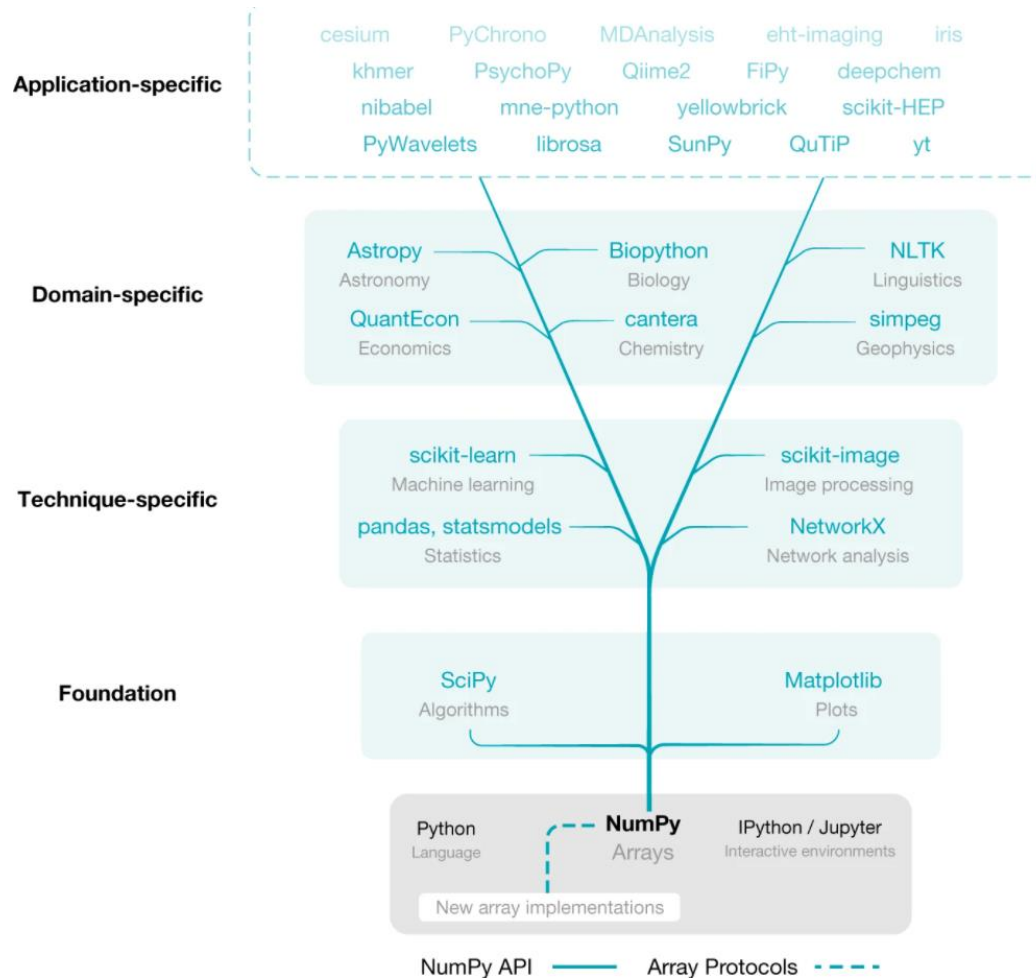


INTRODUCTION TO DATA SCIENCE

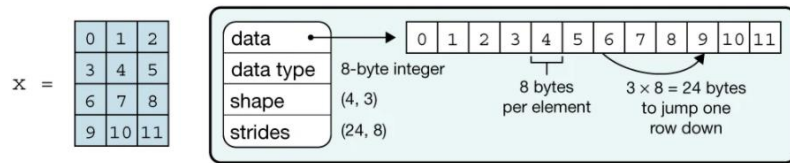
TA class III – Numpy

TA : Lee Chi-Hsuan

numpy



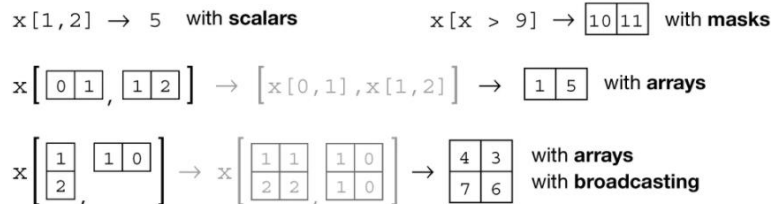
a Data structure



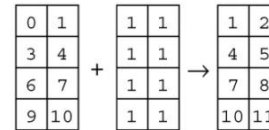
b Indexing (view)



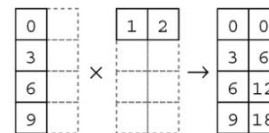
c Indexing (copy)



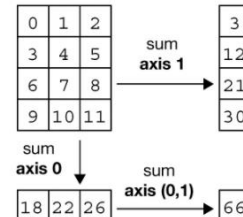
d Vectorization



e Broadcasting



f Reduction



g Example

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
```

```
In [2]: x = np.arange(12)
```

```
In [3]: x = x.reshape(4, 3)
```

```
In [4]: x
```

```
Out [4]:
array([[ 0,  1,  2],
       [ 3,  4,  5],
       [ 6,  7,  8],
       [ 9, 10, 11]])
```

```
In [5]: np.mean(x, axis=0)
```

```
Out [5]: array([4.5, 5.5, 6.5])
```

```
In [6]: x = x - np.mean(x, axis=0)
```

```
In [7]: x
```

```
Out [7]:
array([[ -4.5,  -4.5,  -4.5],
       [ -1.5,  -1.5,  -1.5],
       [  1.5,   1.5,   1.5],
       [  4.5,   4.5,   4.5]])
```

key features :

- ndim
- shape
- dtype

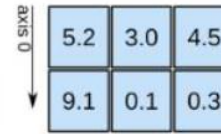
1D array



axis 0 →

shape: (4,)

2D array

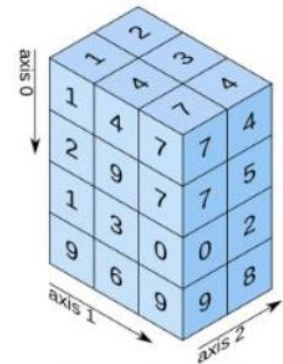


axis 0 ↓

axis 1 →

shape: (2, 3)

3D array



axis 0 ↓

axis 1 →

axis 2 →

shape: (4, 3, 2)

- Some important concepts...

vstack vs. hstack

```
arr1 = np.array([1,2,3])  
arr2 = np.array([4,5,6])  
np.vstack((arr1, arr2))
```

```
array([[1, 2, 3],  
       [4, 5, 6]])
```

```
arr3 = np.array([[1,2], [3,4], [5,6]])  
arr4 = np.array([[7,8], [9,10], [11,12]])  
np.hstack((arr3, arr4))
```

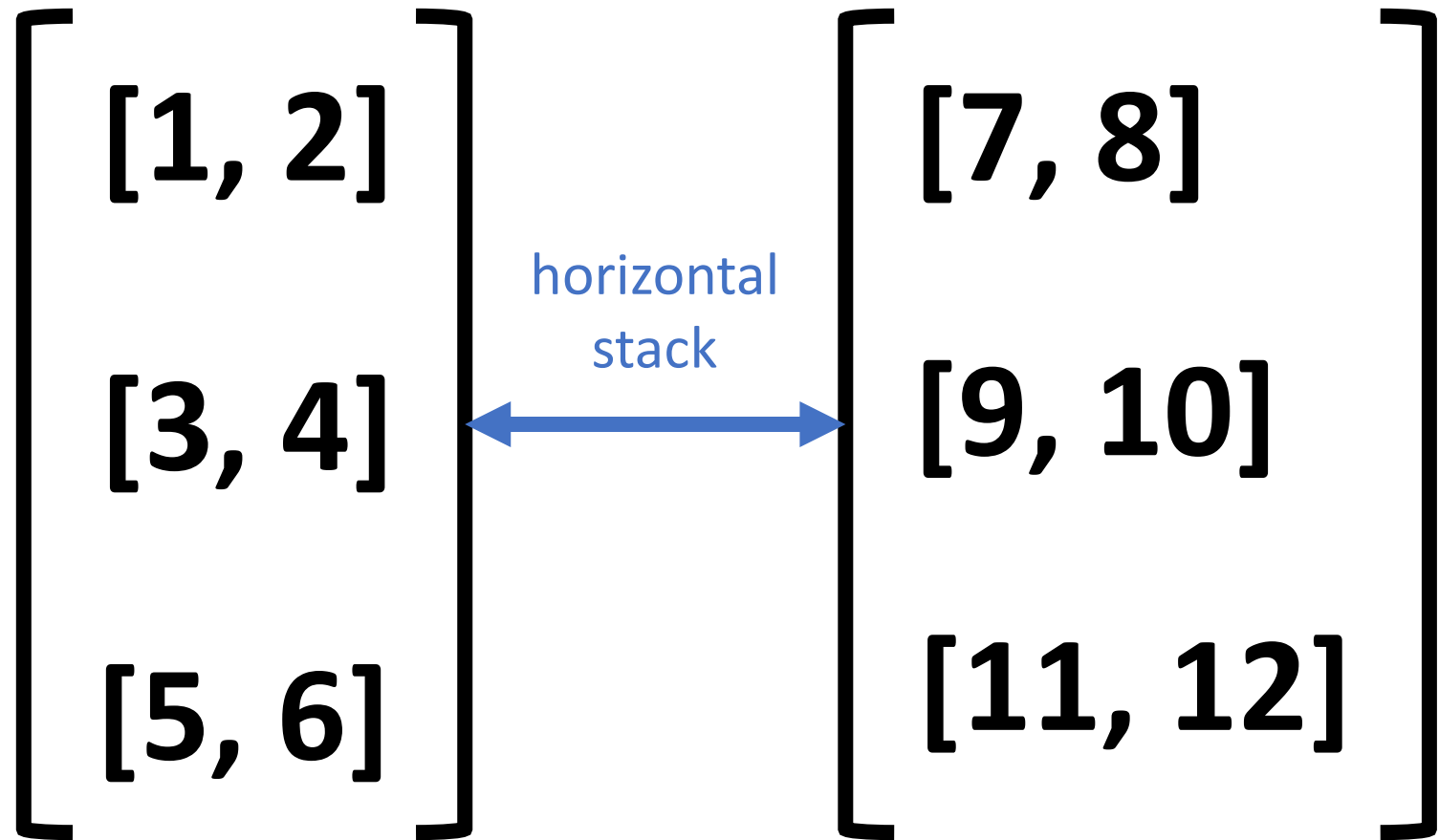
```
array([[ 1,  2,  7,  8],  
       [ 3,  4,  9, 10],  
       [ 5,  6, 11, 12]])
```

[1, 2, 3]

vertical
stack

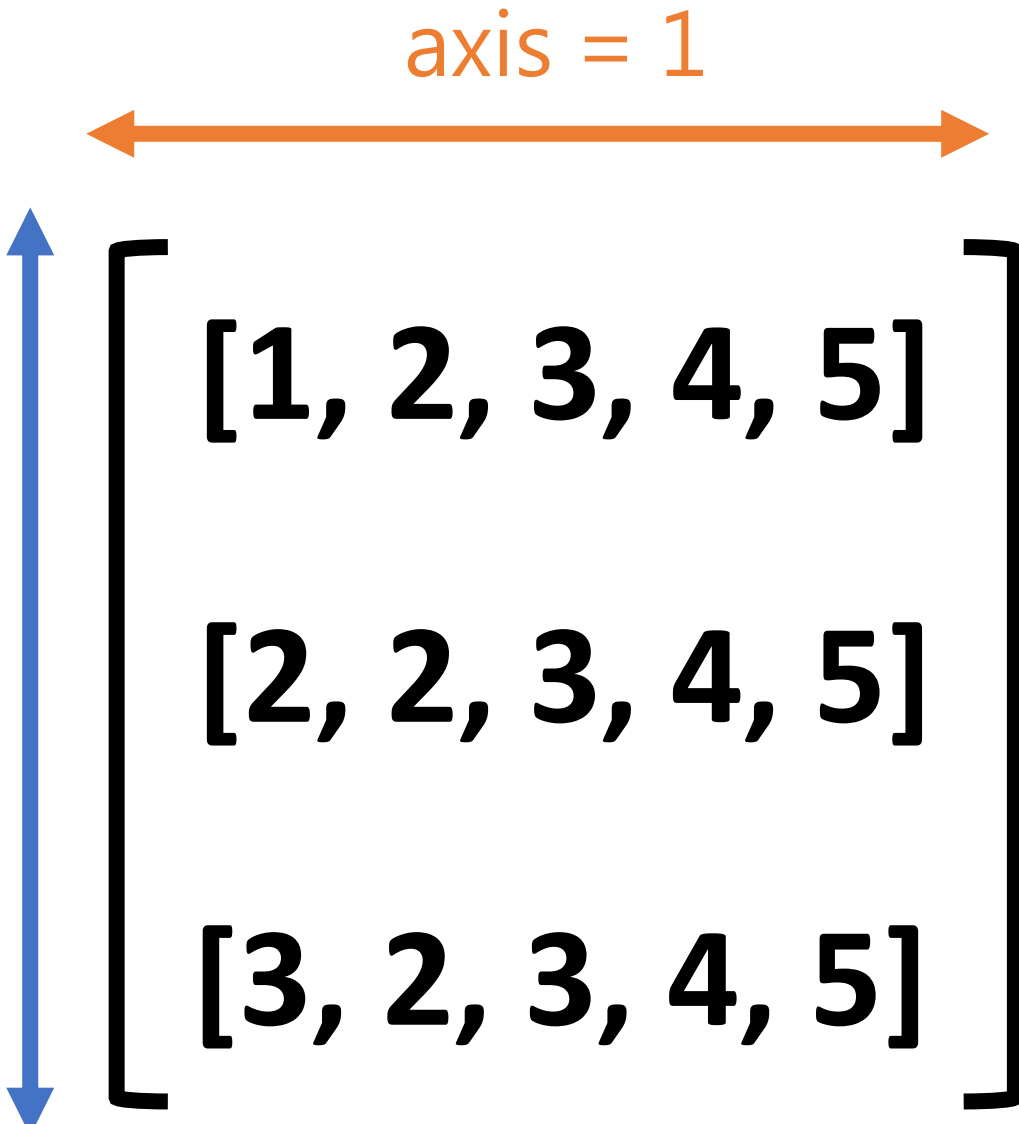


[4, 5, 6]



axis = 0

axis = 1



A diagram illustrating a 3x5 array. The array is represented by three rows of numbers enclosed in large square brackets. The first row contains [1, 2, 3, 4, 5], the second row contains [2, 2, 3, 4, 5], and the third row contains [3, 2, 3, 4, 5]. To the left of the array, a blue double-headed vertical arrow spans the height of the three rows, with the text 'axis = 0' next to it. Above the array, an orange double-headed horizontal arrow spans the width of the five columns, with the text 'axis = 1' above it. The background features a faint hexagonal pattern in the corners.

1	2	3	4	5
2	2	3	4	5
3	2	3	4	5


```
# arr = [[1,2],  
#        [3,4],  
#        [5,6]]
```

```
arr = np.array([[1,2], [3,4], [5,6]])  
print('sum(arr, axis = 0) = ' + str(np.sum(arr, axis = 0)))  
print('sum(arr, axis = 1) = ' + str(np.sum(arr, axis = 1)))
```

```
sum(arr, axis = 0) = [ 9 12]  
sum(arr, axis = 1) = [ 3  7 11]
```

Let's have a quick walkthrough

Quick numpy walkthrough

```
import numpy as np
```

```
n = np.zeros(10)
```