

Tutorial on Python Programming for Computational Imaging

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My Experience with Python

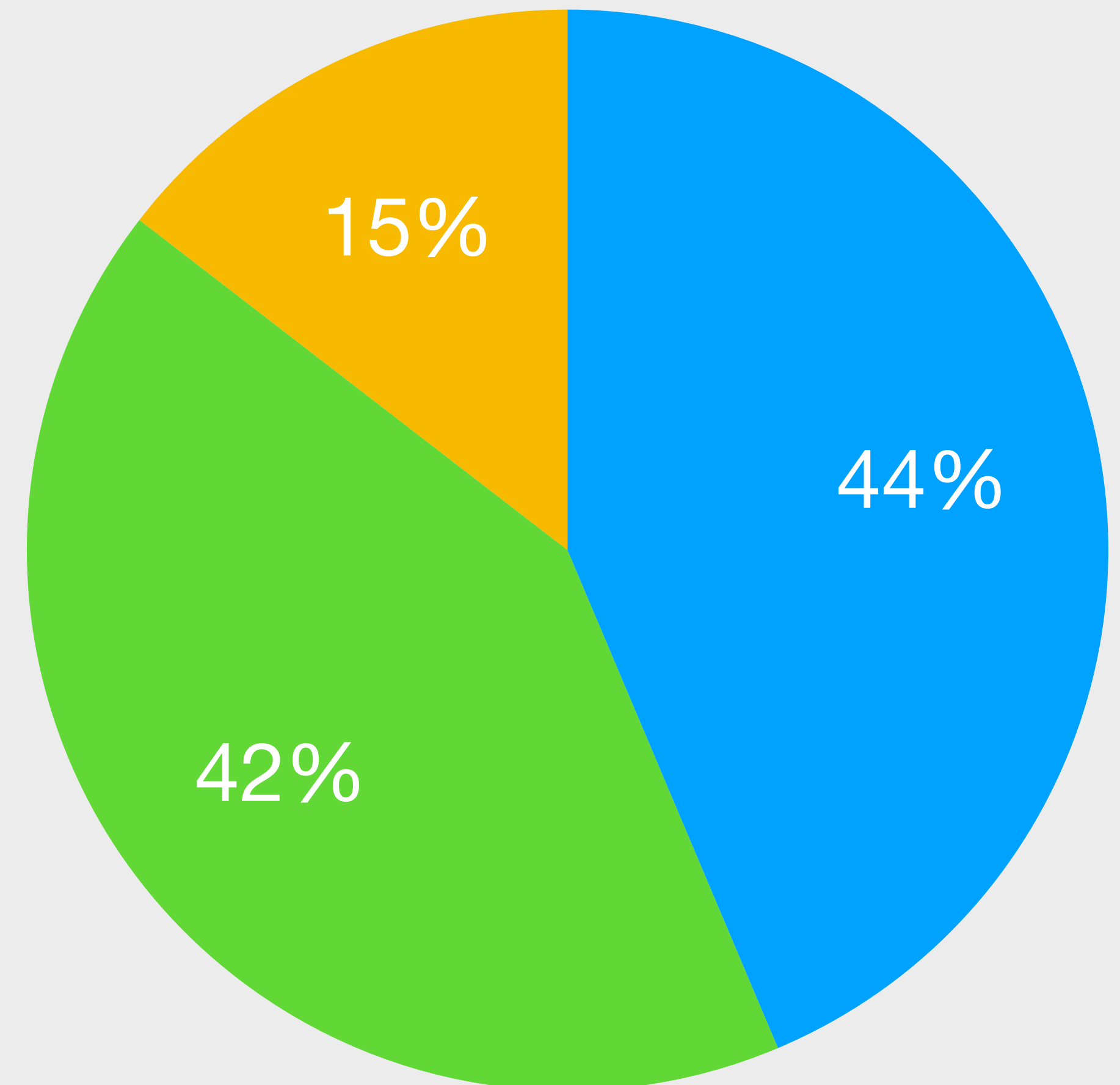
- Work on MRI reconstruction
- Many years: Matlab for prototyping, C for deploying
- Introduced to scientific Python while TAing
 - Blown away by its flexibility and simplicity
- Now: Python for prototyping and deploying



Outline

● Beginner ● Intermediate ● Advanced

- Overview of scientific Python (slides)
- Tutorial (notebooks)
 - Basics
 - Fourier compressed sensing



Python

- Interpreted, high-level, general-purpose language
- Started in December 1989 by Guido Van Rossum
 - "A hobby programming project during Christmas"
 - Name from *Monty Python*
- Design philosophy: simplicity, readability, practicality... ("Zen of Python.")



Scientific Python Packages

- **NumPy (2006):**
 - An efficient multidimensional array object,
 - Fast mathematical operations over arrays
 - Linear Algebra, Fourier Transforms, Random Number Generation
- **Scipy (2001):** high-level numerical routines. Optimization, interpolation, filters...
- **Matplotlib (2003):** 2-D visualization, “publication-ready” plots
- **IPython (2001):** an advanced Python console for interactive computing
- **Jupyter notebook (2011):** web-based interactive comp. for Julia, Python and R



PYTORCH



IP[y]:
IPython



Python's Strengths (IMO)

- **Batteries included** - rich libraries
- **Universal** - a language used for many different problems
- **Free and open source**
- **Easy to learn** - simple syntax
- **Efficient code** - quick development times and quick execution times

Python's Weaknesses (IMO)

- **Not domain specific, verbose commands:** `A.conj().T` instead of `A'`
- **No simple debuggers like Matlab's**
- **No easy solution for shared-memory parallelism**
 - Partly due to design (Global Interpreter Lock)

Tutorial

- Basics using NumPy and Matplotlib
- Fourier compressed sensing
- https://github.com/frankong/ima2019_python_tutorial

