Numpy Indexing and Selection

Data Science Developer



Using Numpy

```
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 [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])
```



Broadcasting

```
In [4]: #Setting a value with index range (Broadcasting)
        arr[0:5]=100
        #Show
        arr
Out[4]: array([100, 100, 100, 100, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10])
In [5]: # Reset array, we'll see why I had to reset in a moment
        arr = np.arange(0,11)
        #Show
        arr
Out[5]: array([ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10])
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])
```



Broadcasting

```
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 [18]: # 2D array slicing
         #Shape (2,2) from top right corner
         arr 2d[:2,1:]
Out[18]: array([[10, 15],
                [25, 30]])
In [19]: #Shape bottom row
         arr_2d[2]
Out[19]: array([35, 40, 45])
In [20]:
         #Shape bottom row
         arr_2d[2,:]
Out[20]: array([35, 40, 45])
```



Fancy Indexing

```
In [7]: #Set up matrix
        arr2d = np.zeros((10,10))
        arr2d
Out[7]: array([[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
               [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
               [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
               [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
               [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
               [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
               [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
               [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
               [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
               [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
In [8]: #Length of array
        arr length = arr2d.shape[0]
        arr length
Out[8]: 10
```



Fancy Indexing

Fancy indexing allows the following



Fancy Indexing



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], 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])
```



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])
```

