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========= The goal of this project is to write a Python binding for the GNU Scientific Library (GSL) with a native C extension. Overview ========= GSL provides both a C and a Python interface. You can use Python and GSL together, but one is not required to use the other. Cython is a very handy programming tool for Python programming, which makes it easy to access C or C++ libraries and data structures. gslpy features: =========== * No external dependencies. * Very easy to use. * Improved documentation. * Wide compatibility with the NumPy interface. * Supports very simple indexing and slicing. * Tries to use numpy arrays if possible. * A lot of speedup. * Comprehensive test suite. * Easy installation and use. * Full unit testing. * Run-time errors that are detected during compilation are reported. Installation =========== Easy to install: --------------- gslpy is available through PyPi, so you just need to run the following command in your terminal: pip install gslpy The easiest way to install GSL is to use the GCC toolchain provided by Fedora. We recommend that you install the following packages to get a good base: - pkgconfig - libgsl To get a Fedora package, search for "fedora" in the package manager. To get a Fedora package for gslpy, search for "gslpy". Alternatively, you can build the GSL from source, but it's beyond the scope of this tutorial. You can find the source code in the [GitHub repository](of this tutorial. Using gslpy ============ To use gslpy, you have to write your Python script like this: import gslpy as gsl import numpy as np x = np.array([1,2,3,4,5]) y = np.array([1,2,3,4,5]) z = gsl.gsl_random_normal(x, y) The resulting data set will look like this: >>> print z 0.0000000006344132342246082 0.0058880048889488947161758 0.112457406650232317

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gslpy is a Python binding for the GNU Scientific Library (GSL). It aims to bring the best of both worlds; the speed and efficiency of C code, and the wide variety of Python libraries. About the Author: Brandon Allbee is a software developer at Oden Technologies. The gslpy documentation was written with the help of Brian McWilliams. You can reach them at brian@omnitech.com or allbee@oden.com. * gsl_set_num_errors(void *level) - Set the error reporting threshold. * gsl_set_num_warnings(void *level) - Set the warning reporting threshold. * gsl_set_max_alloc_blocks(void *max_blocks) - Set the maximum number of blocks to allocate for a function. This can be set to 0 to not limit the number of blocks. * gsl_set_max_alloc_bytes(void *max_bytes) - Set the maximum number of bytes to allocate for a function. This can be set to 0 to not limit the number of bytes. * gsl_set_max_alloc_chunks(void *max_chunks) - Set the maximum number of chunks to allocate for a function.

This can be set to 0 to not limit the number of chunks. * gsl_set_max_alloc_elements(void *max_elements) - Set the maximum number of elements to allocate for a function. This can be set to 0 to not limit the number of elements. * gsl_set_max_alloc_memory(void *max_memory) - Set the maximum amount of memory to allocate for a function. This can be set to 0 to not limit the amount of memory. * gsl_set_max_alloc_nbytes(void *max_nbytes) - Set the maximum number of bytes to allocate for a function. This can be set to 0 to not limit the number of bytes. * gsl_set_max_alloc_vector_elements(void *max_elements) - Set the maximum number of elements to allocate for a function. This can be set to 0 to not limit the number of elements. * gsl_set_max_alloc_vectors(void * 77a5ca646e

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- Provides an API for all high-level functions of GNU Scientific Library (GSL), in particular for log, inverse, sin, and cos. - provides an alternative to PyPy-Sage and other Python bindings. - uses Cython to generate the glue code, to avoid overhead from Python (but Python's code can be mixed in with the Cython code). - can be extended with Python code (as long as it doesn't do anything which is unsafe for Cython). - compatibility with SciPy and SciPy-Cython. - allows numerical computation to be optimized. - allows to use NumPy as well as Cython. - supports Windows/Cygwin. - supports Mac OS X. - high performance. * Features: - Consistent with GNU Scientific Library - Supports Python 2.6, Python 3.2 and later, NumPy 1.9.1 and later (numpy.distutils.system is installed and PyPy was patched as a dependency). - Cython is used for a common shared C part. Cython automatically generates the glue code. - Cython language is compatible with Python (it can be mixed with Python code). - Cython is particularly convenient to make use of NumPy built-in functions and its built-in scalar operations. - Cython can be compiled into.so files by the Cython compiler. - Cython is compiled into Python code by the Cython compiler. - High performance. * Issues and TODOs: - Working for Windows/Cygwin. - How to use with SciPy, especially when NumPy ndarray is in use. - Debugging. - pkg-config is not used. License: GNU Lesser General Public License, version 2.1 or later. Contributing: Source Code: #!/usr/bin/env python # -*- coding: utf-8 -*- # @Author : pxoom import os import sys # for "import numpy" use following environment variable settings sys.path.append(os.path.join(os

What's New In?

A python binding for GNU Scientific Library (GSL). Documentation: Dependencies: GSL, Cython Example Code from gsl import gsl, GSL from cpython.math cimport sqrt def f(float g): return g*sqrt(3.0) gsl.define('f', f, [float]) import numpy x = numpy.array([1.0, -2.0, -2.0]) print f(x) Bugs: 0 issues found C. Anand Kumar, Former IAS Officer, Government of India (Retired), is a known expert in a wide array of matters including Energy, Railways, Planning, Water Management, Rural Development and Commuting. He has studied and worked on Railways since 1980 and has successfully implemented various Railway schemes in his tenure as Railway Officer and later as a Railway Advisor. He has authored or co-authored many books, and is an international speaker on railway topics. He is a co-author of 'Walking on Bridges', published by The Energy and Resources Institute, Ministry of Earth Sciences. He is currently writing a book on Commuting and how to get a good quality of Life in India.As is generally known in the art, a Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) is a display device that displays images using a change in light transmissivity of a liquid crystal material due to an electric field applied. A typical LCD is comprised of a display panel including a plurality of pixel electrodes and a plurality of thin film transistors (TFTs) for controlling the applied voltage to each of the pixel electrodes, a plurality of data lines transmitting video data signals that are applied to the pixel electrodes, and a plurality of gate lines transmitting signals for applying the TFTs to the pixel electrodes. A TFT in the LCD typically includes a gate electrode, a source electrode, and a drain electrode. The gate electrode is formed on a substrate and a gate insulating layer is formed on an entire surface of the gate electrode. A semiconductor layer is formed on the gate insulating layer above the gate electrode. The source electrode and the drain electrode are formed on the semiconductor layer and insulated from the semiconductor layer by the gate insulating layer. In a typical LCD, two different voltages are applied to the gate electrode and the data line. One of the two different voltages is applied to the gate electrode to generate an electric field between the semiconductor layer and the data line. The applied electric field causes a charge to move in the semiconductor layer, and accordingly, a data voltage applied to the data line can be applied to a corresponding pixel electrode. As

System Requirements:

Minimum: OS: Windows XP SP3 or later Processor: 2 GHz Dual Core (or faster) Memory: 1 GB RAM Graphics: Intel GMA X4500 or similar video card DirectX: Version 9.0c Hard Drive: 5 GB available space Recommended: OS: Windows 7 or later Processor: 3 GHz Quad Core (or faster) Memory: 2 GB RAM Graphics: NVIDIA GeForce GTX 570

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