

# Python for Science and Engg: Plotting experimental data

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SciPy.in 2010, Tutorials

# Outline

- 1 Plotting Points
- 2 Lists
- 3 Simple Pendulum
- 4 Summary

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# Why would I plot $f(x)$ ?

Do we plot analytical functions or experimental data?

```
In []: time = [0, 1, 2, 3]
```

```
In []: distance = [7, 11, 15, 19]
```

```
In []: plot(time, distance)
```

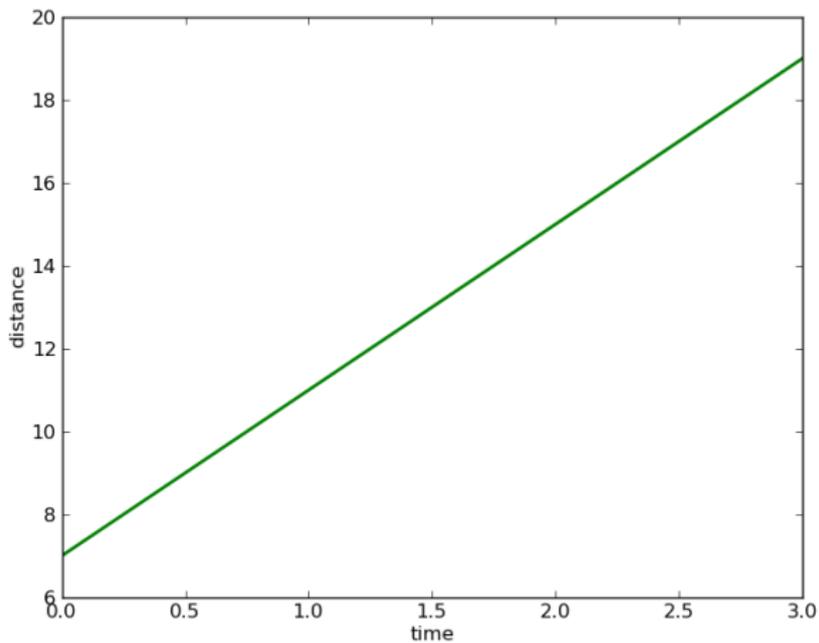
```
Out []: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D object at 0xa73a>
```

```
In []: xlabel('time')
```

```
Out []: <matplotlib.text.Text object at 0x986e9ac>
```

```
In []: ylabel('distance')
```

```
Out []: <matplotlib.text.Text object at 0x98746ec>
```



Is this what you have?

# Plotting points

- What if we want to plot the points?

```
In []: clf()
```

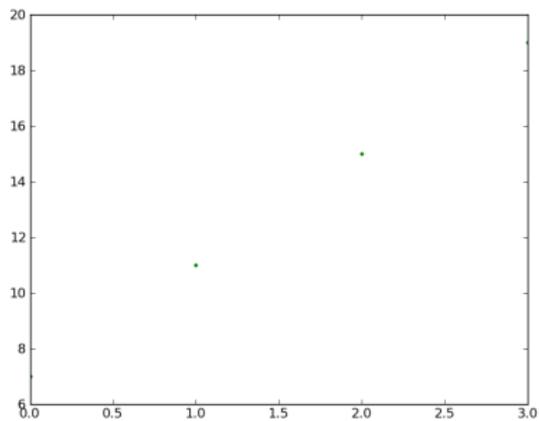
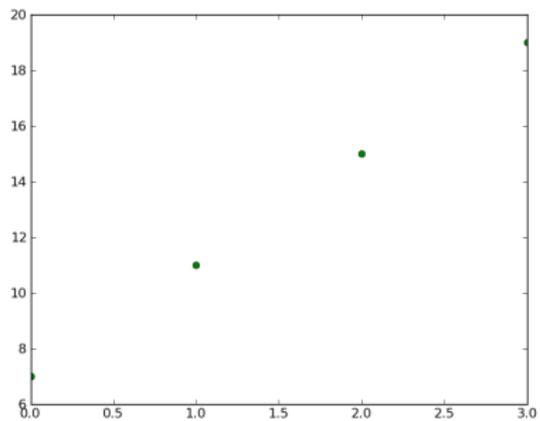
```
In []: plot(time, distance, 'o')
```

```
Out []: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D object>]
```

```
In []: clf()
```

```
In []: plot(time, distance, '.')
```

```
Out []: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D object>]
```



# Additional Line Styles

- 'o' - Filled circles
- '.' - Small Dots
- '-' - Lines
- '--' - Dashed lines

# Outline

1 Plotting Points

**2 Lists**

3 Simple Pendulum

4 Summary

# Lists: Introduction

```
In []: time = [0, 1, 2, 3]
```

```
In []: distance = [7, 11, 15, 19]
```

What are **x** and **y**?

**lists!!**

# Lists: Initializing & accessing elements

```
In []: mtlist = []
```

Empty List

```
In []: p = [ 2, 3, 5, 7]
```

```
In []: p[1]
```

```
Out []: 3
```

```
In []: p[0]+p[1]+p[-1]
```

```
Out []: 12
```

# List: Appending elements

```
In []: p.append(11)
```

```
In []: p
```

```
Out []: [ 2, 3, 5, 7, 11]
```

```
In []: b = [11, 13, 17]
```

```
In []: p.append(b)
```

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

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# Simple Pendulum - L and T

Let us look at the Simple Pendulum experiment.

$L$	$T$	$T^2$
0.1	0.69	
0.2	0.90	
0.3	1.19	
0.4	1.30	
0.5	1.47	
0.6	1.58	
0.7	1.77	
0.8	1.83	
0.9	1.94	

$$L \propto T^2$$

Our data is present in **pendulum.txt**. Let's look at it.

# Gotcha and an aside

Ensure you are in the same directory as

`pendulum.txt`

if not, do the following on IPython:

```
In []: %cd directory_containing_file  
# Check if pendulum.txt is there.
```

```
In []: ls
```

```
# Also try
```

```
In []: !ls
```

**Note:** `%cd` is an IPython magic command. For more information do:

```
In []: ?
```

# Looking at `pendulum.txt`

```
In []: cat pendulum.txt  
1.0000e-01 6.9004e-01  
1.1000e-01 6.9497e-01  
1.2000e-01 7.4252e-01  
1.3000e-01 7.5360e-01
```

...

- File contains L vs. T values
- First Column – L values
- Second Column – T values

# loadtxt

- We shall use the `loadtxt` command to load data
- Let's use `primes.txt` file learn to use it
- `primes.txt` has a single column
- Then, we shall use it for `pendulum.txt` – 2 cols

# What's in `primes.txt`?

Lets look at the `primes.txt` file.

```
In []: cat primes.txt
```

```
2
```

```
3
```

```
5
```

```
7
```

```
11
```

```
13
```

```
.
```

```
.
```

```
.
```

# loadtxt ...

```
In []: primes = loadtxt('primes.txt')
In []: primes
Out []: array([ 2.,  3.,  5.,  7., 11., 13.,
                17., 19., 23., 29., 31.,
                37., 41., 43., 47., 53.,
                59., 61., 67., 71., 73.,
                79., 83., 89., 97.])
```

# Reading `pendulum.txt`

```
In []: pend = loadtxt('pendulum.txt')
```

```
In []: pend
```

- `pend` is 2 Dimensional.
- We don't **yet** know how to handle it.
- We obtain 1D sequences using `unpack=True`

```
In []: L, T = loadtxt('pendulum.txt',  
                    unpack=True)
```

```
In []: print L, T
```

```
In []: print len(L), len(T)
```

```
Out []: 90 90
```

# Plotting $L$ vs $T^2$

- We must square each of the values in  $\mathbf{T}$
- How to do it?
- We use a `for` loop to iterate over  $\mathbf{T}$

# Plotting $L$ vs $T^2$

```
In []: tsq = []
```

```
In []: for time in T:  
.....:     tsq.append(time*time)  
.....:  
.....:
```

Hit “ENTER” key twice, to get out of **for** loop.

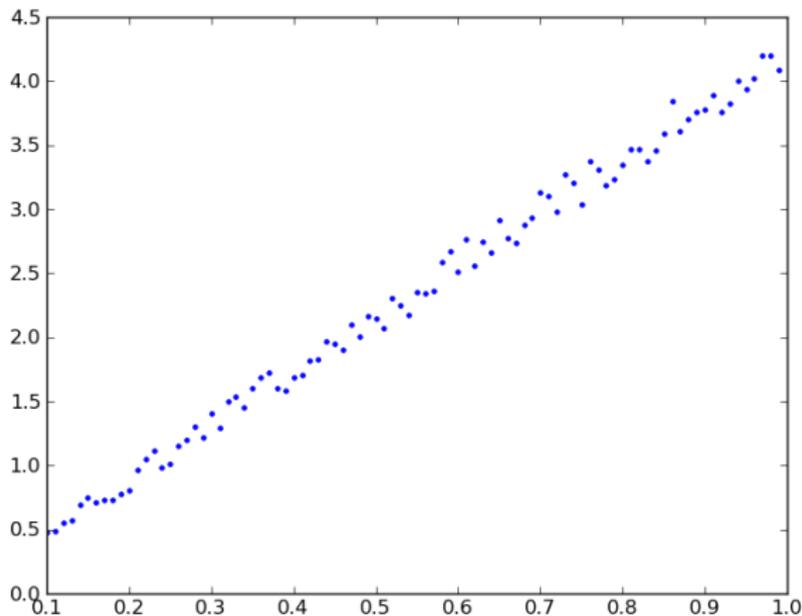
```
In []: print len(tsq)
```

```
Out []: 90
```

**tsq** is a **list** of squares of **T** values.

# Plotting $L$ vs $T^2$ ...

```
In []: plot(L, tsq, '.'')
```



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# What did we learn?

- Plot attributes and plotting points
- Lists
- `for`
- Loading data from files