

Session2-Numpy (Arrays Part-2)

Pear Deck Session
Training Clarusway
Pear Deck - November 28, 2022 at 7:40PM

Part 1 - Summary

Use this space to summarize your thoughts on the lesson

Part 2 - Responses

Slide 1



Use this space to take notes:

Slide 2



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► Table of Contents

- ▶ Concatenation/Splitting/Sorting of the Arrays
- ▶ Indexing of 1D Arrays
- ▶ Indexing of 2D Arrays
- ▶ Broadcasting
- ▶ Selection on a Condition
- ▶ NumPy Operations



Use this space to take notes:

Slide 4

Your Response

You Chose

Slide 4

I've completed the pre-class content?

True False

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Students choose an option

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Your Response

- **True**

Other Choices

- False

Use this space to take notes:

Slide 5

▶ Indexing of 1D Arrays



```
1 import numpy as np
2 a = np.arange(20, 30)
3 array([20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29])
4 a[0]
5 20
6 a[3]
7 23
8 a[0:3]
9 array([20, 21, 22])
10 a[3:1]
11 array([23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29])
12 a[1::2]
13 array([21, 23, 25, 27, 29])
```

It's similar to normal indexing of a Python list.

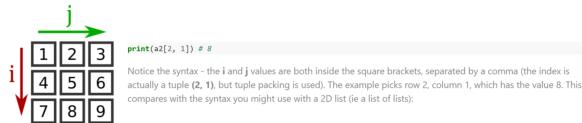
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▶ Indexing of 2D Arrays

```
import numpy as np  
  
a2 = np.array([[1, 2, 3],  
               [4, 5, 6],  
               [7, 8, 9]])
```



```
print(a2[2, 1]) # 8
```

Notice the syntax - the *i* and *j* values are both inside the square brackets, separated by a comma (the index is actually a tuple (2, 1), but tuple packing is used). The example picks row 2, column 1, which has the value 8. This compares with the syntax you might use with a 2D list (ie a list of lists):

We can index an element of the array using two indices - *i* selects the row, and *j* selects the column:

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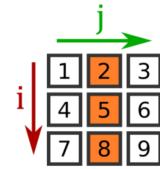
▶ Indexing of 2D Arrays

```
print(a2[:, 1]) # [2, 5, 8]
```

We are skipping ahead slightly to slicing, later in this tutorial, but what this syntax means is:

- for the *i* value, take all values (: is a full slice, from start to end)
- for the *j* value take 1

Giving this array [2, 5, 8]:



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Slide 8

Your Response

Answer 1:
arr[1:,2:4]

Slide 8

Your Response

► Slicing of 2D Arrays



10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29

What is the code?



Students, write your response!

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► Slicing of 2D Arrays



10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29

The Answer

`arr[1:, 2:4]`



Use this space to take notes:

Slide 10

Broadcasting

$$\begin{matrix} (3,3) \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 7 & 8 & 9 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{matrix} \star \begin{matrix} (3,1) \text{ or } (1,3) \\ \begin{array}{|c|} \hline -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} (3,3) \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline -1 & 0 & 3 \\ \hline -4 & 0 & 6 \\ \hline -7 & 0 & 9 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{matrix} \text{ multiplying several columns at once}$$

Rule

$$\begin{matrix} (3,3) \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 7 & 8 & 9 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{matrix} / \begin{matrix} (3,1) \\ \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 3 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline 6 & 6 & 6 \\ \hline 9 & 9 & 9 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} (3,3) \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline .3 & .7 & 1. \\ \hline .6 & .8 & 1. \\ \hline .8 & .9 & 1. \\ \hline \end{array} \end{matrix} \text{ row-wise normalization}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (3,1) \text{ or } (1,3) \\ \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{matrix} * \begin{matrix} (3,1) \\ \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} (3,3) \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 2 & 4 & 6 \\ \hline 3 & 6 & 9 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{matrix} \text{ outer product}$$

In order to broadcast, the size of the trailing axes for both arrays in an operation must either be the same size or one of them must be one.

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Slide 11

Broadcasting

```
import numpy as np
a = np.arange(29,30)
a
array([29, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29])
a[::5] = 5
a
array([ 5,  5,  5, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29])
l = list(range(10))
l
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
l[::5] = 100
-----
TypeError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-10-5ca3a359de> in <module>
      2 l[::5] = 100
      3
TypeError: can only assign an iterable
l[::5] = [100, 100, 100]
l
[100, 100, 100, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

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Use this space to take notes:

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► Broadcasting

```
a = np.arange(20,30)
a
array([20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29])

a_slice = a[:5]
a_slice
array([20, 21, 22, 23, 24])

a_slice[:3] = 5
a_slice
array([ 5,  5,  5, 23, 24])

a
array([ 5,  5,  5, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29])
```

```
a = np.arange(20,30)
a
array([20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29])

a_copy = a.copy()
a_slice = a_copy[:5]
a_slice
array([20, 21, 22, 23, 24])

a_slice[:3] = 5
a_slice
array([ 5,  5,  5, 23, 24])

a
array([20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29])
```

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Use this space to take notes:

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► Selection on a Condition

```
a = np.random.randint(1, 100, 15)
a
array([66, 93, 22, 91, 24, 66, 72, 67, 54, 85, 90, 50, 28, 67, 34])

a < 50
array([False, False, True, False, True, False, False, False,
       False, False, True, False, True, False, True])

a[a < 50]
array([22, 24, 28, 34])

a[(a < 25) | (a > 75)]
array([93, 22, 91, 24, 85, 90])

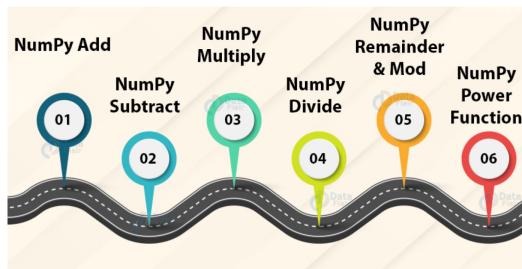
a[(a > 25) & (a < 75)]
array([66, 66, 72, 67, 54, 50, 28, 67, 34])
```

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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 14

▶ NumPy Operations



Use this space to take notes:

Slide 15

▶ NumPy Operations

Arithmetic Operations & Universal Array Functions

<pre>a = np.array([10, 20, 30, 40]) b = np.array([5, 5, 5, 5])</pre>	<pre>a2 = np.array([4, 9, 16, 25]) b2 = np.array([2, 2, 2, 2])</pre>
<pre>Addition np.add(a,b) = a+b =[15,25,35,45]</pre>	<pre>Square Root np.sqrt(a2) =[2,3,4,5]</pre>
<pre>Subtraction np.subtract(a,b) = a-b =[5,15,25,35]</pre>	<pre>Power np.power(a2,b2) =[16,81,256,625]</pre>
<pre>Multiplication np.multiply(a,b) = a*b =[50,100,150,200]</pre>	<pre>Mod/Remainder np.mod(a2,b2) = np.remainder(a2+b2) =[0,1,0,1]</pre>
<pre>Division np.divide(a,b) = a/b =[2,4,6,8]</pre>	<pre>Exponential np.exp([1, 3, 5]) =[2.71828183 20.08553692 148.4131591]</pre>

Use this space to take notes:

Slide 16

▶ NumPy Operations

► Statistical Calculations

- np.mean(arr,axis=0) => Returns mean along specific axis
- arr.sum() => Returns sum of arr
- arr.min() => Returns minimum value of arr
- arr.max(axis=0) => Returns maximum value of specific axis
- np.var(arr) => Returns the variance of array
- np.std(arr,axis=1) => Returns the standard deviation of specific axis
- np.corrcoef(arr) => Returns correlation coefficient of array



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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 17

▶ Data Analysis with Python



let's start the
hands-on phase



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Use this space to take notes:

Slide 18

Your Response

Slide 18

Did you find this lesson interesting and challenging?

Too hard Just right Too easy

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Your Response

Did you find this lesson interesting and challenging?

Too hard Just right Too easy

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THANKS!
Any questions?

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