Motivation: Why to use Numpy? - How is it different from Python Lists? How numpy works under the hood? Creating a Basic Numpy Array ■ From a List - array(), shape, ndim From a range and stepsize - arange() ■ type() ndarray • Indexing and Slicing on 1D Indexing Slicing Masking (Fancy Indexing) Operation on array np.any, np.all • Universal Functions (ufunc) on 1D array Aggregate Function/ Reduction functions - sum(), mean(), min(), max() • Usecase: calculate NPS loading data: np.loadtxt() Airbnb Biz Case How likely is it that you would recommend [company X] to a friend or colleague? 0 10 Not at all likely Extremely likely **Installing and Importing Numpy** In [1]: !pip install numpy Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /Users/nikhilsanghi/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.9/site-packages (1.20.3) [notice] A new release of pip is available: 23.0 -> 23.1.2 [notice] To update, run: pip install --upgrade pip In [2]: import numpy as np a=[1,2,3,4,5] Out[3]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] b=[i**2 **for** i **in** a] [1, 4, 9, 16, 25] In [8]: c=[] for i in a: c.append(i**2) Out[8]: [1, 4, 9, 16, 25] d=np.array([1,2,3,4,5]) array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) In [11]: array([1, 4, 9, 16, 25]) In [12]: Out[12]: array([3, 4, 5, 6, 7]) In [13]: array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) In [14]: d***1**0 Out[14]: array([10, 20, 30, 40, 50]) Numpy arrays are faster In [19]: r=range(100000) range(0, 100000) Out[19]: In [23]: %timeit [i**2 for i in r] 26 ms \pm 103 μ s per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 10 loops each) In [24]: t=np.array(r) 2, ..., 99997, 99998, 99999]) array([0, In [25]: %timeit t**2 29.5 μ s \pm 248 ns per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 10000 loops each) In []: From a List - array(), shape, ndim a=np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6]) array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]) a.shape a.shape[0] Out[28]: In [29]: len(a) Out[29]: In [30]: a.size Out[30]: In [32]: a.ndim Out[32]: 1 From a range and stepsize - arange() In [34]: for i in range(1,10): print(i) 1 3 6 8 In [35]: for i in range(1,10,2): print(i) 1 3 5 In [36]: for i in range(1,10,0.5): print(i) Traceback (most recent call last) /var/folders/hd/9z4dczb56dj54lb7q8w7s4zw0000gn/T/ipykernel_81266/3064558270.py in <module> ----> 1 for i in range(1,10,0.5): print(i) TypeError: 'float' object cannot be interpreted as an integer np.arange(1,10,0.5) array([1., 1.5, 2., 2.5, 3., 3.5, 4., 4.5, 5., 5.5, 6., 6.5, 7., 7.5, 8. , 8.5, 9. , 9.5]) In [38]: np.arange(1,10,0.67) array([1. , 1.67, 2.34, 3.01, 3.68, 4.35, 5.02, 5.69, 6.36, 7.03, 7.7, 8.37, 9.04, 9.71]) type() ndarray In [39]: a=np.array([1,2,3,4,5])array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) Out[39]: In [40]: type(a) numpy.ndarray In [41]: a.dtype dtype('int64') Out[41]: In [42]: a=np.array([1.0,2.0,3.0,4.0,5.0]) array([1., 2., 3., 4., 5.]) In [43]: type(a) numpy.ndarray In [44]: a.dtype dtype('float64') In [45]: a=np.array([True,False]) print(type(a)) print(a.dtype) <class 'numpy.ndarray'> bool In [46]: a=np.array([True,False,2]) print(a) print(type(a)) print(a.dtype) [1 0 2] <class 'numpy.ndarray'> int64

a=np.array([True, False, 2, 3.0])

a=np.array(["Scaler", False, 2, 3.0])

array(['True', 'False', '2', '3.0', 'Scaler'], dtype='<U32')</pre>

a=np.array(["Scaler", "Academy", "Learner"], dtype="U7")

['Scaler' 'False' '2' '3.0']

['Scaler' 'Academy' 'Learner']

print(a)

float64

print(a)

print(a)

print(a.dtype)

print(a.dtype)

In [51]:

In [50]:

Out[50]:

In [57]:

print(a.dtype)

[1. 0. 2. 3.]

Agenda

Installing and Importing Numpy

Introduction to use case