Numpy Indexing and Selection

Data Science Developer



Outline

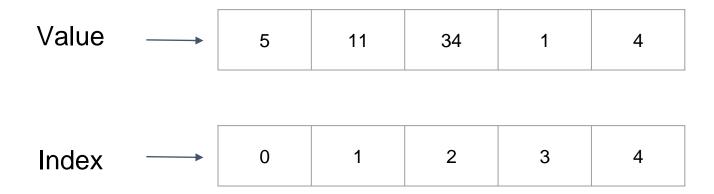
- Indexing in each array type (1D, 2D, 3D)
- Index and mutability in 1D Array
- Index and mutability in 2D Array
- Fancy Indexing
- Conditional Selection



Indexing for each Array Type



1D Array





2D Array

1	5	-6	12
2	-23	23	-7
0	43	77	3
32	-22	88	2

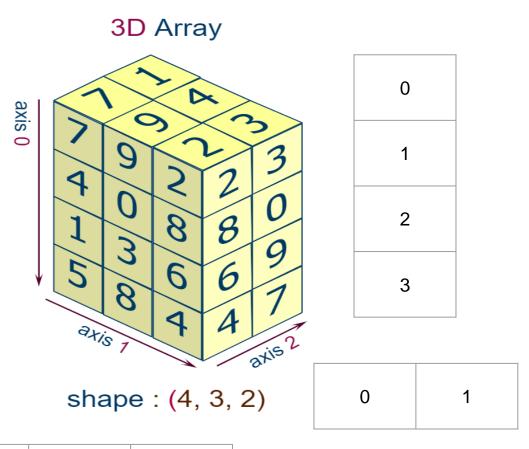
0	
1	
2	
3	

0	1	2	3





3D Array



0 1 2

Index



Index and mutability in 1D Array



New Array Arr

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
In [3]: #Creating sample array
    arr = np.arange(0,11)
In [4]: #Show
    arr
Out[4]: array([ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10])
```



Bracket Indexing and Selection

```
In [4]:
        #Show
        arr
Out[4]: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10])
In [5]: #Get a value at an index
         arr[8]
Out[5]: 8
 In [6]: #Get values in a range
         arr[1:5]
 Out[6]: array([1, 2, 3, 4])
 In [7]: #Get values in a range
         arr[0:5]
 Out[7]: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
 In [8]: arr[0:10:2]
 Out[8]: array([0, 2, 4, 6, 8])
```



Slicing



Slicing

```
In [6]: #Important notes on Slices
         slice of arr = arr[0:6]
        #Show slice
         slice of arr
Out[6]: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
In [7]: #Change Slice
         slice of arr[:]=99
         #Show Slice again
         slice of arr
Out[7]: array([99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99])
        Now note the changes also occur in our original array!
In [8]: arr
Out[8]: array([99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10])
        Data is not copied, it's a view of the original array! This avoids memory problems!
In [9]: #To get a copy, need to be explicit
         arr copy = arr.copy()
         arr_copy
Out[9]: array([99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10])
```



Indexing a 2D array

```
In [14]: arr 2d = np.array(([5,10,15],[20,25,30],[35,40,45]))
         #Show
         arr 2d
Out[14]: array([[ 5, 10, 15],
                [20, 25, 30],
                [35, 40, 45]])
In [15]: #Indexing row
         arr 2d[1]
Out[15]: array([20, 25, 30])
In [16]: # Format is arr_2d[row][col] or arr_2d[row,col]
         # Getting individual element value
         arr 2d[1][0]
Out[16]: 20
In [17]: # Getting individual element value
         arr 2d[1,0]
Out[17]: 20
```



Indexing a 2D array

```
In [14]: arr_2d = np.array(([5,10,15],[20,25,30],[35,40,45]))
         #Show
         arr 2d
Out[14]: array([[ 5, 10, 15],
                [20, 25, 30],
                [35, 40, 45]])
In [18]: # 2D array slicing
         #Shape (2,2) from top right corner
         arr 2d[:2,1:]
Out[18]: array([[10, 15],
                 [25, 30]])
In [51]: arr_2d[:,2]
Out[51]: array([15, 30, 45])
```



Fancy Indexing



Fancy Indexing

```
In [4]:
        #Show
        arr
Out[4]: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10])
In [54]: #normal indexing
         [arr[2], arr[5], arr[9]]
Out[54]: [2, 5, 9]
In [56]: #fancy indexing
         arr[[2,5,9]]
Out[56]: array([2, 5, 9])
In [57]: #can be in any order
         arr[[5,9,2]]
Out[57]: array([5, 9, 2])
```



Fancy Indexing



Conditional Selection



Conditional Selection

```
In [28]: arr = np.arange(1,11)
         arr
Out[28]: array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10])
In [30]: arr > 4
Out[30]: array([False, False, False, False, True, True, True, True, True, True], dtype=bool)
In [31]: bool arr = arr>4
In [32]: bool arr
Out[32]: array([False, False, False, False, True, True, True, True, True, True], dtype=bool)
In [33]: arr[bool arr]
Out[33]: array([5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10])
```



Conditional Selection

```
In [34]: arr[arr>2]
Out[34]: array([ 3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10])
In [37]: x = 2
    arr[arr>x]
Out[37]: array([ 3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10])
```



Reference

- Numpy Indexing. https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/arrays.indexing.html
- Fancy Indexing. https://jakevdp.github.io/PythonDataScienceHandbook/02.07-fancy-indexing.html
- Glosarry. https://numpy.org/doc/stable/glossary.html

