

# **(PRACTICAL)** COMPUTATIONAL PHYSICS

Physics 55 I  
Lecture 8

# NOTATION

Extra Reading

Optional Exercise

Recommended

- This lecture slides for this course will attempt to use a uniform notation throughout. A normal paragraph looks like this.
- 👁 *Italicized paragraphs with pen bullets will indicate definitions, with the defined word or phrase shown in **SMALL-CAPS**.*
- ✎ Pencil bullets will indicate the introduction of **new notation**.
- 👉 Pointing hand bullets indicate important points that might otherwise be overlooked.

# ANNOUNCEMENTS



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- To clone this week's **C++ demonstration materials** please invoke

```
$git clone https://github.com/hughdickinson/CompPhysL8CPP.git  
/home/computationalphysics/Documents/cPlusPlus/lecture8
```

- To clone this week's **Python demonstration materials** please invoke

```
$git clone https://github.com/hughdickinson/CompPhysL8Python.git  
/home/computationalphysics/Documents/python/lecture8
```

☞ You can also find these commands on the Blackboard Learn website.

# ANNOUNCEMENTS

- **QUESTION 1:** Is everyone in the class a graduate student?
- If so, I am **not required** to set a **special** mid-term assessment exercise.
- **QUESTION 2:** Does anybody particularly **want** me to set a special mid-term assessment exercise?
- **Be aware** that this will result in a larger contribution from your weekly homework to your final grade for the class.
- I can provide an **anonymous survey** on **Blackboard Learn** to obtain **considered responses** to this question, if that is preferred.

# CLARIFICATIONS



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- **Recall** that **multiple** source files can be used to build standalone binary executables e.g.

```
$ clang++ -std=c++11 -o pathToExecutable sourceFiles...
```

- ☞ It is **not** true that **all C++ source files** that **do not** contain a `main()` function **must** be used to create shared libraries.
- ☞ It **is** true that C++ source files that **are** used to create shared libraries **must not** contain a `main()` function.
- ☞ **Nonetheless**, it is often a **good idea** to create shared libraries if the source code you write is likely to be **reusable**.

C++



# THE GNU SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY (GSL)

# WHAT IS THE GSL?

- ↪ The **GNU SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY** (GSL) is an **Open Source** software package that provides a rich suite of functionality for **scientific computing**.
- Facilities provided by the GSL include: **solution of differential equations; vector and matrix manipulation; function interpolation; Monte-Carlo integration; simulated annealing; numerical root-finding; wavelet, Hankell and Fourier transforms** and **many more**.
- ↪ The GSL provides **comprehensive online documentation** at:  
[www.gnu.org/software/gsl/manual/html\\_node](http://www.gnu.org/software/gsl/manual/html_node)

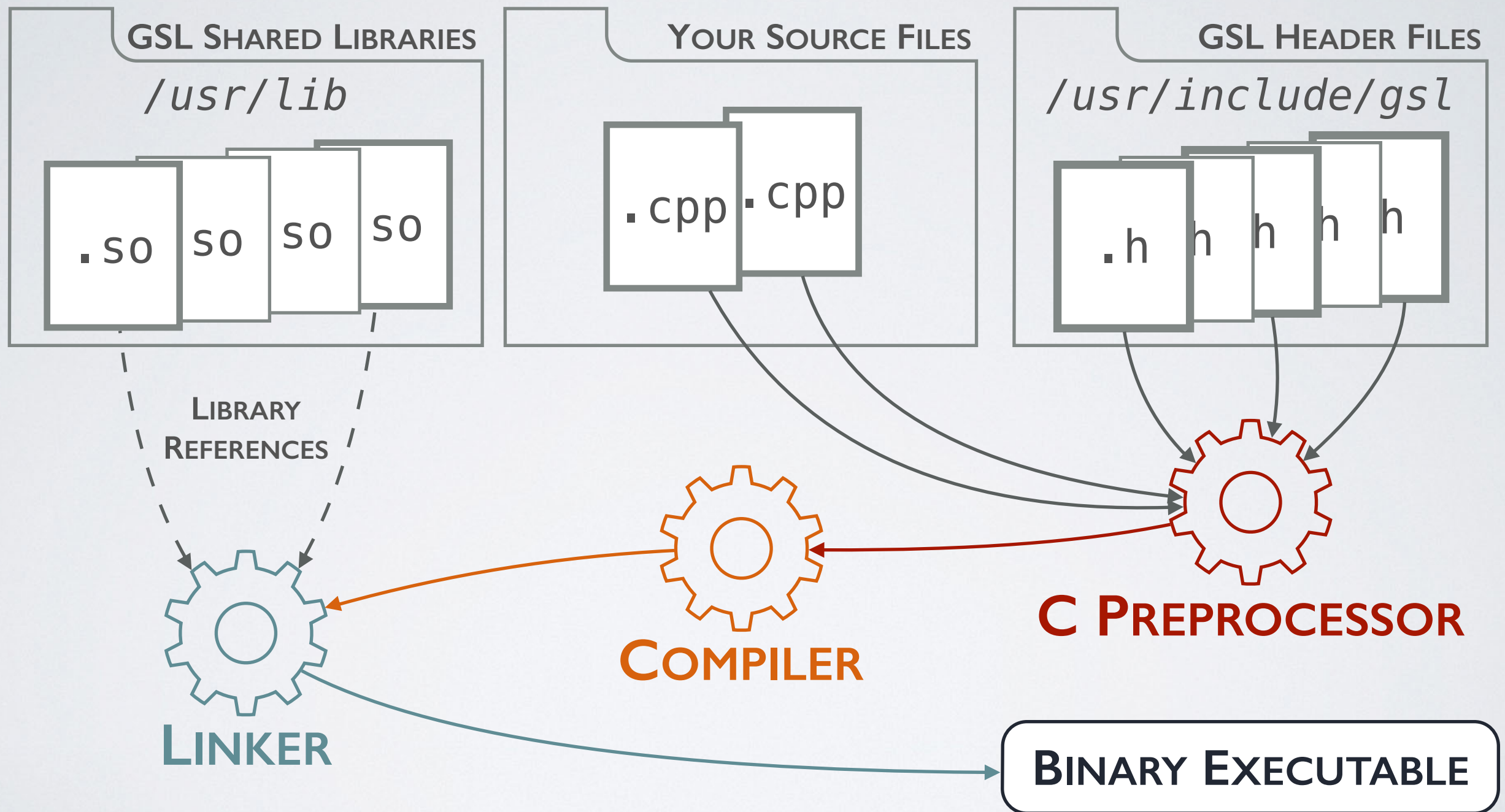
# HOW TO USE THE GSL

- The GSL is distributed using **header files** and **shared libraries**.
- ☞ **By default**, the GSL **header files** and the GSL **shared libraries** are installed in */usr/include/gsl* and */usr/lib* respectively.
- ☞ The **primary** GSL shared library is */usr/lib/libgsl.so*
- ☞ To **build** programs that use the **basic** GSL functionality, **include GSL header files** in your source code and invoke  

```
$ clang++ -std=c++11 -o output -I/usr/include -L/usr/lib -lgsl other_flags?... other_inputs...
```



# HOW TO USE THE GSL



# GSL TIPS AND TRICKS

- **Recall** that invoking **standalone binaries** that are linked against shared libraries normally requires an update of the `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`.
- In order to use the **GSL shared libraries**, one **might expect** that the following shell command is required  
`$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:/usr/lib`
- In fact, if the GSL libraries are installed in their **default locations**, this step is **not** necessary!
- ☞ The */usr/lib* directory is one of **very few** locations that the **dynamic linker** searches **by default** when a binary is invoked.

# GSL TIPS AND TRICKS

- The GSL provides a handy utility called **gsl-config** to help you determine the appropriate flags to use when invoking **clang++**.
- A **list of flags** that **gsl-config** accepts can be obtained by invoking it with **no arguments**.

- To print all the flags you **may** require, invoke

```
$ gsl-config --cflags --libs
```

- If your code **does not use BLAS functionality** (see demonstration material), invoke

```
$ gsl-config --cflags --libs-without-cblas
```



# DEMONSTRATION

Using the **GNU Scientific Library**

Clone the Lecture 8 C++ demonstration material from Github:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/hughdickinson/CompPhysL8CPP.git  
/home/computationalphysics/Documents/cPlusPlus/lecture8
```

PYTHON

# IPYTHON NOTEBOOK

- 👉 **Recall** that the ***IPython Notebook*** interface can be launched from the shell command line using

```
$ ipython notebook
```
- 👉 **Experimenting** with the myriad features that Python provides is a great way to **learn the language** and **find facilities** to aid your research.
  - You may want to experiment with Python or the IPython Notebook **without modifying the demonstration material.**
- 👉 There is a “**New Notebook**” button in the **top, right-hand corner** of the IPython Notebook ***Home*** page that you can use to **create a new notebook** to work in.



# DEMONSTRATION

## More Python Basics

*If necessary, clone the **Lecture 7 Python** demonstration material from Github:*

```
$ git clone https://github.com/hughdickinson/CompPhysL7Python.git  
/home/computationalphysics/Documents/python/lecture7
```

# NUMPY

## (CRUNCHING NUMBERS)

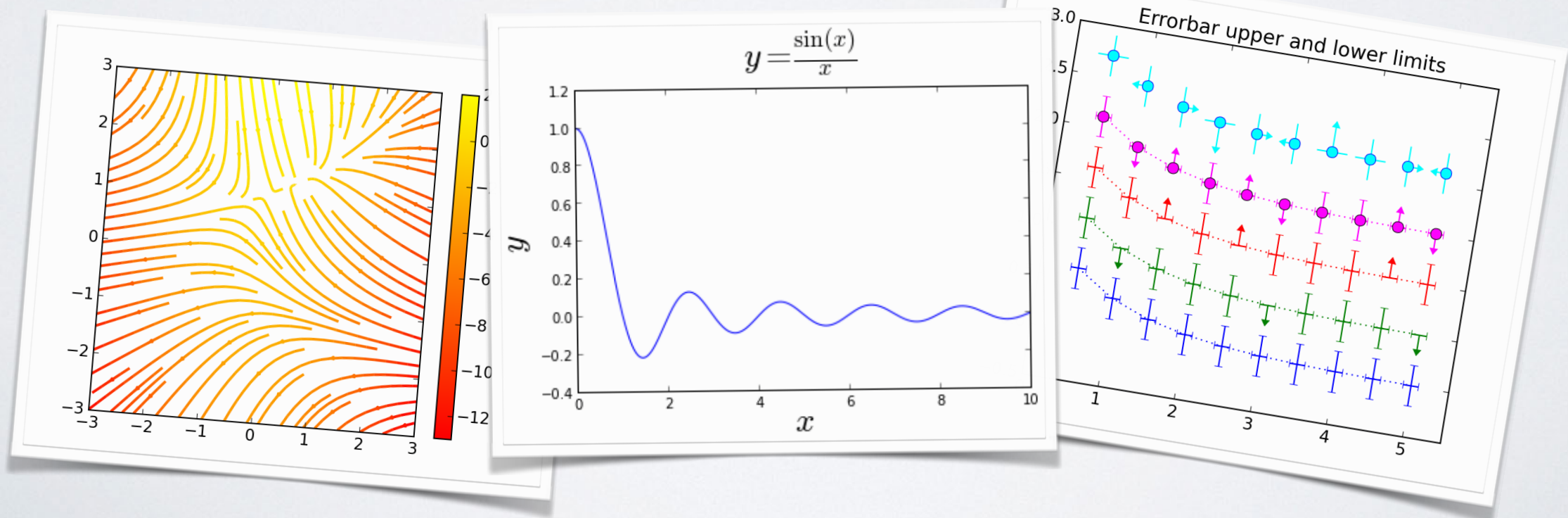
- 👁️ The **NUMPY** package provides invaluable **data-handling** support for numerous **scientifically targeted** Python utilities.
- Its primary functionality is the provision of a **homogeneous** (i.e. elements all have the **same type**), **multidimensional** array type.
- This array type supports **indexing**, **slicing** and **reshaping** as well **highly efficient** array-wise mathematical operations.
- 👉 **Mathematical operations** can be performed on whole multidimensional arrays **without the need for explicit loops**.



# MATPLOTLIB (PLOTTING RESULTS)

⇒ **MATPLOTLIB** is a feature-rich 2-dimensional **plotting package** for Python.

- Matplotlib can be used to generate **publication quality figures** in a **variety of formats**.
- It can also be used to plot and **review results** at intermediate stages during data analysis.





# DEMONSTRATION

Using **NumPy** and **Matplotlib**

Clone the Python demonstration material from Github:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/hughdickinson/CompPhysL8Python.git  
/home/computationalphysics/Documents/python/lecture8
```

# LECTURE 8 SUMMARY

- After reviewing the material from this lecture (including the demonstration material) **and completing the reading exercises** you should know:
  1. How to **invoke** and **use** the **basic Python interpreter**, the terminal-based **IPython interpreter** and the web-browser-based **IPython Notebook interface**.
  2. The basic properties of Python's built-in **set** type.
  3. The basic properties of Python's built-in **map** type.

# LECTURE 8 SUMMARY

4. How to specify **conditional branching statements** in Python using **if**, **elif** and **else** clauses as well as the **ternary branching construct**.
5. How **control the flow** of a Python program using **for**-loops and **while**-loops.
6. How to **define** and **call functions** within in your Python programs.



# LECTURE 8 SUMMARY

7. That **exceptions** are used to react to problems that arise from weak variable typing.
8. How to **handle exceptions** that are raised by Python code.
9. How to **efficiently initialize** Python lists using the **list comprehension** syntax.
10. How to **extend the functionality** of Python by **importing** modules.

# LECTURE 8 SUMMARY

- | 1. Some simple ways in which to **instantiate** multidimensional NumPy arrays.
- | 2. How to **index** and **slice** NumPy arrays and the built-in Python sequence types.
- | 3. How to apply **array-wise mathematical operations** to instances of the NumPy array type.
- | 4. The **basics** of generating figures using **Matplotlib**.

# OPTIONAL READING

## **The Python Online Tutorial**

[docs.python.org/2/tutorial/](https://docs.python.org/2/tutorial/)

## **The Python Online Reference**

[docs.python.org/2/library/](https://docs.python.org/2/library/)

## **The GSL Library Reference**

[www.gnu.org/software/gsl/manual/](http://www.gnu.org/software/gsl/manual/)

## **The NumPy Online Tutorial**

[wiki.scipy.org/Tentative\\_NumPy\\_Tutorial](http://wiki.scipy.org/Tentative_NumPy_Tutorial)



# LECTURE 7 HOMEWORK

Review the C++ demonstration material from Lecture **8**!

*If neccessary, re-read sections:*

*5.7. Set Types (set)*

*5.8. Mapping Types*

From the **Python Standard Library Reference**

<https://docs.python.org/2.7/library/index.html>

**Then read**

*Section 8: Errors and Exceptions*

From the **Online Python tutorial**

<https://docs.python.org/2/tutorial>

- Complete the **Lecture 8 Homework Quiz** that you will find on the course Blackboard Learn website.