

Solution Review

This lesson gives a detailed solution review of the problem.



Solution

Here's the merged solution to the problem that we discussed in the previous lesson. The solution also takes into account these two factors:

- · Negative steps
- · Multi-dimensional arrays

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def find_index(base, view):
    Given an array that is a 'view' of a 'base', find an index such that
    `base[index] is view`
    if not isinstance(view, np.ndarray):
       return "..."
    itemsize = view.itemsize
    # Find the start and end pointer of the arrays using the byte_bound method
    offset_start = (np.byte_bounds(view)[0] - np.byte_bounds(base)[0])//itemsize
    offset\_stop = (np.byte\_bounds(view)[-1] - np.byte\_bounds(base)[-1]-1) // itemsize
    index_start = np.unravel_index(offset_start, base.shape)
    index_stop = np.unravel_index(base.size+offset_stop, base.shape)
    index_step = np.array(view.strides)//np.array(base.strides)
    index = ""
    for i in range(len(index_step)):
RUN
                                                                                    SAVE
                                                                                                RESET
```

Now that we have learned about the anatomy of an array, let's move on to the next chapter "Code Vectorization".

