

NUMERICAL PYTHON

Python for computational science

23 - 25 September 2015

CINECA

What do you notice? (it is indeed my desk...)



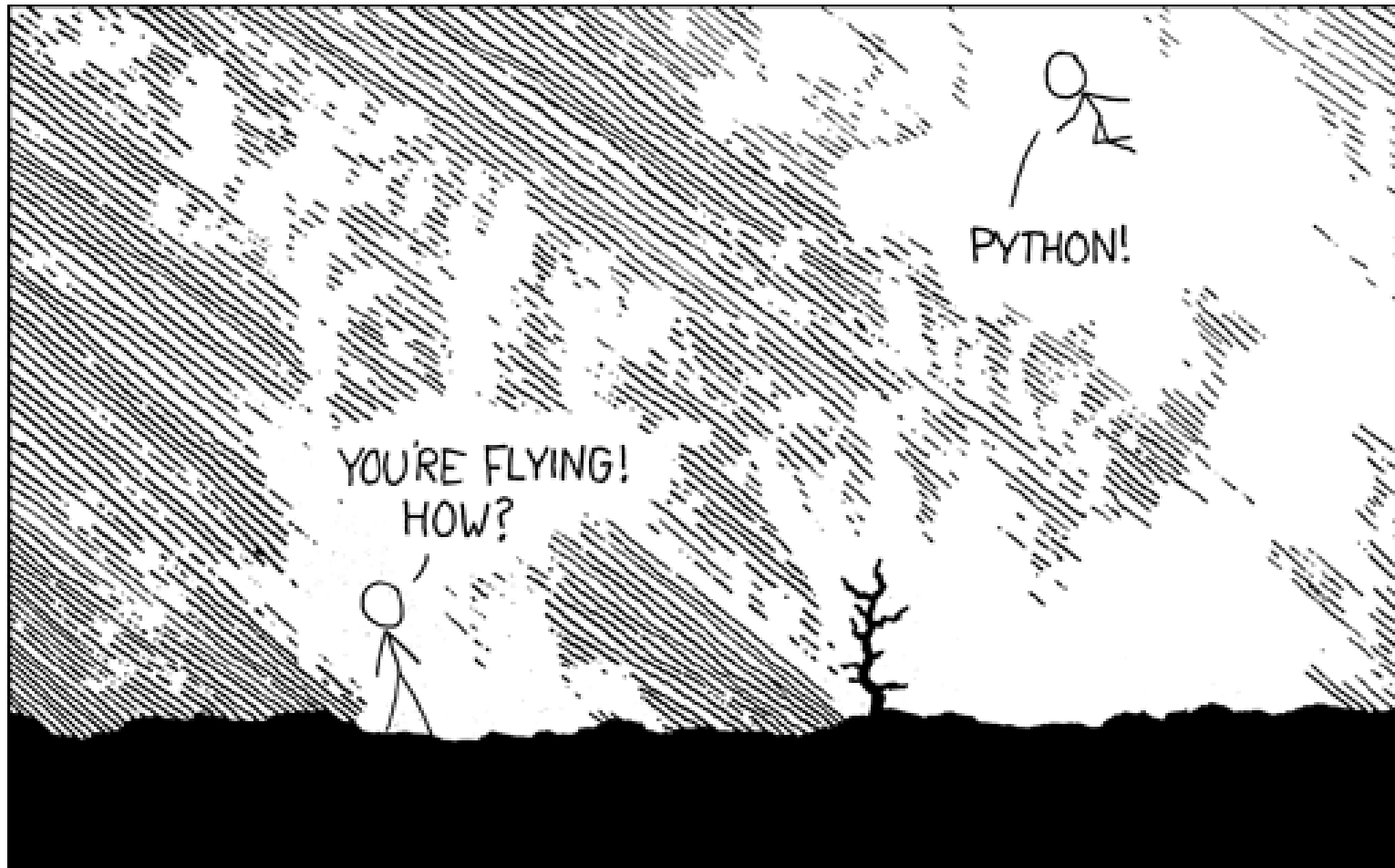
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rubber_duck_debugging

Goal of the lecture

Learn:

- overall use of the objects provided by numpy
- how to read data from files and manipulate it
- how to integrate python with plotting
- and of course ...

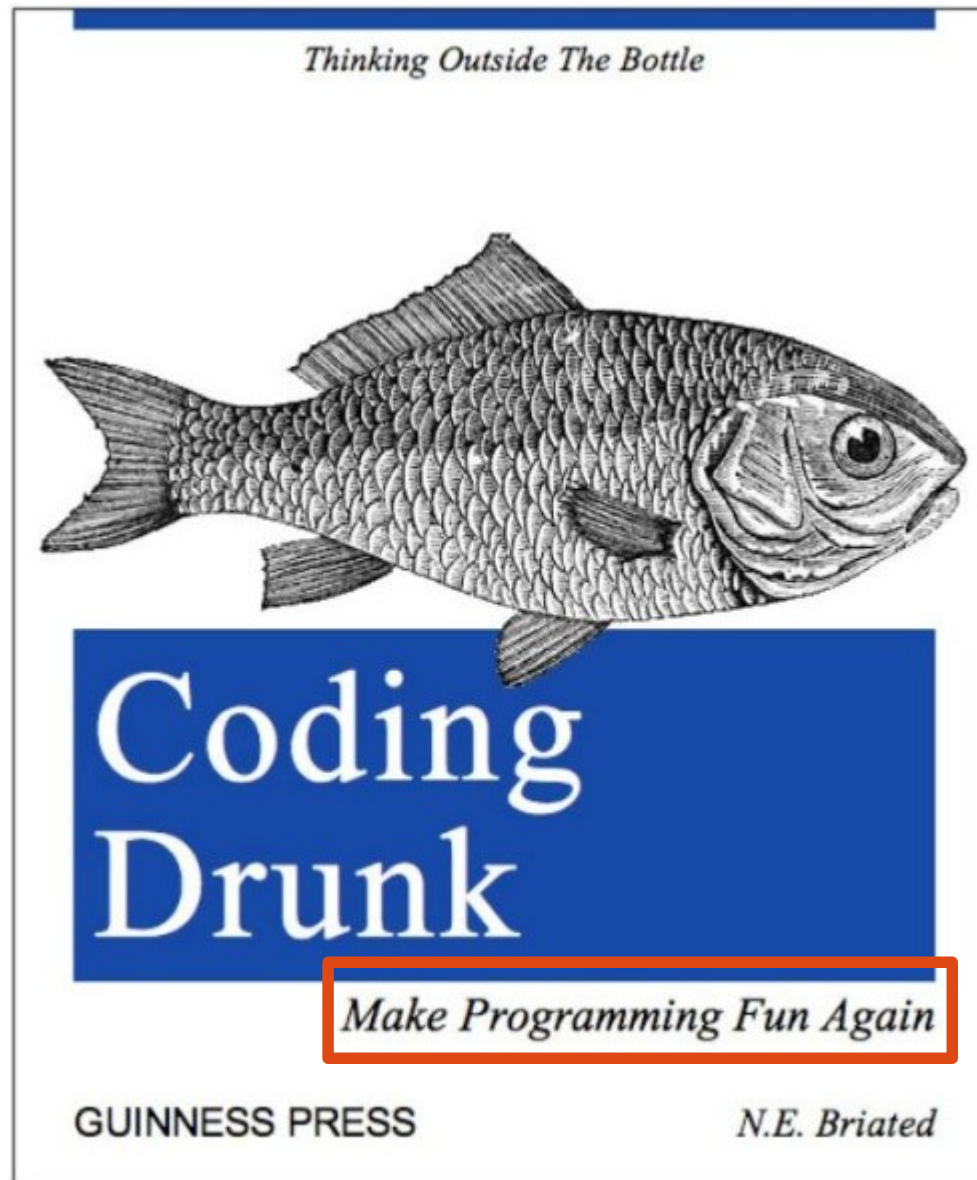
... how to have fun with it ...



Try on a python (2.7) prompt :

```
>>> import antigravity
```

but don't get TOO excited ...



Introduction (1): history

- Numerical Python: evolution
 - In origin, 2 different libraries `Numeric` and `Numarray`
- They became NumPy (2006). All the features of the two original libraries (plus more..) converging in one library

Introduction (2): why bother?



- NumPy offers efficient array storing and computation
- Python scientific libraries (i.e. scipy, matplotlib, pandas) make use of NumPy objects
- NumPy is the *de facto* standard

Introduction (3): what's inside the box



Sub-Packages	Purpose	Comments
core	basic objects	all names exported to numpy
lib	Additional utilities	all names exported to numpy
linalg	Basic linear algebra	LinearAlgebra derived from Numeric
fft	Discrete Fourier transforms	FFT derived from Numeric
random	Random number generators	RandomArray derived from Numeric
distutils	Enhanced build and distribution	improvements built on standard distutils
testing	unit-testing	utility functions useful for testing
f2py	Automatic wrapping of Fortran code	Utility to extend the language

Introduction (4)



- Default for this presentation (and for the standard documentation)

```
>>> import numpy as np
```

NumPy (main) objects



- NumPy provides two main objects:
 - `ndarray`;
 - `ufunc`;

ndarray



- Like lists, tuples and sets, ndarrays are **collection** of items

```
>>> my_array, type(my_array)
```

```
(array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]), numpy.ndarray)
```

ndarray (2)



Examples:

```
>>> a = np.array([1, 2, 3])
```

```
>>> b = np.array([[1.5, 2.2, 34.4], [2.3, 4, 6.5]])
```

```
>>> c = np.array(['lof', 'l', 'ga'])
```

```
>>> d = np.array([2, 3, 'lof']) # doesn't work as  
                                expected
```

ndarray (3)



- * ndarray is a collection of **homogeneous** items
 - Each item occupies the same number of bytes
- * Items typically are numerical type...
- * ... but an arbitrary **record** of (non) numerical types can be used

ndarray (4)



(numpy/core/include/numpy/ndarrayobject.h)

```
typedef struct PyArrayObject {
    char *data; /* pointer to raw data buffer */
    PyArray_Descr *descr; /* Pointer to type structure */
    int nd; /* number of dimensions, also
            called ndim */
    npy_intp *dimensions; /* size in each dimension (shape) */
    npy_intp *strides; /* bytes to jump to get to the next
                       element in each dimension */
    PyObject *base; /* This object should be decref'd
                    upon deletion of array */
    /* For views it points to the
       original array */
    int flags; /* Flags describing array */
} PyArrayObject;
```

ndarray: data



```
char *data;          /* pointer to raw data buffer */  
PyArray_Descr *descr; /* pointer to type structure */
```

- data is just a pointer to bytes in memory
- data needs some sort of descriptor (dtype) to be interpreted

```
In [1]: a = np.array([1, 2, 3]) # buffer of 12 bytes
```

```
In [2]: a.dtype
```

```
Out[2]: dtype('int32')          # interpreted as 3 ints
```

```
In [3]: b = a.astype(np.float) # dtype('float64')
```

NOTE: int32: 32 bits (4bytes) for integer representation

ndarray: some dtype types



Data Type	np.dtype	char. code	Description
bool	np.bool	'b'	Boolean (True or False) stored as a byte
string	'S'	'S', 'a'	String datatype
int	np.int	'i4' or 'i8'	Platform integer (normally either int32 or int64)
int8	np.int8	'i1'	Byte (-128 to 127)
int16	np.int16	'i2'	Integer (-32768 to 32767)
int32	np.int32	'i4'	Integer (-2147483648 to 2147483647)
int64	np.int64	'i8'	Integer (-9223372036854775808 to 9223372036854775807)
uint32	np.uint32	'u4'	Unsigned integer (0 to 4294967295)
uint64	np.uint64	'u8'	Unsigned integer (0 to 18446744073709551615)
float	np.float	'f8'	Shorthand for float64
float32	np.float32	'f4'	Single precision float, sign bit, 8 bits exponent, 23 bits mantissa
float64	np.float64	'f8'	Double precision float, sign bit, 11 bits exponent, 52 bits mantissa
complex64	np.complex64	'c8'	Complex number represented by two 32-bit floats
complex128	np.complex128	'c16'	Complex number represented by two 64-bit floats

ndarray: dtype cont'ed



- the elements of ndarrays can be specified with a dtype object:

numerical

```
>>> np.dtype(np.int32) # 32 are the bits used to
dtype('np.int32') # represent the integer
# (4 bytes int)
```

strings

```
>>> np.dtype('S3') # mind the capital case here
# 3 means 3 bytes
```

both

```
>>> np.dtype([('f1', np.uint), ('f2', 'S3')])
dtype([('f1', '<u4'), ('f2', '|S3')]) # list of tuples
```

You! Enough theory...



- Let's get our (dirty) hands on this new toy
- During this course, most of the things we learn will be used to solve an exercise
- It's about ...

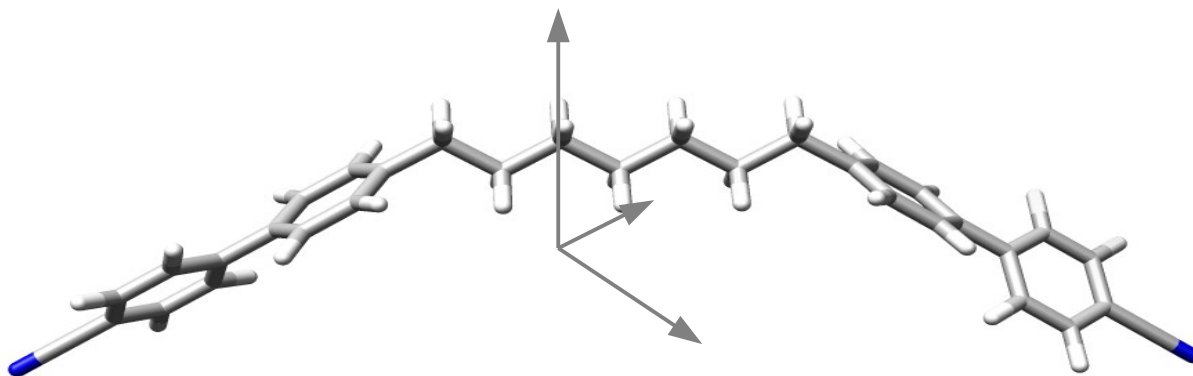
chemistry



before it was cool

Exercise

- Rotate a molecule along the axes that diagonalize the moment of inertia tensor



C	12	-0.102	-0.301	-0.276
C	12	-0.024	-0.189	1.125
C	12	1.254	-0.165	1.713
C	12	2.406	-0.245	0.941

...

- Step by step guided solution through this course

Exercise 1: dtype



- Try to construct a dtype object to represent an atom in a 3d space. It should contain:
 - a string ('S3') to represent the symbol (i.e. Na, Cl, H, O)
 - an integer (np.int) for the atomic weight (i.e. 11, 17, 1)
 - 3 floats 64 bits (np.float64) for the cartesian coordinates
- Help needed? Try (after having imported numpy):

```
>>> help(np.dtype)           (python)
```

```
>>> np.dtype?                (ipython)
```

Exercise 1: dtype



- Solution

```
>>> dt = np.dtype([('symb', 'S3'), ('PA', np.int),  
('x', np.float64), ('y', np.float64), ('z', np.float64)])  
  
dtype([('symb', '|S3'), ('PA', '<i4'), ('x', '<f8'), ('y',  
'<f8'), ('z', '<f8')])
```

ndarray (4)



(numpy/core/include/numpy/ndarrayobject.h)

```
typedef struct PyArrayObject {  
    char *data; /* pointer to raw data buffer */  
    PyArray_Descr *descr; /* Pointer to type structure */  
    int nd; /* number of dimensions, also  
            called ndim */  
    npy_intp *dimensions; /* size in each dimension (shape) */  
    npy_intp *strides; /* bytes to jump to get to the next  
                       element in each dimension */  
    PyObject *base; /* This object should be decref'd  
                    upon deletion of array */  
                    /* For views it points to the  
                    original array */  
    int flags; /* Flags describing array */  
} PyArrayObject;
```

ndarray: dimensions



```
int nd;          /* number of dimensions,  
                 also called ndim */
```

```
numpy_intp *dimensions;    /* size in each dimension */
```

```
In [1]: b = np.array([[1,2], [3,4]])
```

```
In [2]: b.ndim
```

```
Out[2]: 2
```

```
In [3]: b.shape
```

```
Out[3]: (2, 2)
```

```
b.shape = 1,4    # to reshape an array
```


Creating arrays (1)



5 general mechanism to create arrays:

(1) Conversion from other Python structures (e.g. lists, tuples):
np.array function

```
>>> list = [0,2,3,7];
>>> a = np.array(list)      # or np.array([0,2,3,7])
      Array([0, 2, 3, 7])
>>> b = np.array([l,m])    # l, m python lists
>>> b = np.asarray(b)      # convert b to an array if b is,
                          # i.e, a list; otherwise do
                          # nothing
```

Creating arrays (2)



(2) Intrinsic NumPy array creation functions (e.g. `arange`, `ones`, `zeros`, etc.)

```
>>> a = np.zeros(10)
```

```
>>> a = np.ones((3,2))
```

```
>>> a = np.linspace(0,10,11) # start, stop, npoints
```

```
array([ 0.,  1.,  2.,  3.,  4.,  5.,  6.,  
       7.,  8.,  9., 10.]
```

```
>>> a = np.arange(10)
```

```
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

```
>>> a = np.arange(1,10,2) # start, stop, step
```

```
array([1, 3, 5, 7, 9])
```

Creating arrays (3)



Try the shortcut: `np.r_`

```
>>> a = np.r_[0,1,2]      # ~ np.array
>>> a = np.r_[0:10:0.1]  # np.arange
>>> a = np.r_[0:10:100j] # np.linspace
```

(3) Creating arrays from strings or buffers

```
>>> np.fromstring('1, 2', dtype=np.int, sep=',')
array([1, 2])
```

Creating arrays (4)



(4) Reading arrays from disk, either from standard or custom formats (mind the **byte order!!**)

→ `loadtxt, genfromtxt` # custom **ASCII** formats

→ `fromfile(), <ndarray>.tofile()` # **custom binary**

→ **HDF5**: `h5py, pytables` # **binary standard formats**

→ **netcdf**: `netcdf-python`

Creating arrays (5)



- Reading from ASCII text files

<code>loadtxt(fname[, dtype=, comments=, delimiter=, skiprows=, converters=, usecols=, ...])</code>	Load data from a text file.
<code>savetxt(fname, X[, fmt=, delimiter=])</code>	Save an array to a text file (auto recognizes if .gz) X is the array
<code>genfromtxt(fname[, dtype=, comments=, missing= ...])</code>	Load data from a text file, with missing values handled as specified.

- `loadtxt` is faster but less flexible
- `genfromtxt` runs two loops, the first reads all the lines (→ strings), the second parses the line and converts each string to a data type
 - It has the advantage of taking into account missing data

Exercise 2: creating array



1. Create a ndarray of 6x5 elements, all set to 1

```
>>> help(np.ones)
```

1a. Reshape the array to 3x10

2. Download 'mol.xyz' from [here](#) and build a new array of atom dtype

```
>>> help(np.loadtxt)
```

Exercise 2: creating array



Solutions

1.

```
>>> a = np.ones((6,5))
```

```
>>> a.shape = 3,10
```

2.

```
>>> dt = np.dtype([('symb', '<S3'), ('PA', np.int),  
('x', np.float64), ('y', np.float64), ('z', np.float64)])
```

```
>>> arr = np.loadtxt('mol.xyz', dtype=dt)
```

Creating arrays (6)



- From the ndarray just built we can save a binary file with the ndarray data

```
>>> arr.tofile('mol_bin')
```

- It can be read with `np.fromfile`


```
>>> arr2 = np.fromfile('mol_bin', dtype=dt)
```

- Be careful when using `np.fromfile` w/ fortran binary files
 - You may need to deal with field separators...

Creating arrays (7)

(5) Special library functions (e.g. random, ...) or *ad hoc* defined function

```
>>> def func(i,j):  
    return i*j+1  
  
>>> a = np.fromfunction(func, (3,4)) # meshgrid  
array([[ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.],  
       [ 1.,  2.,  3.,  4.],  
       [ 1.,  3.,  5.,  7.]])
```



```
In [1]: np.random.rand(4)
```

```
Out[1]:
```

```
array([ 0.14046702,  0.31755881,  0.44131823,  
        0.1219652])
```

(some) ndarray attributes



- Some useful ndarray attributes are (let `arr` be the array)
 - `arr.shape` returns a tuple with the size of the array. Changing the tuple re-shapes the array
- `arr.dtype` data-type object for this array

```
a = np.ones(10);    a.dtype
dtype('float64')
```
- `arr.ndim` number of dimension in array
- `arr.size` total number of elements

(some) ndarray functions



Some useful ndarray functions are:

- `arr.copy()` returns a copy of the array
- `arr.view()` returns a new view of the array using the same data of `arr` # **save memory space**
- `arr.reshape()` returns an array with a new shape
- `arr.transpose()` returns an array view with the shape transposed

(some) ndarray functions (2)



- `arr.sum()`

```
>>> a = np.array([[1,4,2],[3,1,8]])
```

```
>>> a.sum(axis=0)
```

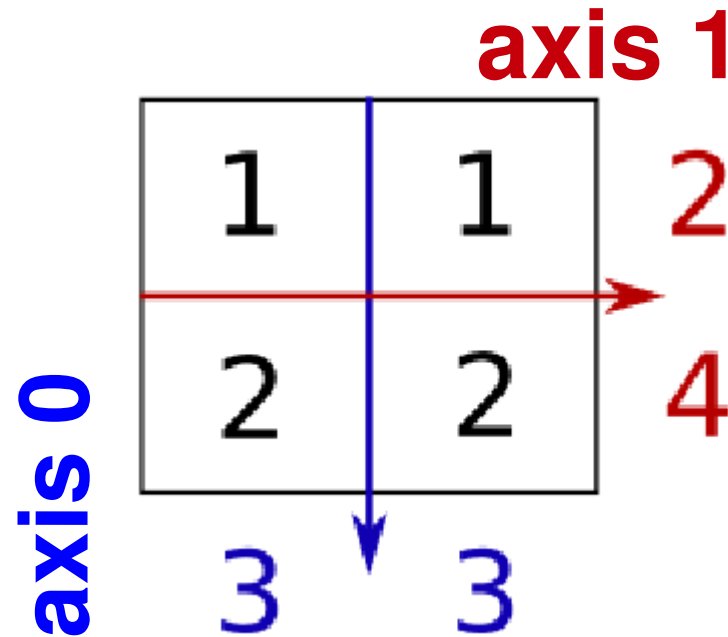
```
>>> array([ 4,  5, 10])
```

- `arr.min|max()` return min (or max) value
- `arr.argmax|min()` return the index of min (max) value
- `arr.var|mean|std|prod()` take the usual meaning

(some) ndarray functions (2) cont'd



```
>>> a = np.array([[1,1],[2,2]])  
>>> a.sum(axis=0)  
>>> array([ 3,  3])
```



(some) ndarray functions (3)



→ **sort** array sorting

```
>>> a = np.array([[1,4],[3,1]])
```

```
>>> np.sort(a)      # sort along the last axis
```

```
array([[1, 4],  
       [1, 3]])
```

```
>>> np.sort(a, axis=0)      # sort along x axis
```

```
array([[1, 1],  
       [3, 4]])
```

```
>>> np.sort(a, axis=None)   # sort the flattened  
                             # array
```

```
array([1, 1, 3, 4])
```

```
>>> np.sort(a, order=field) # 'field' of a  
                             # structured array
```

Basic routines overview

- Creating arrays routines (mentioned earlier in this presentation)
- Operation on two or more arrays (`dot`, ...)
- Shape functions (`split`, `resize`, `concatenate`, `stack`)
- Basic functions (`average`, `cov`, `vectorize`, ...)
- Two-dimensional array functions (`eye`, `diag`, ...)

Indexing



- Indexing means selecting some of the array's values
- ndarrays can be indexed using the following syntax:

$X[\text{obj}]$

- Depending on **obj**, a different indexing is triggered:
 - **Basic slicing** when obj is an integer, or a tuple (or list) of integers, and slice objects.
 - ✓ always returns a **view** of the array
 - **Record access** when obj is the string of a field of structured array
 - **Advanced selection** when obj contains a ndarray of data type integer or bool.
 - ✓ always returns a **copy** of the array

Basic slicing (1)



- A slice object is represented by $X[\mathbf{I}:\mathbf{J}:\mathbf{K}]$
 - \mathbf{I} = **first element** (included, default is 0)
 - \mathbf{J} = **last element** (excluded, default is length of the array)
 - \mathbf{K} = **step or stride** (default is 1)
- Slicing for `ndarray` works similarly to standard Python sequences but can be done over **multiple dimensions**

Basic slicing (2)



- Examples: given a two dimensional 5x10 ndarray "A"
 - $A[3] = A[3, :] = A[3, ::]$
represents the **4th row** of the array (10 elements)
 - $A[:, 1] = A[:, :, 1]$
represents the **2nd column** of the array (5 elements)

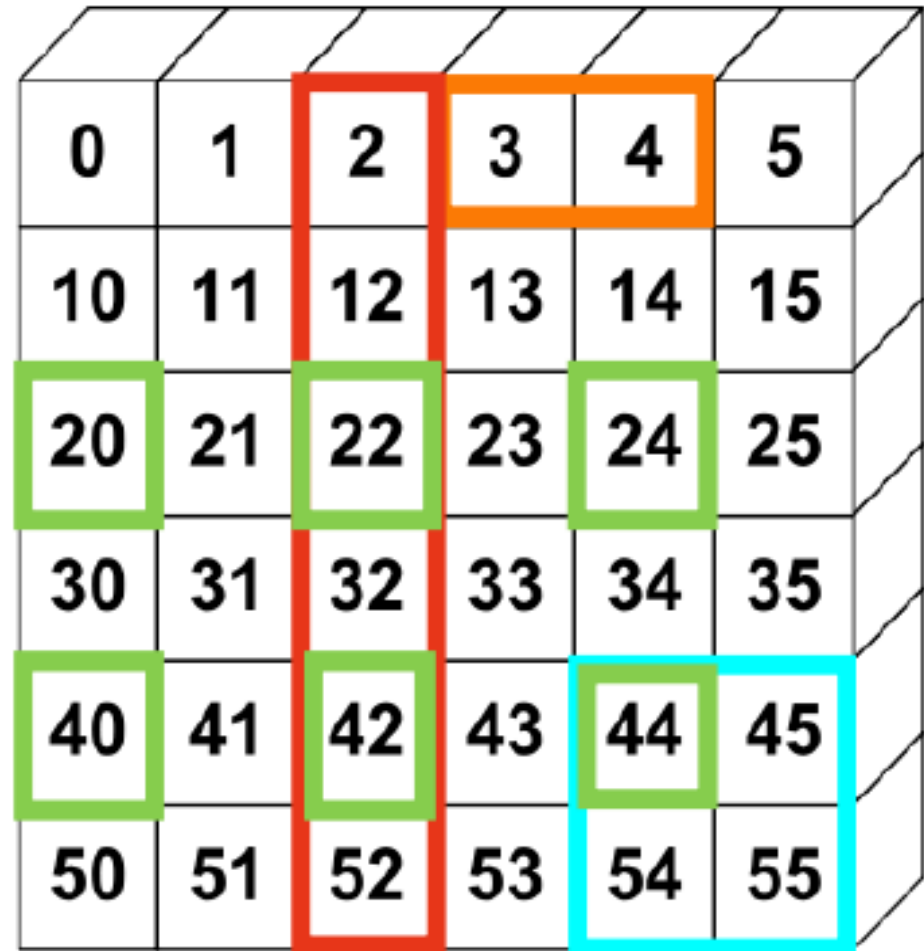
Basic slicing (3)

```
>>> a[0, 3:5]
```

```
>>> a[4:, 4:]
```

```
>>> a[:, 2]
```

```
>>> a[2::2, ::2]
```



0	1	2	3	4	5
10	11	12	13	14	15
20	21	22	23	24	25
30	31	32	33	34	35
40	41	42	43	44	45
50	51	52	53	54	55

Basic slicing (4)

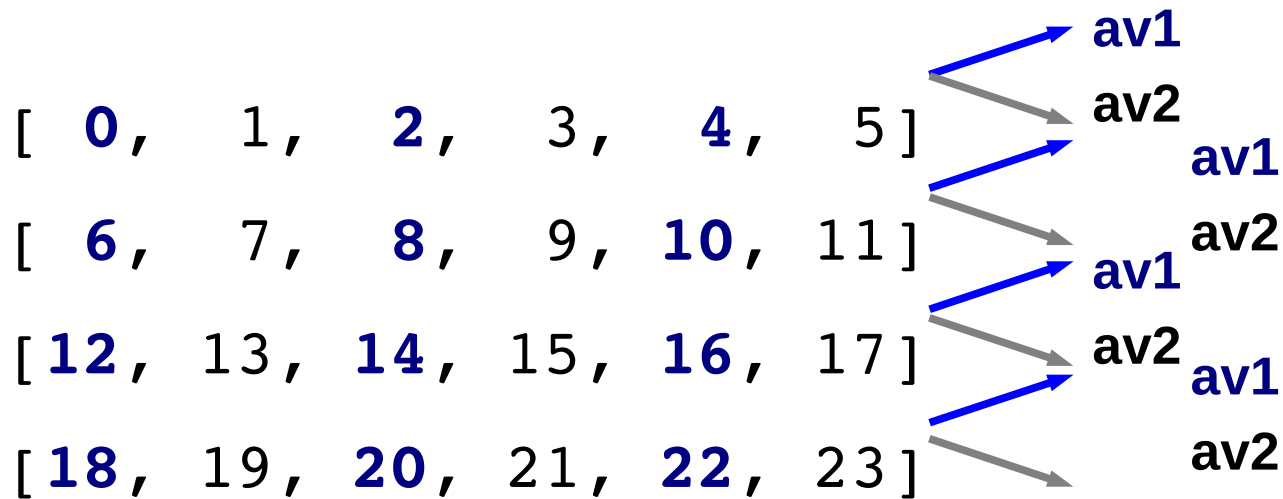


- **Ellipses (...)** can be used to replace zero or more ":" terms so that the total number of dimensions in the slicing tuple **matches the shape** of the ndarray

```
a = np.arange(60); a.shape=(3,4,5)
print a[... ,3]      # print a[:, :, 3] → (3,4)
print a[1, ... ,3]  # print a[1, :, 3] → (4)
```

Exercise 3: Basic slicing

- Build a 2-dim array, then calculate all the average values along the rows for its odd and even columns.



hint: `np.mean()`

Exercise 3: Basic slicing



```
>>> a = np.arange(24).reshape(4,6)
```

```
>>> a[:,0::2].mean(axis=1)
```

```
>>> a[:,1::2].mean(axis=1)
```

or alternatively

```
>>> np.mean(a[:,0::2],axis=1) # [2., 8., 14., 20.]
```

```
>>> np.mean(a[:,1::2],axis=1) # [3., 9., 15., 21.]
```

Record access



- The fields of structured arrays can be accessed by indexing the array with string

```
ra = np.array([('H', 1), ('C', 6)],  
dtype=[('at', 'S3'), ('Z', np.int)])
```

```
ra['at'] # array(['H', 'C'], dtype='<S3'))
```

Advanced selection

- Indexing arrays with other arrays
- This means $X[\text{obj}] \rightarrow \text{obj}$ is a ndarray
- There are two different ways:
 - **Boolean (mask) index arrays.** Involve giving a boolean array of the proper shape to indicate the values to be selected
 - **Integer index arrays.** Use one or more arrays of index values.

Adv. selection: boolean index arrays



- `a = np.array([True, False, True]) # dtype('bool')`
- Boolean arrays must be of the (or broadcastable to the) same shape of the array being indexed

```
>>> y
```

```
array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4,  5],  
       [ 6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11],  
       [12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17]])
```

```
>>> b = y>10
```

```
>>> y[b] # y[y>10]
```

```
array([11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17]) # 1-d array
```

Exercise 4 ndarray selection



- From the atoms array calculate the contribution to the molecular weight for each of the different kind of atoms (C, N, H, O) making use of the Numpy selection

$$PM_C = \sum PA_C$$

Hint: use the advanced boolean selection

Exercise 4 ndarray selection



- Solution

```
>>> arr[arr['symb']=='C']['PA'].sum() # 372
```

```
>>> arr[arr['symb']=='H']['PA'].sum() # 26
```

```
>>> arr[arr['symb']=='N']['PA'].sum() # 28
```

```
>>> arr[arr['symb']=='O']['PA'].sum() # 32
```

(does it break some of The Zen of Python's rules??)

ndarray selection



To summarize, selection:

- can save you **time** (less code lines)
- enhances the code **performances**
 - avoid traversing array through python loops
(internal (C) loops are still performed... more on that later)
- can save **memory** (in place selection)

NumPy (main) objects



- NumPy provides two fundamental objects:
 - `ndarray`;
 - `ufunc`; functions that operate on one or more `ndarrays` element-by-element

ufunc

Universal functions (1)



- Universal functions, `ufuncs` are functions that operate on the `ndarray` objects
- all `ufuncs` are instances of a general class, thus they behave the same. All `ufuncs` perform **element-by-element** operations on the entire `ndarray(s)`
- These functions are **wrapper** of some core functions, typically implemented in compiled (C or Fortran) code

Universal functions (2)



array in1(n1,n2)

array out1(n1,n2)

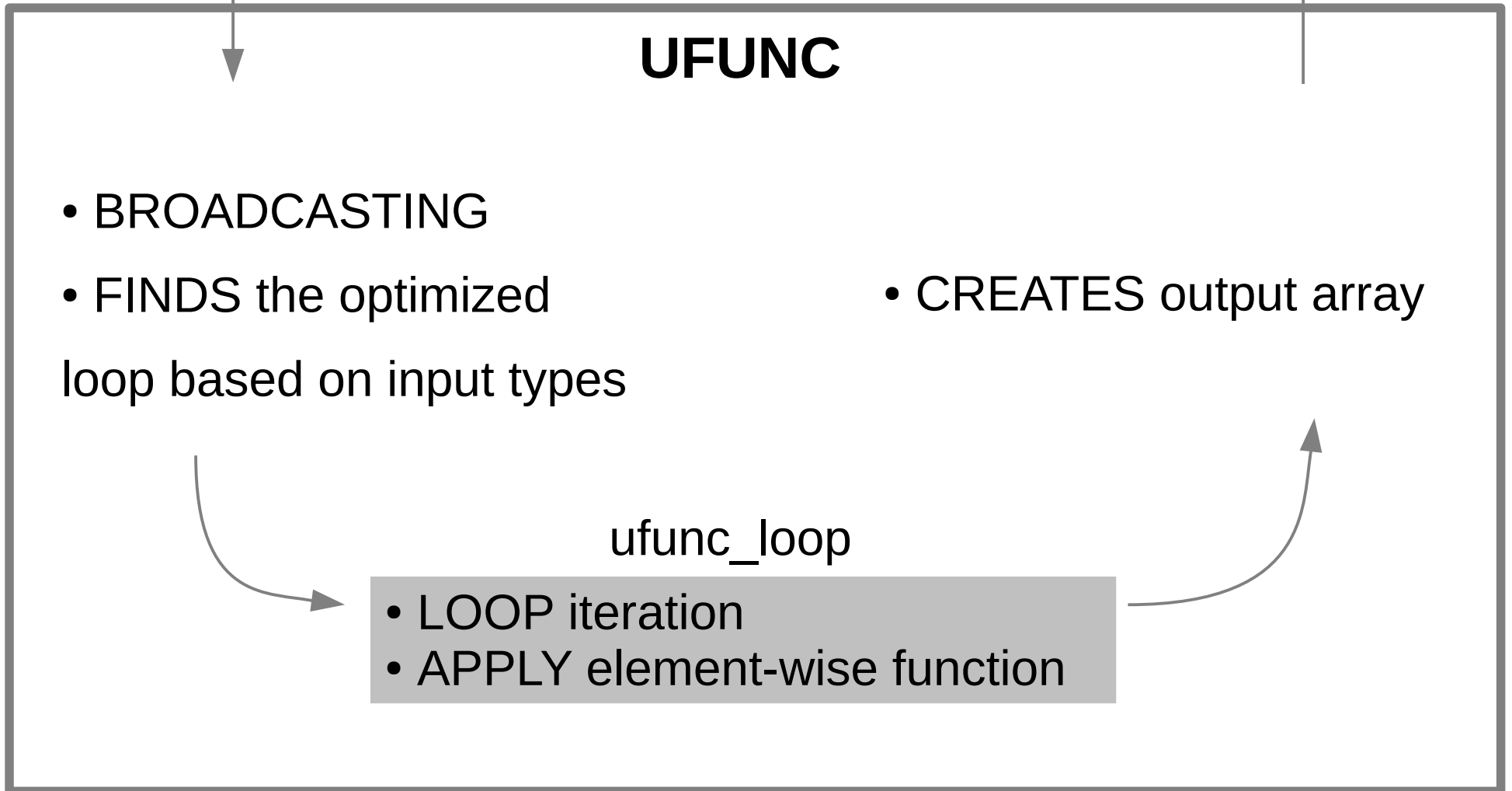
UFUNC

- BROADCASTING
- FINDS the optimized loop based on input types

- CREATES output array

ufunc_loop

- LOOP iteration
- APPLY element-wise function



Universal functions (2)



- Ufunc loop may look something like

```
void ufunc_loop(void **args, int *dimensions, int *steps,
                void *data)
{
    /* int8 output = elementwise_function(int8 input_1, int8
    * input_2)
    *
    * This function must compute the ufunc for many values at
    * once, in the way shown below.
    */

    char *input_1 = (char*)args[0];
    char *input_2 = (char*)args[1];
    char *output = (char*)args[2];
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < dimensions[0]; ++i) {
        *output = elementwise_function(*input_1, *input_2);
        input_1 += steps[0];
        input_2 += steps[1];
        output += steps[2];
    }
}
```

Universal functions (2)



- Examples:

```
>>> a = np.array([a1, a2, ..., an]) # a -> ndarray
```

```
np.cos(a) = ([cos(a1), cos(a2), ..., cos(an)])
```

element-wise
function

```
>>> b = 1.5*a + 2 # * + / - all ufuncs
```

- all the elements of "a" are multiplied by 1.5; result stored in a **temporary array**
- All the elements of the temp array are increased by 2; result stored in another **temporary array**
- b becomes a reference to the 2nd temp array

Universal functions (3)



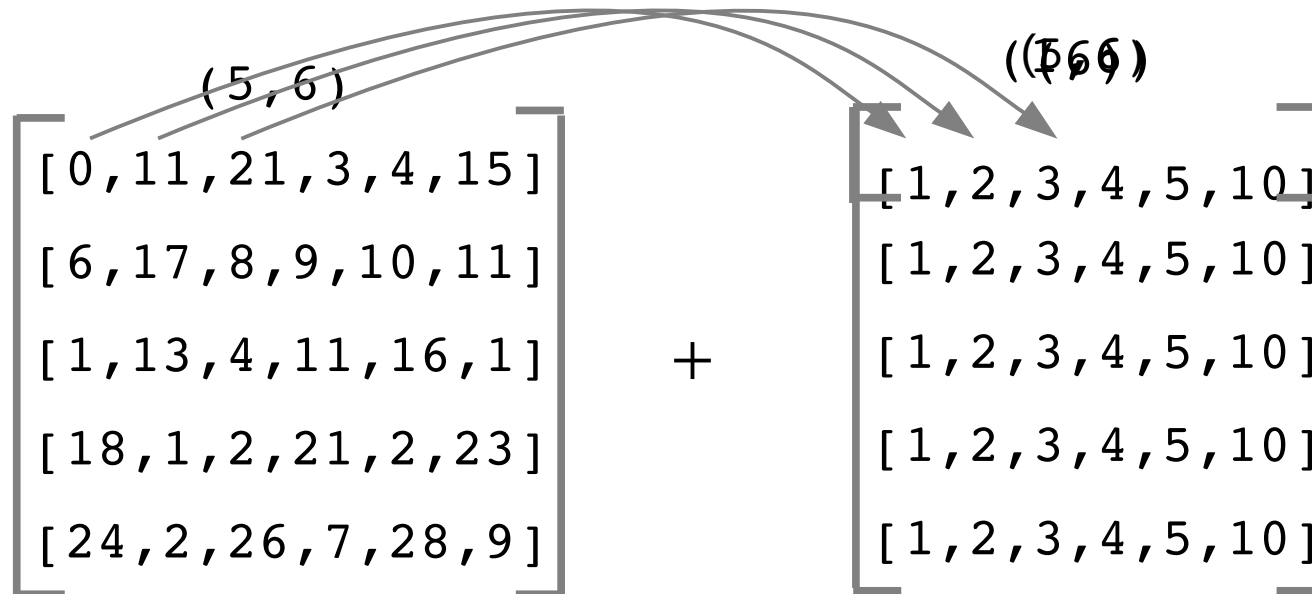
- What happens when `ufunc` has to operate on **two arrays of different dimensions**?

$$\begin{bmatrix} [0, 11, 21, 3, 4, 15] \\ [6, 17, 8, 9, 10, 11] \\ [1, 13, 4, 11, 16, 1] \\ [18, 1, 2, 21, 2, 23] \\ [24, 2, 26, 7, 28, 9] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10] \end{bmatrix}$$

- To be efficient, element-wise operations are required
- To operate element-by-element **broadcasting** is needed.

Broadcasting (1)

- After having applied the broadcasting rules the shape of all arrays must match



Broadcasting (2)



- Broadcasting allows to deal in a meaningful way with inputs that do not have the same shape.

- broadcasting follows these rules:

(1) Prepend 1 until all the arrays ndims match

a.shape (2,2,3,6) b.shape (3,6) # → b.shape (1,1,3,6)

a.ndim = 4 b.ndim = 2 # → b.ndim = 4

(2) Arrays with a size of 1 along a particular dimension act like the array with the **largest size** along that dimension.

→ The **values** of the array are assumed to be **the same along the broadcasted dimension**

Broadcasting (3)

- 1d-ndarrays are always broadcastable

```
a.shape → (3)      b.shape → (4,3);
```

```
a.shape → (1,3)    # first rule, n. of dim matches
```

```
a.shape → (4,3)    # second rule
```

```
c = a*b      c.shape → (4,3)  # as expected
```

- Another example

```
a.shape → (2,1,3)   b.shape → (2,4,1);
```

```
c = a*b      c.shape → (2,4,3)  # second rule
```

- Arrays not broadcastable

```
a.shape → (2,5,3)
```

```
b.shape → (2,4,1);      c = a*b      # shape mismatch
```

Broadcasting (4)



- If needed it is possible to add a **trailing dimension** to the shape of a ndarray. This is a convenient way of taking the outer product (or any other outer operation) of two arrays

```
a.shape → (3)      b.shape → (4);
```

```
c = a[:,np.newaxis]      # c.shape → (3,1)
```

```
c * b      c.shape → (3,4)
```

Universal functions: performance



- Iterations over array should be avoided because they are not efficient.
- Performance using array arithmetics is better than using python loops

Using ufunc

```
In [1]: x = np.arange(10**7)
```

```
In [2]: %timeit y = x*3
```

```
10 loops, best of 3: 76 ms per loop
```

Using for loop

```
In [3]: %timeit y = [x*3 for x in xrange (10**7)]
```

```
1 loops, best of 3: 1.33 s per loop
```

~ 18x speedup (~ standard across NumPy)

Efficiency note (2)



- The operation

```
>>> b = 2*a + 2
```

can be done with in-place operations

```
>>> b = a      # b is a reference to a
```

```
>>> b *= 2
```

```
>>> b += 2
```

More efficient and doesn't require storing temp array

- These operations affect array "a" as well; we can avoid this with

```
>>> b = a.copy()
```

- Other in-place operations

```
>>> b += a
```

```
>>> b *= a
```

```
>>> b **= a
```

```
>>> b -= a
```

```
>>> b /= a
```

Efficiency note (3):



- Let's consider the function

```
>>> def myfunc(x):           # if x is an array
>>>     if x<0:              # x<0 becomes a bool array
>>>         return 0
>>>     else:
>>>         return sin(x)
```

- "if $x<0$ " results in a boolean array and **cannot** be evaluated by the if statement

Efficiency note (3): Vectorization

- We could use an xrange loop but it would result in a **SLOW** code

- We can vectorize our function using the function where

```
>>> def vec_myfunc(x):
```

```
>>>     y = np.where(x<0, 0, np.sin(x))
```

```
>>>     return y      # now returns an array
```

- `np.where(condition, x, y)` # condition → bool array
condition is true → x
condition is false → y

NumPy universal functions (1)



- There are more than 60 ufuncs
- Some ufuncs are called automatically: i.e. `np.multiply(x,y)` is called internally when `a*b` is typed
- NumPy offers trigonometric functions, their inverse counterparts, and hyperbolic versions as well as the exponential and logarithmic functions. Here, a few examples:

```
>>> b = np.sin(a)
```

```
>>> b = np.arcsin(a)
```

```
>>> b = np.sinh(a)
```

```
>>> b = a**2.5 # exponential
```

```
>>> b = np.log(a)
```

```
>>> b = np.exp(a)
```

```
>>> b = np.sqrt(a)
```

NumPy universal functions (2)



- Comparison functions:

greater, less, equal, logical_and/_or/_xor/_nor, maximum, minimum, ...

```
>>> a = np.array([2,0,3,5])
```

```
>>> b = np.array([1,1,1,6])
```

```
>>> np.maximum(a,b)
```

```
array([2, 1, 3, 6])
```

- Floating point functions:

floor, ceil, isreal, iscomplex, ...

Exercise 5: universal functions



- Calculate the molecular center of mass

$$x_{cm} = \frac{1}{MW} \sum_i x_i m_i \quad y_{cm} = \frac{1}{MW} \sum_i y_i m_i \quad z_{cm} = \frac{1}{MW} \sum_i z_i m_i$$

- Calculate the moment of inertia tensor

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} I_{11} & I_{12} & I_{13} \\ I_{21} & I_{22} & I_{23} \\ I_{31} & I_{32} & I_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_{11} = I_{xx} = \sum_i m_i (y_i^2 + z_i^2)$$

$$I_{22} = I_{yy} = \sum_i m_i (x_i^2 + z_i^2)$$

$$I_{33} = I_{zz} = \sum_i m_i (x_i^2 + y_i^2)$$

$$I_{12} = I_{xy} = -\sum_i m_i x_i y_i$$

$$I_{13} = I_{xz} = -\sum_i m_i x_i z_i$$

$$I_{23} = I_{yz} = -\sum_i m_i y_i z_i$$

Exercise 5: universal functions



- Calculate the molecular center of mass

```
>>> xcm = 1./b['PA'].sum() * (b['PA']*b['x']).sum()
```

```
>>> ycm = 1./b['PA'].sum() * (b['PA']*b['y']).sum()
```

```
>>> zcm = 1./b['PA'].sum() * (b['PA']*b['z']).sum()
```

- Calculate the moment of inertia tensor

```
>>> Ixx = (b['PA']*(b['y']**2 + b['z']**2)).sum()
```

```
>>> Iyy = (b['PA']*(b['x']**2 + b['z']**2)).sum()
```

```
>>> Izz = (b['PA']*(b['x']**2 + b['y']**2)).sum()
```

```
>>> Ixy = -(b['PA']*b['x']*b['y']).sum()
```

```
>>> Ixz = -(b['PA']*b['x']*b['z']).sum()
```

```
>>> Iyz = -(b['PA']*b['y']*b['z']).sum()
```

```
>>> TI = np.array([[Ixx, Ixy, Ixz],[Ixy, Iyy, Iyz],  
[Ixz, Iyz, Izz]])
```

Standard classes inheriting from ndarray

Matrix objects



Matrix objects inherit from ndarray classes

- Matrix can be created using a Matlab-style notation

```
>>> a = np.matrix('1 2; 3 4')
```

```
>>> print a
```

```
[[1 2]
```

```
 [3 4]]
```

- Matrix are always **two-dimensional** objects
- Matrix objects over-ride multiplication to be **matrix-multiplication**, and over-ride power to be **matrix raised to a power**
- Matrix objects have higher **priority** than ndarrays. Mixed operations result therefore in a matrix object

Matrix objects (2)



- Matrix objects have special attributes:
 - .T returns the transpose of the matrix
 - .H returns the conjugate transpose of the matrix
 - .I returns the inverse of the matrix
 - .A returns a view of the data of the matrix as a 2-d array

Basic modules

Basic modules: linear algebra



- It contains functions to solve **linear systems**, finding the **inverse** and the **determinant** of a matrix, and computing **eigenvalues** and **eigenvectors**

```
A = np.zeros((10,10))    # arrays initialization
x = np.arange(10)/2.0
for i in range(10):
...   for j in range(10):
...       A[i,j] = 2.0 + float(i+1)/float(j+i+1)
b = np.dot(A, x)
y = np.linalg.solve(A, b) # A*y=b → y=x
np.allclose(y,x) # True, mind the tolerance!
```

Basic modules: linear algebra



- Eigenvalues can also be computed:

```
# eigenvalues only:
```

```
>>> A_eigenvalues = np.linalg.eigvals(A)
```

```
# eigenvalues and eigenvectors:
```

```
>>> A_eigenvalues, A_eigenvectors = np.linalg.eig(A)
```

Exercise 6: matrices and linalg



(1) From the array TI of the last exercise build a matrix (mTI), calculate eigenvalues (e) and eigenvectors ($\mathbf{E}v$) and prove that

$$\mathbf{E}v^T mTI \mathbf{E}v = \begin{bmatrix} e_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) Now, for example, you can rotate all the atoms coordinates by multiplying them by the $\mathbf{E}v$ matrix

Basic modules: random numbers



- Calling the standard random module of Python in a loop to generate a sequence of random number is inefficient. Instead:

```
>>> np.random.seed(100)
```

```
>>> x = np.random.random(4)
```

```
array([ 0.89132195,  0.20920212,  0.18532822,  
       0.10837689])
```

```
>>> y = np.random.uniform(-1, 1, n) # n uniform  
numbers in interval (-1,1)
```

- This module provides more general distributions like the normal distribution

```
>>> mean = 0.0; stdev = 1.0
```

```
>>> u = np.random.normal(mean, stdev, n)
```

Exercise 7: random numbers



- Given a game in which you win back 10 times your bet if the sum of 4 dice is less than 10, determine (brute force, i.e. 1000000 trows) whether it is convenient to play the game or not

hint: use `np.random.randint` to create a bi-dimensional array of random integers with shape $(4, n)$

Numpy: good to know

Masked arrays (1)



```
>>> x = np.r_[0:20].reshape(4,5) # 2d array
>>> x[2:,2:] = 2 # assignment
array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4],
       [ 5,  6,  7,  8,  9],
       [10, 11,  2,  2,  2],
       [15, 16,  2,  2,  2]])
>>> x[x<5] # x<5 bool array
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2]) # 1d array
```

- What if we want to maintain the original shape of the array
- We can use masked arrays: the **shape of the array is kept**
- Invalid data can be flagged and ignored in math computations

Masked arrays (2)



```
>>> import numpy.ma as ma
>>> y = ma.masked_less(x, 4)
>>> masked_array(data =
  [[-- -- -- -- 4]
  [5 6 7 8 9]
  [10 11 -- -- --]
  [15 16 -- -- --]],
  mask =
  [[ True  True  True  True False]
  [False False False False False]
  [False False  True  True  True]
  [False False  True  True  True]],
  fill_value = 999999)
>>> y.sum(axis=0)           # → [30 33 7 8 13]
```

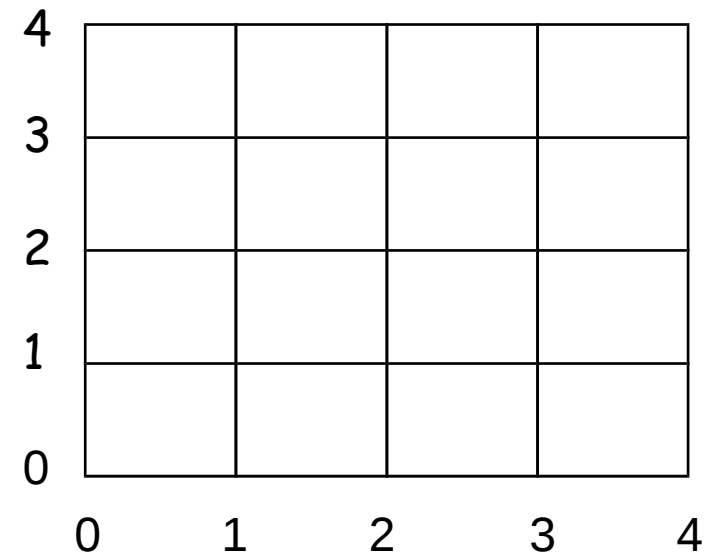
Meshgrids (1)



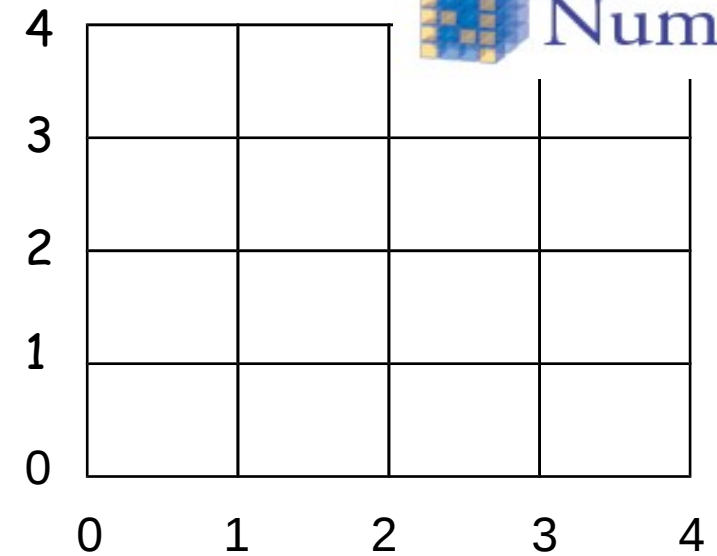
- Given a two-dimensional grid of points, namely $a_{i,j} = (x_i, y_j)$ we want to calculate for each point of the grid the values of a function $f(a_{i,j}) = f(x_i, y_j)$
- Suppose $f = x/2 + y$
- f is a ufunc (implicitly uses ufuncs: add, divide) so it operates element-by-element

```
>>> x = np.linspace(0,4,5)
array([ 0.,  1.,  2.,  3.,  4.])
>>> y = x.copy()
>>> def f(x,y): return x/2 + y
>>> values = f(x,y)
array([ 0. ,  1.5,  3. ,  4.5,  6. ])
```

WRONG!



Meshgrids (2)



```
>>> x = np.linspace(0,4,5)
>>> y = x.copy()
>>> xv,yv = np.meshgrid(x,y)
```

```
      xv
array([[ 0.,  1.,  2.,  3.,  4.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  2.,  3.,  4.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  2.,  3.,  4.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  2.,  3.,  4.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  2.,  3.,  4.]])
      yv
array([[ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 2.,  2.,  2.,  2.,  2.],
       [ 3.,  3.,  3.,  3.,  3.],
       [ 4.,  4.,  4.,  4.,  4.]])
```

Two curved arrows point from the first row of the **xv** array to the first and second rows of the **yv** array, illustrating the broadcasting of the x-axis values across the y-axis.

```
>>> def f(x,y): return x/2 + y # still operates elementwise
>>> values = f(xv,yv)
```

Bibliography



- <http://docs.scipy.org/doc/>
- *Guide to NumPy* (Travis E. Oliphant)
- *NumPy User Guide*
- *Numpy Reference Guide*

- *Python Scripting for Computational Science* (Hans Petter Langtangen)