Numpy & Scipy 기초 1

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1 Numpy

The basics

- NumPy's main object is the homogeneous multidimensional array.
- It is a table of elements (usually numbers), all of the same type, indexed by a tuple of positive integers.
- In NumPy dimensions are called *axes*.

The basics

ndarray.ndim

the number of axes (dimensions) of the array.

ndarray.shape

the dimensions of the array. This is a tuple of integers indicating the size of the array in each dimension. For a matrix with n rows and m columns, shape will be (n,m). The length of the shape tuple is therefore the number of axes, ndim.

ndarray.size

the total number of elements of the array. This is equal to the product of the elements of shape.

ndarray.dtype

An object describing the type of the elements in the array. One can create or specify dtype’s using standard Python types. Additionally NumPy provides types of its own. numpy.int32, numpy.int16, and numpy.float64 are some examples.

The basics

```
[1]  import numpy as np

[5]  a = np.arange(15).reshape(3, 5)

[6]  a

array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4],
       [ 5,  6,  7,  8,  9],
       [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]])

[7]  a.shape

(3, 5)

[8]  a.ndim

2

[9]  a.dtype.name

'int64'

[10] a.itemsize

8

[11] a.size

15

[12] type(a)

numpy.ndarray

[13] b = np.array([6,7,8])

[14] type(b)

numpy.ndarray
```

Array Creation

There are several ways to create arrays.

For example, you can create an array from a regular Python list or tuple using the array function. The type of the resulting array is deduced from the type of the elements in the sequences.

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> a = np.array([2,3,4])
>>> a
array([2, 3, 4])
>>> a.dtype
dtype('int64')
>>> b = np.array([1.2, 3.5, 5.1])
>>> b.dtype
dtype('float64')
```

Array Creation

A frequent error consists in calling `array` with multiple numeric arguments, rather than providing a single list of numbers as an argument.

```
>>> a = np.array(1,2,3,4)    # WRONG
>>> a = np.array([1,2,3,4])  # RIGHT
```

>>>

Array Creation

`array` transforms sequences of sequences into two-dimensional arrays, sequences of sequences of sequences into three-dimensional arrays, and so on.

```
>>> b = np.array([(1.5,2,3), (4,5,6)])
>>> b
array([[ 1.5,  2. ,  3. ],
       [ 4. ,  5. ,  6. ]])
```

Array Creation

The type of the array can also be explicitly specified at creation time:

```
>>> c = np.array( [ [1,2], [3,4] ], dtype=complex )
>>> c
array([[ 1.+0.j,  2.+0.j],
       [ 3.+0.j,  4.+0.j]])
```

Zeros, ones, empty

The function `zeros` creates an array full of zeros, the function `ones` creates an array full of ones, and the function `empty` creates an array whose initial content is random and depends on the state of the memory. By default, the dtype of the created array is `float64`.

```
>>> np.zeros( (3,4) )
array([[ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.]])
>>> np.ones( (2,3,4), dtype=np.int16 )                # dtype can also be specified
array([[[ 1, 1, 1, 1],
        [ 1, 1, 1, 1],
        [ 1, 1, 1, 1]],
       [[ 1, 1, 1, 1],
        [ 1, 1, 1, 1],
        [ 1, 1, 1, 1]]], dtype=int16)
>>> np.empty( (2,3) )                                 # uninitialized, output may vary
array([[  3.73603959e-262,   6.02658058e-154,   6.55490914e-260],
       [  5.30498948e-313,   3.14673309e-307,   1.00000000e+000]])
```

arange

To create sequences of numbers, NumPy provides a function analogous to `range` that returns arrays instead of lists.

```
>>> np.arange( 10, 30, 5 )
array([10, 15, 20, 25])
>>> np.arange( 0, 2, 0.3 )                 # it accepts float arguments
array([ 0. ,  0.3,  0.6,  0.9,  1.2,  1.5,  1.8])
```

Numpy linspace

When `arange` is used with floating point arguments, it is generally not possible to predict the number of elements obtained, due to the finite floating point precision. For this reason, it is usually better to use the function `linspace` that receives as an argument the number of elements that we want, instead of the step:

```
>>> from numpy import pi
>>> np.linspace( 0, 2, 9 )                 # 9 numbers from 0 to 2
array([ 0.  ,  0.25,  0.5 ,  0.75,  1.  ,  1.25,  1.5 ,  1.75,  2.  ])
>>> x = np.linspace( 0, 2*pi, 100 )        # useful to evaluate function at lots of poi
nts
>>> f = np.sin(x)
```

numpy.array examples

```
>>> np.array([1, 2, 3])
array([1, 2, 3])
```

Upcasting:

```
>>> np.array([1, 2, 3.0])
array([ 1.,  2.,  3.])
```

More than one dimension:

```
>>> np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
array([[1, 2],
       [3, 4]])
```

Minimum dimensions 2:

```
>>> np.array([1, 2, 3], ndmin=2)
array([[1, 2, 3]])
```

numpy.zeros_like example

Examples

```
>>> x = np.arange(6)
>>> x = x.reshape((2, 3))
>>> x
array([[0, 1, 2],
       [3, 4, 5]])
>>> np.zeros_like(x)
array([[0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0]])
```

```
>>> y = np.arange(3, dtype=float)
>>> y
array([ 0.,  1.,  2.])
>>> np.zeros_like(y)
array([ 0.,  0.,  0.])
```

numpy.ones example

Examples

```
>>> np.ones(5)
array([ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.])
```

```
>>> np.ones((5,), dtype=int)
array([1, 1, 1, 1, 1])
```

```
>>> np.ones((2, 1))
array([[ 1.],
       [ 1.]])
```

```
>>> s = (2,2)
>>> np.ones(s)
array([[ 1.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  1.]])
```

numpy.ones_like example

Examples

```
>>> x = np.arange(6)
>>> x = x.reshape((2, 3))
>>> x
array([[0, 1, 2],
       [3, 4, 5]])
>>> np.ones_like(x)
array([[1, 1, 1],
       [1, 1, 1]])
```

```
>>> y = np.arange(3, dtype=float)
>>> y
array([ 0.,  1.,  2.])
>>> np.ones_like(y)
array([ 1.,  1.,  1.])
```

numpy.empty example

Examples

```
>>> np.empty([2, 2])
array([[ -9.74499359e+001,   6.69583040e-309],
       [  2.13182611e-314,   3.06959433e-309]])         #random
```

```
>>> np.empty([2, 2], dtype=int)
array([[-1073741821, -1067949133],
       [  496041986,    19249760]])                     #random
```

numpy.arange example

Examples

```
>>> np.arange(3)
array([0, 1, 2])
>>> np.arange(3.0)
array([ 0.,  1.,  2.])
>>> np.arange(3,7)
array([3, 4, 5, 6])
>>> np.arange(3,7,2)
array([3, 5])
```

numpy.random.rand

Notes

This is a convenience function. If you want an interface that takes a shape-tuple as the first argument, refer to np.random.random_sample .

Examples

```
>>> np.random.rand(3,2)
array([[ 0.14022471,  0.96360618],  #random
       [ 0.37601032,  0.25528411],  #random
       [ 0.49313049,  0.94909878]]) #random
```

Basic Operations

Arithmetic operators on arrays apply *elementwise*. A new array is created and filled with the result.

```
>>>
>>> a = np.array( [20,30,40,50] )
>>> b = np.arange( 4 )
>>> b
array([0, 1, 2, 3])
>>> c = a-b
>>> c
array([20, 29, 38, 47])
>>> b**2
array([0, 1, 4, 9])
>>> 10*np.sin(a)
array([ 9.12945251, -9.88031624,  7.4511316 , -2.62374854])
>>> a<35
array([ True, True, False, False])
```

Basic Operations

Unlike in many matrix languages, the product operator `*` operates elementwise in NumPy arrays. The matrix product can be performed using the `@` operator (in python >=3.5) or the `dot` function or method:

```
>>> A = np.array( [[1,1],
...               [0,1]] )
>>> B = np.array( [[2,0],
...               [3,4]] )
>>> A * B                       # elementwise product
array([[2, 0],
       [0, 4]])
>>> A @ B                       # matrix product
array([[5, 4],
       [3, 4]])
>>> A.dot(B)                    # another matrix product
array([[5, 4],
       [3, 4]])
```

Basic Operations

Some operations, such as `+=` and `*=`, act in place to modify an existing array rather than create a new one.

```
>>>
>>> a = np.ones((2,3), dtype=int)
>>> b = np.random.random((2,3))
>>> a *= 3
>>> a
array([[3, 3, 3],
       [3, 3, 3]])
>>> b += a
>>> b
array([[ 3.417022  ,  3.72032449,  3.00011437],
       [ 3.30233257,  3.14675589,  3.09233859]])
>>> a += b                  # b is not automatically converted to integer type
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...
TypeError: Cannot cast ufunc add output from dtype('float64') to dtype('int64') with ca
sting rule 'same_kind'
```

sum, min, max

Many unary operations, such as computing the sum of all the elements in the array, are implemented as methods of the `ndarray` class.

```
>>> a = np.random.random((2,3))
>>> a
array([[ 0.18626021,  0.34556073,  0.39676747],
       [ 0.53881673,  0.41919451,  0.6852195 ]])
>>> a.sum()
2.5718191614547998
>>> a.min()
0.1862602113776709
>>> a.max()
0.6852195003967595
```

sum, min, max with axis

By default, these operations apply to the array as though it were a list of numbers, regardless of its shape. However, by specifying the `axis` parameter you can apply an operation along the specified axis of an array:

```
>>>
>>> b = np.arange(12).reshape(3,4)
>>> b
array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3],
       [ 4,  5,  6,  7],
       [ 8,  9, 10, 11]])
>>>
>>> b.sum(axis=0)                            # sum of each column
array([12, 15, 18, 21])
>>>
>>> b.min(axis=1)                            # min of each row
array([0, 4, 8])
>>>
>>> b.cumsum(axis=1)                         # cumulative sum along each row
array([[ 0,  1,  3,  6],
       [ 4,  9, 15, 22],
       [ 8, 17, 27, 38]])
```

Universal Functions

NumPy provides familiar mathematical functions such as sin, cos, and exp. In NumPy, these are called “universal functions”(`ufunc`). Within NumPy, these functions operate elementwise on an array, producing an array as output.

```
>>> B = np.arange(3)
>>> B
array([0, 1, 2])
>>> np.exp(B)
array([ 1.        ,  2.71828183,  7.3890561 ])
>>> np.sqrt(B)
array([ 0.        ,  1.        ,  1.41421356])
>>> C = np.array([2., -1., 4.])
>>> np.add(B, C)
array([ 2.,  0.,  6.])
```

numpy.argmax

Notes

In case of multiple occurrences of the maximum values, the indices corresponding to the first occurrence are returned.

Examples

```
>>> a = np.arange(6).reshape(2,3) + 10
>>> a
array([[10, 11, 12],
       [13, 14, 15]])
>>> np.argmax(a)
5
>>> np.argmax(a, axis=0)
array([1, 1, 1])
>>> np.argmax(a, axis=1)
array([2, 2])
```

numpy.ceil

Examples

```
>>>
>>> a = np.array([-1.7, -1.5, -0.2, 0.2, 1.5, 1.7, 2.0])
>>> np.ceil(a)
array([-1., -1., -0.,  1.,  2.,  2.,  2.])
```

numpy.clip

Examples

```
>>>
>>> a = np.arange(10)
>>> np.clip(a, 1, 8)
array([1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8])
>>> a
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
>>> np.clip(a, 3, 6, out=a)
array([3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6])
>>> a = np.arange(10)
>>> a
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
>>> np.clip(a, [3, 4, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4], 8)
array([3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8])
```

Numpy.floor

Notes

Some spreadsheet programs calculate the “floor-towards-zero”, in other words `floor(-2.5) == -2`. NumPy instead uses the definition of **floor** where *floor(-2.5) == -3*.

Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([-1.7, -1.5, -0.2, 0.2, 1.5, 1.7, 2.0])
>>> np.floor(a)
array([-2., -2., -1.,  0.,  1.,  1.,  2.])
```

By default, **float16** results are computed using **float32** intermediates for extra precision.

Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
>>> np.mean(a)
2.5
>>> np.mean(a, axis=0)
array([ 2.,  3.])
>>> np.mean(a, axis=1)
array([ 1.5,  3.5])
```

Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([[10, 7, 4], [3, 2, 1]])
>>> a
array([[10,  7,  4],
       [ 3,  2,  1]])
>>> np.median(a)
3.5
>>> np.median(a, axis=0)
array([ 6.5,  4.5,  2.5])
>>> np.median(a, axis=1)
array([ 7.,  2.])
```

numpy.where

Examples

```
>>> a = np.arange(10)
>>> a
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
>>> np.where(a < 5, a, 10*a)
array([ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90])
```

numpy.concatenate

Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
>>> b = np.array([[5, 6]])
>>> np.concatenate((a, b), axis=0)
array([[1, 2],
       [3, 4],
       [5, 6]])
>>> np.concatenate((a, b.T), axis=1)
array([[1, 2, 5],
       [3, 4, 6]])
>>> np.concatenate((a, b), axis=None)
array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])
```

numpy.squeeze

Examples

```
>>> x = np.array([[[0], [1], [2]]])
>>> x.shape
(1, 3, 1)
>>> np.squeeze(x).shape
(3,)
>>> np.squeeze(x, axis=0).shape
(3, 1)
>>> np.squeeze(x, axis=1).shape
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: cannot select an axis to squeeze out which has size not equal to one
>>> np.squeeze(x, axis=2).shape
(1, 3)
```