# Python 程式設計

範圍: Numpy 的應用

## 銘傳大學電腦與通訊工程系

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成	績	應繳作業共 9 題,前9題每題 10分,第10題 20
		分,滿分為 100 分
		共完成 <u>9</u> 題,應得 <u>100</u> 分
授課教師		陳慶逸

※請確實填寫自己寫完成題數,並且計算得分。填寫不實者(如上傳與作業明顯無關的答案,或是計算題數有誤者),本次作業先扣 50 分。

EX 1: 將 arr 中的所有奇數替換成 -1。

輸入:arr = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])

期望輸出:array([0,-1,2,-1,4,-1,6,-1,8,-1])

#### 程式碼:

```
import numpy as np
arr = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
for i in range(len(arr)):
    if arr[i]%2!=0:
        arr[i]=-1
print(arr)
#arr[arr%2==1]=-1老師寫
#print(arr)
```

```
In [10]: import numpy as np
    arr = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
    for i in range(len(arr)):
        if arr[i]%2!=0:
            arr[i]=-1
    print(arr)|
    #arr[arr%2==1]=-1老師寫
#print(arr)
[ 0 -1 2 -1 4 -1 6 -1 8 -1]
```

EX 2: 式寫一函式 trans1Dto2D(array),可任意輸入 1D numpy 陣列,回傳為 2列的 2D numpy 陣列。

輸入: trans1Dto2D(np.array([2,3,5,3,1,3,4,6]))

#### 程式碼:

```
import numpy as np
def trans1Dto2D(arr):
    H2 = np.hsplit(arr,2)
    H2=np.array(H2)
    print(H2)
    #a=arr.reshape(2,-1) 老師寫
    #print(a)
trans1Dto2D(np.array([2,3,5,3,1,3,4,6]))
trans1Dto2D(np.arange(18))
trans1Dto2D(np.arange(20))
```

```
In [20]:
         import numpy as np
         def trans1Dto2D(arr):
             H2 = np.hsplit(arr,2)
             H2=np.array(H2)
             print(H2)
             #a=arr.reshape(2,-1) 老師寫
             #print(a)
         trans1Dto2D(np.array([2,3,5,3,1,3,4,6]))
         trans1Dto2D(np.arange(18))
         trans1Dto2D(np.arange(20))
         [[2 3 5 3]
         [1 3 4 6]]
         [[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8]
         [ 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17]]
         [[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
          [10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19]]
```

EX 3: 試產生下面兩個 1D numpy 陣列, 在轉成 2D numpy 陣列後,將之垂直堆疊起來。

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

```
import numpy as np
a = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
b = np.array([1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1])
a2 = np.hsplit(a,2)
b2 = np.hsplit(b,2)
v4=np.vstack((a2,b2))#這邊要裡面再一個括號
v4
```

EX 4: 若 a,b,c 等三個 1D numpy 陣列分別如下,試垂直堆疊 a,b,c 以得到一個 2D numpy 陣列 arr。再將 arr 中的第一列(row)與第二列進行交換。

```
輸入:a = array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
b = array([1., 1., 1., 1., 1.])
b = array([0., 0., 0., 0., 0.])
期望輸出:
array([[1., 1., 1., 1., 1.],
```

```
[0., 1., 2., 3., 4.],
[0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]])
```

```
import numpy as np
a = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
b = np.array([1., 1., 1., 1., 1.])
c = np.array([0., 0., 0., 0.])
v3=np.vstack((a,b,c))
temp=v3[0,:]
temp=np.array(temp)#不知道為什麼要再轉一次
v3[0,:]=v3[1,:]
v3[1,:]=temp
v3
```

EX 5: 對於 txt 資料,在 Numpy 裡可以使用.loadtxt 或是 np.genfromtxt 來讀取它。

下面輸入的程式可以下載 iris data 的第一個維度(花萼的長度),共 150 資料, 試求其平均值(np.mean())、中位數(np.median())和標準差(np.std())。

#### 輸入:

```
url = 'https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data'
iris = np.genfromtxt(url, delimiter=',', dtype='object')
sepallength = np.genfromtxt(url, delimiter=',', dtype='float', usecols=[0])
```

#### 期望輸出:

5.843 5.8 0.825

```
import numpy as np
url = 'https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data'
iris = np.genfromtxt(url, delimiter=',', dtype='object')
sepallength = np.genfromtxt(url, delimiter=',', dtype='float', usecols=[0])
print('%.3f %.1f
%.3f'%(np.mean(sepallength),np.median(sepallength),np.std(sepallength)))
```

```
In [13]: import numpy as np
    url = 'https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data'
    iris = np.genfromtxt(url, delimiter=',', dtype='object')
    sepallength = np.genfromtxt(url, delimiter=',', dtype='float', usecols=[0])
    print('%.3f %.1f %.3f'%(np.mean(sepallength),np.median(sepallength),np.std(sepallength)))
    5.843 5.8 0.825
```

EX 6: 承續上題, 試將 iris sepallength 的資料進行正規化, 使其值的分布介於 0 到 1 之間。

#### 輸入:

url = 'https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data' sepallength = np.genfromtxt(url, delimiter=',', dtype='float', usecols=[0])

#### 期望輸出:

```
array([0.2222222, 0.16666667, 0.11111111, 0.08333333, 0.19444444, 0.30555556, 0.08333333, 0.19444444, 0.02777778, 0.16666667, 0.30555556, 0.13888889, 0.13888889, 0. , 0.41666667, 0.38888889, 0.30555556, 0.2222222, 0.38888889, 0.3055556, 0.22222222, 0.3855556, 0.22222222, 0.08333333, 0.22222222, 0.13888889, 0.19444444, 0.19444444, 0.25 , 0.25 , 0.11111111,
```

```
import numpy as np
url = 'https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data'
sepallength = np.genfromtxt(url, delimiter=',', dtype='float', usecols=[0])
sepallength_min, sepallength_max = sepallength.min(), sepallength.max()
sepallength = (sepallength-sepallength_min)/(sepallength_max-sepallength_min)
sepallength
```

```
In [4]: import numpy as np
        url = 'https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data'
        sepallength = np.genfromtxt(url, delimiter=',', dtype='float', usecols=[0])
        sepallength_min, sepallength_max = sepallength.min(), sepallength.max()
        sepallength = (sepallength-sepallength_min)/(sepallength_max-sepallength_min)
        sepallength
Out[4]: array([0.22222222, 0.16666667, 0.11111111, 0.08333333, 0.19444444,
                0.30555556, 0.08333333, 0.19444444, 0.02777778, 0.16666667,
               0.30555556, 0.13888889, 0.13888889, 0.
                                                              , 0.41666667,
               0.38888889, 0.30555556, 0.22222222, 0.38888889, 0.22222222,
               0.30555556, 0.22222222, 0.08333333, 0.22222222, 0.13888889,
                                               , 0.25
               0.19444444, 0.19444444, 0.25
                                                  , 0.33333333, 0.16666667,
               0.13888889, 0.30555556, 0.25
               0.19444444, 0.33333333, 0.16666667, 0.02777778, 0.22222222,
               0.19444444, 0.05555556, 0.02777778, 0.19444444, 0.22222222,
               0.13888889, 0.22222222, 0.08333333, 0.27777778, 0.19444444,
                         , 0.58333333, 0.72222222, 0.33333333, 0.61111111,
               0.38888889, 0.55555556, 0.16666667, 0.638888889, 0.25
               0.19444444, 0.44444444, 0.47222222, 0.5
                                                              , 0.36111111.
                0.66666667, \ 0.361111111, \ 0.41666667, \ 0.52777778, \ 0.361111111, \\
               0.44444444, 0.5
                                     , 0.55555556, 0.5
                                                              . 0.58333333
               0.63888889, 0.69444444, 0.66666667, 0.47222222, 0.38888889,
               0.33333333,\ 0.333333333,\ 0.41666667,\ 0.47222222,\ 0.30555556,
               0.47222222, 0.66666667, 0.55555556, 0.36111111, 0.33333333,
                                  , 0.41666667, 0.19444444, 0.36111111,
               0.33333333, 0.5
               0.38888889, 0.388888889, 0.52777778, 0.22222222, 0.388888889,
               0.5555556, 0.41666667, 0.7777778, 0.55555556, 0.61111111,
               0.91666667, 0.16666667, 0.83333333, 0.66666667, 0.80555556,
               0.61111111, 0.58333333, 0.69444444, 0.38888889, 0.41666667,
               0.58333333, 0.61111111, 0.94444444, 0.94444444, 0.47222222,
               0.72222222, 0.36111111, 0.94444444, 0.55555556, 0.66666667,
                                                  , 0.58333333, 0.80555556.
               0.80555556, 0.52777778, 0.5
               0.86111111, 1.
                                     , 0.58333333, 0.55555556, 0.5
               0.94444444, 0.55555556, 0.58333333, 0.47222222, 0.72222222,
               0.66666667, 0.722222222, 0.41666667, 0.69444444, 0.666666667
               0.66666667, 0.55555556, 0.61111111, 0.52777778, 0.44444444])
```

EX 7: 過濾 iris\_2d 的資料,找出滿足 petallength(第三行) > 1.5 和 sepallength(第 一行) < 5.0 的所有列。

#### 輸入:

url = 'https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data' iris\_2d = np.genfromtxt(url, delimiter=',', dtype='float', usecols=[0,1,2,3])

#### 期望輸出:

```
import numpy as np
# Input
output=[]
url = 'https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data'
iris_2d = np.genfromtxt(url, delimiter=',', dtype='float', usecols=[0,1,2,3])
for i in range(len(iris_2d)):
    if iris_2d[i,2]>1.5 and iris_2d[i,0]<5:
        output.append(iris_2d[i])
output=np.array(output)
output
#cond=(iris_2d[:,2]>1.5) & (iris_2d[:,0]<5)老師寫
#iris_2d[cond]</pre>
```

```
In [22]: import numpy as np
          # Input
          output=[]
          url = 'https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data'
          iris_2d = np.genfromtxt(url, delimiter=',', dtype='float', usecols=[0,1,2,3])
          for i in range(len(iris_2d)):
    if iris_2d[i,2]>1.5 and iris_2d[i,0]<5:
                   output.append(iris_2d[i])
          output=np.array(output)
          output
          #cond=(iris_2d[:,2]>1.5) & (iris_2d[:,0]<5)老師寫
          #iris_2d[cond]
          4
Out[22]: array([[4.8, 3.4, 1.6, 0.2],
                  [4.8, 3.4, 1.9, 0.2],
[4.7, 3.2, 1.6, 0.2],
                  [4.8, 3.1, 1.6, 0.2],
                  [4.9, 2.4, 3.3, 1.]
                  [4.9, 2.5, 4.5, 1.7]])
```

EX 8: 試撰寫一個函式 mindivmax(array),該函式能將傳入的 numpy 2D 陣列之所 有列(row)的最大值與最小值求出,並且回傳每一列計算最小值/最大值(minby-max)的結果。

#### 輸入:

mindivmax(np.array([[9, 9, 4],[8, 8, 1],[5, 3, 6],[3, 3, 3],[2, 1, 9]]))

#### 期望輸出:

array([0.44444444, 0.125 , 0.5 , 1. , 0.11111111])

```
import numpy as np
def mindivmax(arr):
    A=np.max(arr,axis=1)
    B=np.min(arr,axis=1)#each row
    return B/A
mindivmax(np.array([[9, 9, 4],[8, 8, 1],[5, 3, 6],[3, 3, 3],[2, 1, 9]]))
```

EX 9: 試實現一個能計算兩個 1D numpy 陣列之間的歐幾里得距離的函式 norm(a,b)。

#### 輸入:

norm(np.array([1,2,3,4,5]),np.array([4,5,6,7,8]))

### 期望輸出:

6.7082

```
import numpy as np
def norm(a,b):
    ans=(np.sum((a-b)**2))**0.5
    return '%.4f'%ans
norm(np.array([1,2,3,4,5]),np.array([4,5,6,7,8]))
```

```
In [11]: import numpy as np
    def norm(a,b):
        ans=(np.sum((a-b)**2))**0.5
        return '%.4f'%ans
        norm(np.array([1,2,3,4,5]),np.array([4,5,6,7,8]))
Out[11]: '6.7082'
```