1. Install virtualenv

• Open CMD window, and go to your working path

• Type: pip freeze; To list all installed python packages

• Type: pip install virtualenv; To install virtualenv

• Type: virtualenv your-project-title, e.g., virtualenv lab1

• Go inside your-project-title or lab1 folder

• Type: Script\activate; To activate virtualenv

• Type: Script\deactivate; To deactivate virtualenv

reference: shorturl.at/dlxX0

2. Install visual studio code

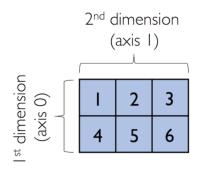
reference: shorturl.at/vGJ27

3. Data collection

Data collection	Can be ordered	Can be changeable	Can be duplicated
List	yes	yes	yes
Tuple	yes	no	yes
Set	no	no	no
Dictionary	no	yes	no

4. Numpy

4.1 N-dimensional arrays



```
>>> a2d.ndim
2
>>> a2d.shape
(2, 3)
>>> np.array([1,2]).shape #the one-dimensional array
(2,)
```

4.2 Ones

4.3 Zeros

4.4 arange

```
np.arange(4,10) # a half-open interval

>>> array([4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])

np.arange(4)

>>> array([0, 1, 2, 3])

np.arange(4,10, 2)

>>> array([4, 6, 8])
```

4.5 linspace

```
np.linspace(0,1,5)
>>> array([0., 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.])
```

4.6 Identity matrix

4.7 Diagonal matrix

```
>>> np.diag((2,3,4))
array([[2, 0, 0],
[0, 3, 0],
[0, 0, 4]])
```

4.8 Array indexing

```
One dimension (1D)
>>> a1d = np.array([1,2,3])
>>> a1d
array([1, 2, 3])

>>> a1d[0]
1

>>> a1d[:2]
array([1, 2])

Two dimensions (2D)
>>> a2d
array([[1, 2, 3],
        [4, 5, 6]])

>>> a2d[0,0]
1

>>> a2d[1,2]
6
```

```
>>> a2d[-1,-1]
6
>>> a2d[-1,-2]
5
>>> a2d[:,0]
array([1, 4])
>>> a2d[:,:2]
array([[1, 2], [4, 5]])
```

4.9 Enumerate

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

>>> for row_idx, row_val in enumerate(1):
... for col_idx, col_val in enumerate(row_val):
... l[row_idx][col_idx] += 1
...

>>> 1
[[2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7]]
```

Be careful when to use enumerate function

```
Because enumerate returns an iterator:
3
       >>> e = enumerate(range(4))
       >>> list(e)
       [(0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)]
       >>> list(e)
       []
43
      Once the end is reached, e.next() raises a StopIteration exception:
       >>> e.next()
       Traceback (most recent call last):
         File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
       StopIteration
      Thus you cannot iterate twice over e . You will have to recreate the iterator.
      share improve this answer follow
                                                        answered Nov 25 '14 at 10:11
                                                         \ fredtantini
                                                         11.7k ● 6 ● 37 ● 48
      add a comment
```

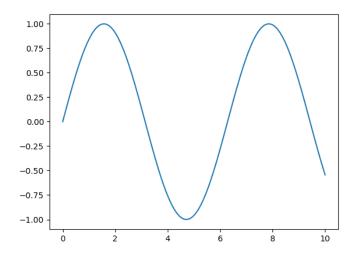
4.10 List comprehension style

```
>>> 12 = [[cell + 1 for cell in row] for row in 1]
>>> 12
[[3, 4, 5], [6, 7, 8]]
```

4.11 Reshaping arrays

5. Matplotlib

```
>>> x = np.linspace(0,10,100)
>>> plt.plot(x, np.sin(x))
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D object at 0x120c492d0>]
>>> plt.show()
```



6. Matplotlib Animation

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

$$x = \text{np.linspace}(0,10,100)$$
$$y = \text{np.sin}(x)$$

7. Time measurement

```
#import time
from timeit import default_timer as timer
start = timer()
# do something here
end = timer()
print(end - start)
```

Example [https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/vectorization-in-python/]

```
# Dot product
import time
import numpy
import array
#8 bytes size int
a = array.array('q')
for i in range(100000):
    a.append(i);
b = array.array('q')
for i in range(100000, 200000):
    b.append(i)
# classic dot product of vectors implementation
tic = time.process time()
dot = 0.0;
for i in range(len(a)):
    dot += a[i] * b[i]
```

```
toc = time.process time()
print("dot product = "+ str(dot));
print("Computation time = " + str(1000*(toc - tic)) + "ms")
n tic = time.process time()
n dot product = numpy.dot(a, b)
n toc = time.process time()
print("\nn dot product = "+str(n dot product))
print("Computation time = "+str(1000*(n toc - n tic ))+"ms")
Output:
dot product = 83332333350000.0
n dot product = 833323333350000
Computation time = 0.1559900000000225 ms
```

8. Miscellaneous

Help function

```
>> help(np.ones)
Help on function ones in module numpy:
ones(shape, dtype=None, order='C')
  Return a new array of given shape and type, filled with ones.
  Parameters
  shape: int or sequence of ints
     Shape of the new array, e.g., (2, 3) or (2, 3)
  dtype: data-type, optional
            The desired data-type for the array, e.g., 'numpy.int8'.
       Default is 'numpy.float64'.
  order: {'C', 'F'}, optional, default: C
     Whether to store multi-dimensional data in row-major
     (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order in
     memory.
  Returns
  out : ndarray
     Array of ones with the given shape, dtype, and order.
```

How many functions of numpy?