

Visualization and optimization

- Matplotlib
- Jupyter
- `scipy.optimize.minimize`



Matplotlib is a Python 2D plotting library which produces publication quality figures in a variety of hardcopy formats and interactive environments across platforms. Matplotlib can be used in Python scripts, the Python and IPython shells, the Jupyter notebook, web application servers, and four graphical user interface toolkits.

Matplotlib tries to make easy things easy and hard things possible. You can generate plots, histograms, power spectra, bar charts, errorcharts, scatterplots, etc., with just a few lines of code. For simple plotting the pyplot module provides a MATLAB-like interface, particularly when combined with IPython. For the power user, you have full control of line styles, font properties, axes properties, etc, via an object oriented interface or via a set of functions familiar to MATLAB users.

Plot

pyplot module \approx MATLAB-like plotting framework

matplotlib-simple.py

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
  
plt.plot([1, 2, 3], [5, 2, 7], 'bo:')  
  
plt.show()
```


































add plot
to figure

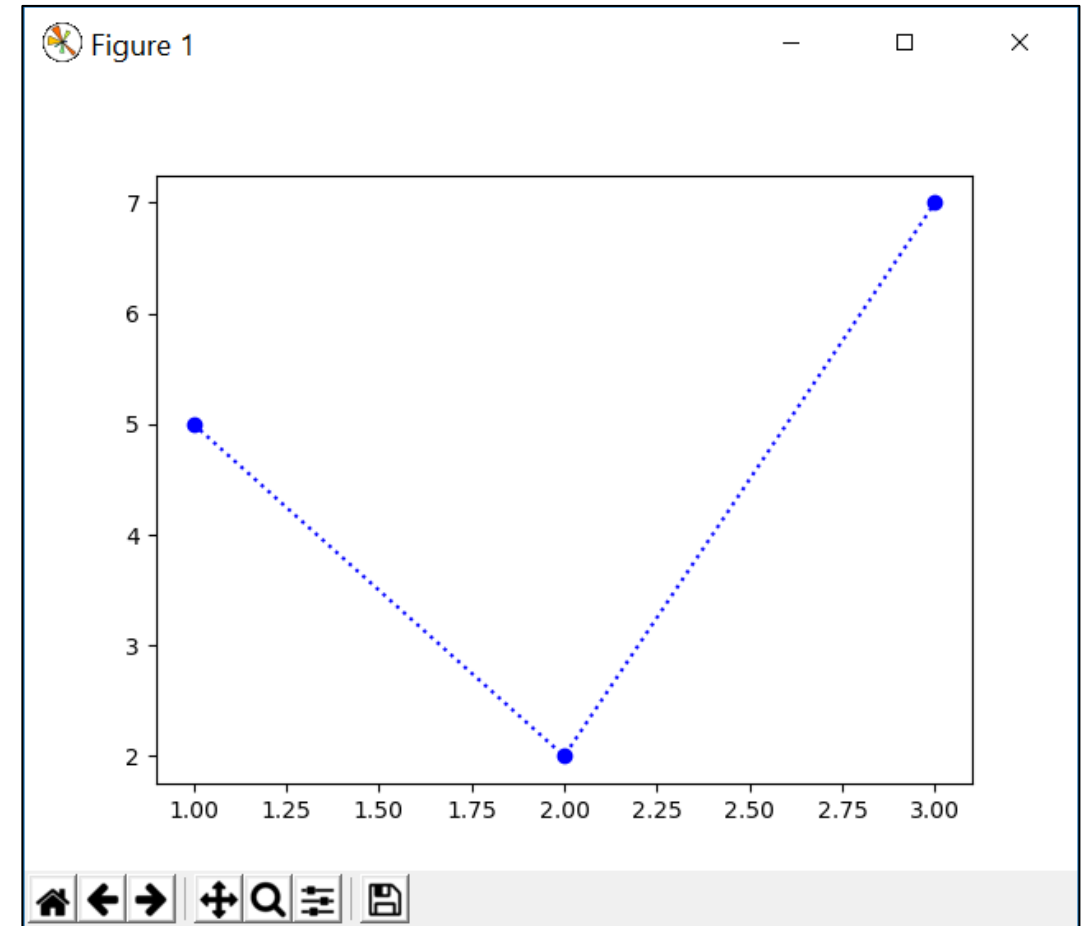
figure is first shown
when show is called

x coordinates

y coordinates

format
string

Colors	Line styles	Marker styles
b 	- 	.  2  + 
g 	-- 	,  3  x 
r 	-. 	o  4  D 
c 	:	v  s  d 
m 		^  p  
y 		<  *  - 
k 		>  h 
w 		1  H 



save current view as picture

adjust margins

zoom rectangle

pan and zoom

navigate view history

reset view

Plot – some keyword arguments

matplotlib-plot.py

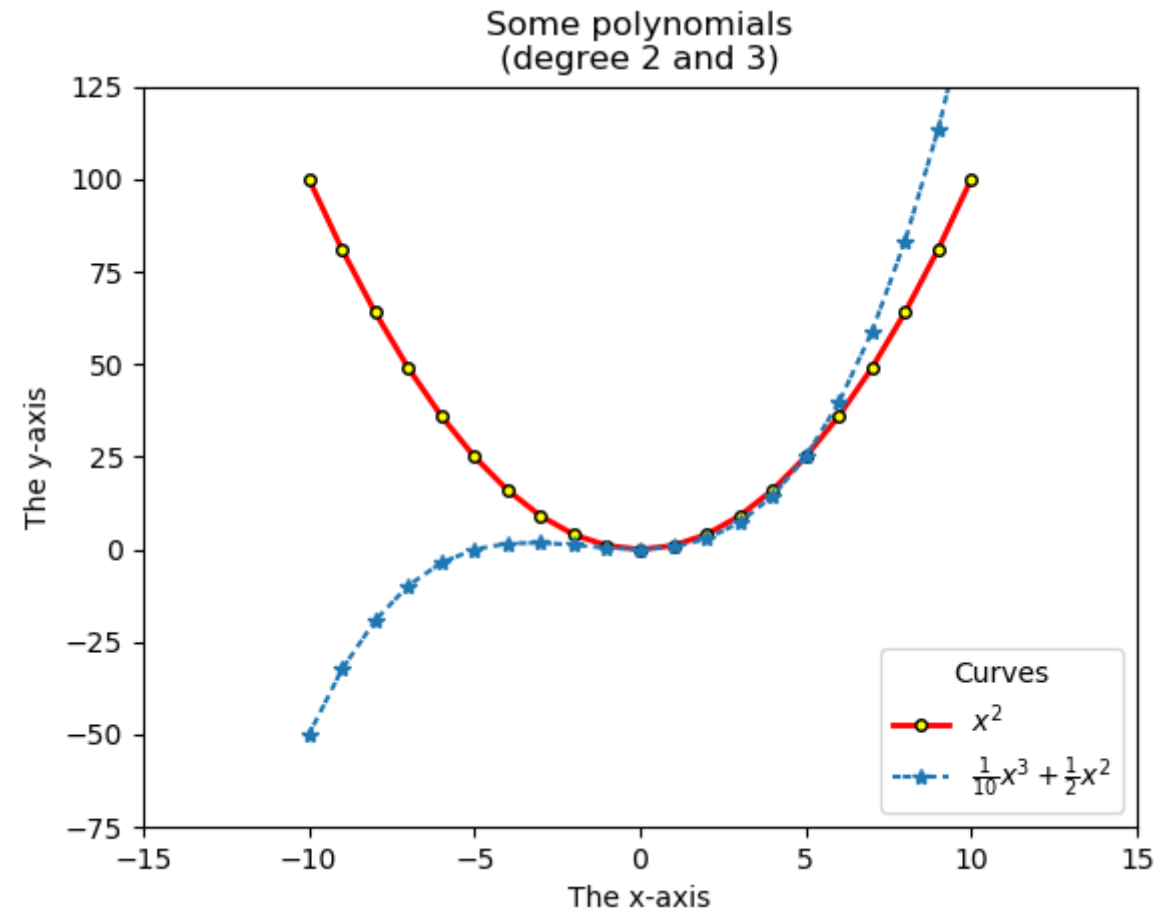
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

X = range(-10, 11)
Y1 = [x ** 2 for x in X]
Y2 = [x ** 3 / 10 + x ** 2 / 2 for x in X]

plt.plot(X, Y1, color='red', label='$x^2$',
         linestyle='-', linewidth=2,
         marker='o', markersize=4,
         markeredgewidth=1,
         markeredgecolor='black',
         markerfacecolor='yellow')

plt.plot(X, Y2, '*', dashes=(2, 0.5, 2, 1.5),
         label=r'$\frac{1}{10}x^3+\frac{1}{2}x^2$')
plt.xlim(-15, 15)
plt.ylim(-75, 125)
plt.title('Some polynomials\n(degree 2 and 3)')
plt.xlabel('The x-axis')
plt.ylabel('The y-axis')
plt.legend(title='Curves')

plt.show() # finally show figure
```



matplotlib.org/api/ as gen/matplotlib.pyplot.plot.html

Colors: matplotlib.org/gallery/color/named_colors.html

Scatter (points with individual size and color)

matplotlib-scatter.py

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

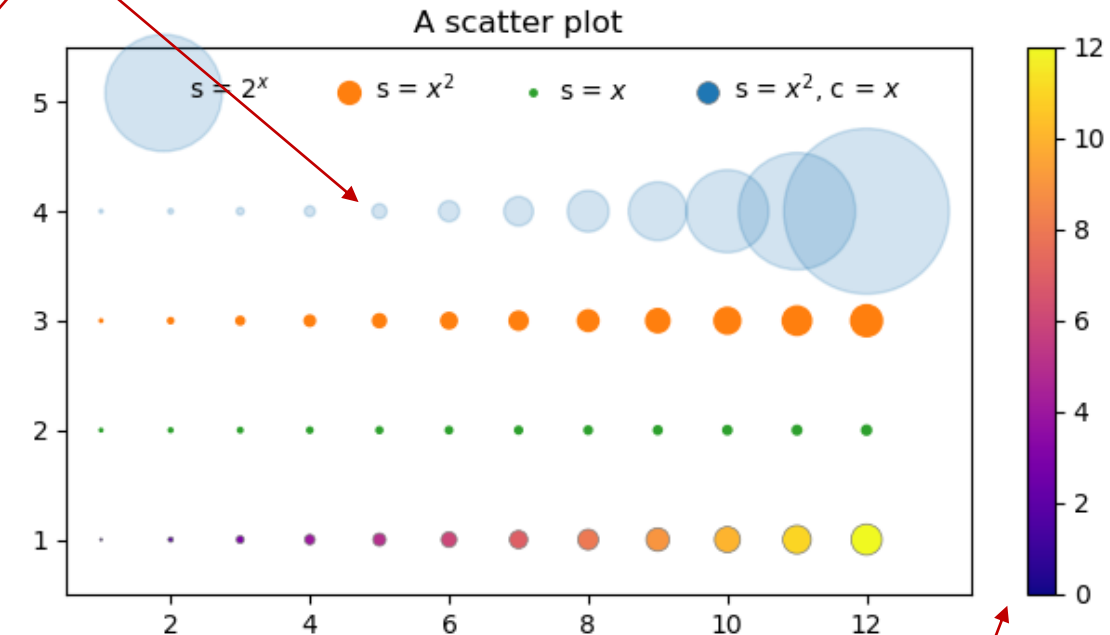
n = 13
X = range(n)
S = [x ** 2 for x in X]
E = [2 ** x for x in X]

plt.scatter(X, [4] * n, s=E, label='s =  $2^x$ ', alpha=.2)
plt.scatter(X, [3] * n, s=S, label='s =  $x^2$ ')
plt.scatter(X, [2] * n, s=X, label='s =  $x$ ')
plt.scatter(X, [1] * n, s=S, c=X, cmap='plasma',
            label='s =  $x^2$ , c =  $x$ ',
            edgecolors='gray', linewidth=0.5)
plt.colorbar()

plt.ylim(0.5, 5.5)
plt.xlim(0.5, 13.5)
plt.title('A scatter plot')
plt.legend(loc='upper center', frameon=False, ncol=4,
          handletextpad=0)
plt.show()
```

colormap (predefined)
color of each point
size \approx area of each point
point boundary width
point boundary color

transparency



colorbar
(of most recently
used colormap)

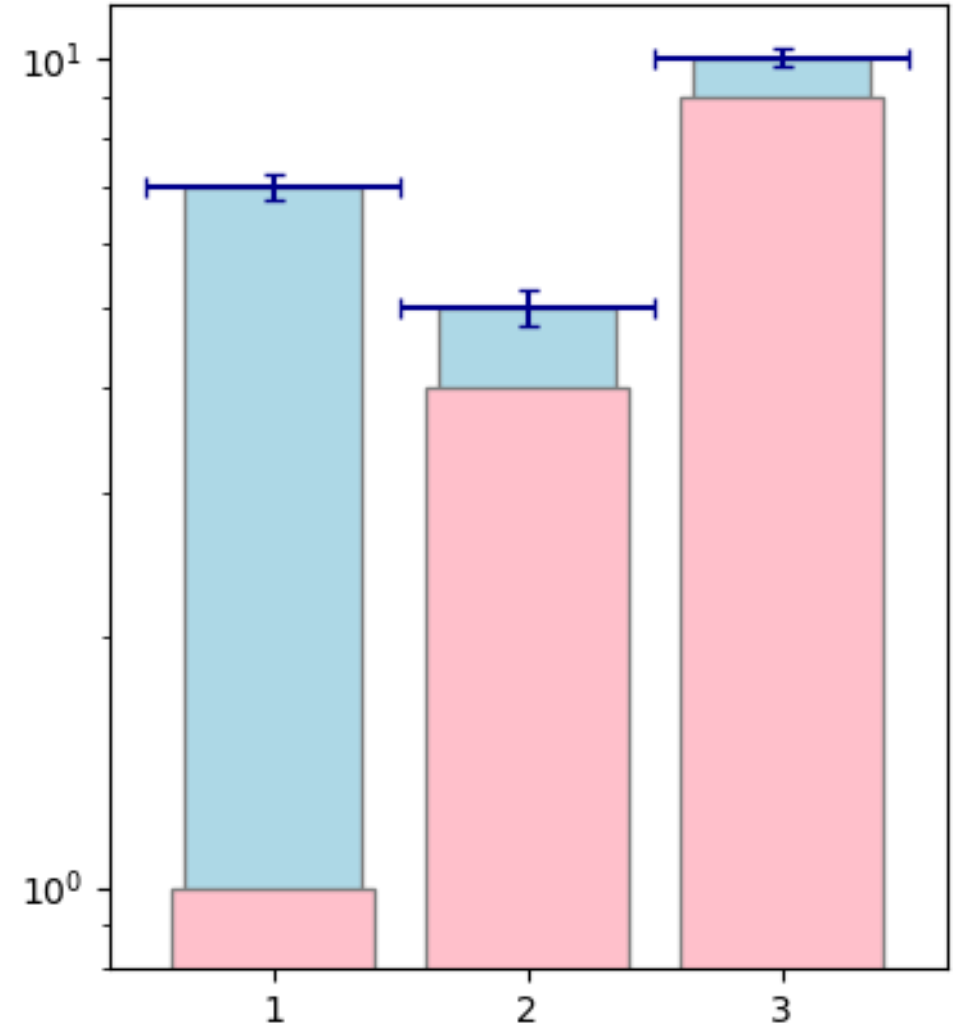
manual placement of legend box (default automatic); remove frame; place legends in 4 columns (default 1); reduce space between marks and label

matplotlib.org/api/_as_gen/matplotlib.pyplot.scatter.html
matplotlib.org/tutorials/colors/colormaps.html

Bars

matplotlib-bars.py

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x = [1, 2, 3]
y = [7, 5, 10]
plt.bar(x, y,
        color='lightblue', # bar background color
        linewidth=1,       # bar boundary width
        edgecolor='gray',  # bar boundary color
        tick_label=x,     # ticks on x-axis
        width=0.7,        # width, default 0.8
        yerr=0.25,        # Error bar: y length
        xerr=0.5,         # x length
        capsize=3,        # capsize in points
        ecolor='darkblue', # error bar color
        log=True)         # y-axis log scale
plt.bar(x, [v**2 for v in x],
        color='pink',
        linewidth=1,
        edgecolor='gray')
plt.show()
```



Histogram

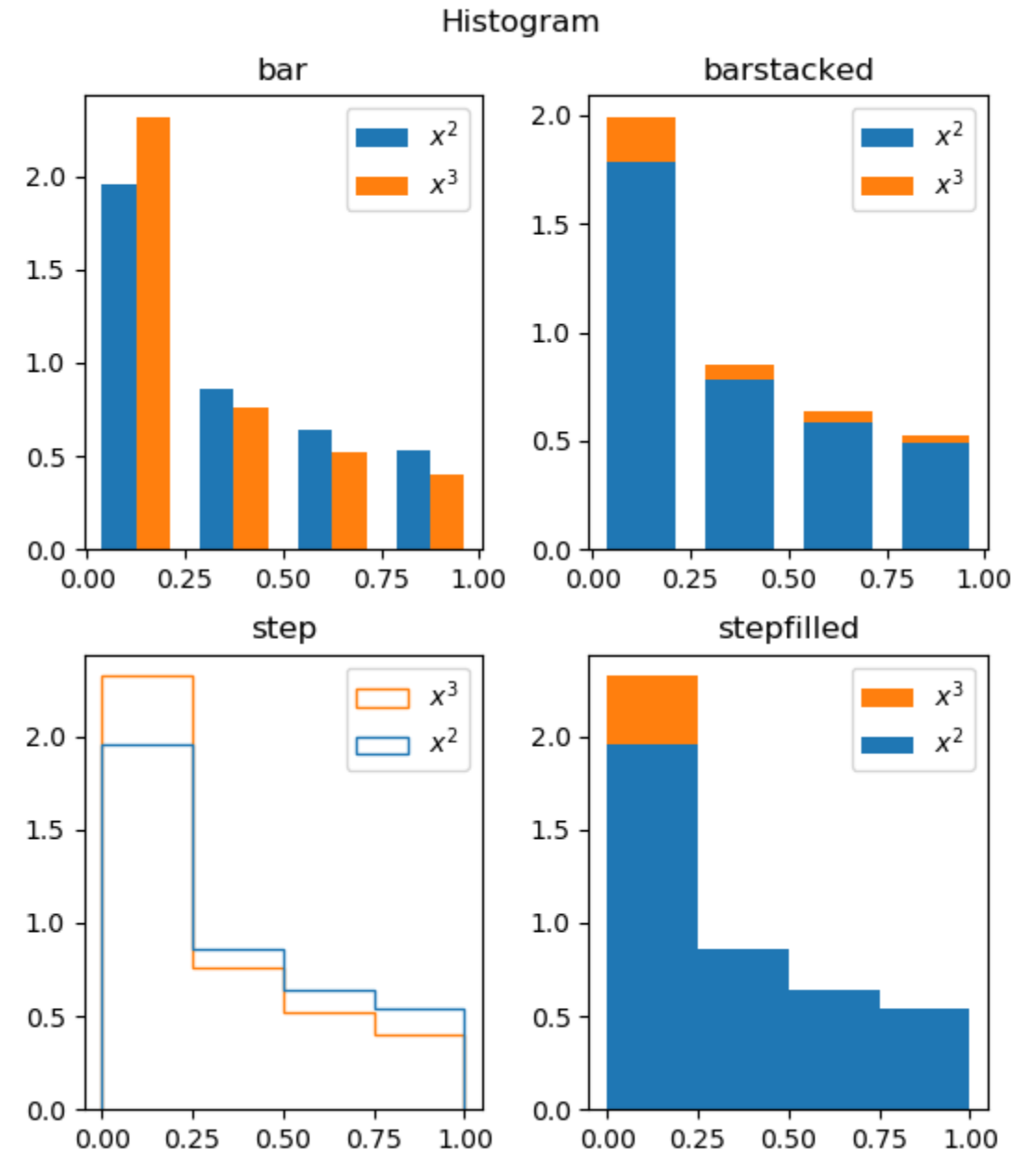
matplotlib-histogram.py

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from random import random

values1 = [random()*2 for _ in range(1000)]
values2 = [random()*3 for _ in range(100)]
bins = [0.0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0]

for i, ht in enumerate(
    ['bar', 'barstacked', 'step', 'stepfilled'],
    start=1):
    plt.subplot(2, 2, i) # start new plot
    plt.hist([values1, values2], # data sets
             bins, # bucket boundaries
             histtype=ht, # default ht='bar'
             rwidth=0.7, # fraction of bucket width
             label=['$x^2$', '$x^3$'], # labels
             density=True) # norm. prob. density
    plt.title(ht) # plot title
    plt.xticks(bins) # ticks on x-axis
    plt.legend()

plt.suptitle('Histogram') # figure title
plt.show()
```

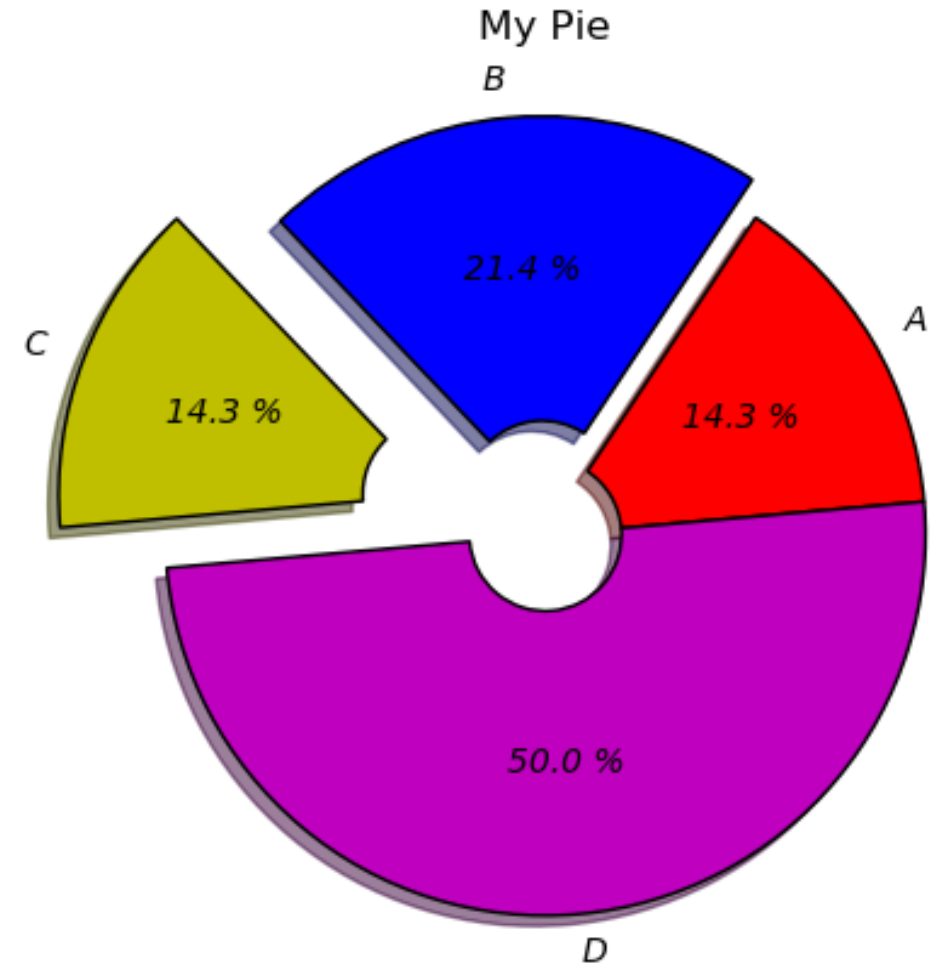


Pie

matplotlib-pie.py

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.title('My Pie')
plt.pie([2, 3, 2, 7],          # relative wedge sizes
        labels=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'],
        colors=['r', 'b', 'y', 'm'],
        explode=(0, 0.1, 0.3, 0), # radius fraction
        startangle=5,           # angle above horizontal
        counterclock=True,      # default True
        rotatelabels=False,     # default False
        shadow=True,           # default False
        textprops=dict(        # text properties, dict
            color='black',      # text color
            style='italic'),     # text style
        wedgeprops=dict(       # wedge properties, dict
            width=0.8,          # width (missing center)
            linewidth=1,        # wedge boundary width
            edgecolor='black'),  # boundary color
        autopct='%1.1f %%')    # percent formatting

plt.show()
```



Stackplot

matplotlib-stackplot.py

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x = [1, 2, 3, 4]
y1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
y2 = [2, 3, 1, 4]
y3 = [2, 4, 1, 3]

plt.style.use('dark_background')
for i, base in enumerate(
    ['zero', 'sym', 'wiggle', 'weighted_wiggle'],
    start=1):
    plt.subplot(4, 1, i)
    plt.stackplot(x, y1, y2, y3,
                  colors=['r', 'g', 'b'],
                  labels=['Red', 'Green', 'Blue'],
                  baseline=base)

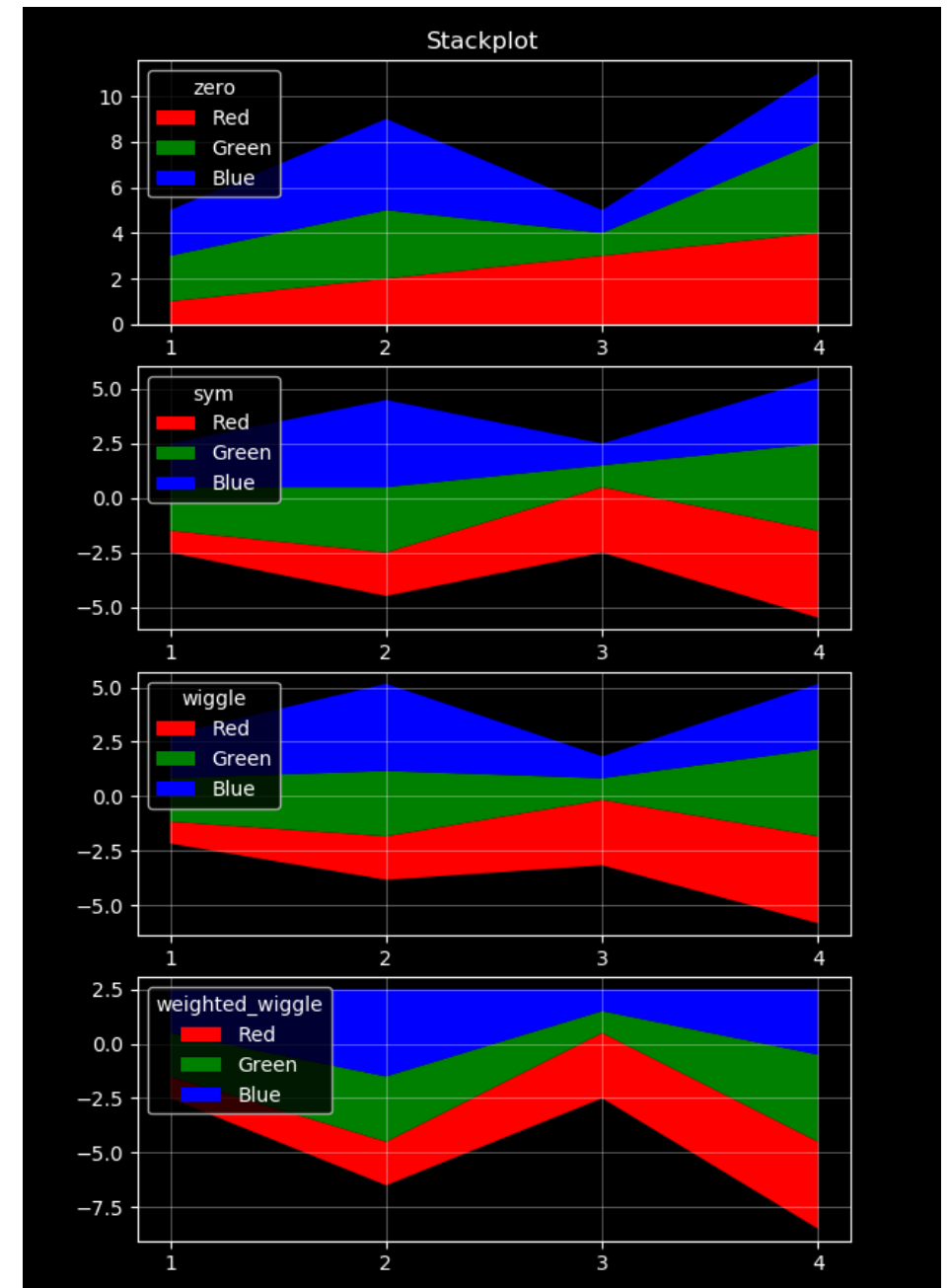
    plt.grid(axis='both', # 'x', 'y', or 'both'
            linewidth=0.5, linestyle='-', alpha=0.5)
    plt.legend(title=base, loc='upper left')
    plt.xticks(x) # a tick for each value in x

plt.suptitle('Stackplot')
plt.show()
```

Stacked Graphs – Geometry & Aesthetics
Lee Byron & Martin Wattenberg, 2008

To list all available styles:

```
print(plt.style.available)
```



```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from math import pi, sin

x_min, x_max, n = 0, 2 * pi, 100
x = [x_min + (x_max - x_min) * i / n for i in range(n + 1)]
y = [sin(v) for v in x]

ax1 = plt.subplot(2, 3, 1) # 2 rows, 3 columns
ax1.label_outer()         # removes x-axis labels
plt.xlim(-pi, 3 * pi)     # increase x-axis range
plt.plot(x, y, 'r-')
plt.title('Plot A')

ax2 = plt.subplot(2, 3, 2)
ax2.label_outer()         # removes x- and y-axis labels
plt.xlim(-2 * pi, 4 * pi) # increase x-axis range
plt.plot(x, y, 'g-')
plt.title('Plot B')

ax3 = plt.subplot(2, 3, 3, frameon=False) # remove frame
ax3.set_xticks([])                   # remove x-axis ticks & labels
ax3.set_yticks([])                   # remove y-axis ticks & labels
plt.plot(x, y, 'b--')
plt.title('No frame')

ax4 = plt.subplot(2, 3, 4, sharex=ax1) # share x-axis range
plt.ylim(-2, 2)                        # increase y-axis range
plt.plot(x, y, 'm-')
plt.title('Plot C')

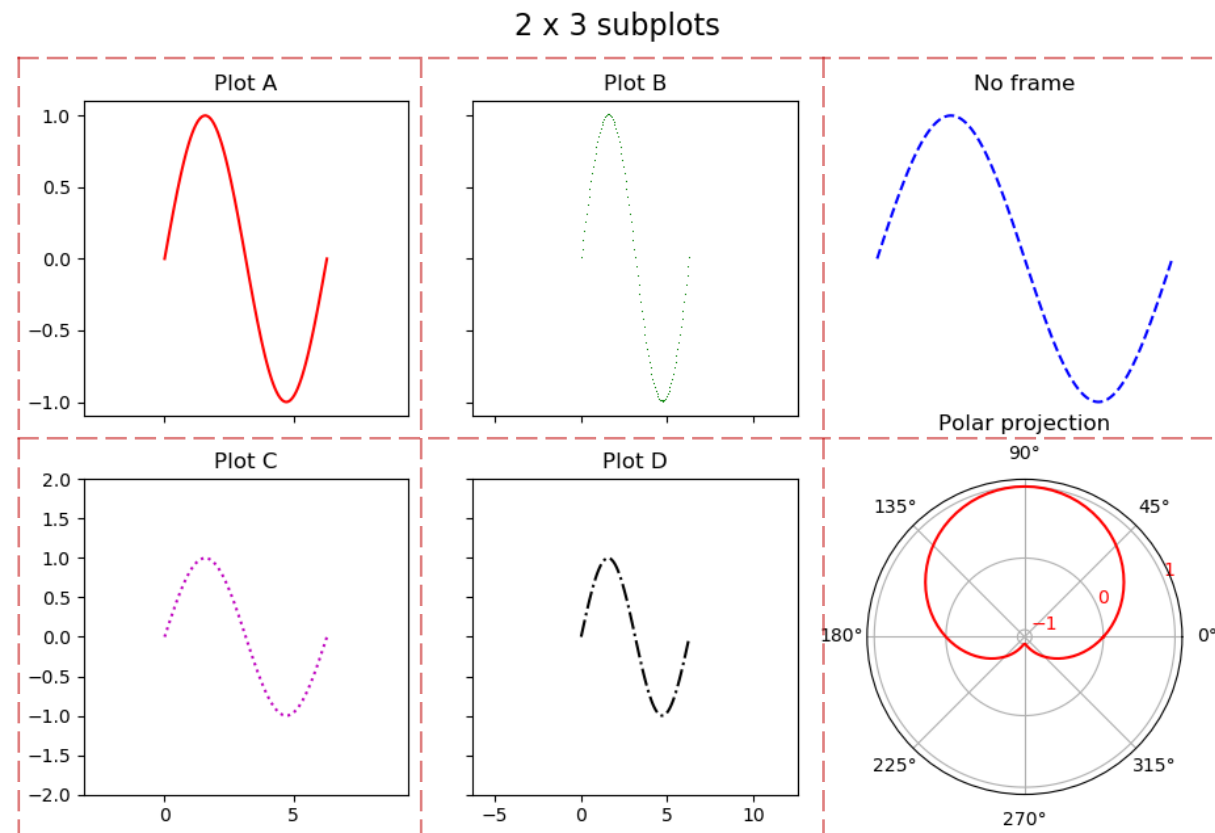
ax5 = plt.subplot(2, 3, 5, sharex=ax2, sharey=ax4) # share ranges
ax5.set_xticks(range(-5, 15, 5)) # specific x-ticks & x-labels
ax5.label_outer()                # removes y-axis labels
plt.plot(x, y, 'k-')
plt.title('Plot D')

ax6 = plt.subplot(2, 3, 6, projection='polar') # polar projection
ax6.set_yticks([-1, 0, 1])                    # y-labels
ax6.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor='red')    # color of y-labels
plt.plot(x, y, 'r')
plt.title('Polar projection\n') # \n to avoid overlap with 90°
plt.suptitle('2 x 3 subplots', fontsize=16)
plt.show()

```

Subplot

(2 rows, 3 columns)



- Subplots are numbered 1..6 row-by-row, starting top-left
- subplot returns an `axes` to access the plot in the figure

Subplots

matplotlib-subplots.py

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from math import pi, sin, cos

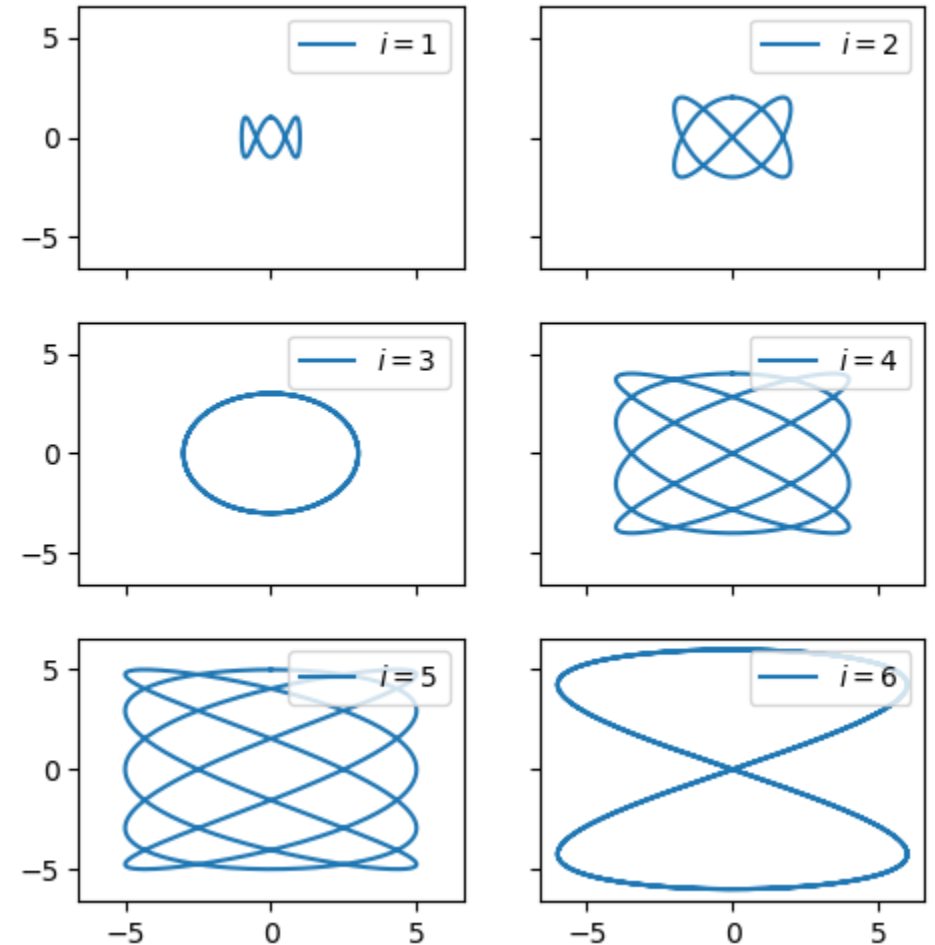
times = [2 * pi * t / 1000 for t in range(1001)]

fig, ((ax1, ax2), (ax3, ax4), (ax5, ax6)) = \
    plt.subplots(3, 2, sharex=True, sharey=True)

for i, ax in enumerate([ax1, ax2, ax3, ax4, ax5, ax6],
                        start=1):
    x = [i * sin(i * t) for t in times]
    y = [i * cos(3 * t) for t in times]
    ax.plot(x, y, label=f'$i = {i}$') # plot to axes
    ax.legend(loc='upper right')      # axes legend
fig.suptitle('subplots', fontsize=16) # figure title
plt.show()
```

create 6 axes in 3 rows with 2 columns
share the x- and y-axis ranges (automatically
applies label_outer to created axes)
returns a pair (figure, axes)

subplots



matplotlib-subplot2grid.py

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math

x_min, x_max, n = 0, 2 * math.pi, 20

x = [x_min + (x_max - x_min) * i / n
      for i in range(n + 1)]
y = [math.sin(v) for v in x]

plt.subplot2grid((5, 5), (0,0),
                 rowspan=3, colspan=3)
plt.fill_between(x, 0.0, y,
                 alpha=0.25, color='r')
plt.plot(x, y, 'r-')
plt.title('Plot A')

plt.subplot2grid((5, 5), (0,3),
                 rowspan=2, colspan=2)
plt.plot(x, y, 'g.')
plt.title('Plot B')

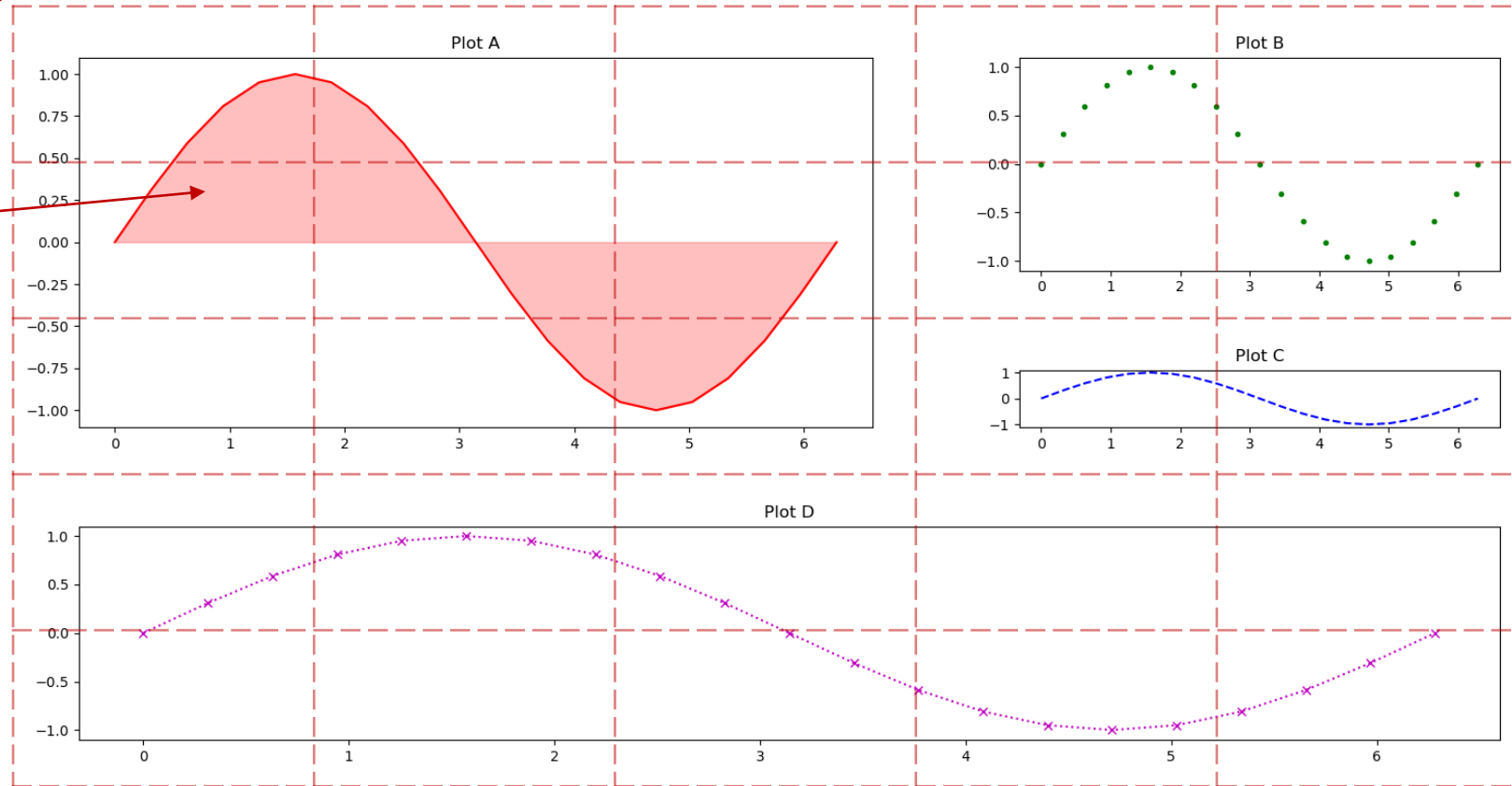
plt.subplot2grid((5, 5), (2,3),
                 rowspan=1, colspan=2)
plt.plot(x, y, 'b--')
plt.title('Plot C')

plt.subplot2grid((5, 5), (3,0),
                 rowspan=2, colspan=5)
plt.plot(x, y, 'mx:')
plt.title('Plot D')

plt.tight_layout() # adjust padding
plt.show()
```

subplot2grid (5 x 5)

upper left corner (row, column)



```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

x = [i / 10 for i in range(1, 101)]

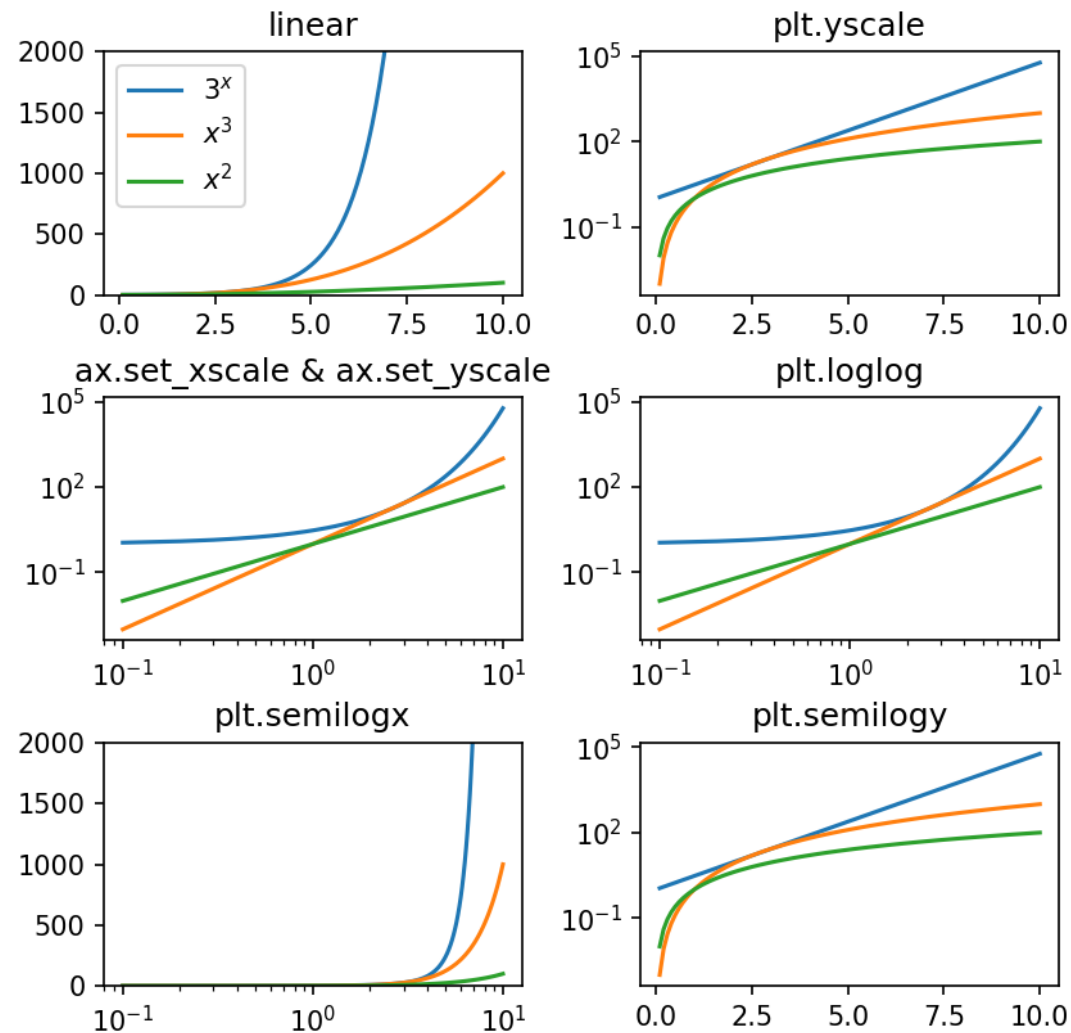
y1 = [i ** 2 for i in x]
y2 = [i ** 3 for i in x]
y3 = [3 ** i for i in x]

for i in range(1, 7):
    ax = plt.subplot(3, 2, i)
    plt.plot(x, y3, label='$3^x$')
    plt.plot(x, y2, label='$x^3$')
    plt.plot(x, y1, label='$x^2$')
    match i:
        case 1:
            plt.ylim(0, 2000)
            plt.xscale('linear') # default
            plt.yscale('linear') # default
            plt.legend()
            plt.title('linear')
        case 2:
            plt.yscale('log')
            plt.title('plt.yscale')
        case 3:
            ax.set_xscale('log')
            ax.set_yscale('log')
            plt.title('ax.set_xscale & ax.set_yscale')
        case 4:
            plt.loglog()
            plt.title('plt.loglog')
        case 5:
            plt.ylim(0, 2000)
            plt.semilogx()
            plt.title('plt.semilogx')
        case 6:
            plt.semilogy()
            plt.title('plt.semilogy')

plt.show()

```

log scales



- There are many ways to make the x- and/or y-axis logarithmic with pyplot

Saving figures

matplotlib-savefig.py

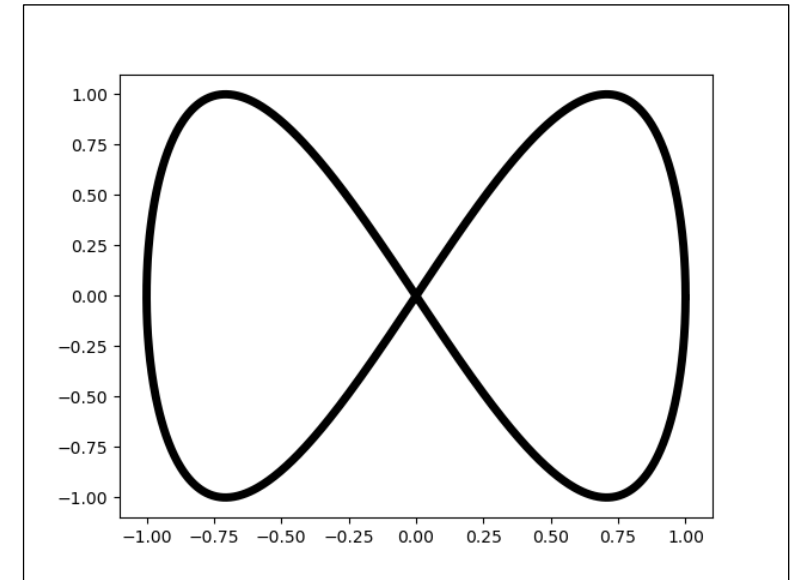
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from math import pi, sin, cos

n = 1000
points = [(cos(2 * pi * i / n),
           sin(4 * pi * i / n)) for i in range(n)]
x, y = zip(*points)
plt.plot(x, y, 'k-', linewidth=5)

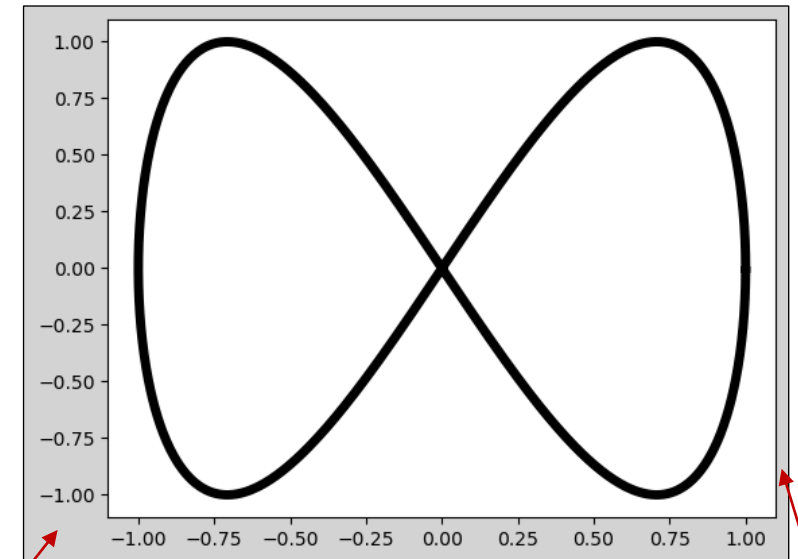
plt.savefig('butterfly.png') # save plot as PNG

plt.savefig('butterfly-grey.png',
            dpi=100,          # dots per inch
            bbox_inches='tight', # crop to bounding box
            pad_inches=0.1,    # space around figure
            facecolor='lightgrey', # background color
            format='png')      # optional if file extension

plt.savefig('butterfly.pdf') # save plot as PDF
plt.show()                  # interactive viewer
```



butterfly.png



butterfly-grey.png

facecolor

pad_inches

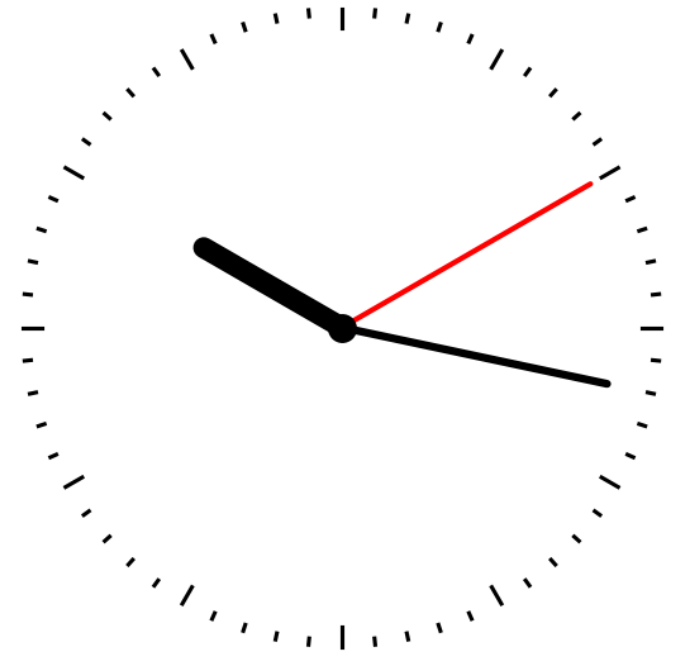
A crude animation

clock.py

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from math import pi, sin, cos
import datetime

def plot_clock(hour, minute, second):
    plt.axis('off')                # hide x and y axes
    plt.gca().set_aspect('equal')  # don't squeeze circle
    for i in range(60):            # show second marks
        angle = 2 * pi * i / 60
        x, y = cos(angle), sin(angle)
        start = 0.98 if i % 5 else .94 # every 5'th mark should be longer
        plt.plot([start * x, x], [start * y, y], c='black') # mark
    for angle, length, style in [
        (second / 60, .90, dict(c='red', lw=2, solid_capstyle='round')),
        (minute / 60, .85, dict(c='black', lw=3, solid_capstyle='round')),
        (hour / 12, .50, dict(c='black', lw=8, solid_capstyle='round'))
    ]:
        angle = 2 * pi * (0.25 - angle)
        x, y = length * cos(angle), length * sin(angle)
        plt.plot([0, x], [0, y], **style) # clock arm
    plt.plot(0, 0, 'o', ms=10, c='black') # center dot

while True:
    now = datetime.datetime.now() # UTZ
    plot_clock(now.hour, now.minute, now.second)
    plt.pause(1) # show figure and pause 1 second
    plt.clf() # clear figure
```



matplotlib.animation.py

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.animation import FuncAnimation
from math import pi, cos, sin

n, tail_length = 200, 75
points = []           # tail_length recent points

def point(i):
    t = 2 * pi * i / n
    return (cos(3 * t), sin(2 * t))

fig = plt.figure()    # new figure
ax = plt.gca()        # get current axes
ax.set_facecolor('black') # set background color
plt.xlim(-1.1, 1.1)   # set x-axis range
plt.ylim(-1.1, 1.1)   # set y-axis range
plt.xticks([])        # remove x-ticks & labels
plt.yticks([])        # remove y-ticks & labels
plt.title('Moving point') # plot title

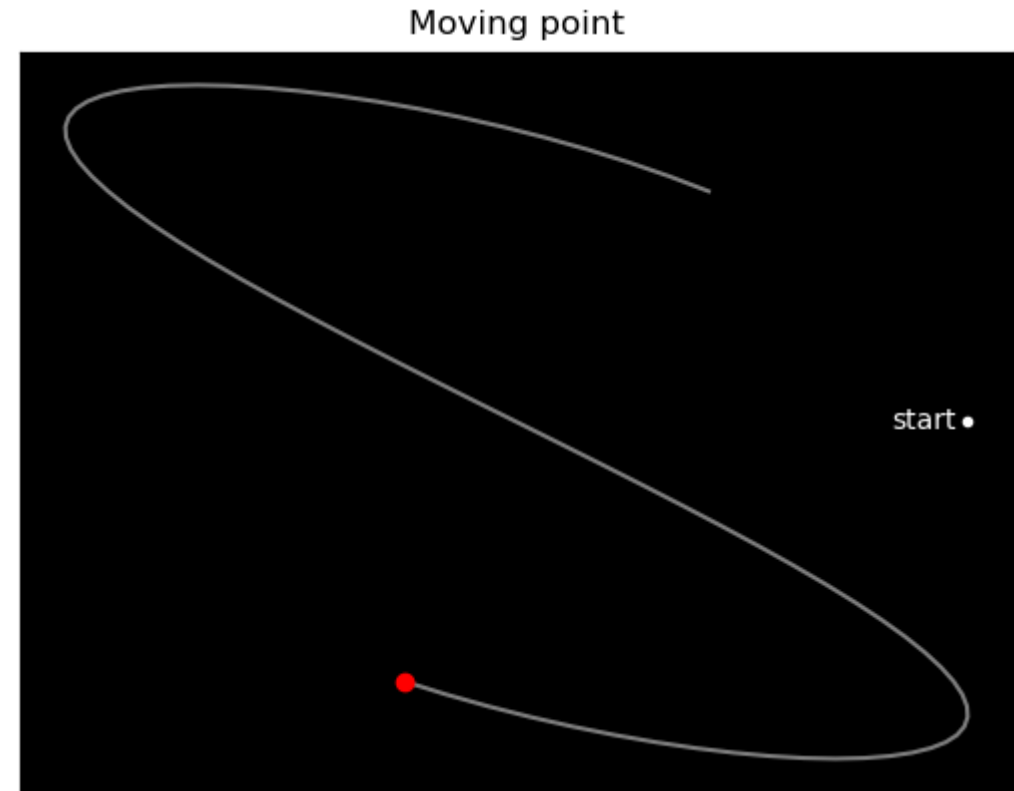
x, y = point(0)
plt.plot(x, y, 'w.')   # start point
plt.text(x - 0.025, y, 'start', color='w', # text label
         ha='right', va='center')          # alignment
tail, = plt.plot([], [], 'w-', alpha=0.5) # init. tail
head, = plt.plot([], [], 'ro')           # init. current point

def move(frame):      # frame = value from frames
    points.append(point(frame))
    del points[:-tail_length] # limit tail
    tail.set_data(*zip(*points)) # update tail points
    head.set_data(*points[-1])  # update head point

animation = FuncAnimation(fig,      # figure to animate
                          func=move, # function called for each frame
                          frames=range(n), # array like to iterate over
                          interval=25,    # milliseconds between frames
                          repeat=True,    # repeat frames when done
                          repeat_delay=0) # wait milliseconds before repeat

plt.show()
```

matplotlib.animation.FuncAnimation



`plot` returns “Line2D” objects representing the plotted data
“Line2D” objects can be updated using `set_data`
To make an animation you need to repeatedly update the “line2D” objects
`FuncAnimation` repeatedly calls `func` in regular intervals `interval`, each time with the next value from `frames` (if `frames` is None, then the frame values provided to `func` will be the infinite sequence 0,1,2,3,...)



The Jupyter Notebook

The Jupyter Notebook is an open-source web application that allows you to create and share documents that contain live code, equations, visualizations and narrative text. Uses include: data cleaning and transformation, numerical simulation, statistical modeling, data visualization, machine learning, and much more.



IP[y]:
IPython



Jupyter Server
(e.g. running on
local machine)



Prime Number Theorem - Jupyter X

localhost:8888/notebooks/Desktop/Prime Number Theorem.ipynb

jupyter Prime Number Theorem (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python 3

Prime Number Theorem

$\pi(n)$ = the number of prime numbers $\leq n$. The Prime Number Theorem states that $\pi(n) \approx \frac{n}{\ln(n)}$.
In the following we consider all primes $\leq 1,000,000$. First we compute a set 'composite' of all composite numbers in the range $2..n$.

```
In [1]: n = 1_000_000
        composite = {p for f in range(2, n + 1) for p in range(f * f, n + 1, f)}
```

We next compute select all the prime numbers in the range $2..n$, i.e. the non-composite numbers.

```
In [2]: primes = [p for p in range(2, n + 1) if p not in composite]
```

```
In [3]: primes[:10]
```

```
Out[3]: [2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29]
```

```
In [4]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import math

        X = range(2, n + 1, 25000)
        Y = [len([p for p in primes if p <= x]) for x in X] # slow
        plt.plot(X, Y, '.g')
        plt.plot(X, [x / math.log(x) for x,y in zip(X, Y)], 'r-')
        plt.show()
```

Web Browser



User

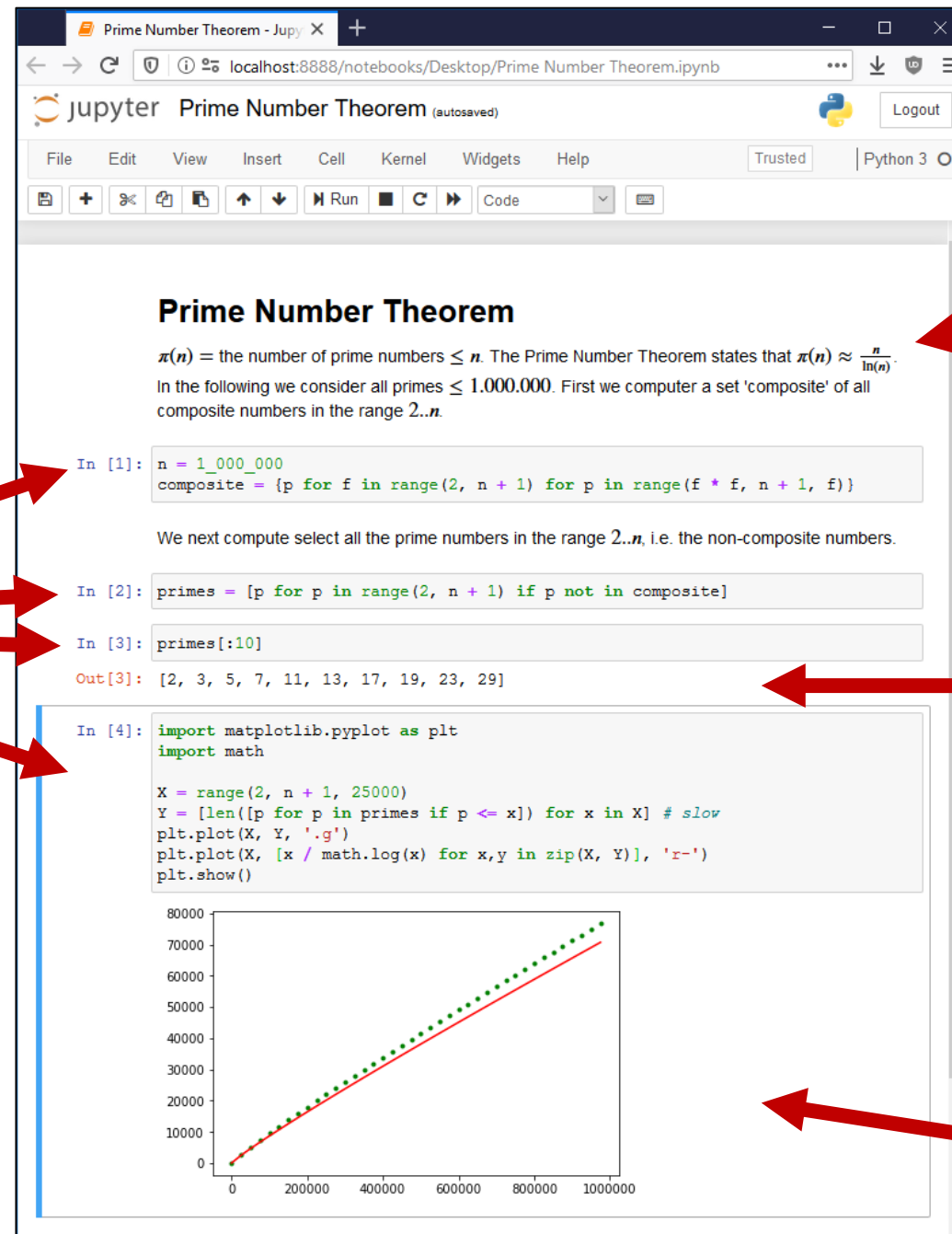
cells

python code

formatted text:
Markdown /
LaTeX / HTML /
...

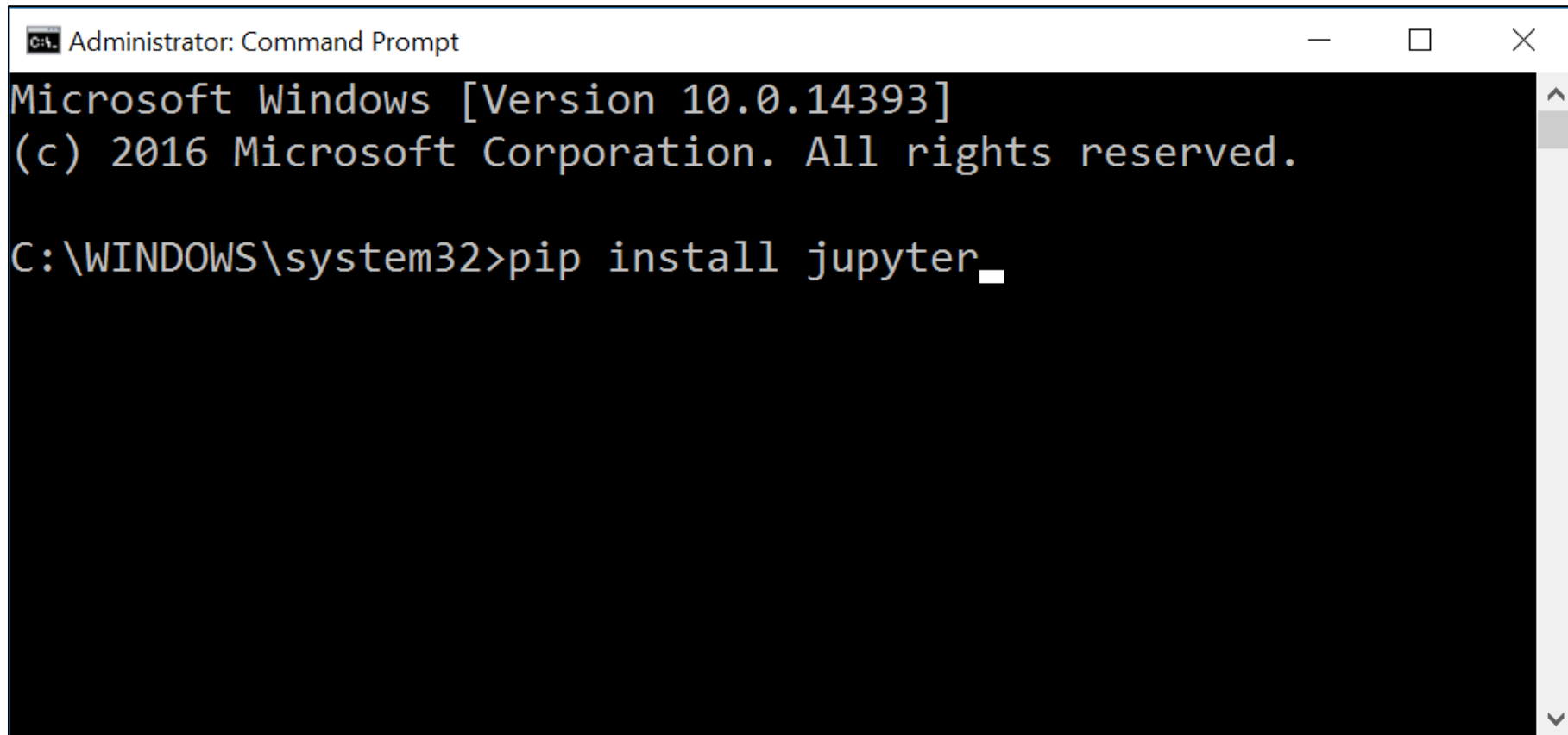
python shell
output

matplotlib /
numpy / ...
output



Jupyter - installing

- Open a windows shell and run: `pip install jupyter`



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\WINDOWS\system32>pip install jupyter_
```

Jupyter – launching the jupyter server

- Open a windows shell and run: `jupyter notebook`



```
Command Prompt - jupyter notebook
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\au121>jupyter notebook
[I 17:36:08.584 NotebookApp] Serving notebooks from local directory: C:\Users\au121
[I 17:36:08.584 NotebookApp] 0 active kernels
[I 17:36:08.584 NotebookApp] The Jupyter Notebook is running at:
[I 17:36:08.584 NotebookApp] http://localhost:8888/?token=18644cfeedab986bbdcc068f61c21b06b62548a090169463
[I 17:36:08.584 NotebookApp] Use Control-C to stop this server and shut down all kernels (twice to skip confirmation).
[C 17:36:08.584 NotebookApp]

Copy/paste this URL into your browser when you connect for the first time,
to login with a token:
    http://localhost:8888/?token=18644cfeedab986bbdcc068f61c21b06b62548a090169463
[I 17:36:09.154 NotebookApp] Accepting one-time-token-authenticated connection from ::1
```

← url

- If this does not work, then try `python -m notebook`

Desktop/jupyter/

localhost:8888/tree/Desktop/jupyter

jupyter

Quit Logout

Files Running Clusters

Select items to perform actions on them.

Upload New

0 / Desktop / jupyter

..

Prime Number Theorem.ipynb

Python 3

Text File

Folder

Terminals Unavailable

create new notebook

Untitled - Jupyter Notebook

localhost:8888/notebooks/Desktop/jupyter/Untitled.ipynb?kernel_name=py

jupyter **Untitled** (unsaved changes) Logout

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python 3

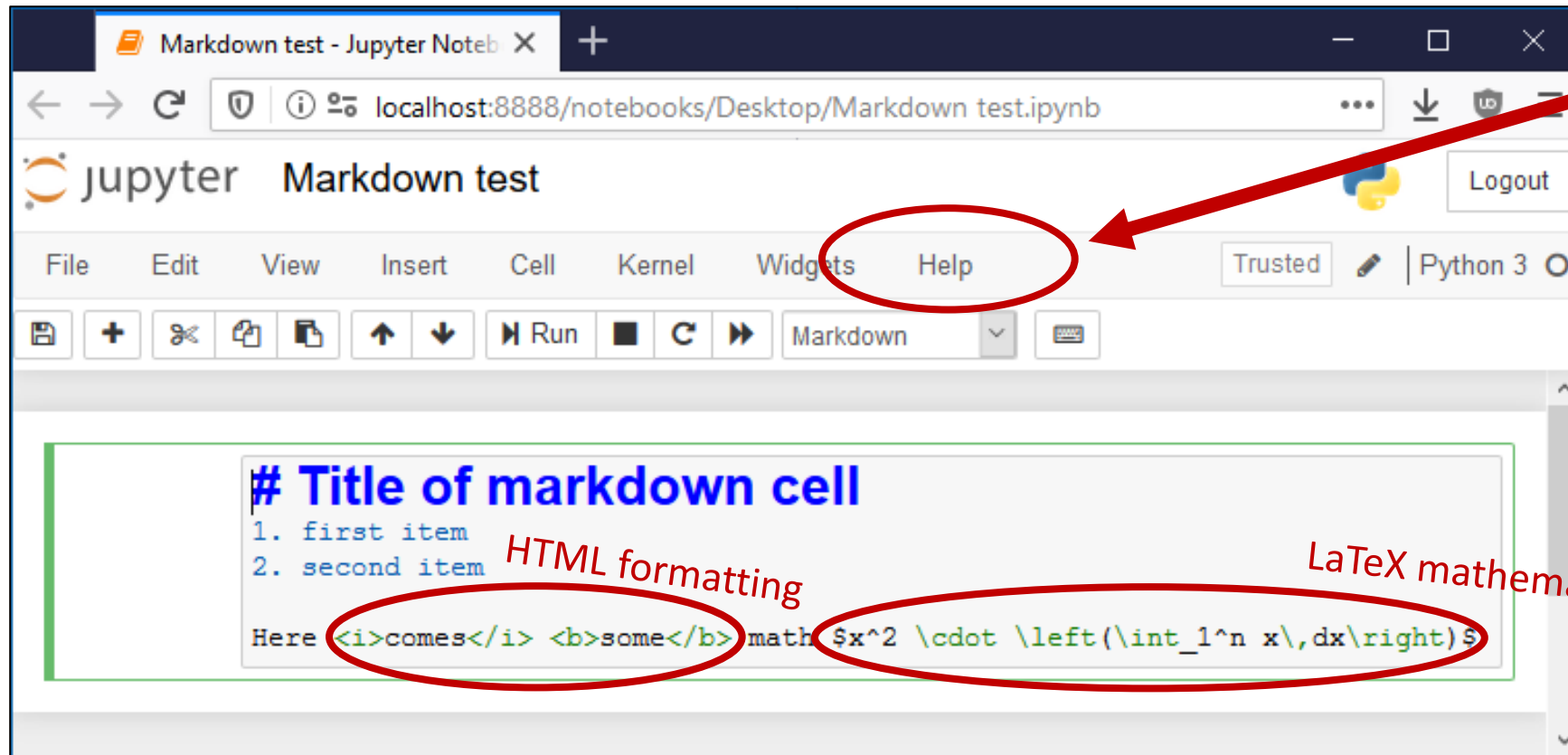
Code

In []: |

title - double click to change

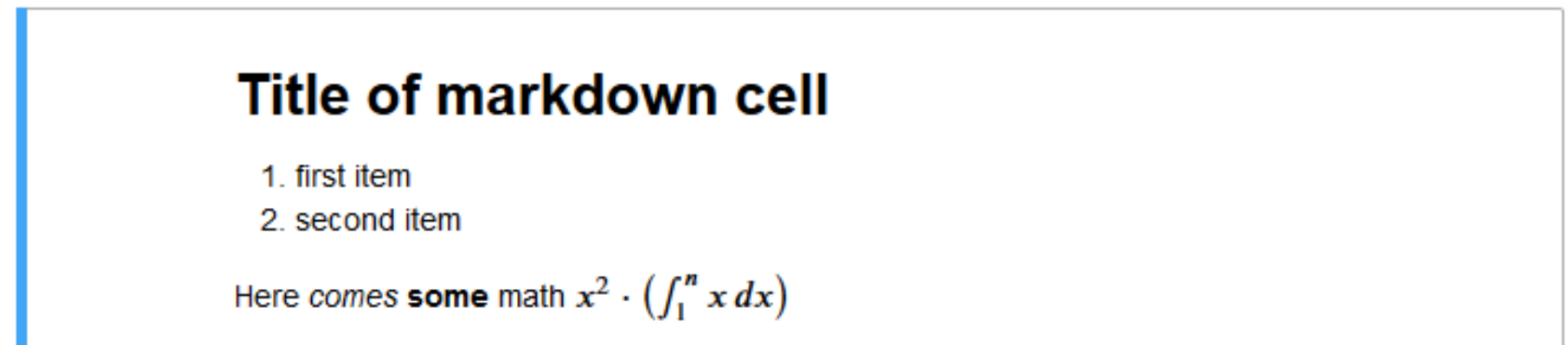
type of active cell

active cell



Try:
Help > User Interface Tour
Help > Markdown

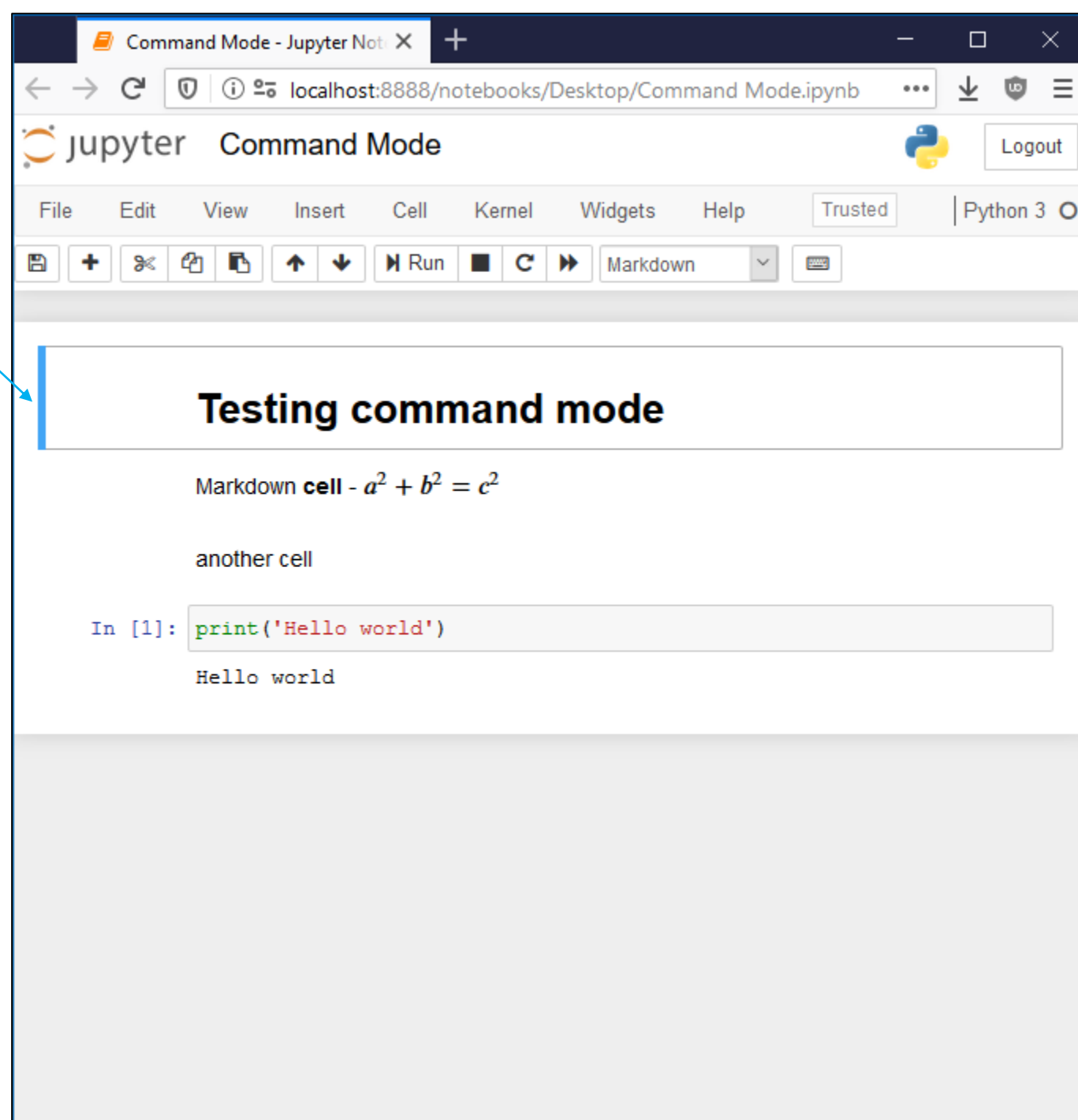
after pressing
Ctrl + Enter (evaluates)
Alt + Enter (evaluates + new cell)



Command Mode

- Used to navigate between cells
- Current cell is marked with blue bar
- Keyboard shortcuts

h	show keyboard shortcuts
enter	enter Edit Mode on current cell
shift-enter	run cell + select below
ctrl-enter	run selected cells
alt-enter	run cell and insert below
Y M R	change cell type (code, markdown, raw text)
1 2 3 4 5 6	change heading level
ctrl-A	select all cells
down up	move to next/previous cell
space shift-space	scroll down/up
shift-up shift-down	extend selected cells
A B	insert cell above/below
X C V shift-V Z DD	cut, copy, paste below/above, undo, delete cells
shift-L	toggle line numbers in cells
shift-M	merge selected cells (or with cell below)
O	toggle output of selected cells
shift-O	toggle scrollbar on selected cells (long output)



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface in Command Mode. The browser address bar indicates the notebook is running on localhost:8888. The Jupyter logo and 'Command Mode' text are visible in the top left. A menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, and Help. On the right of the menu bar, it says 'Trusted' and 'Python 3'. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for saving, creating new cells, deleting cells, moving cells, running cells, and other actions. The main content area shows a notebook with a blue vertical bar on the left side of the first cell, indicating it is the current cell. The cell contains the following text:

Testing command mode

Markdown **cell** - $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

another cell

```
In [1]: print('Hello world')
```

Hello world

Edit Mode

- Used to edit current cell
- Current cell is marked with green bar
- Keyboard shortcuts

esc	enter Command Mode
shift-enter	run cell + select below
ctrl-enter	run selected cells
alt-enter	run cell and insert below
ctrl-shift- -	split cell at cursor
ctrl-shift-f	command palette
tab	indent or code completion
shift-tab	show docstring
ctrl-a -x -c -v -z -y	select all, cut, copy, paste, undo, redo
ctrl-d	delete line

The screenshot shows the Jupyter Notebook interface in Edit Mode. The browser address bar indicates the URL is `localhost:8888/notebooks/Desktop/Edit Mode.ipynb`. The Jupyter logo and 'Edit Mode' text are visible. A menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, and Help. A toolbar contains icons for saving, adding, deleting, and running cells, along with a dropdown menu currently set to 'Code'. The notebook content includes a title 'Testing edit mode' and a text block 'Here we compute $7 \cdot 6$, 2^8 and 'Hello world''. Below this are three code cells. The first cell contains `In [1]: print(7 * 6)` with output `42`. The second cell contains `In [2]: 2 ** 8` with output `Out[2]: 256`. The third cell, which is currently selected and highlighted with a green border, contains `In []: print('Hello world')`. A tooltip is displayed over the `print` function in the third cell, showing the docstring: `Docstring: print(value, ..., sep=' ', end='\n', file=sys.stdout, flush=False)`. A green arrow points from the 'green bar' text in the list to the green border of the third cell. A red arrow points from the 'show docstring' text in the table to the tooltip.

Evaluating cells

- To evaluate cell
ctrl-enter, alt-enter, shift-enter
- Output from program shown below cell
- Result of last evaluated line
- Order of code cells evaluated
Note "x ** 2" computed after "x = 4"
- [*] are cells being evaluated / waiting
- [] not yet evaluated
- Recompute all cells top-down
▶▶ or Kernel > Restart & Run all

```
Evaluation - Jupyter Notebook
localhost:8888/notebooks/Desktop/Evaluation.ipynb
jupyter Evaluation
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python 3
[Icons] Run [Icons] Code

In [1]: print(42)
42

In [2]: x = 3

In [5]: x ** 2
Out[5]: 16

In [4]: x = 4

In [*]: while True:
        pass

In [ ]: print('Hello world')
```

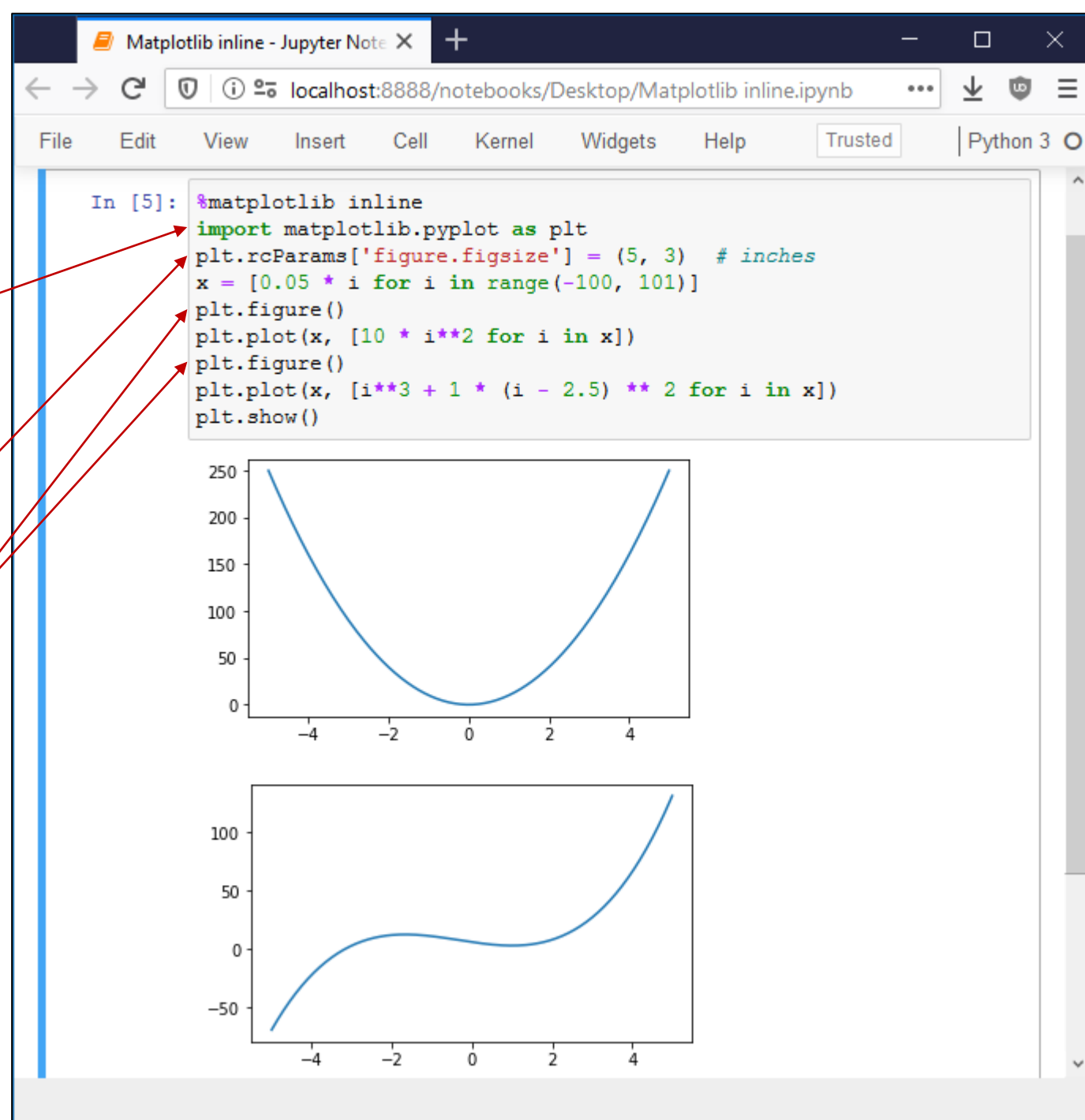
Magic lines

- Jupyter code cells support *magic commands* (actually it is IPython)
- % is a *line magic*
- %% is a *cell magic*

%lsmagic	list magic commands
%quickref	quick reference sheet to IPython
%pwd	print working directory (current folder)
%cd <i>directory</i>	change directory (absolut or relative)
%ls	list content of current directory
%pip or %conda	run pip or conda from jupyter
%load <i>script</i>	insert external script into cell
%run <i>program</i>	run external program and show output
%automagic	toggle if %-prefix is required
%matplotlib inline	no zoom & resize, allows multiple plots
%matplotlib notebook	a single plot can be zoomed & resized
%%writefile <i>file</i>	write content of cell to a file
%%time	measure time for cell execution
%timeit <i>expression</i>	time for simple expression

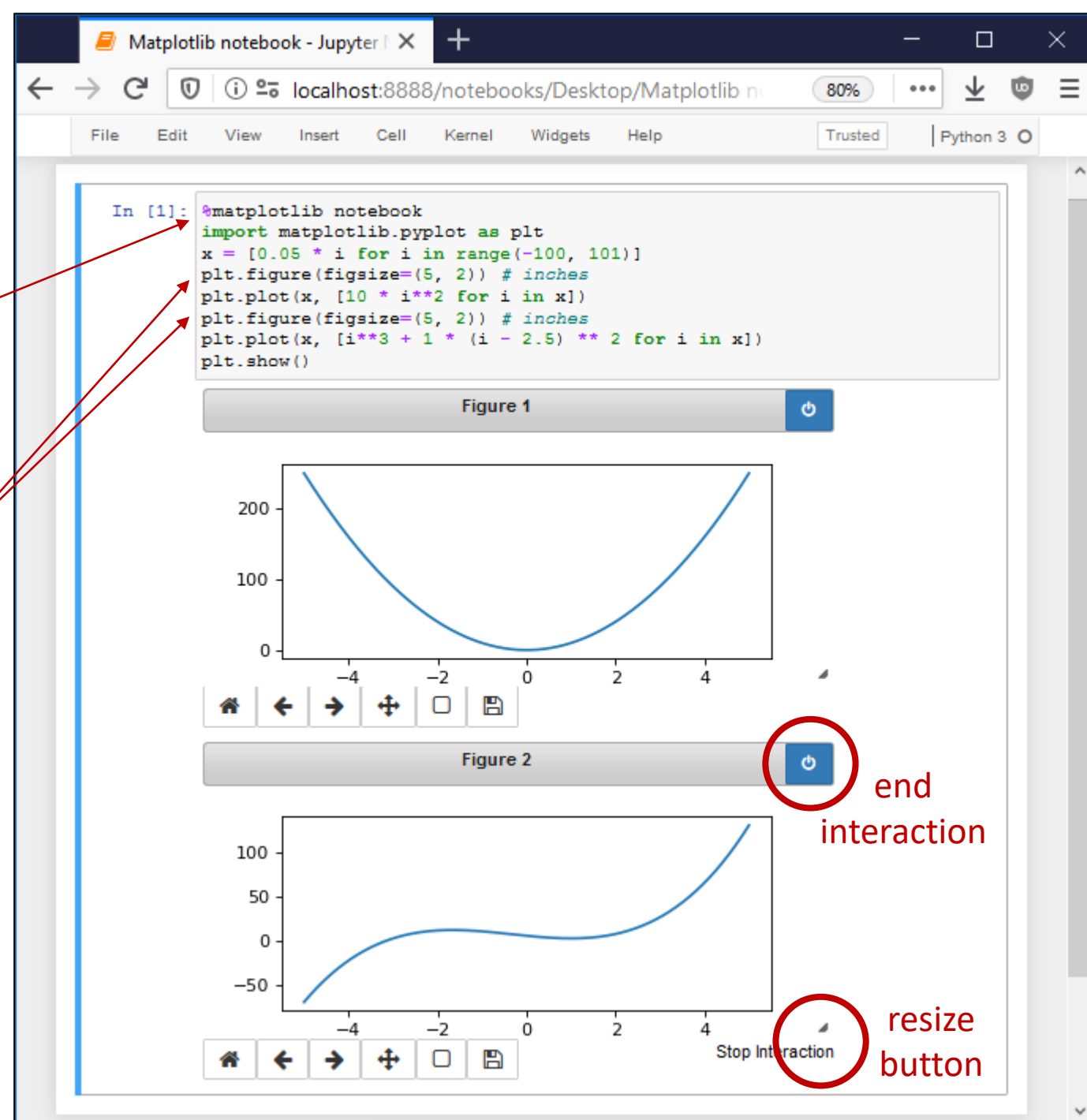
Jupyter and matplotlib

- `%matplotlib inline`
pyplot figures are shown *without* interactive zoom and pan (default)
- Consider changing default figure size
`plt.rcParams['figure.figsize']`
- Start each figure with `plt.figure()`
- Final call to `show` can be omitted



Jupyter and matplotlib

- `%matplotlib notebook`
pyplot figures are shown *with*
interactive zoom and pan
- Start each figure with `plt.figure`
(also allows setting figure size)
- Final call to `show` can be omitted

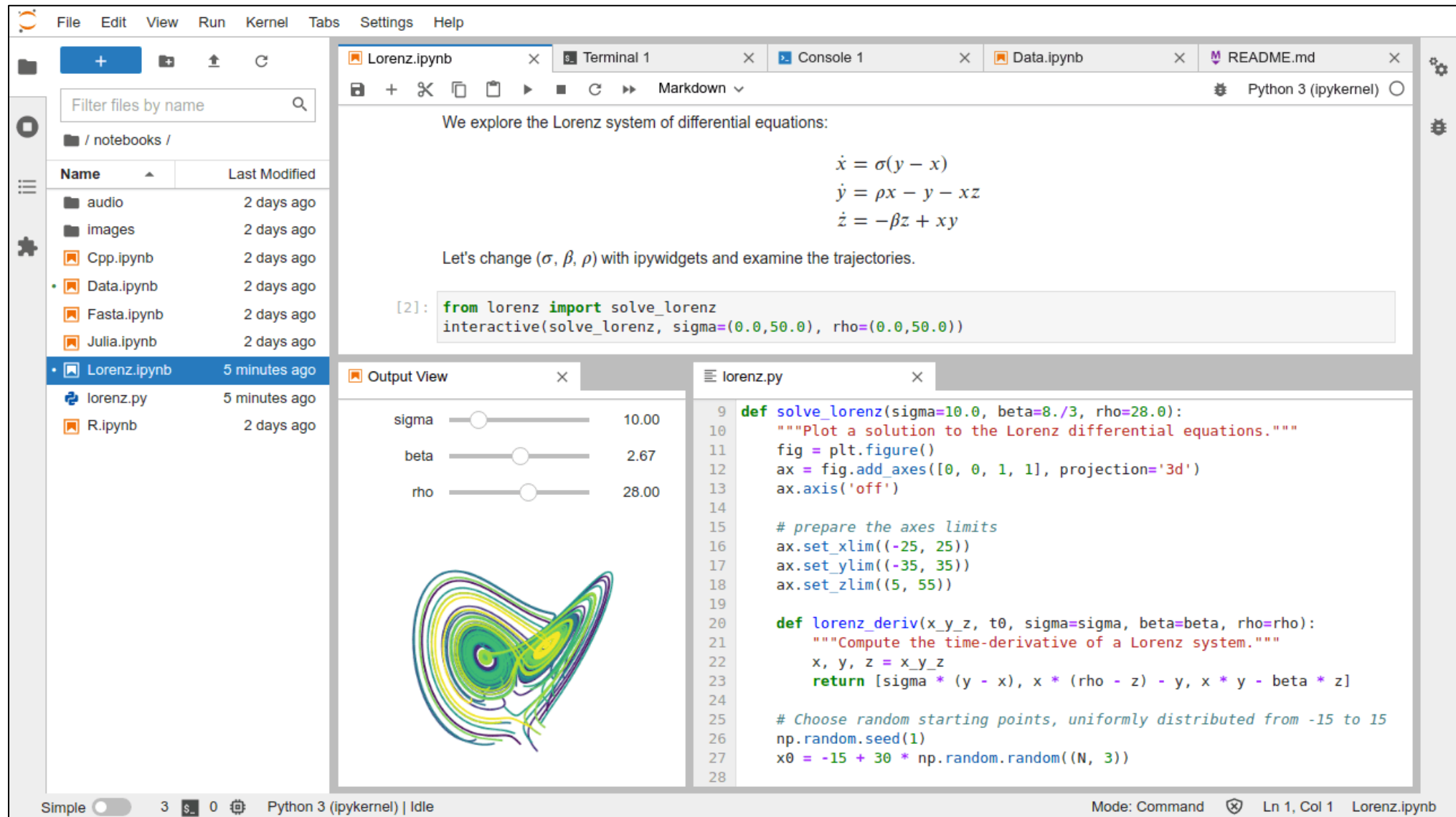




- Widespread tool used for data science applications
- Documentation, code for data analysis, and resulting visualizations are stored in one common format
- Easy to update visualizations
- Works with about 100 different programming languages (not only Python 3), many special features,
- Easy to share data analysis
- *Many online tutorials and examples are available*

https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=jupyter+python

JupyterLab: A Next-Generation Notebook Interface



The screenshot displays the JupyterLab interface with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Run, Kernel, Tabs, Settings, Help) and a toolbar. On the left is a file browser showing a directory structure with folders like 'audio' and 'images', and files like 'Lorenz.ipynb' (5 minutes ago). The main area contains several tabs: 'Lorenz.ipynb', 'Terminal 1', 'Console 1', 'Data.ipynb', and 'README.md'. The 'Lorenz.ipynb' tab is active, showing a notebook with text, equations, and code. The text describes the Lorenz system of differential equations and mentions using ipywidgets for interactive parameters. The code cell shows a call to 'solve_lorenz' with interactive parameters. Below the code is an 'Output View' showing three sliders for 'sigma' (10.00), 'beta' (2.67), and 'rho' (28.00), along with a 3D plot of the Lorenz attractor. To the right of the output view is a code editor showing the 'lorenz.py' file with the implementation of 'solve_lorenz' and 'lorenz_deriv'.

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Filter files by name

/ notebooks /

Name	Last Modified
audio	2 days ago
images	2 days ago
Cpp.ipynb	2 days ago
Data.ipynb	2 days ago
Fasta.ipynb	2 days ago
Julia.ipynb	2 days ago
Lorenz.ipynb	5 minutes ago
lorenz.py	5 minutes ago
R.ipynb	2 days ago

We explore the Lorenz system of differential equations:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= \sigma(y - x) \\ \dot{y} &= \rho x - y - xz \\ \dot{z} &= -\beta z + xy\end{aligned}$$

Let's change (σ, β, ρ) with ipywidgets and examine the trajectories.

```
[2]: from lorenz import solve_lorenz
interactive(solve_lorenz, sigma=(0.0,50.0), rho=(0.0,50.0))
```

Output View

sigma 10.00

beta 2.67



rho 28.00

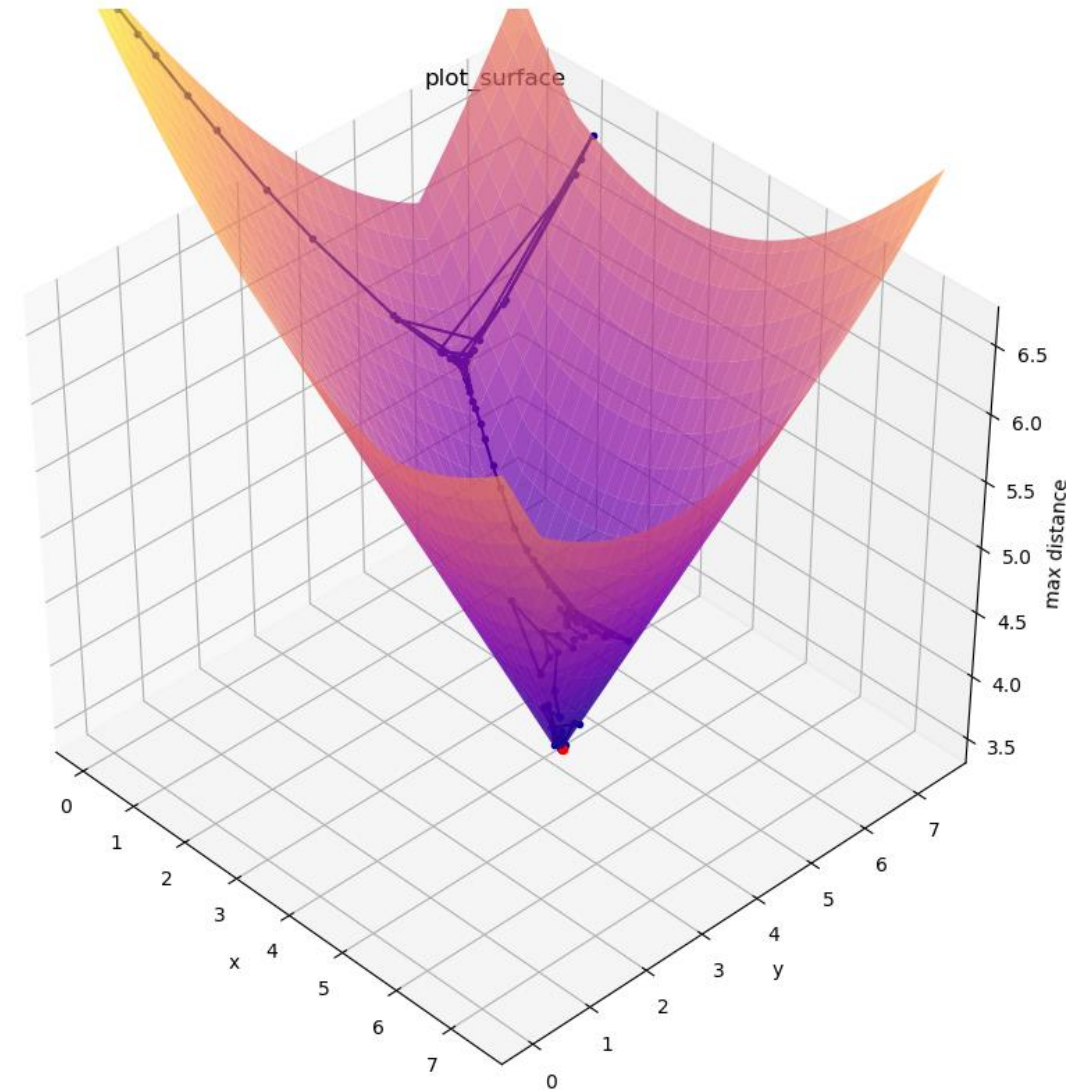
lorenz.py

```
9 def solve_lorenz(sigma=10.0, beta=8./3, rho=28.0):
10     """Plot a solution to the Lorenz differential equations."""
11     fig = plt.figure()
12     ax = fig.add_axes([0, 0, 1, 1], projection='3d')
13     ax.axis('off')
14
15     # prepare the axes limits
16     ax.set_xlim((-25, 25))
17     ax.set_ylim((-35, 35))
18     ax.set_zlim((5, 55))
19
20     def lorenz_deriv(x_y_z, t0, sigma=sigma, beta=beta, rho=rho):
21         """Compute the time-derivative of a Lorenz system."""
22         x, y, z = x_y_z
23         return [sigma * (y - x), x * (rho - z) - y, x * y - beta * z]
24
25     # Choose random starting points, uniformly distributed from -15 to 15
26     np.random.seed(1)
27     x0 = -15 + 30 * np.random.random((N, 3))
28
```

Simple 3 0 Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 Lorenz.ipynb

scipy.optimize.minimize

- Find point **p** minimizing function **f**
- Supports 13 algorithms – but no guarantee that result is correct
- Knowledge about optimization will help you know what optimization algorithm to select and what parameters to provide for better results
-  **WARNING** 
Many solvers return the wrong value when used as a black box



minimize.py

```
from math import sin
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.optimize import minimize

trace = [] # remember calls to f

def f(x):
    value = x ** 2 + 10 * sin(x)
    trace.append((x, value))
    return value

X = [-8 + 18 * i / 9999 for i in range(1000)]
Y = [f(x) for x in X]

plt.style.use('dark_background')
plt.plot(X, Y, 'w-')
for start, color in [(8, 'red'), (-6, 'yellow')]:
    trace = []
    solution = minimize(f, [start], method='nelder-mead')

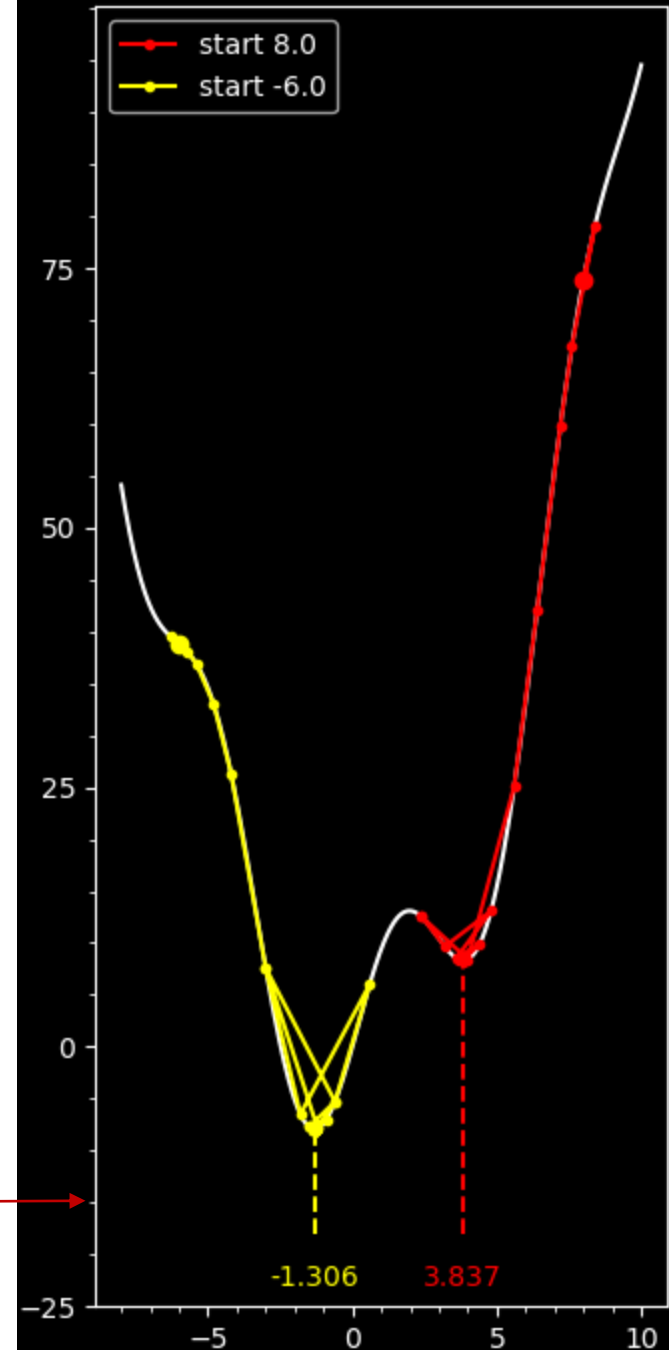
    x, y = solution.x[0], solution.fun
    plt.plot(*zip(*trace), '-.', c=color, label=f'start {start:.1f}') # trace
    plt.plot(*trace[0], 'o', c=color) # first trace point
    plt.text(x, -23, f'{x:.3f}', c=color, ha='center') # show minimum x
    plt.plot([x, x], [-18, y], '--', c=color) # dash to minimum

plt.xticks(range(-5, 15, 5))
plt.yticks(range(-25, 100, 25))
plt.minorticks_on()
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

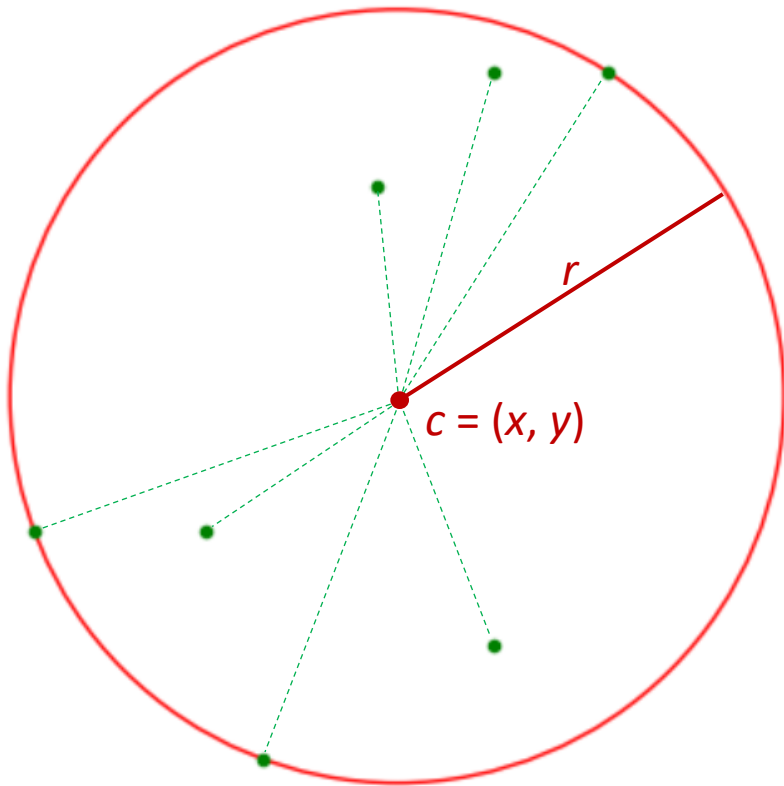
Python shell


```
> print(solution)
final_simplex: (array([[ -1.3064209 ],
 [-1.30649414]]), array([-7.94582337, -7.94582336]))
fun: -7.94582337348758
message: 'Optimization terminated successfully.'
nfev: 38
nit: 19
status: 0
success: True
x: array([ -1.3064209])
```

`minimize` tries to find a local minimum for f by repeatedly evaluating f for different x values



Example: Minimum enclosing circle



- Find c such that $r = \max_p |p - c|$ is **minimized**
- A solution is characterized by either
 - 1) three points on circle, where the triangle contains the circle center
 - 2) two opposite points on diagonal
- Try a standard numeric minimization solver
-  Computation involves **max** and \sqrt{x} , which can be hard for numeric optimization solvers

Python/scipy vs MATLAB

Some basic differences

- “**end**” closes a MATLAB block
- “**;**” at end of command avoids command output
- $a(i)$ instead $a[i]$
- 1st element of a list $a(1)$
- $a(i:j)$ includes both $a(i)$ and $a(j)$

like R, Mathematica, Julia, AWK, Smalltalk, ...

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL www.pyzo.org/python_vs_matlab.html. The page is titled "Python vs Matlab" and features a sidebar with navigation links: "Quickstart", "About Python" (with sub-links "Why Python", "Python 3", "Python vs Matlab", "Speed", "For whom"), "About Pyzo", "Guide", and "Learn". The main content area discusses the differences between the two ecosystems. It states that Python is a programming language with a large standard library, while Matlab is a commercial environment. A diagram at the bottom compares the "Matlab ecosystem" (Core Matlab, Simulink, Image processing TK, etc.) with the "Python ecosystem" (Core Python, Numpy, Matplotlib, Scipy, PyQt4, etc.).

Python vs Matlab

We regularly hear of people (and whole research groups) that transition from Matlab to Python. The scientific Python ecosystem is maturing fast and Python is an appealing alternative, because it's free, open source, and becoming ever more powerful. This page tries to explain the differences between these two tools.

Matlab and Python and their ecosystems

Python, by definition, is a programming language. The most common implementation is that in C (also known as [CPython](#)) and is what is mostly referred to as "Python". Apart from the programming language and interpreter, Python also consists of an extensive standard library. This library is aimed at programming in general and contains modules for os specific stuff, threading, networking, databases, etc.

[Matlab](#) is a commercial numerical computing environment and programming language. The concept of Matlab refers to the whole package, including the IDE. The standard library does not contain as much generic programming functionality, but does include matrix algebra and an extensive library for data processing and plotting. For extra functionality the Mathworks provides toolkits (but these cose you extra).

Matlab ecosystem	Python ecosystem
Core Matlab <ul style="list-style-type: none">- IDE- interpreter- programming lang.- HUGE standard library- GUI builder (sort of)	Core Python <ul style="list-style-type: none">- interpreter- programming lang.- standard library
File exchange	IDE's: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pyzo- Spyder- Ninja IDE- Wing- PyCharm
Simulink	Numpy
Image processing TK	Matplotlib
etc.	Scipy
	PyQt4
	etc.

Diagram illustrating the differences between Python and Matlab in terms of their ecosystem.

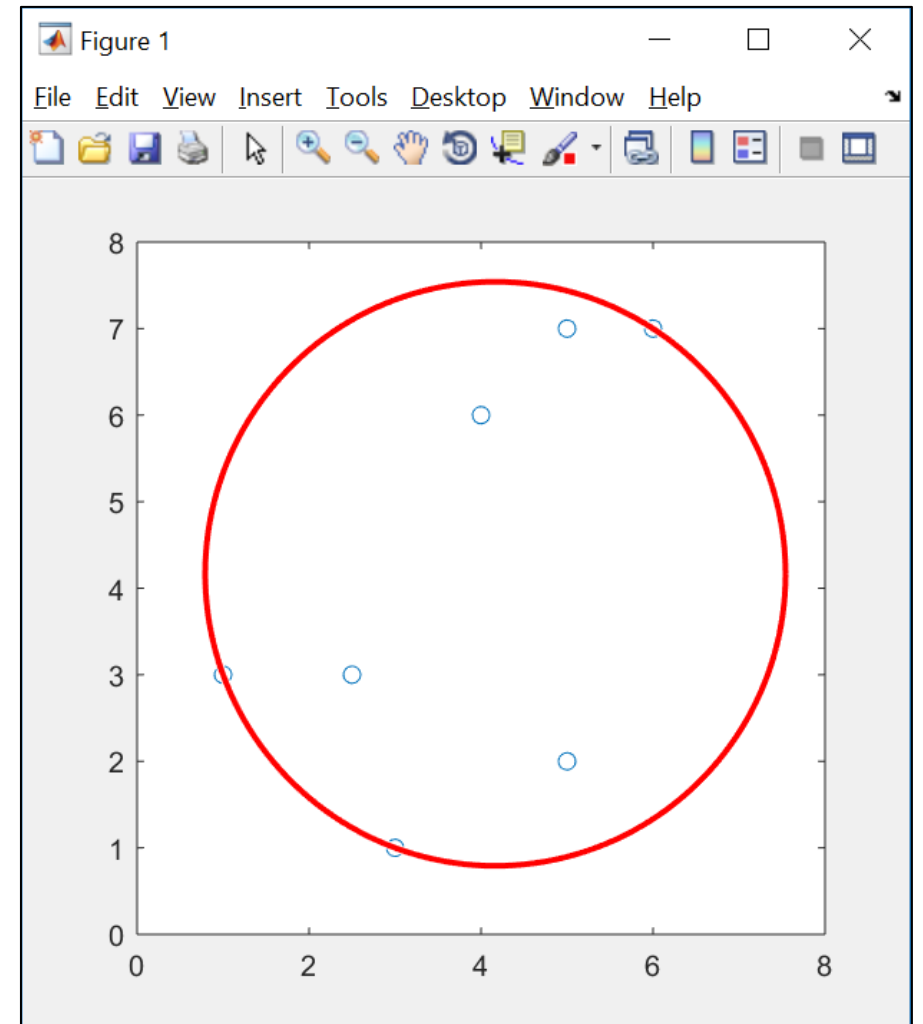
Minimum enclosing circle in MATLAB

enclosing_circle.m

```
% Minimum enclosing circle of a point set
% fminsearch uses the Nelder-Mead algorithm

global x y
x = [1.0, 3.0, 2.5, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 5.0];
y = [3.0, 1.0, 3.0, 6.0, 7.0, 7.0, 2.0];
c = fminsearch(@(x) max_distance(x), [0,0]);
plot(x, y, "o");
viscircles(c, max_distance(c));

function dist = max_distance(p)
    global x y
    dist = 0.0;
    for i=1:length(x)
        dist = max(dist, pdist([p; x(i), y(i)],
                               'euclidean'));
    end
end
end
```



Minimum enclosing circle in MATLAB (trace)

enclosing_circle_trace.m

```
global x y trace_x trace_y

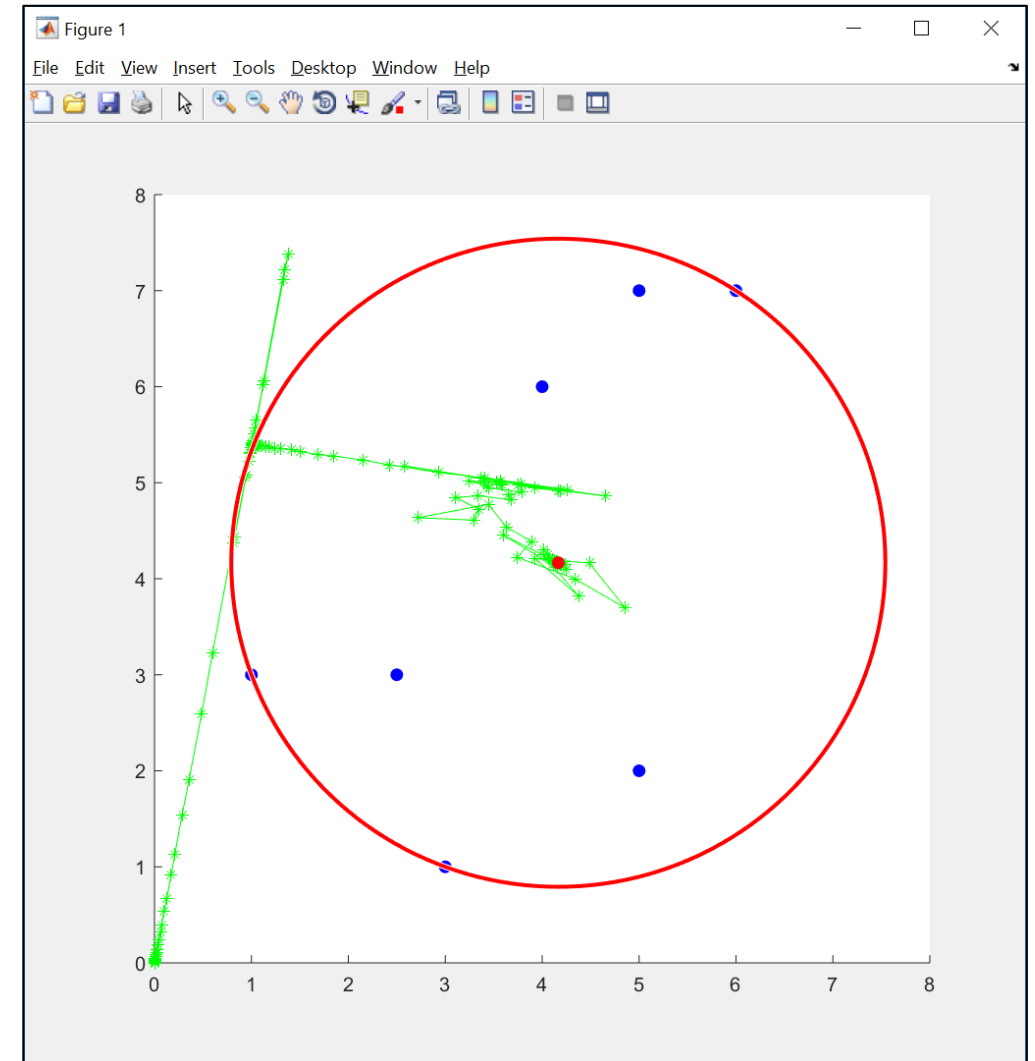
x = [1.0, 3.0, 2.5, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 5.0];
y = [3.0, 1.0, 3.0, 6.0, 7.0, 7.0, 2.0];
trace_x = [];
trace_y = [];

c = fminsearch(@(x) max_distance(x), [0,0]);

hold on
plot(x, y, "o", 'color', 'b', 'MarkerFaceColor', 'b');
plot(trace_x, trace_y, "*-", "color", "g");
plot(c(1), c(2), "o", 'color', 'r', 'MarkerFaceColor', 'r');
viscircles(c, max_distance(c), "color", "red");

function dist = max_distance(p)
    global x y trace_x trace_y
    trace_x = [trace_x, p(1)];
    trace_y = [trace_y, p(2)];

    dist = 0.0;
    for i=1:length(x)
        dist = max(dist, pdist([p; x(i), y(i)], 'euclidean' ));
    end
end
```



Minimum enclosing circle in Python

enclosing_circle.py

```
from scipy.optimize import minimize } import modules
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

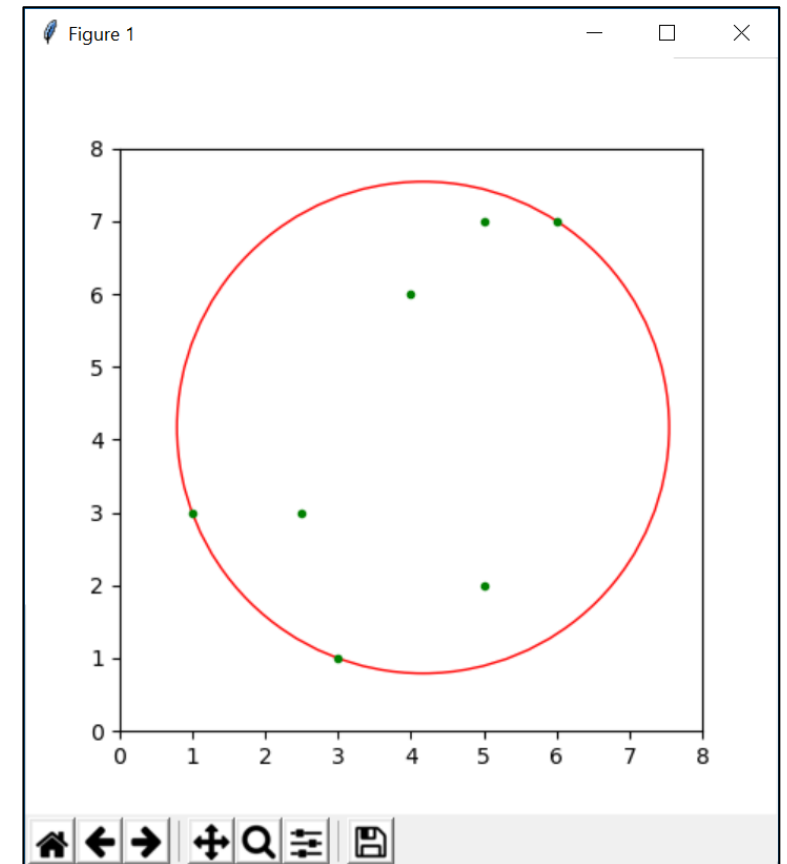
x = [1.0, 3.0, 2.5, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 5.0]
y = [3.0, 1.0, 3.0, 6.0, 7.0, 7.0, 2.0]

def dist(p, q):
    return ((p[0] - q[0]) ** 2 + (p[1] - q[1]) ** 2) ** 0.5
def max_distance(c):
    return max(dist(p, c) for p in zip(x, y))

c = minimize(max_distance, [0.0, 0.0], method="nelder-mead").x
ax = plt.gca()
ax.set_xlim((0, 8))
ax.set_ylim((0, 8))
ax.set_aspect("equal")
plt.plot(x, y, "g.")
ax.add_artist(plt.Circle(c, max_distance(c),
                        color="r", fill=False))
plt.show()
```

optimization method

manually set axis (force circle inside plot)



Minimum enclosing circle in Python (trace)

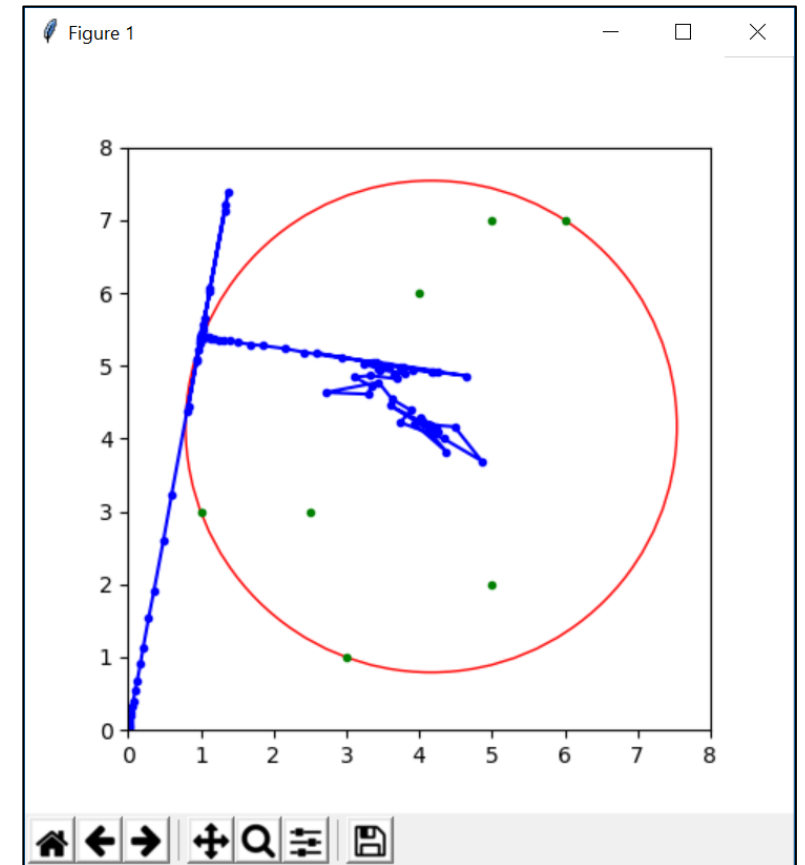
enclosing_circle_trace.py

```
from scipy.optimize import minimize
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

x = [1.0, 3.0, 2.5, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 5.0]
y = [3.0, 1.0, 3.0, 6.0, 7.0, 7.0, 2.0]
trace = []

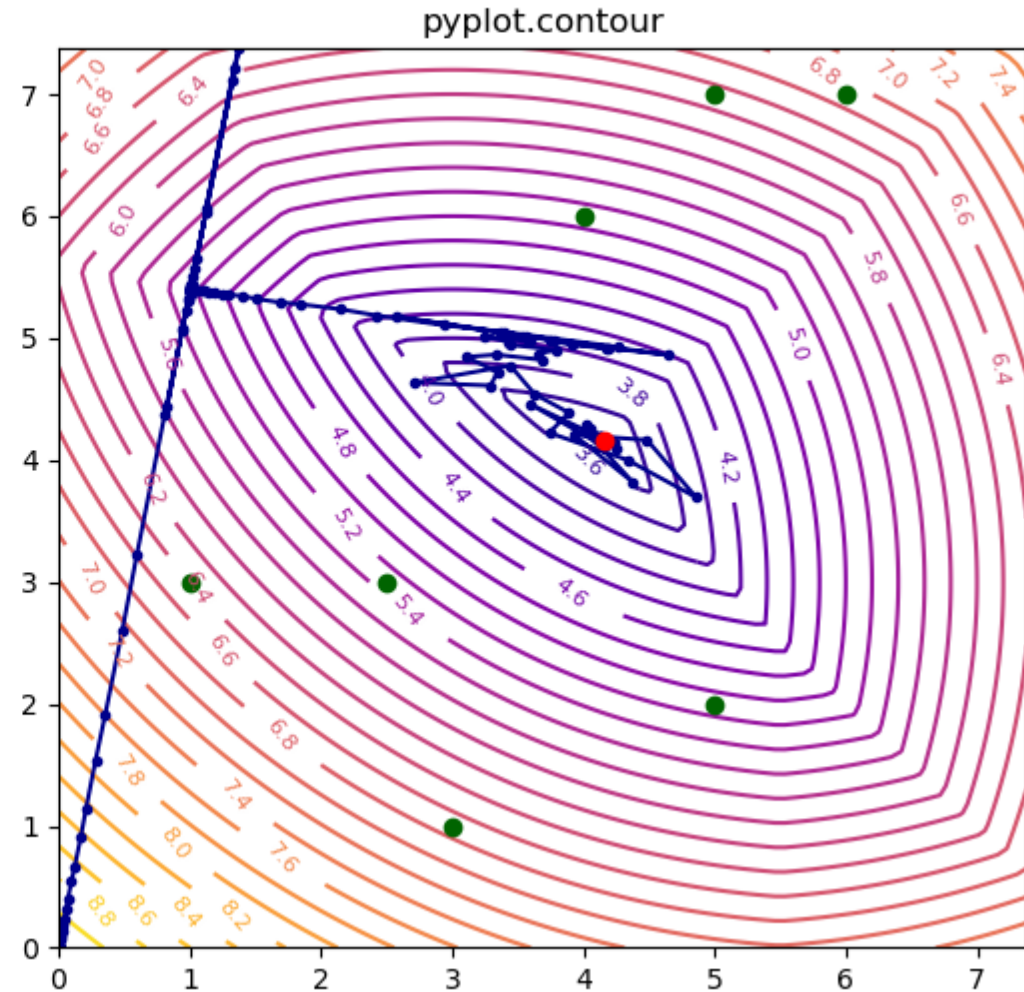
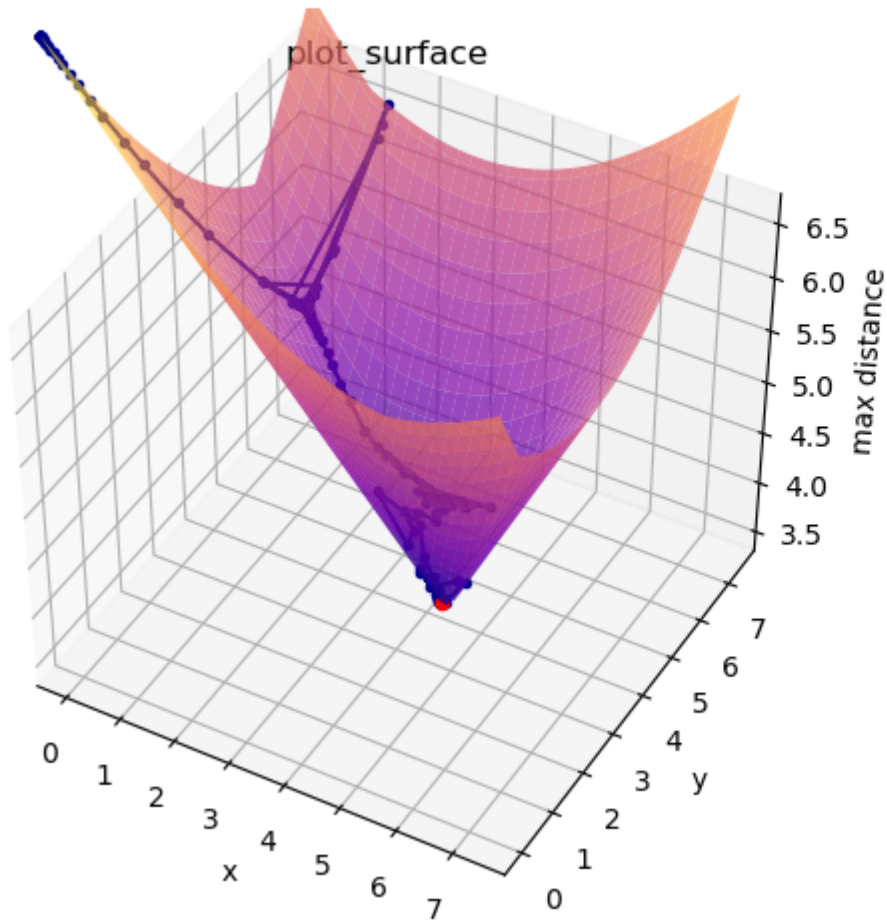
def dist(p, q):
    return ((p[0] - q[0]) ** 2 + (p[1] - q[1]) ** 2) ** 0.5
def max_distance(c):
    trace.append(c)
    return max([dist(p, c) for p in zip(x, y)])

c = minimize(max_distance, [0.0, 0.0],
             method="nelder-mead").x
ax = plt.gca()
ax.set_xlim((0, 8))
ax.set_ylim((0, 8))
ax.set_aspect("equal")
plt.plot(x, y, "g.")
plt.plot(*zip(*trace), "b.-")
ax.add_artist(plt.Circle(c, max_distance(c),
                        color="r", fill=False))
plt.show()
```



Minimum enclosing circle – search space

Maximum distance to an input point



enclosing_circle_search_space.py (previous slide)

```
from scipy.optimize import minimize
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D

points = [(1.0, 3.0), (3.0, 1.0), (2.5, 3.0),
          (4.0, 6.0), (5.0, 7.0), (6.0, 7.0), (5.0, 2.0)]

# Minimum enclosing circle solver
trace = []

def distance(p, q):
    return ((p[0]-q[0])**2 + (p[1]-q[1])**2)**0.5

def distance_max(q):
    dist = max(distance(p, q) for p in points)
    trace.append((q, dist))
    return dist

solution = minimize(distance_max, [0.0, 0.0],
                    method='nelder-mead')

center = solution.x
radius = solution.fun

# unzip point coordinates
points_x, points_y = zip(*points)
trace_x, trace_y, trace_z = zip(*trace)

# Bounding box [x_min, x_max] x [y_min, y_max]
xs, ys = points_x + trace_x, points_y + trace_y
x_min, x_max = min(xs), max(xs)
y_min, y_max = min(ys), max(ys)
# enforce aspect ratio
x_max = max(x_max, x_min + y_max - y_min)
y_max = max(y_max, y_min + x_max - x_min)
```

```
# Minimum enclosing circle - 3D surface plot
# (plot_surface requires X, Y, Z are 2D numpy.arrays)
X, Y = np.meshgrid(np.linspace(x_min, x_max, 100),
                   np.linspace(y_min, y_max, 100))
Z = np.zeros(X.shape)
for px, py in points:
    Z = np.maximum(Z, (X - px)**2 + (Y - py)**2)
Z = np.sqrt(Z)

ax = plt.subplot(1, 2, 1, projection='3d')
ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z, cmap='plasma', alpha=0.7)
ax.plot(trace_x, trace_y, trace_z, '.-', c='darkblue')
ax.scatter(*center, radius, 'o', c='red')
ax.set_xlabel('x')
ax.set_ylabel('y')
ax.set_zlabel('max distance')
ax.set_title('plot_surface')

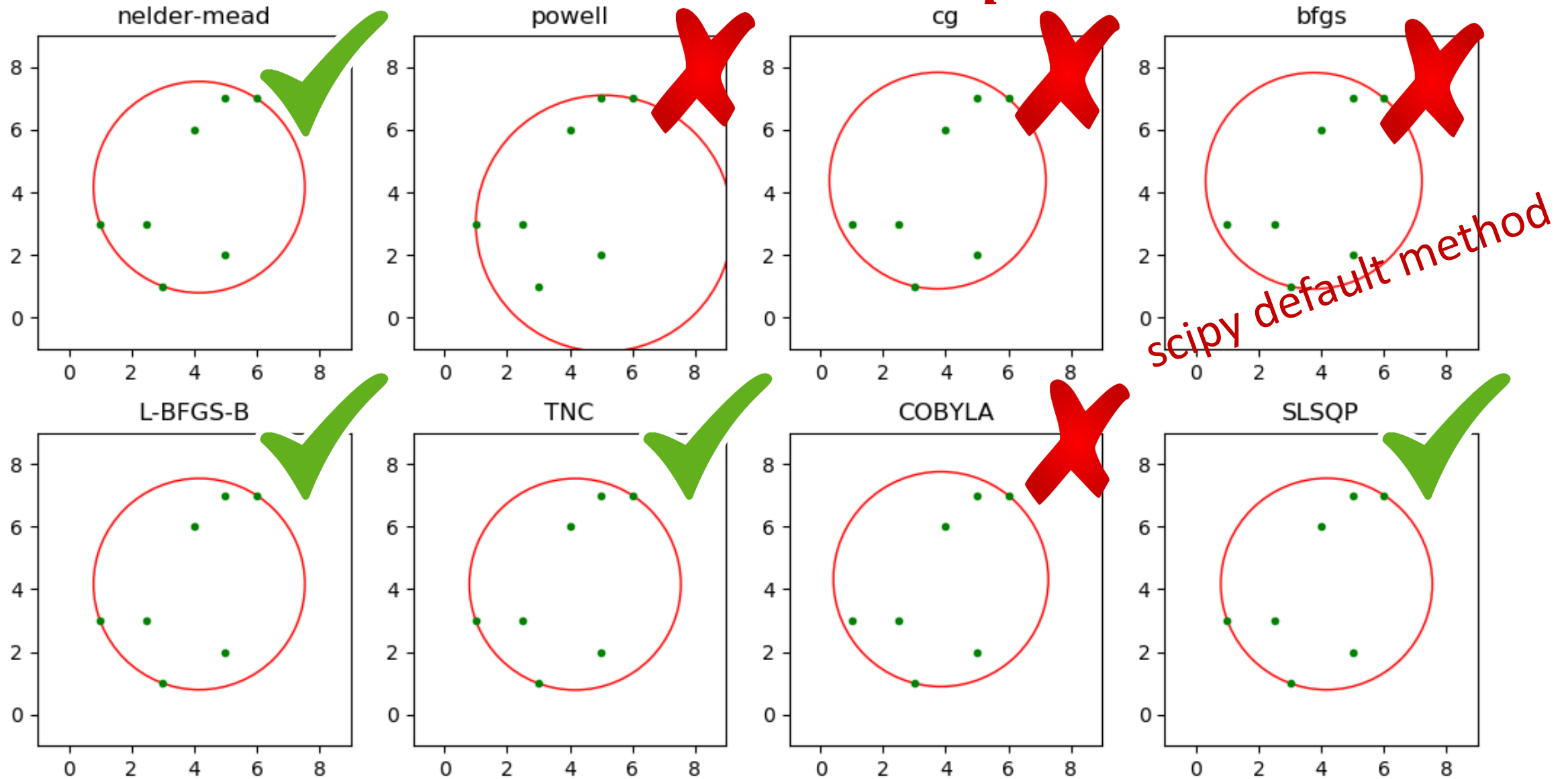
# Minimum enclosing circle - contour plot
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.title('pyplot.contour')
plt.plot(trace_x, trace_y, '.-', color='darkblue')
plt.plot(points_x, points_y, 'o', color='darkgreen')
plt.plot(*center, 'o', c='red')
qcs = plt.contour(X, Y, Z, levels=30, cmap='plasma')
plt.clabel(qcs, inline=1, fontsize=8, fmt='%1f')

plt.suptitle('Maximum distance to an input point')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

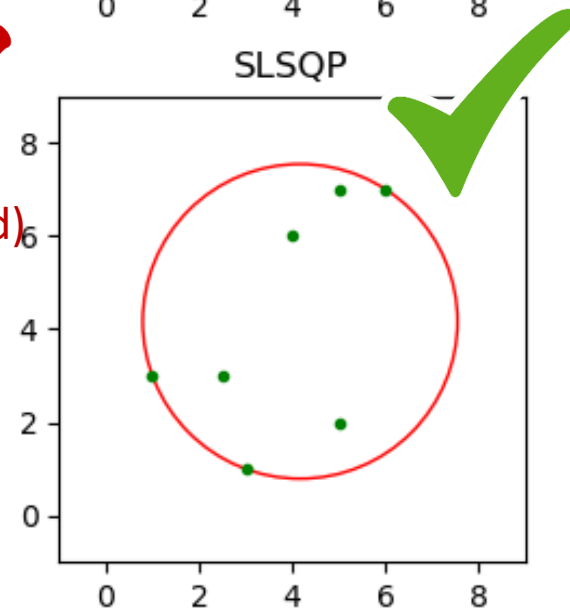
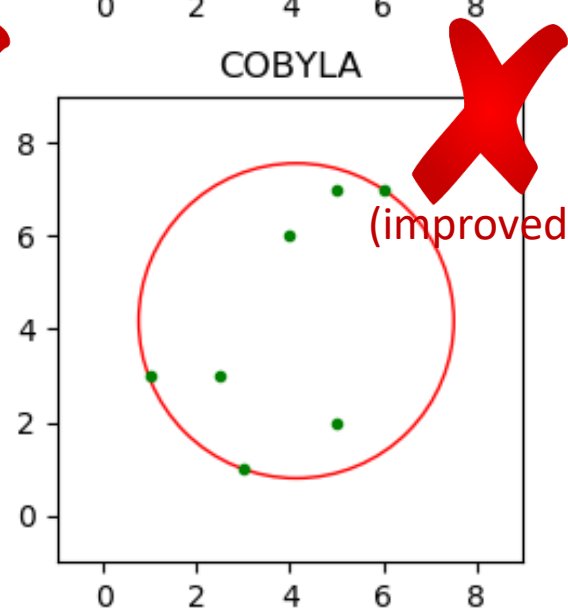
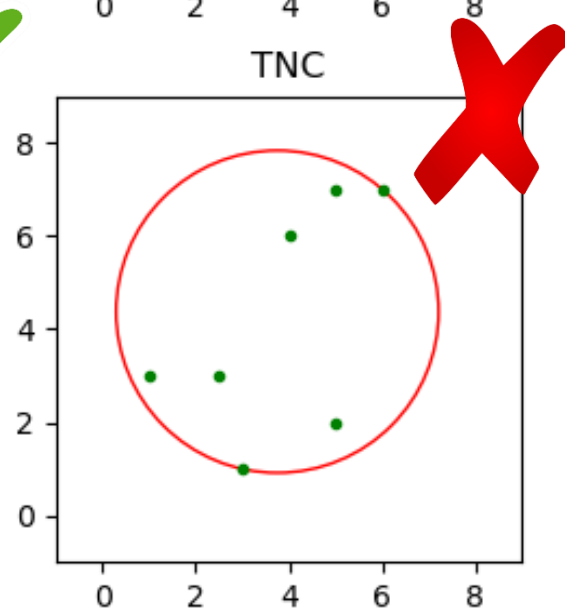
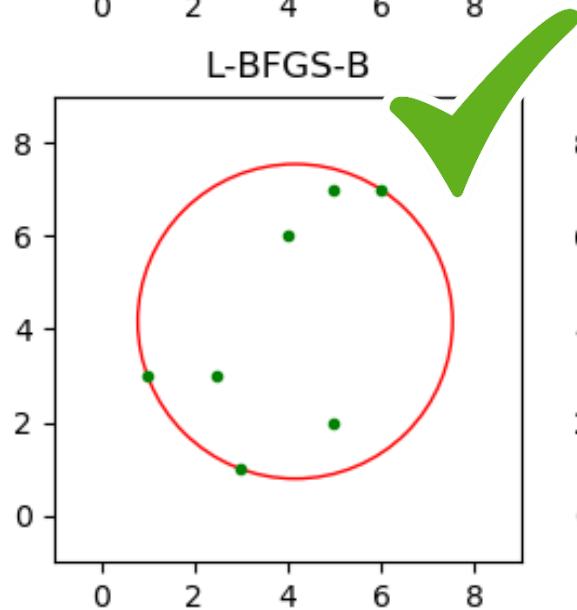
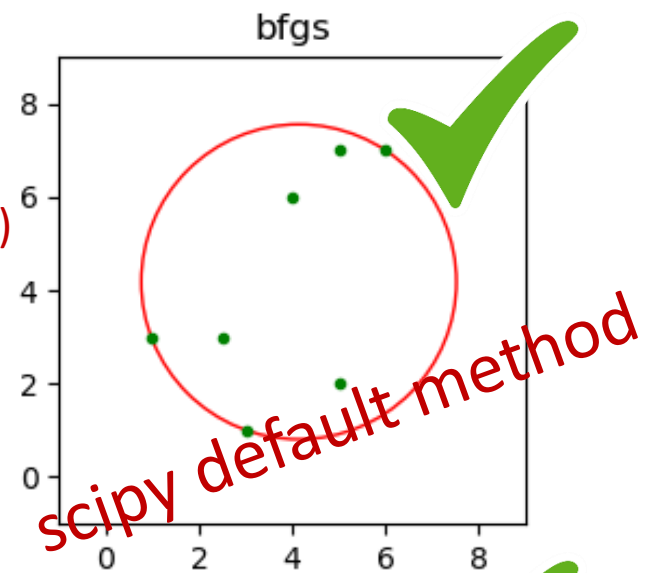
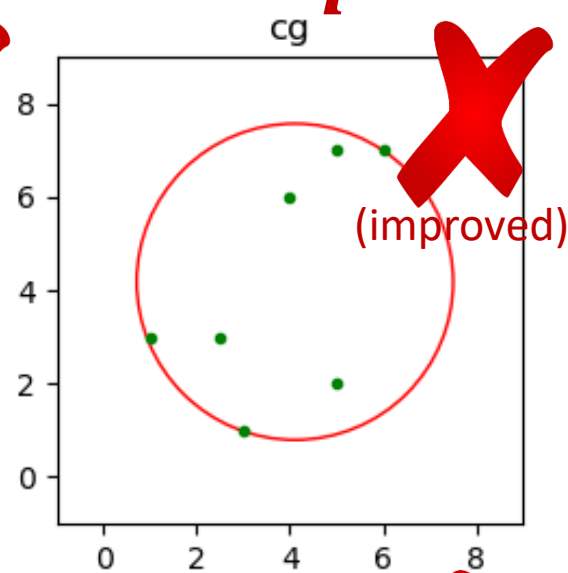
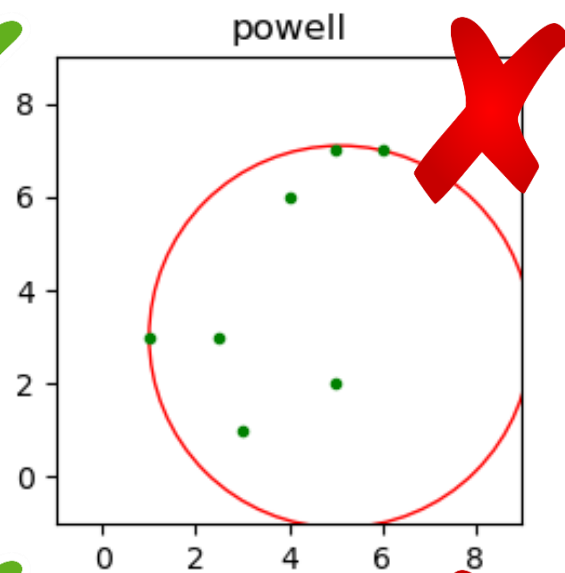
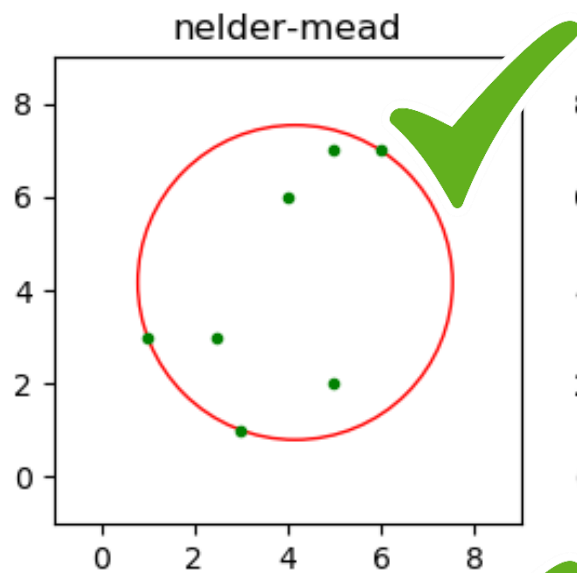
numpy
arrays



scipy.minimize $f(c) = \max_p |p - c|$



scipy.minimize $f(c) = \max_p |p - c|^2$ avoids $\sqrt{\quad}$



scipy default method