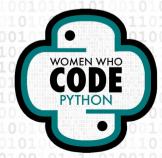
# Welcome everyone!

- You can find these slides on GitHub here: <a href="https://github.com/WomenWhoCode/WWCodePy">https://github.com/WomenWhoCode/WWCodePy</a> <a href="thtps://github.com/womenWhoCode/WWCodePy">thtps://github.com/WomenWhoCode/WWCodePy</a>
- Please make sure your chat is set to "All panelists and attendees".
- Some housekeeping rules:
  - Everyone will be muted throughout the webinar, but there will be opportunities for participation!
  - Please share your thoughts on the chat and/or ask questions in the Q&A.
  - The entire team is here today. Please reach











Ace the Technical

Ace the Technica

**Interview** 

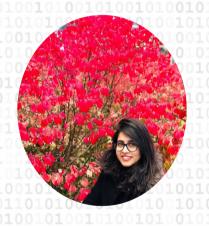


Session #3: Arrays & Matrices



## **MEET YOUR TEAM**





Rishika Singh Track Lead

Jasmeen Rajpal Evangelist



## **OUR MISSION**

Inspiring women to excel in technology careers.





## **OUR VISION**

A world where women are representative as technical executives, founders, VCs, board members and software engineers.





## **OUR TARGET**

Engineers with two or more years of experience looking for support and resources to strengthen their influence and levelup in their careers.





#### **CODE OF CONDUCT**

**WWCode is an inclusive community**, dedicated to providing an empowering experience for everyone who participates in or supports our community, regardless of gender, gender identity and expression, sexual orientation, ability, physical appearance, body size, race, ethnicity, age, religion, socioeconomic status, caste, creed, political affiliation, or preferred programming language(s).

Our events are intended to inspire women to excel in technology careers, and anyone who is there for this purpose is welcome. We do not tolerate harassment of members in any form.

Our <u>Code of Conduct</u> applies to all WWCode events and online communities.

Read the full version and access our incident report form at womenwhocode.com/codeofconduct



# 230,000 Members

70 networks in 20 countries Members in 97+ countries 10K+ events \$1025 daily Conference tickets \$2M Scholarships Access to jobs + resources Infinite connections



## OUR MOVEMENT

As the world changes, we can be a connecting force that creates a sense of belonging while the world is being asked to isolate.





# **Upcoming Events**

WED 31 MAR SAT 03 APR

Databases with Python: Session on MongoDB Featured 6:00 PM - 7:00 PM (EDT) | ▼ Zoom

Introduction to Deep Learning for Edge Devices Session 4: Hardware on the

**Edge** *Featured* 

8:00 PM - 9:30 PM (EDT) | ▼ Zoom

Register

Register

├─ Intro to Data Structures with Python: Ace the Technical Interview (Session #4:

Stacks & Oueues) \* Featured 8:00 PM - 9:30 PM (EDT) | ▼ Zoom Register

Introduction to Deep Learning for Edge Devices Session 5: Pruning
Featured

Register

SAT 17 APR

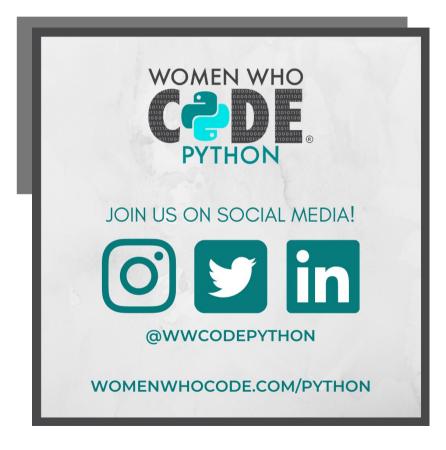
THU 08

APR

8:00 PM - 9:30 PM (EDT) | ▼ Zoom



## Stay Connected





#### Yashika Sharma

Team Lead at MLH | WWCode Track Lead





# Today's Agenda



- 1. What is an array?
- 2. Difference between Vectors and Arrays
- 3. Numpy vs In-built Lists
- 4. Array Methods



#### Recap from Session #2 : Lists

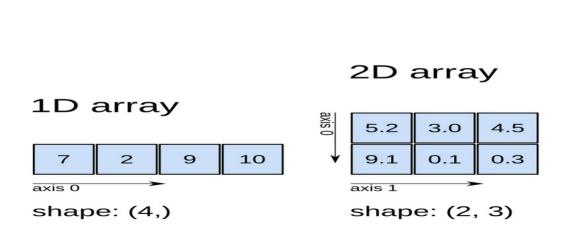
An ordered collection of elements
 Data are stored within blacket
 Very flexible because
 Different data types can be stored in the same list
 Mutable - can be edited after they create

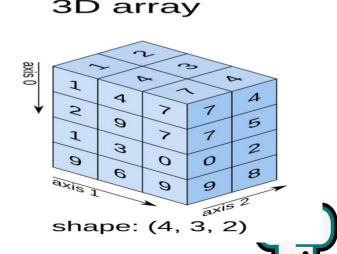
E.g. movielist = ["Titanic", "Ocean 8", 2012]



#### Vectors vs. Arrays

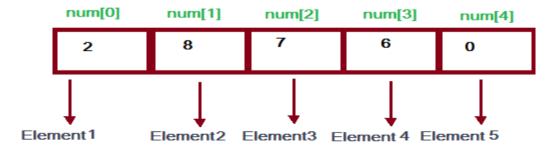
Vectors are one dimensional arrays and arrays can be multi-dimensional i.e. having more than one rows and columns.





#### What is an Array?

 An array is a special variable, which can hold more than one value at a time Imagine it as a grid with multiple rows and columns with values in each box Elements are accessible using the position/index in the array





### **Indexing Of Arrays**

 Indexing starts from 0. In the below example, first element in the array is accessible using num[0].

To access last element in Python's list: num[:-1] Tip: Reverse the list -> num[::-1]

 num[0]
 num[1]
 num[2]
 num[3]
 num[4]

 2
 8
 7
 6
 0

 Lement 1
 Element 2
 Element 3
 Element 4
 Element 5



Slicing is indexing syntax that extracts a portion from a list. If a is a list, then a[m:n] returns the portion of a:

Starting with position m

Up to but not including n

Negative indexing can also be used



array = ["Hi", "this", "is", "session", "3"]

Omitting the first index a[:n] starts the slice at the beginning of the list. Where n is not inclusive.

array[:2] -> ["Hi", "this"]



array = ["Hi", "this", "is", "session", "3"]

Omitting the last index a[m:] extends the slice from the first index m to the end of the list. Where m is inclusive.

array[2:] -> ["is", "session", "3"]



```
array = ["Hi", "this", "is", "session", "3"]
```

Using two indices to slice the array: array[1:3] -> ["this", "is"]

Using array[:], we will get the copy of entire original list `array`.



### Arrays in Python

In Python, we can use arrays in two ways: Using the built-in data structure : *List* Importing external library : *NumPy* 

<u>NumPy</u> arrays facilitate advanced mathematical and other types of operations on large numbers of data. Typically, such operations are executed more efficiently and with less code than is possible using Python's built-in lists.

#### NumPy

To use it, we have to import it. import numpy as np Create a N-dimensional array in python using numpy.array() NumPy arrays are homogeneous meaning it can only store same type of data unlike list. But dtype=object can be used for different data types. Most importantly, NumPy supports vectorization

#### When to use what?

Although NumPy is more efficient and speedy as compared to Python's built-in lists(arrays), in the interviews you'd end up using the latter most of the times.

In Python even stacks and queues can be implemented using lists.



### Array Method

#### Some useful methods array=[2,3,6,7,3]

Method	What it does?	Example			
append()	Adds an element at the end of the list	array.append(5)			
pop()	Removes the element at the specified position	array.pop()			
reverse()	Reverses the order of the list	array.sort(reverse=True)			
index()	Returns the index of the first element with specified value	array.index(2)			
count()	Returns number of elements with specified value	array.count(3)			



#### Some interview topics related to Arrays

Sorting
 Searching
 Stacks
 Heaps
 Dynamic Programming

		G	A	A	T	T	С	A	G	T	T	A
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G	0	1	1	l	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
G	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
A	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
T	0	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
С	0	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
G	0	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5
A	0	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	6



# Q&A Time!





# Karen Wong Programmer | Python Track Lead



## Time for Live Coding!

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/183YujWwJvz\_K2UUC7mnAtWg7pxzs9i5?usp=sharing



#### **Next Session!**

**INTRO TO** 

### DATA STRUCTURES

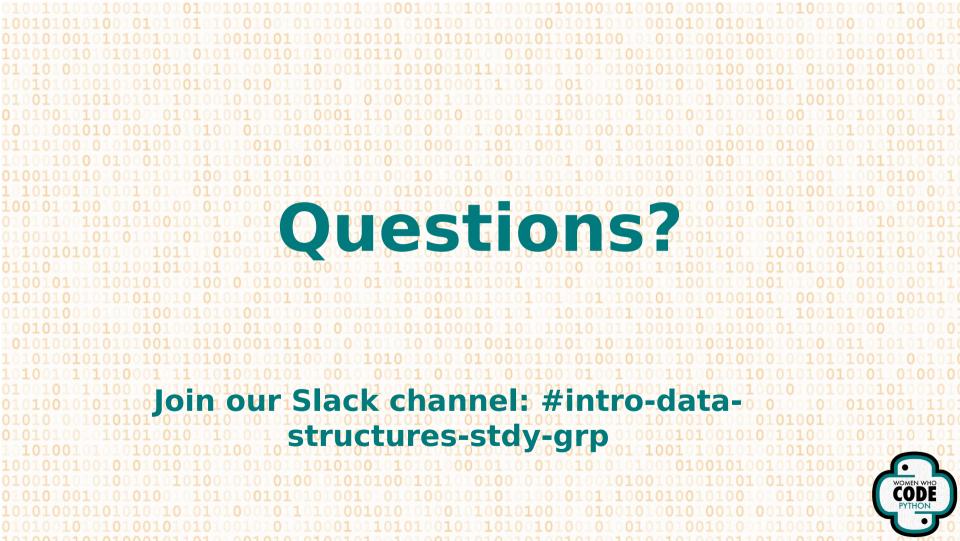
ACE THE TECHNICAL INTERVIEW

THU. APRIL 8TH @ 8:00PM EDT









## Thank You!

