_fits_files.py)