

Topics for Today

- Plotting/Graphing Software
 - Matplotlib
 - VPython
- Digital Audio – questions?

References

- Matplotlib Tutorial:
http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/users/pyplot_tutorial.html
- VPython plotting
<http://www.vpython.org/webdoc/visual/graph.html>

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Reminder!

EXAM 1

- Thursday, February 19, 6:30-7:30pm
- Location: LWSN 1106 (class room)
- Review on Wednesday 2/18
- Material
 - Know how statements are used and what they produce
 - Numbers, strings, lists/arrays, loops, conditions, functions
 - Understand short programs
- pdf of Appendix A of Zelle posted on Blackboard

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Clicker Question

```
L1 = ['r', 'l', 'up', 'down']
L2 = L1
```

```
k = 15
n = k
```

```
L1[0] = 5
k = 0
```

```
print k, n
print L1, L2
```

What is printed?

- A
0 15
[5, 'l', 'up', 'down'] ['r', 'l', 'up', 'down']
- B
0 15
[5, 'l', 'up', 'down'] [5, 'l', 'up', 'down']
- C
0 0
[5, 'l', 'up', 'down'] [5, 'l', 'up', 'down']
- D
None of the above

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Clicker question

```
from numpy import zeros, int16
def what(A):
    N = len(A)
    B = zeros(2*N, dtype=int16)
    for k in xrange(N):
        B[k] = A[k]
        B[N+k] = A[k]
    return B
```

**What is returned for
A = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]**

- A. [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
- B. [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
- C. [0 1 2 3 4 0 1 2 3 4]
- D. [0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4]
- E. [0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4]

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```
def main():
    data = read_wav_file('wav/preamble.wav')
    slow = half_speed(data)
    dur = len(data)/float(SAMPLE_FREQUENCY)
    sine_data1 = sin_sample(440, .05, dur)
    sine_data2 = sin_sample(550, .05, dur)
    sine_data = combine_interleave([sine_data1, sine_data2])
    data = append(data, silence(dur))
    normalize(slow)
    data = combine_mean([sine_data, data, slow])
    data = echo(data, .3, .25)
    normalize(data)
    scale_volume(data, 1.2)
    play(data)
```

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Matplotlib (MPL)

- <http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/>
- **from pylab import ***
- matplotlib is a powerful Python 2D plotting library generating plots, histograms, power spectra, bar charts, errorcharts, scatterplots, etc.
- Plots can be saved in many file formats
 - useful in other courses and projects
- Plot is drawn using show()
 - this is generally the last statement of your program
 - Interactive mode exists

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Matplotlib versus VPython

- Matplotlib is a more complete plotting library than VPython
- VPython has 3D features and interactive features missing in MPL

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Matplotlib versus Matlab

- Plotting in MPL is very similar to Matlab
- MPL integrates with Python which can be an advantage
- Matlab is not a free software

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MPL use in course

- Simple plots
- Bar graphs
- Histograms

- Most control of visuals is optional
- Add basic text and labels
- Computed data will generally be in an array

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Future value program (Zelle p 44)

```
# futval.py
# A program to compute the value of an investment
# carried 10 years into the future

def main():
    print "This program calculates the future value"
    print "of a 10 year investment."

    principal = input("Enter the initial principal: ")
    apr = input("Enter the annualized interest rate: ")

    for i in range(10):
        principal = principal * (1 + apr)

    print "The value in 10 years is:", principal

main()
```

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Graphing the yearly value

- Show as plot
 - X-axis: value
 - Y-axis years
- Show as bar graph
 - One year as one bar (assuming not too many years)

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```
from pylab import *  
from numpy import *
```

[MPL_interest_plot.py](#)

```
principal = 10000  
apr = 5  
years = 10  
values = zeros(years)  
apr = (100+apr)/100.
```

```
for i in range(years):  
    values[i] = principal  
    principal = apr*principal
```

```
# show a MPL plot; use default values  
plot(range(years),values)  
show()
```

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Graphing future values

- Bar graph
 - replace `plot(range(years),values)` with `bar(range(years),values)`
 - file `MPL_interest_plot_bar.py`
- More customization
 - file `MPL_interest_bar2.py`
 - Give graph a name
 - Label x and y coordinate, make a title

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Another MPL plotting example

```

from pylab import *
MPL_1_plots.py

def plot_three():
    t = arange(0.0, 20.1, 0.1)
    s = range(21)
    # plot three functions
    plot(s,s, t,2*t,"rs", t,t*2, 'go')

    xlabel("input size")
    ylabel("time")
    ti = title("Plotting three functions")
    ti.set_color("r")
    ti.set_fontsize(14)
    ti.set_fontweight("bold")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    plot_three()
    show()

```

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Making subplots in MPL

MPL_2_subplots.py

```
def mysubplots():
    t = arange(0.0, 20.1, .1)
    s = range(21)

    # define first figure
    subplot(211) # final figure has 2 rows, 1 column
                # use 121 for two columns and one row
    plot (s,s, t,2*t,"r+", t,t*t, 'go')
    xlabel("input size")
    ylabel("time")
    title("Plotting three runtime functions")

    # define second figure
    subplot(212)
    plot (t, sin(2*pi*t))
```

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Histograms

hist(x, bins=10, ...)

- computes the histogram of x
- bins is either an integer number or a sequence giving the bins
- Returns the histogram of x with *bins* equally sized bins. Return value is a tuple (n , x , *patches*) where n is the count for each bin in x .

http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/pyplot_api.html#matplotlib.pyplot.hist

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MPL Histogram example

MPL_3_histogram1.py

```
v=[1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,7,7,7,7,10,12,12,12,12,13,13,15,22,22,25]
```

```
# the histogram of the data in v
n, bins, patches = hist(v, 10, facecolor = 'g')
# n is an array with the frequencies
```

```
xlabel('v')
ylabel('Counts')
title('Data set v')
```

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MPL: multiple plots, interactive plots

- **Multiple plots:**
 - name each figure
 - one show command for all
 - MPL_4_multiple.py
- **Interactive plots:**
 - MPL_5_interactive.py
 - `pylab.ion()` turns interactive mode on
 - Partial results are shown as soon as they are generated

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Plotting in VPython

VPplot1.py

```
from numpy import *  
from visual.graph import * # import graphing features  
  
funct1 = gcurve(color=color.cyan)  
  
for x in arange(0., 8.1, 0.1): # x goes from 0 to 8  
    funct1.plot(pos=(x, 5.*cos(2.*x)*exp(-0.2*x))) # plot
```

*pos=(x,y) adds points to the plot shown
in the display*