

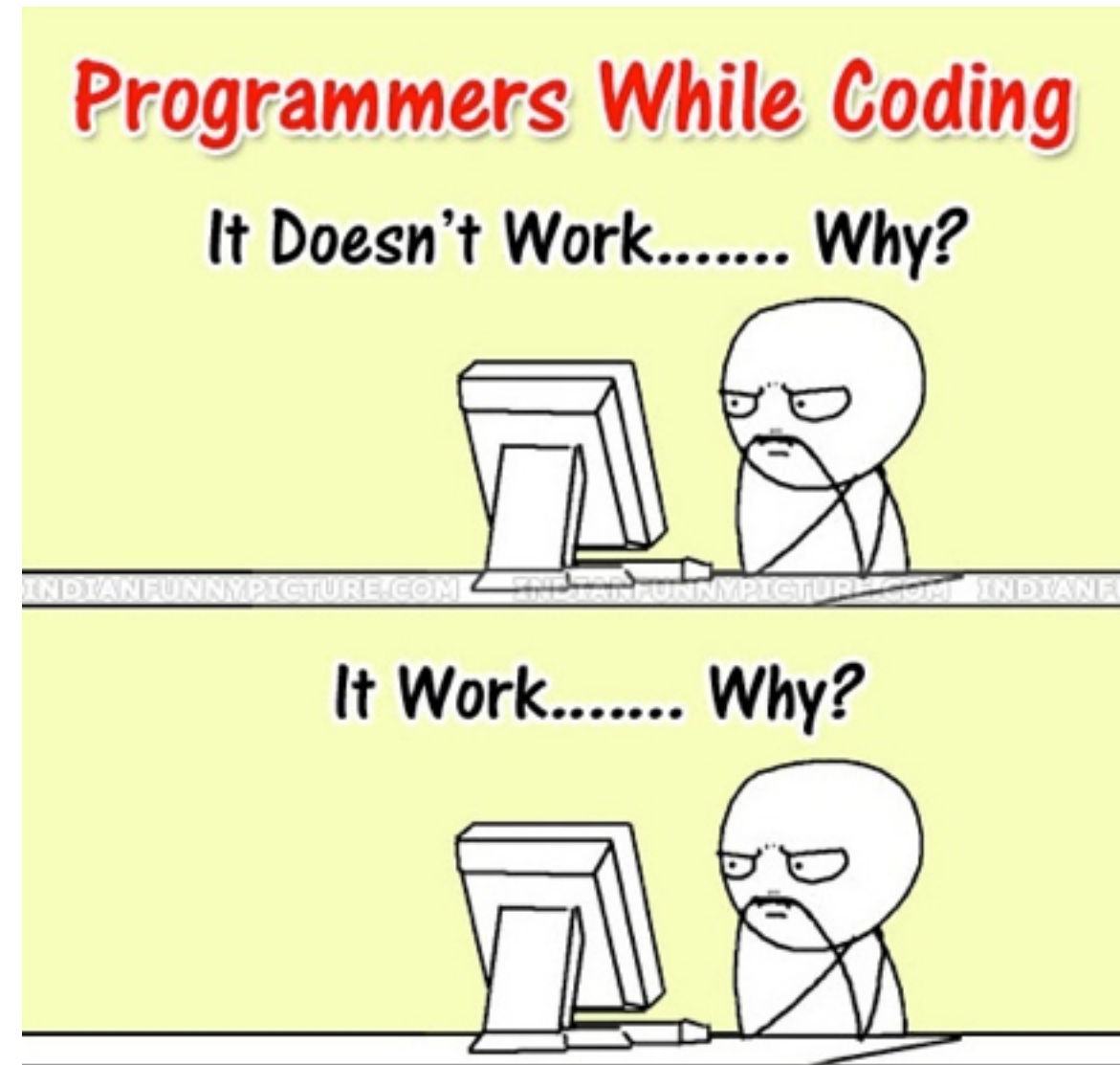
WELCOME!



Introduction to Computation

IDC 101

Course Credit: 3



Source: Google

Course Instructors:



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Lectures and Labs:

Lectures (11-13):

Friday (11:30 am - 12:30 am)

Labs :

Monday Tuesday, Thursday, Friday
(2 pm-4 pm)

Class will be divided into 4 batches

Friday: Batch 1 (20181001-20181050)

Monday: Batch 2 (20181051-20181100)

Tuesday: Batch 3 (20181101-20181150)

Thursday: Batch 4- all others,

Office Hours: Friday (5pm - 6pm)

Office No: A 385



Source: Google



Evaluation



1. **Quiz**- 20% – (Beginning of September)
2. **Mid-sem**- 30% -2 hrs (24th Sept-1st October)
3. **Quiz** -20% -(Beginning of November)
4. **End-sem**- 30% -2 hrs (22nd Nov-30th Nov)

Assignments: After every lecture (no weightage)

Course Material: Website

http://www.iiserpune.ac.in/~santh/idc101_2018.html

will be updated every week

What this course is about?

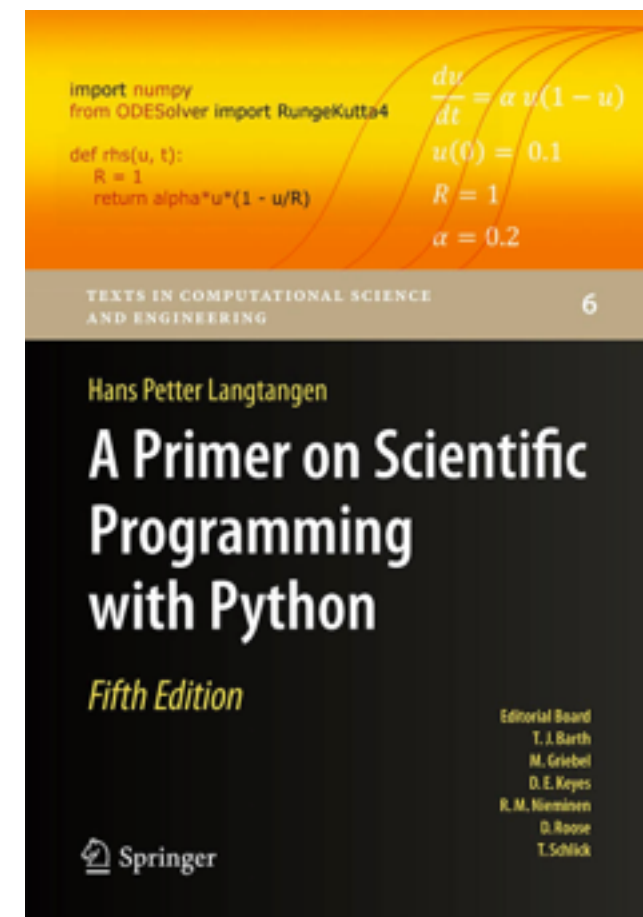
To acquire basic **computational skills** to solve **simple** problems in **science**

For computation we will use the language
known as Python



<https://www.python.org/downloads/>

Suggested Books for this course



**Online sources:
Lectures on Youtube**

Some famous quotes



All of my friends who have younger siblings who are going to college or high school - my number one piece of advice is: You should learn how to program.

(Mark Zuckerberg)

izquotes.com

Everyone should know how to program a computer, because it teaches you how to think!

- Steve Jobs



What is Computing?



- Computation is a kind of question answering
- You compute even when you don't seem to be doing so,
- We compute all the time
- Computer meant humans dates back in 1600

On 18 June 1980, Shakuntala Devi demonstrated the multiplication of two 13-digit numbers —
 $7,686,369,774,870 \times 2,465,099,745,779$ — picked at random by the Computer Department of Imperial College London. She correctly answered 18,947,668,177,995,426,462,773,730 in 28 seconds. This event was recorded in the 1982 Guinness Book of Records.

source: wiki



Johannes Kepler (1571-1630)

Astronomical computations using observational data

Kepler's laws of planetary motion



Source: Google

Great Trigonometrical Survey (1802)

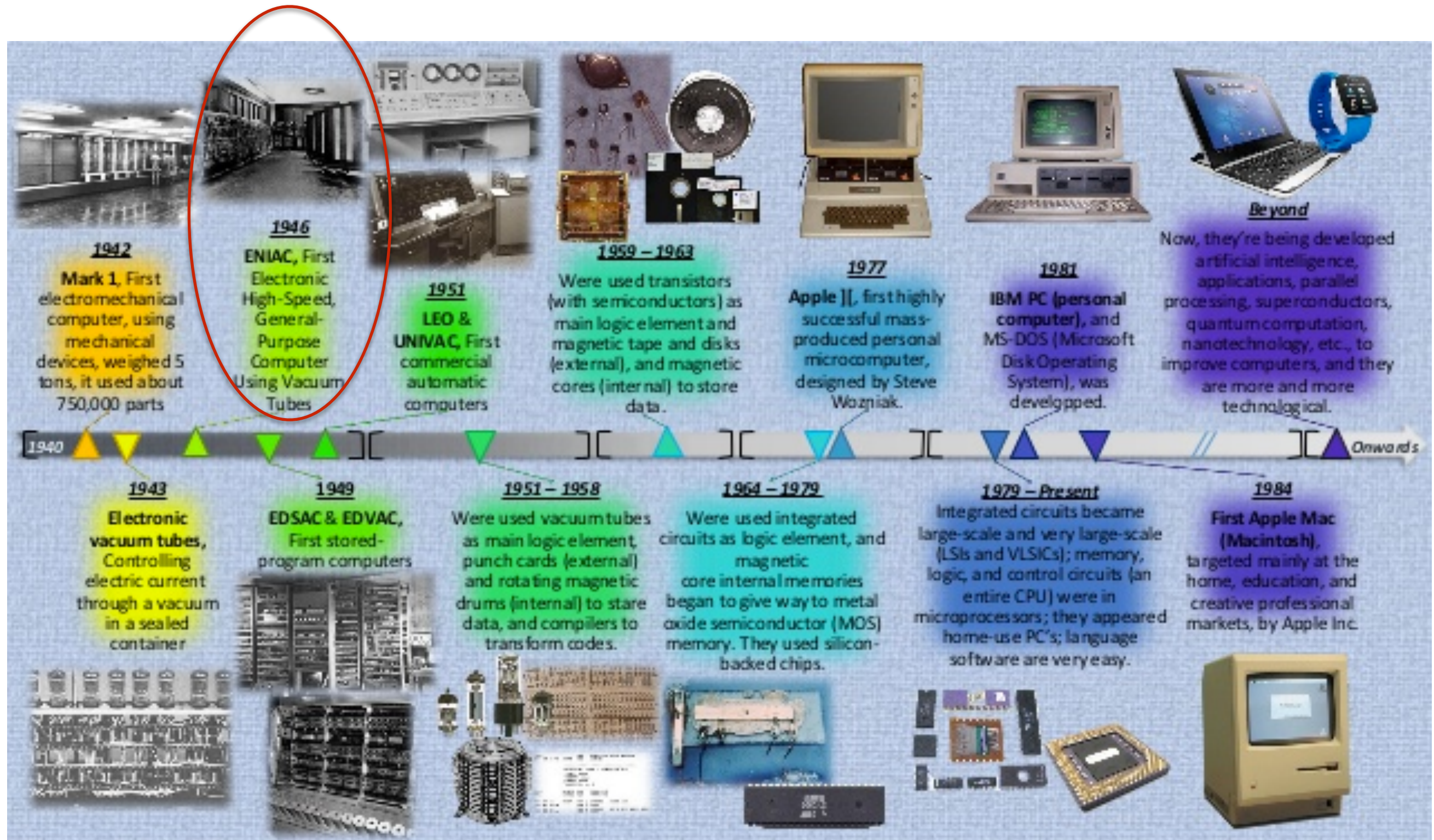
Aimed to measure the entire Indian subcontinent with scientific precision

Measurement of the height of the Himalayan giants begun in 1802

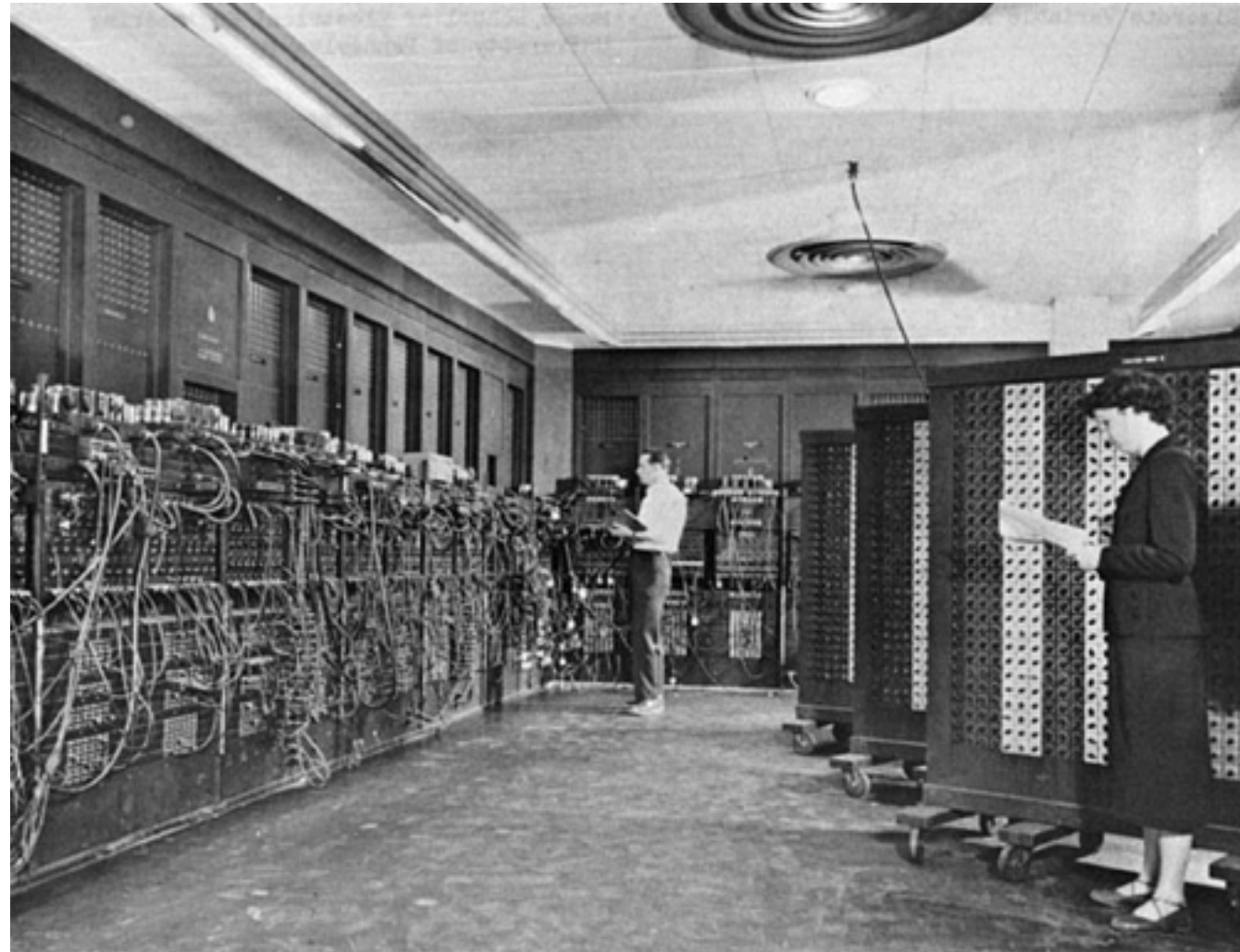


Source: Google

Modern Quantum Age



First Fully functional digital computer: ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator)

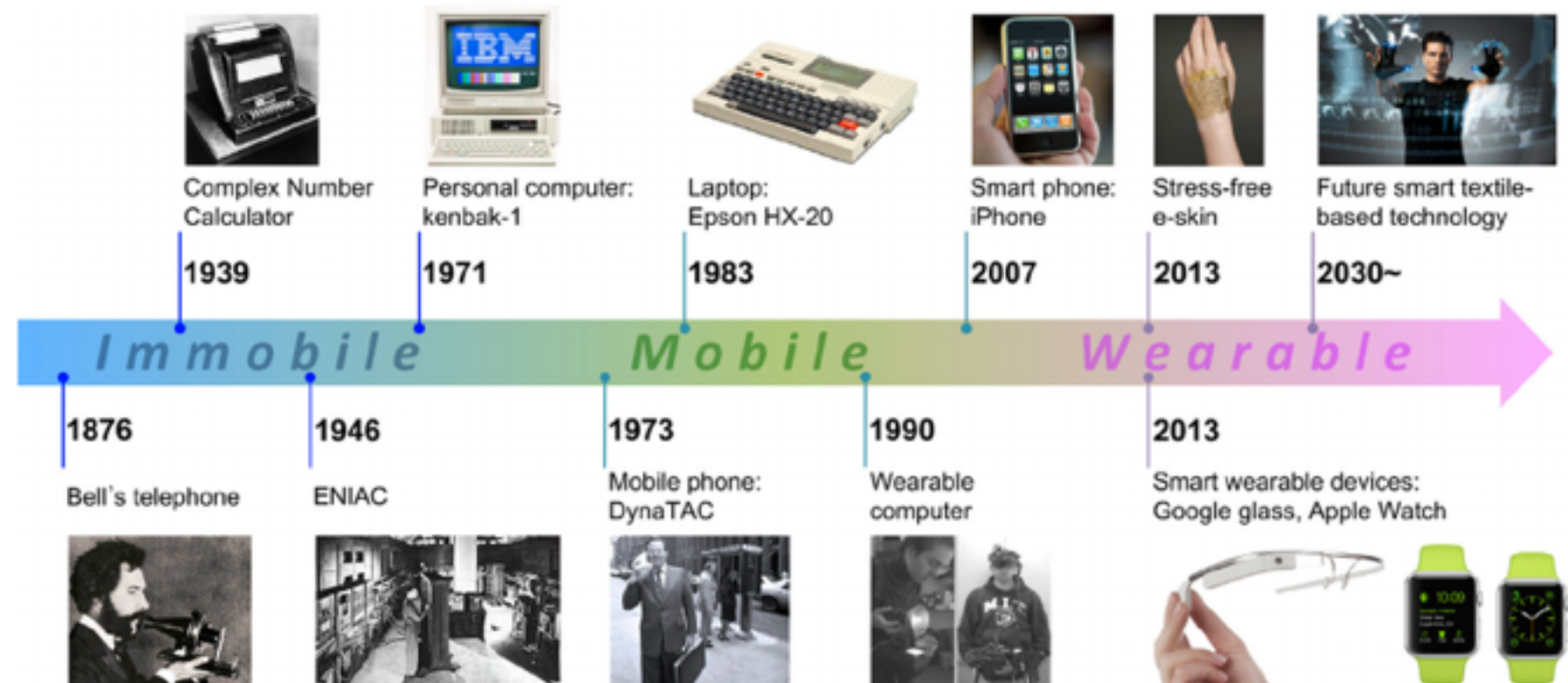


- Invented by J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly at the University of Pennsylvania
- Began construction in 1943 and completed in 1946.
- It occupied about **1,800 square feet** and used about **18,000 vacuum tubes, weighing almost 50 tons.**

Source: Google

ENIAC to mobile
—> Quick Speed up

Source: Google

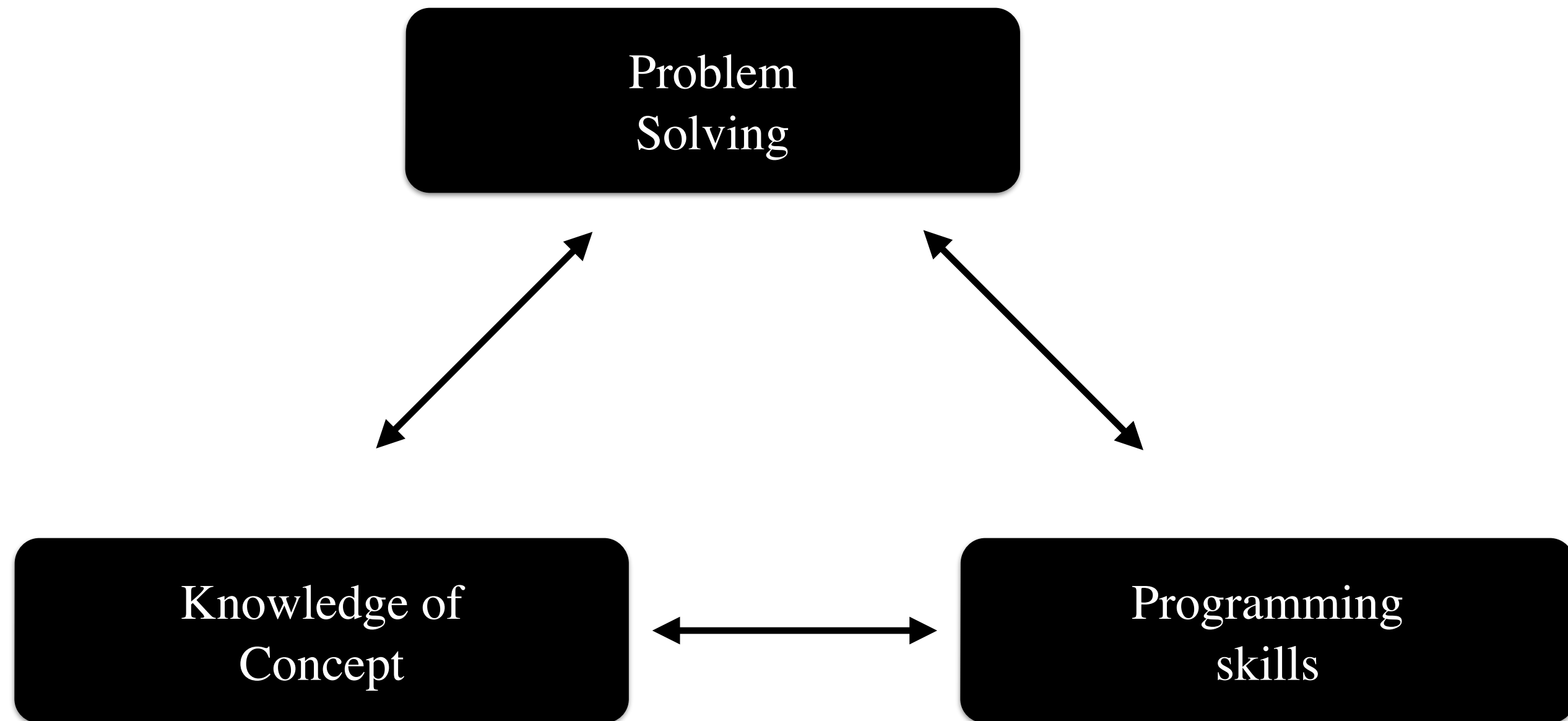


Quantum Computing
—> Exponential speed up

Source: Google



What is Computing?



New to Programming! Practice, Practice....

Don't be afraid: anything happens to computer —-restart :p

What does a computer do?

- Performs Calculations (a billion calculation per second)
- Remembers results (100s of gigabytes of storage)
- What kind of computation?
 - built-in to the language
 - one that you define as the programmer
- Computers only know what you tell them

Why Python?



- Programming language for beginners
- Simple coding style
- Extremely user friendly
- high-level
- interactive (immediate feedback)
- Scripting language
- Top 5 most popular and fast growing programming language
- 3rd highest earning programming language

www.TechBeamers.com



Top 10 Programming Languages



Python Releases:

- Created in 1989 by Guido Van Rossum (Dutch programmer),
- Python 1.0 released in 1994
- Python 2.0 released in 2000
- Python 3.0 released in 2008
-



Van Rossum
(source: Wiki)

- Guido Van Rossum wrote Python as a **hobby programming project** back in 1980s. Since then it has grown to become **one of the most polished languages** of the computing world.
- He was fond of watching the **famous comedy series [The Monty Python's Flying Circus]**. Thus, the name Python struck his mind as not only has it appealed to his taste but also to his target users.

Course Structure



- Fundamentals of Python programming language
- Mathematical Operations
- Python variables and types, control structures, iterations
- Solving simple mathematical/physical problems using python

THANK YOU!

Introduction to Computation

IDC 101

I had a problem, I decided to write a program to solve that. Now I have 1 problem, 9 errors and 12 warnings.

Programming in Python

Program:

A sequence of instructions that specifies how to perform a computation

Examples:

1. Solving a set of linear equations
2. Roots of a polynomial
3. Searching or replacing text in a document

Few basic instructions:

Input `input('Give me a number:')`

Math: perform some basic mathematical operations

Output `print('the value is:', a)`

Repetition

Values and types:

Basic things a program works with : **letter or numbers**

Numbers: integer, floating-point numbers

String: letters

One can always check the type a value is

Syntax: **type(value)**

Examples:

```
>>> type(2)
```

```
<class 'int'>
```

```
>>> type(4.0)
```

```
<class 'float'>
```

```
>>> type('12.0')
```

```
<class 'str'>
```

Arithmetic Operators:

$+$ $-$ $*$ $/$ addition, subtraction, multiplication, division

$\%$ modulus (remainder)

$**$ exponentiation

Order of operation

PEMDAS:

P: Parentheses

E: Exponentiation

M: Multiplication

D: Division

A: Addition

S: Subtraction

$$1+3*4=?$$

$$10+4/2=?$$

String Operations

In general, one can't perform mathematical operations on strings

`'10'-'2'` Not allowed

`'char1'/'char2'` Not allowed

However + and * operations work for strings

Examples:

```
>>>first= 'IISER'
```

```
>>>second='-Pune'
```

```
>>> first+second
```

output: 'IISER-Pune'

```
>>> (first+second)*3
```

output: 'IISER-PuneIISER-PuneIISER-Pune'

To know the length of the string:

```
>>>len(variable)
```

Variables and Statements

Variable: A name that refers to a value

Assignment Statement: Stores a value into a variable

Examples: $n=11$

$IISER_Students=1200$

A variable that has been given a value can be used in expressions

$n+5=16$

Print Function:

print: produces text output on the console

Syntax: `print ()`

Examples:

<pre>>>> print(5)</pre>	<pre>>>> print(12.0)</pre>	<pre>>>> print('Hello, World!')</pre>
5	12.0	Hello, World!

Examples:

```
>>> lecture_no=2
>>> print('This is our', lecture_no, 'nd lecture in Python')
```

Output:

This is our 2 nd lecture in Python

More about Print Function:

```
print('Single Quotes')
```

```
print("double quotes")
```

```
print('Can't do this')
```

```
print("can't do this")
```

Math Functions

Python has a math **module** that provides most of the familiar math functions

To use these commands, one must write the following at the top of the python program

from math import *

Command name	Description
<code>exp(value)</code>	Exponential
<code>log(value)</code>	logarithm base e
<code>log10(value)</code>	logarithm base 10
<code>cos(value)</code>	cosine in radians
<code>sin(value)</code>	sine in radians
<code>sqrt(value)</code>	square root
<code>abs(value)</code>	absolute value
<code>max(value1,value2)</code>	larger of two values
<code>min(value1,value2)</code>	minimum of two values

Vocabulary

bug: an error in a program

debugging: The process of finding and correcting bugs

syntax: The rules that govern the structure of a program

execute: to run a statement

Type of errors:

syntax error:

An error in a program that makes it impossible to parse — and therefore impossible to interpret.

```
>>> l7 = n
File "<interactive input>", line 1
SyntaxError: can't assign to literal
```

Type of errors:

semantic error:

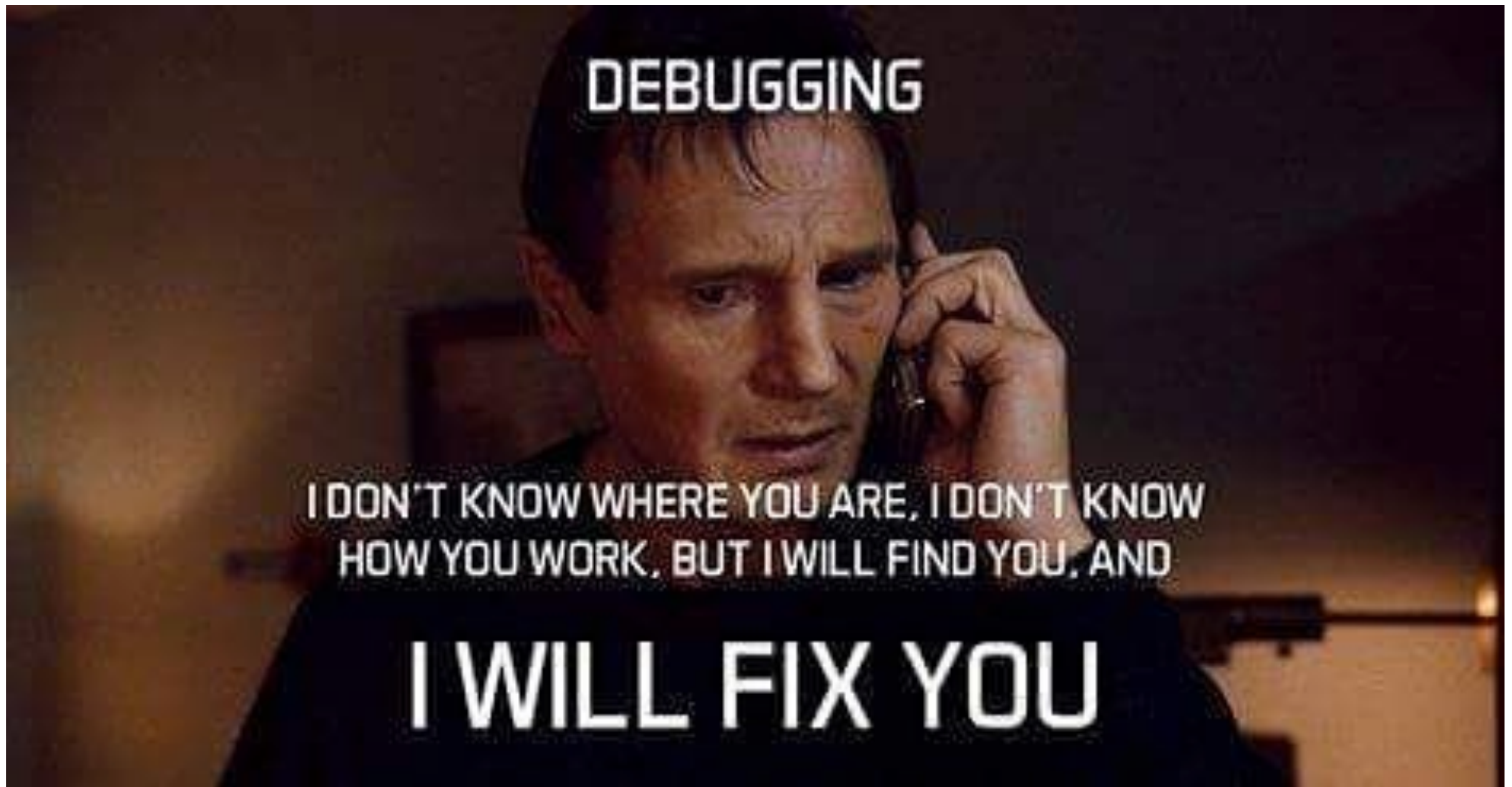
An error in a program that makes it do something other than what the programmer intended.

runtime error

An error that does not occur until the program has started to execute but that prevents the program from continuing.

THANK YOU!

New to Programming! Practice, Practice....



Story so-far

Input

```
input('Give me a number:')
```

Output

```
print('the value is:', a)
```

Arithmetic Operations with numbers + - * / % **

Operations on Strings

Math Functions

```
from math import *
```

```
import math (call using math.)
```

Formatting in Python

```
>>> x=15.87821
```

```
>>> print(format(x, '.5f'))
```

```
15.87821
```

#rounds the number and shows in decimal
#format with 5 places after decimal.

```
>>> print(format(x, '>15f'))
```

```
15.87821
```

#reserves 15 spaces and moves
#them to extreme right

```
>>> print(format(x, '<15f'))
```

```
15.87821
```

#reserves 15 spaces and moves
#them to extreme left

```
>>> print(format(x, '^15f'))
```

```
15.87821
```

#reserves 15 spaces and centers it
#in those spaces

```
>>> print(format(x, '10.5f'))  
15.87821
```

#Reserves 10 spaces. Rounds the number
and shows in decimal format with
5 places after decimal.

You can display the number in one of the foll formats :

f -> decimal format
e -> scientific notation
d -> integer format
s -> string

Selection (if/else) and Repetition

Decision making

Want to execute a code only if a certain condition is satisfied.

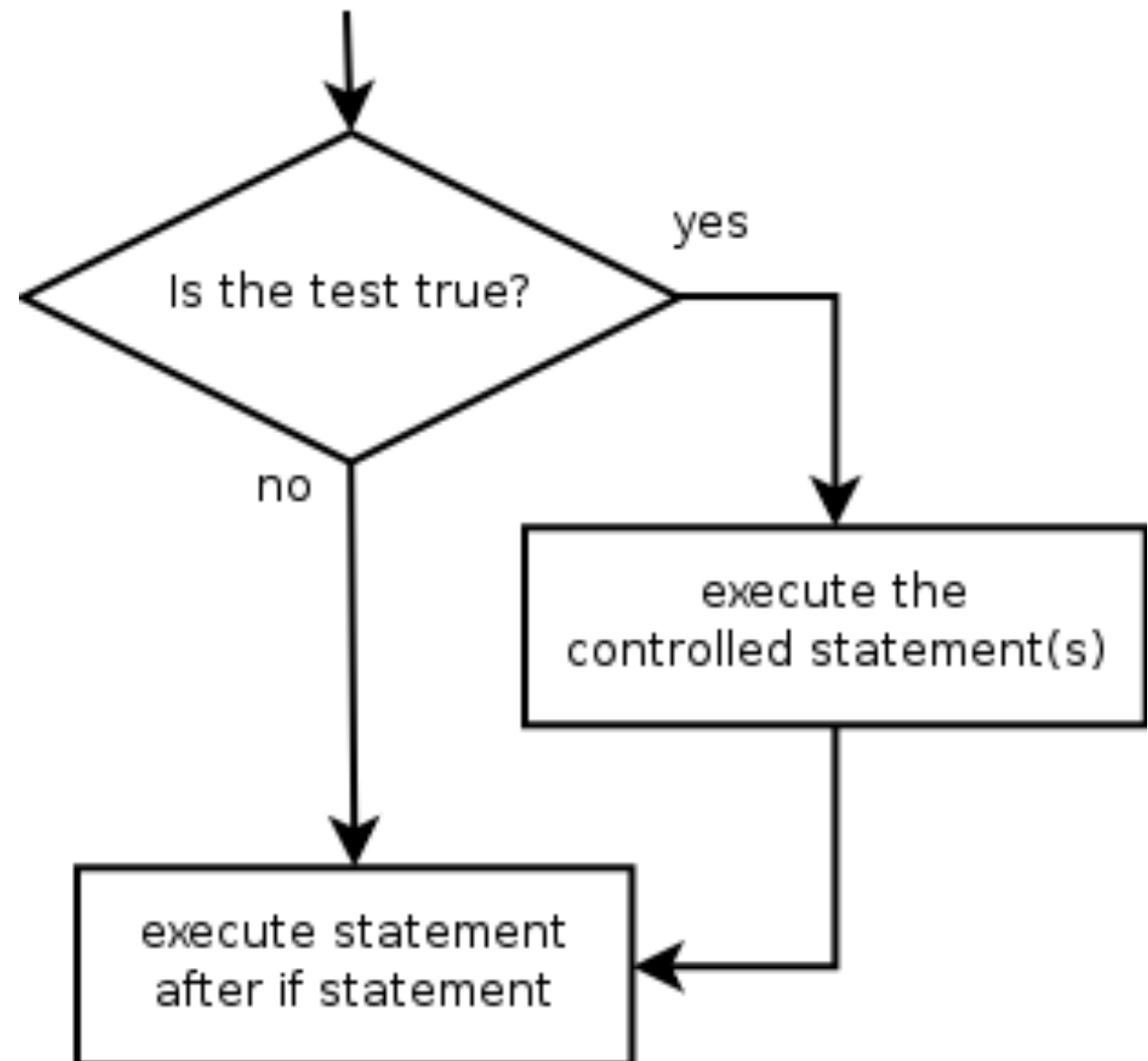
if

if statement:

Executes a group of statements only if a certain condition is true.
Otherwise, the statements are skipped

Syntax:

if condition :
statements



Program to divide two numbers

```
num = float ( input('Give numerator : ') )
den = float ( input('Give denominator : ') )

print ( ' ' )
print('Numerator : ', num)
print('Denominator : ', den)
print ( ' ' )

if den != 0.0 :
    y=num/den
    print(y)
```

Incorrect indentation will result into IndentationError.

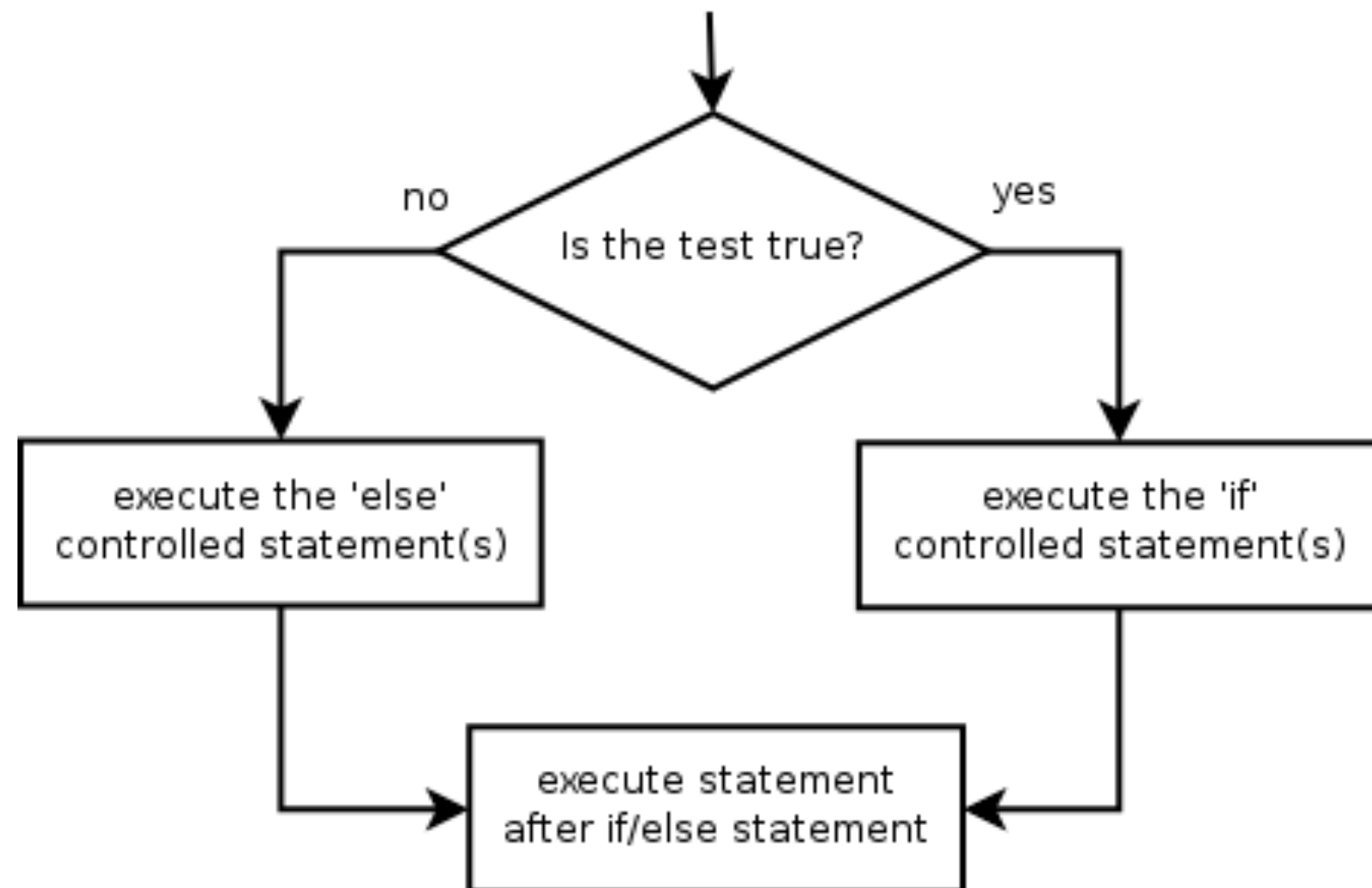
if/else

if/else statement:

Executes one block of statements if a certain condition is True, and a second block of statements if it is False.

Syntax:

```
if condition :  
    statements  
else:  
    statements
```



Ex: Program to divide two real numbers (version 2)

```
num = float ( input('Give numerator : ') )  
den = float ( input('Give denominator : ') )
```

```
print ( ' ' )  
print('Numerator : ', num)  
print('Denominator : ', den)  
print ( ' ' )
```

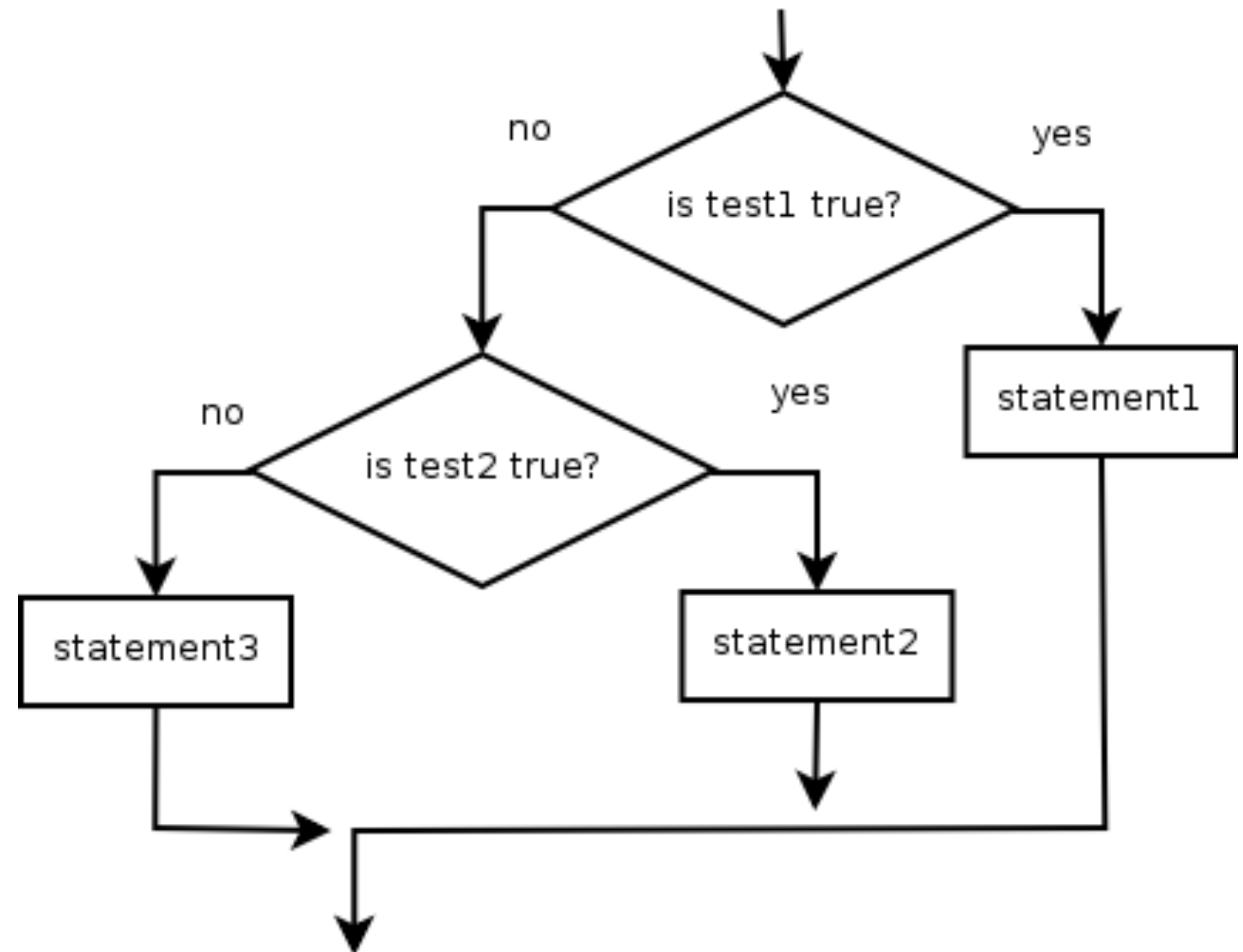
```
if den == 0.0 :  
    print ('WARNING : Division by zero')  
else :  
    y=num/den  
    print(y)
```

elif

Multiple conditions can be chained with `elif` ("else if"):

Syntax:

```
if condition:  
    statements  
elif condition:  
    statements  
else:  
    statements
```



Ex: Takes time as input and writes if it is morning, afternoon or evening hours.

```
time = float( input('Give present time: ') )
```

```
if (time>0) and (time <=12):  
    print('Morning hours')
```

```
elif (time>12) and (time<=18):  
    print('Afternoon hours')
```

```
else:  
    print('Evening hours')
```

Ex: Takes time as input and writes if it is morning, afternoon or evening hours.

```
time = float( input('Give present time: ') )
```

```
if ( time > 0 ) and ( time <= 12 ) :  
    print('Morning hours')  
else:  
    if ( time > 12 ) and ( time <= 18 ) :  
        print ('Afternoon hours')  
    else:  
        if ( time > 18 ) :  
            print('Evening hours')
```

Logic

Many logical expressions use *relational operators*:

Operator	Meaning	Example	Result
==	equals	<code>1 + 1 == 2</code>	True
!=	does not equal	<code>3.2 != 2.5</code>	True
<	less than	<code>10 < 5</code>	False
>	greater than	<code>10 > 5</code>	True
<=	less than or equal to	<code>126 <= 100</code>	False
>=	greater than or equal to	<code>5.0 >= 5.0</code>	True

Logical expressions can be combined with *logical operators*:

Operator	Example	Result
and	<code>9 != 6 and 2 < 3</code>	True
or	<code>2 == 3 or -1 < 5</code>	True
not	<code>not 7 > 0</code>	False

```
>>> x = 10
```

```
>>> y = 12
```

```
>>> print('x > y is', x > y)
```

Output: x > y is False

```
>>> print('x < y is', x < y)
```

Output: x < y is True

```
>>> print('x == y is', x == y)
```

Output: x == y is False



He said, He has just
"one more Bug" to Fix.



I'm still waiting for him

Repetition

while

while loop: Executes a group of statements as long as a condition is True.

- good for *indefinite loops* (repeat an unknown number of times)

Syntax:

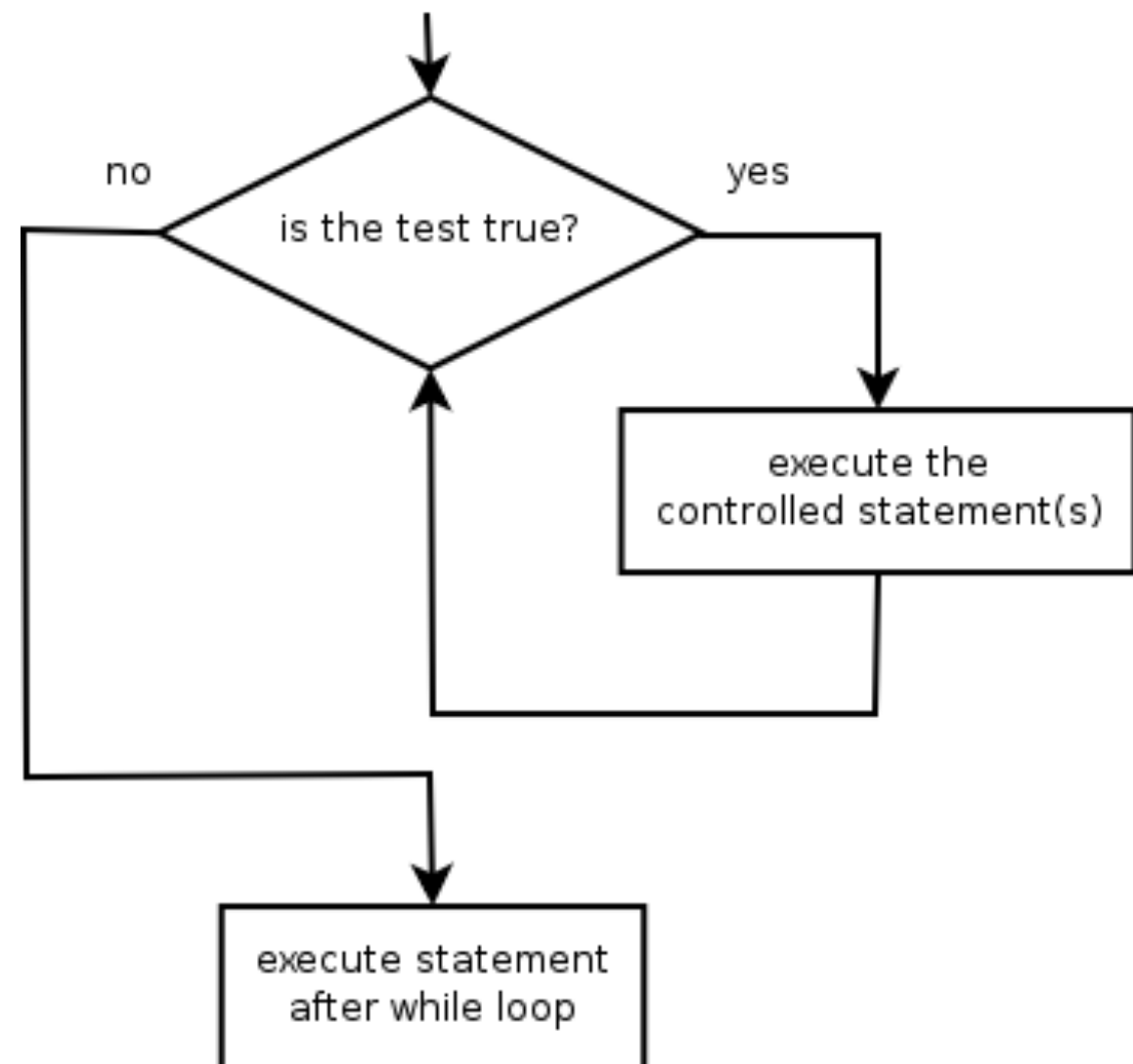
```
while condition:  
    statements
```

Example:

```
number = 1  
while number < 100:  
    print(number)  
    number = number * 3
```

Output:

1 3 9 27 81



range

The **range** function specifies a range of integers

range (start, stop)

*The integers between start (inclusive)
and stop(exclusive)*

It can also accept a third value specifying the change between the values

range (start, stop, step)

*The integers between start (inclusive) and
stop(exclusive) by steps*

Example:

```
for x in range(1, 6, 2):  
    print(x)
```

Output:
1 3 5

```
x=range(6)
```

Output:
0 1 2 3 4 5

List

list: a sequence of values, a collection which is ordered and changeable

The values can be of any type.

The values in a list are called elements or items

Python lists are written with square brackets.

```
my_list = []          # it creates an empty list
```

```
my_list = [1, 2, 3]    # creates list of integers
```

```
my_list = [1, "Hello", 3.4] # list with mixed datatypes
```

Nested List: A list within another list

```
zs = ["hello", 2.0, 5, [10, 20]]
```

Access items from list

```
>>> my_list=[1,"Hello",3.4]
```

```
>>> my_list[0]
```

```
1
```

```
>>> my_list[1]
```

```
'Hello'
```

```
>>> my_list[2]
```

```
3.4
```

```
>>> my_list[3]
```

```
IndexError: list index out of range
```

```
>>> len(my_list)
```

```
3
```

We can add one item to a list using `append()` method or add several items using `extend()` method.

```
>>> my_list.append('World')
```

```
>>> my_list
```

```
[1, 'Hello', 3.4, 'World']
```

List

```
>>> my_list.extend(['earth','water'])
```

```
>>> my_list  
[1, 'Hello', 3.4, 'World', 'earth', 'water']
```

```
>>> my_list.insert(1, 'Bye')           # Insert 'Bye' at pos 1, shift other items up  
>>> my_list  
[1, 'Bye', 'Hello', 3.4, 'World', 'earth', 'water']
```

```
>>> my_list.remove('Bye')             # Remove 'Bye' at pos 1  
  
>>> my_list  
[1, 'Hello', 3.4, 'World', 'earth', 'water']
```

Method	Description
append()	Adds an element at the end of the list
clear()	Removes all the elements from the list
copy()	Returns a copy of the list
count()	Returns the number of elements with the specified value
extend()	Add the elements of a list (or any iterable), to the end of the current list
index()	Returns the index of the first element with the specified value
insert()	Adds an element at the specified position
pop()	Removes the element at the specified position
remove()	Removes the item with the specified value
reverse()	Reverses the order of the list
sort()	Sorts the list

List Slices

```
>>> a_list = ["a", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f"]
```

```
>>> a_list[1:3]
```

```
['b', 'c']
```

```
>>> a_list[:4]
```

```
['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
```

```
>>> a_list[3:]
```

```
['d', 'e', 'f']
```

```
>>> a_list[:]
```

```
['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f']
```


List Operations

+ operation

```
>>> a=[1,2,3]
```

```
>>> b=[4,5,6]
```

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

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

*** operation**

```
>>> [1]*4
```

```
[1, 1, 1, 1]
```

```
>>> [1,2,3]*3
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]
```

```
>>> list(range(0,10,2))
```

```
[0, 2, 4, 6, 8]
```

The for loop

for loop: A for loop is used for iterating over a sequence (for example: a list).

With the for loop we can execute a set of statements, once for each item in a list.

Syntax:

```
for variable name in values:  
    statements
```

Example:

```
for x in range(1, 6):  
    print(x)
```

Output:

1 2 3 4 5

```
for x in range(1, -6, -2):  
    print(x)
```

Output:

1 -1 -3 -5

The for loop: example

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]  
for x in fruits:  
    print(x)
```

Output:

```
apple  
banana  
cherry
```

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]  
for x in fruits:  
    print(x)  
    if x == "banana":  
        break
```

Output:

```
apple  
banana
```

The for loop with break statement

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]  
for x in fruits:  
    if x == "banana":  
        break  
    print(x)
```

Output:

apple

Even strings are iterable objects, they contain a sequence of characters:

```
for x in "banana":  
    print(x)
```

Output:

b
a
n
a
n
a

More examples

```
adj = ["red", "big", "tasty"]  
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]  
  
for x in adj:  
    for y in fruits:  
        print(x, y)
```

output:

```
red apple  
red banana  
red cherry  
big apple  
big banana  
big cherry  
tasty apple  
tasty banana  
tasty cherry
```

THANK YOU!

Quiz1 on 19th September

Batch-3: 11:30 to 12:30 pm

Batch-1: 1:45 to 2:45 pm

Batch-2: 3:15 to 4:15 pm

Batch-4: 4:45 to 5:45 pm



Important instructions related to the quiz.

- 1. Note that this test will not be repeated or rescheduled under any circumstances if you are absent for the test.**
- 2. This test will cover everything upto assignment number 4 (31st August).**
3. During this test, you will not have access to internet, notes, books, previously written programs or any other help.
4. Test will be in the form of 2-3 questions. You are expected to write a program and show the program and the output by executing it. Time allowed is 60 minutes
5. If you need additional practice sessions in the computer, feel free to use the computer lab. Also, you can consult any of the instructors or the TAs for doubts.

Type of errors:

Syntax error:

An error in a program that makes it impossible to parse — and therefore impossible to interpret.

```
>>> l7 = n
File "<interactive input>", line 1
SyntaxError: can't assign to literal
```

Semantic error:

An error in a program that makes it do something other than what the programmer intended.

Runtime error

An error that does not occur until the program has started to execute but that prevents the program from continuing.

These errors are also called exceptions because they usually indicate that something exceptional (and bad) has happened.

Error

Which of the following is a semantic error?

- (A) Attempting to divide by 0.
- (B) Forgetting a colon at the end of a statement where one is required.
- (C) Forgetting to divide by 100 when printing a percentage amount.

What is the output?

```
n=int(input('Give me a number:'))
i=1
while i<=n:
    i=i+1
    i=i-1
    print(i)
print(i)
```

Break statement

The break statement causes a program to break out of a loop.

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
for x in fruits:
    if x == "banana":
        break
    print(x)
```

Output:

apple

```
number = 0
```

```
for number in range(10):
    number = number + 1

    if number == 5:
        break      # break here

    print('Number is ' + str(number))

print('Out of loop')
```

Output:

```
Number is 1
Number is 2
Number is 3
Number is 4
Out of loop
```

More examples: break

```
adj = ["red", "big", "tasty"]
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]

for x in adj:
    for y in fruits:
        if y == 'banana':
            break
        print(x, y)
```

Output:

```
red apple
big apple
tasty apple
```

Continue statement

Gives you the option to skip over the part of a loop where an external condition is triggered but to go on to complete the rest of the loop.

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
for x in fruits:
    if x == "banana":
        continue
    print(x)
```

Output:

```
apple
cherry
```


More examples

```
number = 0

for number in range(10):
    number = number + 1

    if number == 5:
        continue    # break here

    print('Number is', number)

print('Out of loop')
```

Output

```
Number is 1
Number is 2
Number is 3
Number is 4
Number is 6
Number is 7
Number is 8
Number is 9
Number is 10
Out of loop
```

Functions

Function is a group of related statements that perform a specific task

You can pass data, known as parameters, into a function.

A function can return data as a result.

Python gives you many built-in functions like `print()`, `input()`, `abs()` etc.

But you can also create your own functions.

These functions are called **user-defined functions**.

function syntax

Syntax:

```
def my_function(parameters) :  
    statements  
    return [expression]
```

Note the syntax to define a function:

1. The def keyword
2. Followed by the function's name,
3. The arguments of the function are given between brackets followed by a colon.
4. The function body ;
5. and return object for optionally returning values.

Examples

Write a program to compute the average of three numbers

```
n1=float(input('Give me the first number:'))
n2=float(input('Give me the second number:'))
n3=float(input('Give me the third  number:'))
```

```
#-----Here is the the function -----
```

```
def average(x1,x2,x3):
    z=(x1+x2+x3)/3
    return z
```

```
#-----Calling the function -----
```

```
value=average(n1,n2,n3)
print('The average is:', value)
```

What is wrong with the following function definition:

```
def addEm(x, y, z):  
    return x + y + z  
    print('the answer is', x + y + z)
```

- (A) You should never use a print statement in a function definition.
- (B) You should not have any statements in a function after the return statement. Once the function gets to the return statement it will immediately stop executing the function.
- (C) You must calculate the value of x+y+z before you return it.
- (D) A function cannot return a number

What will the following function return?

```
def addEm(x, y, z):  
    print(x + y + z)
```

Introduction to planning

An algorithm is like a recipe in a cook book. It is a step by step set of instructions that the computer will have to follow to solve a problem or complete a task.

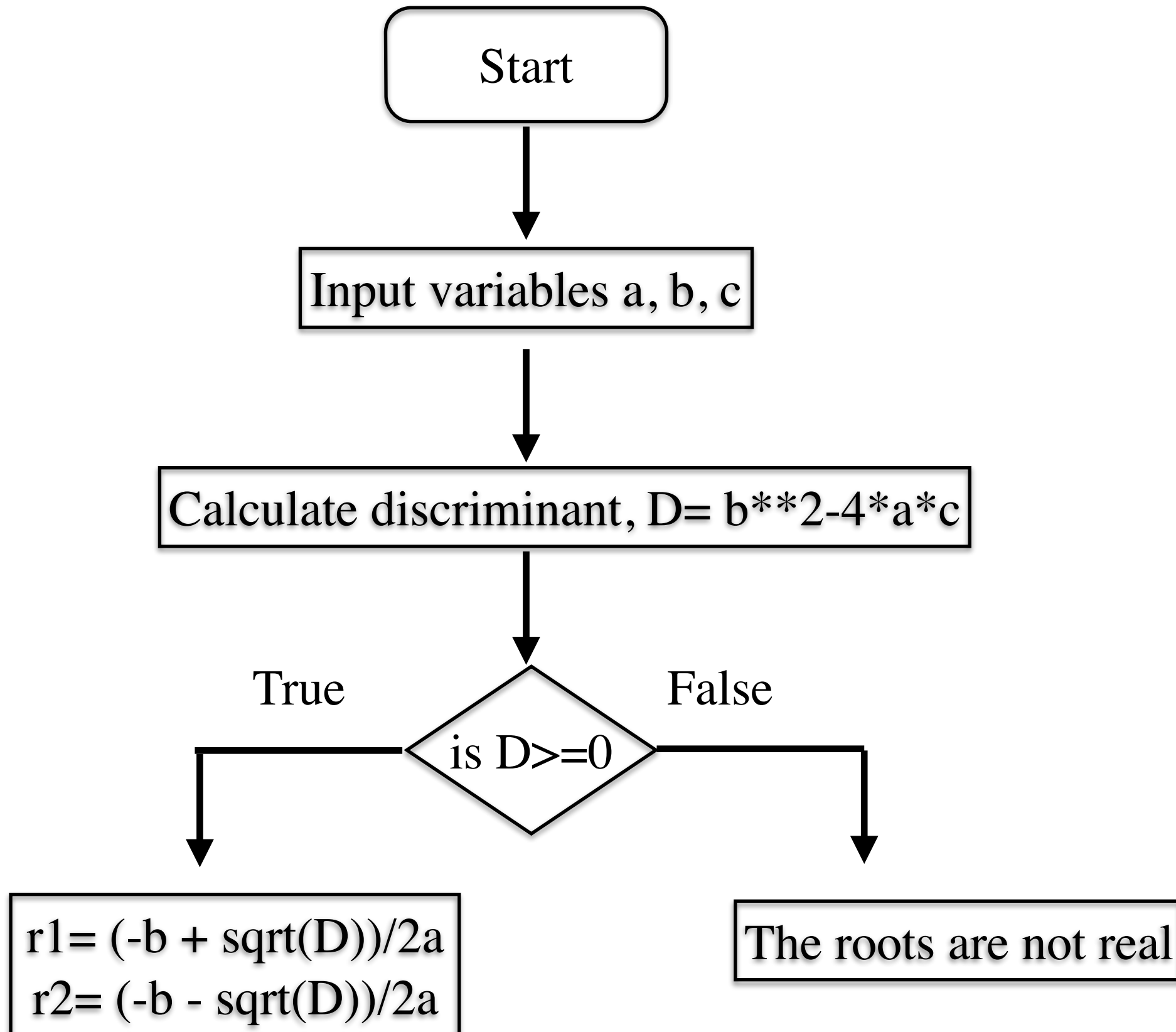
To design an algorithm/ program you can draw a flowchart or write pseudo-code.

It is important to be able to plan code with the use of flowcharts.

Even though you can code without a plan, it is not good practice to start coding without a guide to follow.

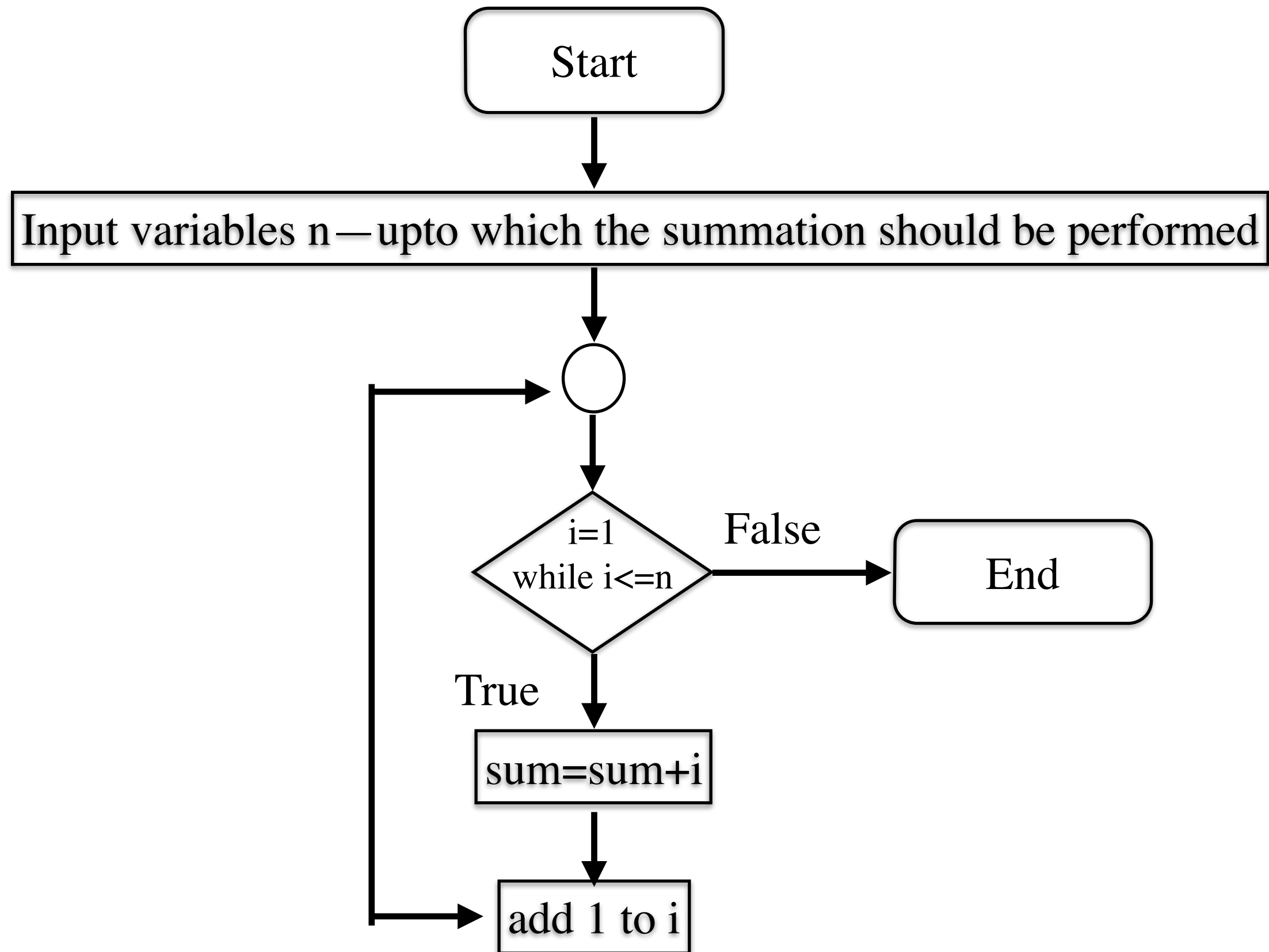
Flowchart

Draw a flowchart to find the roots of a quadratic equation



Flowchart: Continue

Draw a flowchart to find the sum from 1 upto given integer number by the user



#This program computes the exponential series using a factorial function

```
x=float(input('Give me the value to compute the exp function:'))
sum1=1.0
nmax=10000
```

```
#-----Here is the the function -----
```

```
def fac(a):
    temp=1
    for i in range(1,a+1):
        temp=temp*i
    b=temp
    return b
```

```
#-----HERE is the main part of the program -----
```

```
for i in range(1,nmax):
    y=fac(i)          # here i am calling the function
    nsum1=sum1
    sum1=sum1+((x**i)/y)
    if abs(nsum1-sum1)<1e-5:
        print('convergence achieved',i)
        break
```

```
print('exp(',x,')=', sum1)
```

THANK YOU!

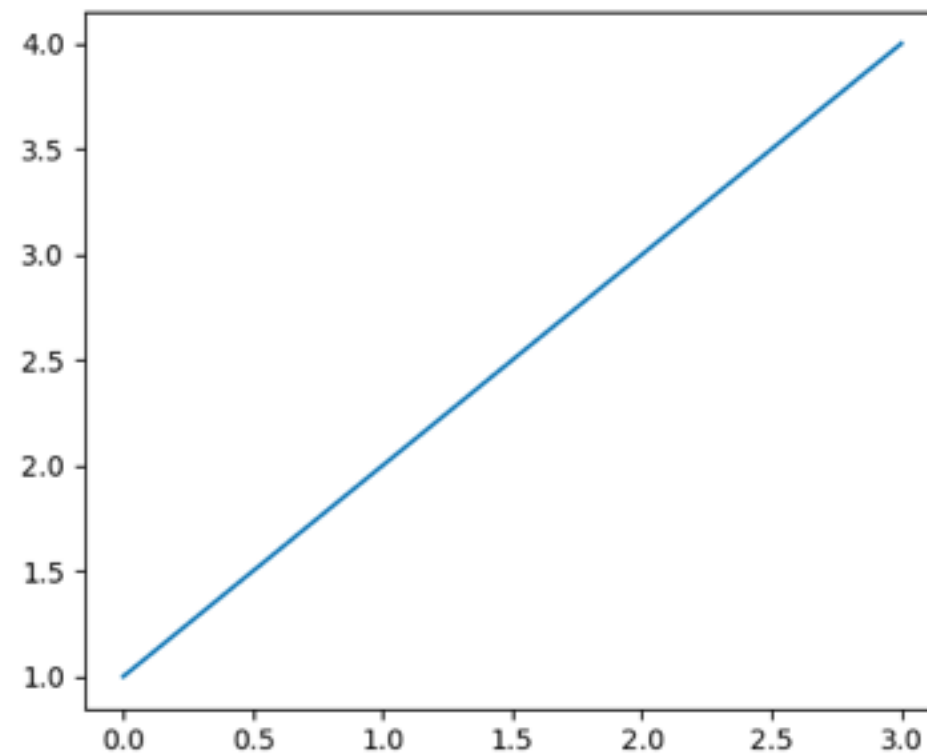
For Plotting, use
Matplotlib module

matplotlib

Matplotlib is a Python module for plotting.

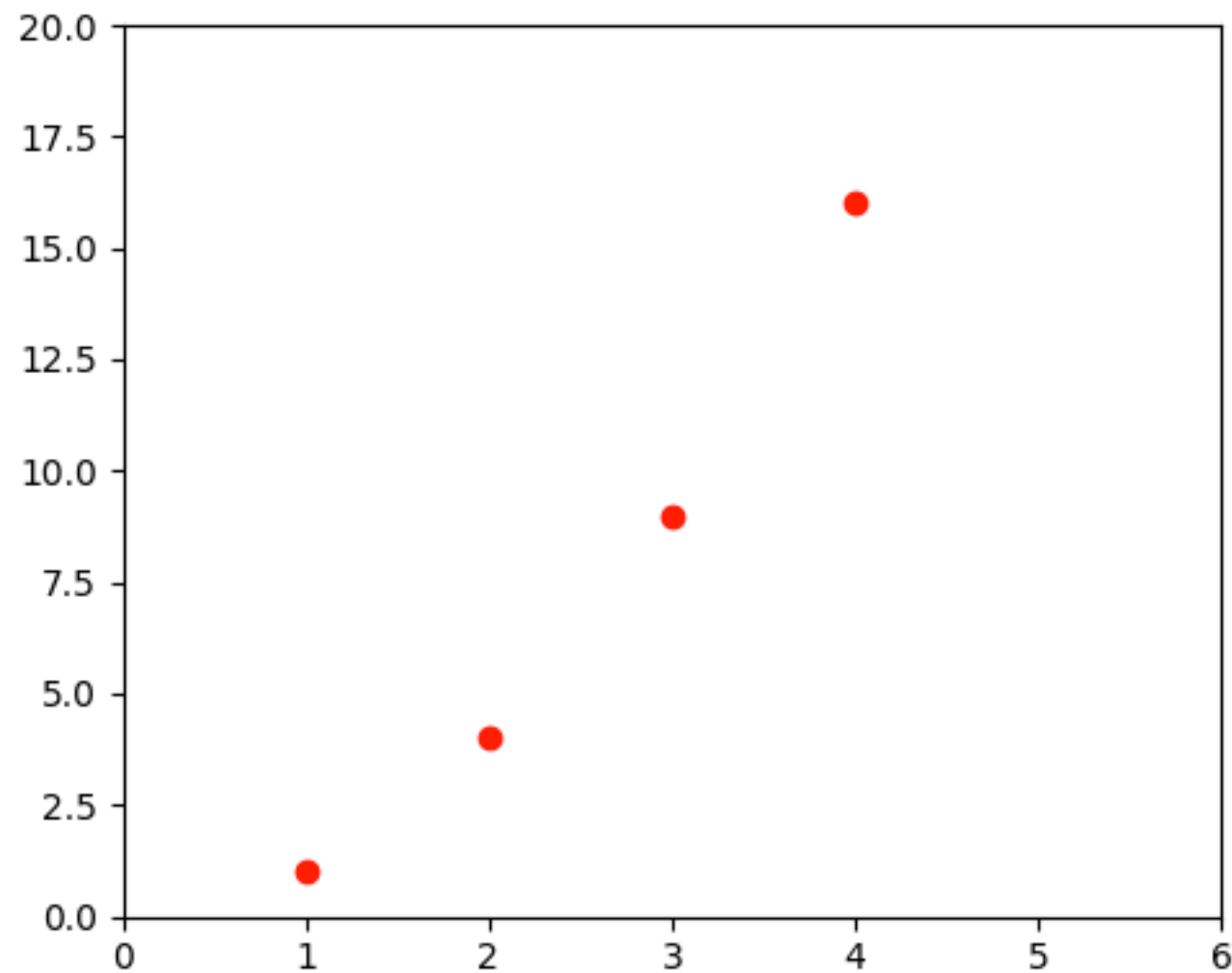
Examples:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
plt.plot([1,2,3,4])  
plt.show()
```



myplotlib

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
plt.plot([1,2,3,4], [1,4,9,16], 'ro')  
plt.axis([0, 6, 0, 20])  
plt.show()
```



matplotlib

Source: <https://www.python-course.eu/matplotlib.php>

The following format string characters are accepted to control the line style:

=====	
character	description
=====	
'-'	solid line style
'--'	dashed line style
'-.'	dash-dot line style
':'	dotted line style
'.'	point marker
','	pixel marker
'o'	circle marker

The following color abbreviations are supported:

=====	
character	color
=====	
'b'	blue
'g'	green
'r'	red
'c'	cyan
'm'	magenta
'y'	yellow
'k'	black
'w'	white
=====	

Numpy Module

Numpy

What is Numpy?

Numpy vs list

Numpy Operations

Numpy

NumPy is a module in Python used for Scientific Computing.

The name is an acronym for "Numeric Python" or "Numerical Python".

It provides a high-performance **multidimensional array** object, and tools for working with these arrays.

Useful linear algebra, Fourier transform, and random number capabilities

Numpy (continue)

Single (one) Dimensional Array:

```
import numpy as np  
a= np.array([1,2,3])  
print(a)
```

output: [1 2 3]

Muti-Dimensional Array:

```
import numpy as np  
a= np.array([[1,2],[3,4]])  
print(a)
```

output:

```
[[1 2]  
 [3 4]]
```

Numpy (continue)

Creating a one-dimensional array

```
import numpy as np
a=np.arange(0,10)
print(a)
```

output:

```
[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
```

```
import numpy as np
a=np.arange(0,10,0.5)
print(a)
```

output:

```
[ 0.  0.5  1.  1.5  2.  2.5  3.  3.5  4.  4.5  5.  5.5  6.  6.5  7.
 7.5  8.  8.5  9.  9.5]
```

Numpy Operations

Operation with numpy arrays:

Addition

Subtraction

Multiplication

Division

Sqrt

Sin

Cos

Exp

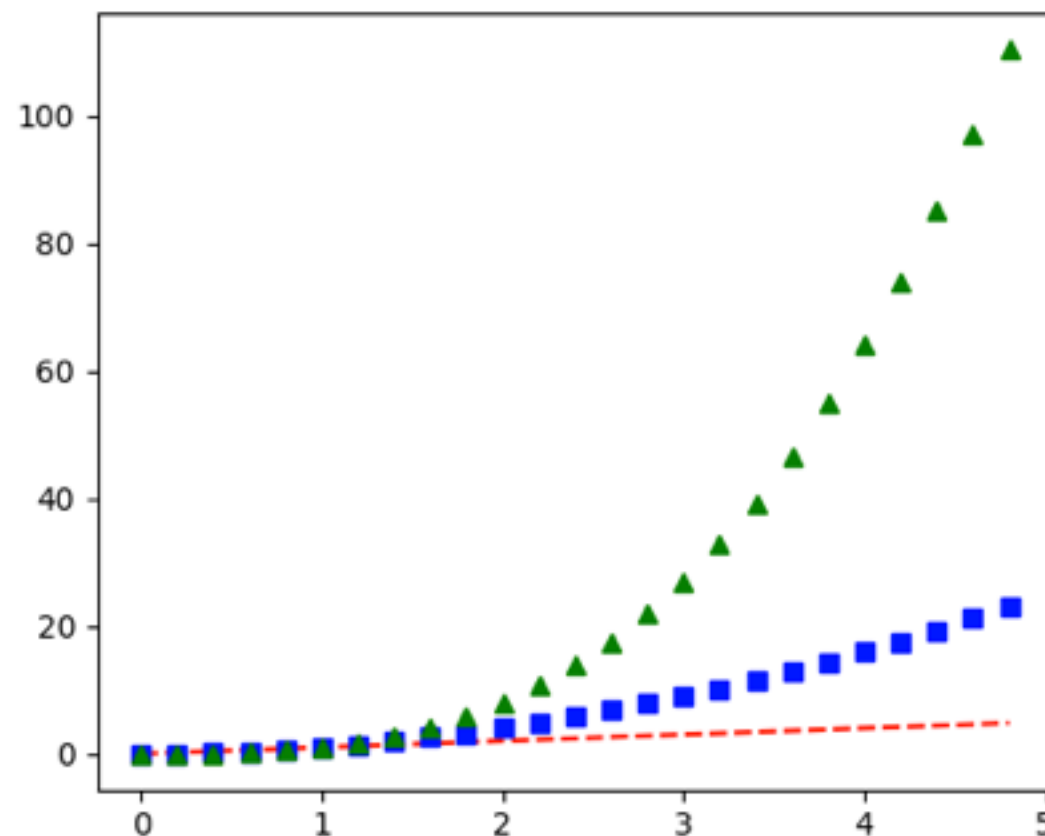
Log

numpy and matplotlib

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
t = np.arange(0., 5., 0.2)
```

```
plt.plot(t, t, 'r-')
plt.plot(t, t**2, 'bs')
plt.plot(t, t**3, 'g^')
plt.show()
```



Quiz2 on 31st October (Wednesday)

Batch-3: 11:30 to 12:30 pm

Batch-1: 1:15 to 2:15 pm

Batch-2: 2:45 to 3:45 pm

Batch-4: 6:45 to 7:45 pm

Important instructions related to the quiz.

- 1. Note that this test will not be repeated or rescheduled under any circumstances if you are absent for the test.**
- 2. This test will cover everything upto assignment number 7 (19th October).**
3. During this test, you will not have access to internet, notes, books, previously written programs or any other help.
4. Test will be in the form of 2-3 questions. You are expected to write a program and show the program and the output by executing it. Time allowed is 60 minutes
5. If you need additional practice sessions in the computer, feel free to use the computer lab. Also, you can consult any of the instructors or the TAs for doubts.

Reading and writing to a file

Files

Fundamental operations of all types of files include

1. opening a file
2. reading a file
3. writing to a file
4. and closing a file

Open text files:

To open a file there is a built-in function called open

```
myfile = open("test.txt", 'w')
```

The first argument: file name to be opened

The second argument: 'w' indicates that the file is opened for writing

```
myfile = open("test.txt", 'a')
```

```
myfile = open("test.txt", 'r')
```

Writing to a File

```
myfile = open("test.txt", "w")  
  
myfile.write(" This is first line \n")  
  
myfile.write("This is second line\n")  
  
myfile.close()
```

Output:

```
This is first line  
This is second line
```

Reading from a File

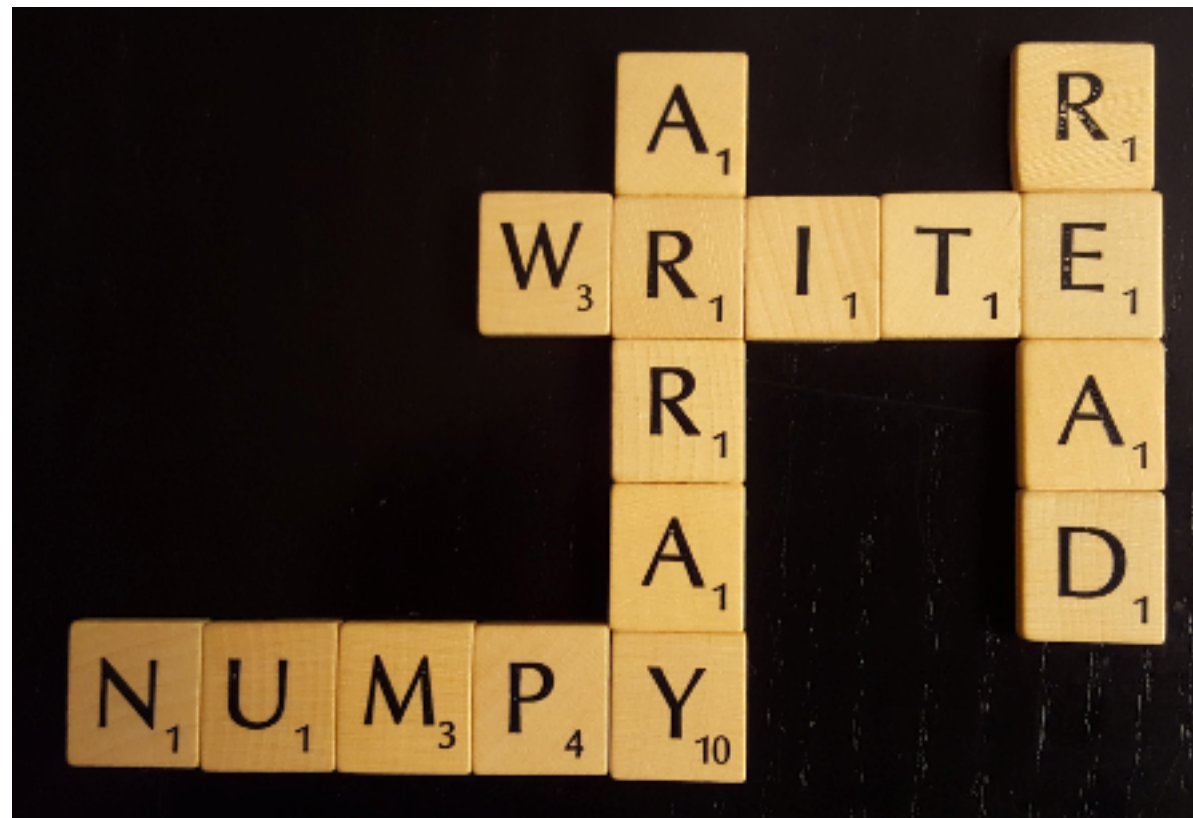
This is a text file with name “readfile.txt” that we want to read in python

```
Teacher: Why are you late?  
Student: Because of the sign.  
Teacher: What sign?  
Student: The one that says "School ahead, Go slow!"
```

```
myfile=open("test.txt", "r")  
a=myfile.read()  
#This is the entire file.\nprint(a)
```

```
f.readline()  
# 'This is the first line of the file.\n'  
f.readline()  
# 'Second line of the file\n'
```

Read, write, manipulate and plot data using `numpy`



source: Google

Writing to a File (np.savetxt)

```
import numpy as np
x = np.array([[1, 2, 3],
              [4, 5, 6],
              [7, 8, 9]])
np.savetxt("test.txt", x)
```

There are many controlling options for the syntax `savetxt`

```
np.savetxt(fname, X, fmt='%10.5f', delimiter=' ',
newline='\n', header='', footer='', comments='# ')
```

More details:

<https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy-1.15.0/reference/generated/numpy.savetxt.html>

Reading from a File (np.loadtxt)

```
16.660  
16.850  
16.930  
16.980  
17.080  
17.030  
17.090  
16.760
```

```
import numpy as np  
a=np.loadtxt('filename')
```

```
np.loadtxt(fname, dtype=<type 'float'>, delimiter=None,  
           skiprows=0, usecols=None)
```

More details:

<https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy-1.13.0/reference/generated/numpy.loadtxt.html#numpy.loadtxt>