



# Numpy及其应用

黄书剑



#### **NumPy**

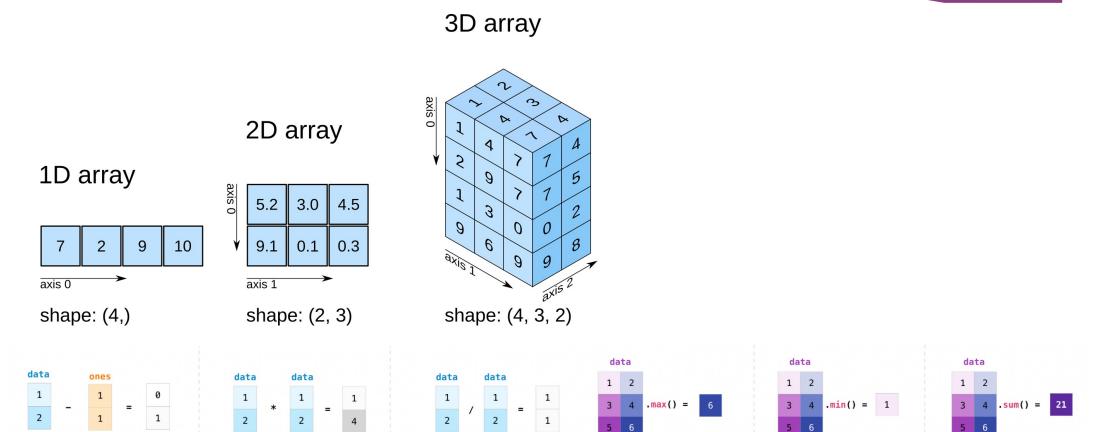


- NumPy is the fundamental package for scientific computing in Python.
  - a multidimensional array object
  - various derived objects (such as masked arrays and matrices)
  - an assortment of routines for fast operations on arrays, including mathematical, logical, shape manipulation, sorting, selecting, I/O, discrete Fourier transforms, basic linear algebra, basic statistical operations, random simulation and much more.



#### multi-dimensional array





https://numpy.org/doc/stable/user/absolute\_beginners.html

#### NumPy ndarray v.s. Python List

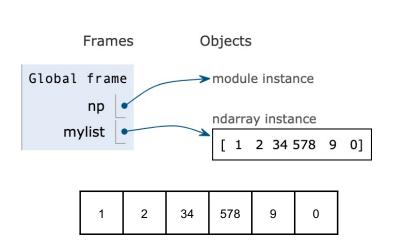


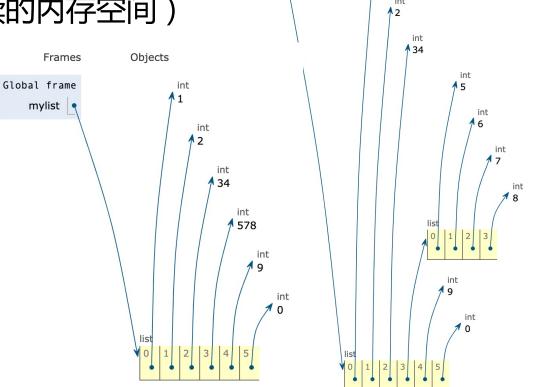
- · 目标:更高的计算效率
- · 更高效的数据组织
  - 同类型元素 + 固定长度
- ・更高效的计算方式
  - 向量化编程 v.s. 循环
- ・实现和底层支持
  - 基于C的实现
  - 利用Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms, BLAS
    - Intel MTK、Open BLAS、CUDA等

#### **NumPy Array v.s. Python List**



- ・数据组织上的差异
  - 更贴近C的数组实现(连续的内存空间)
  - 同质结构(元素类型相同





Frames

Global frame mylist

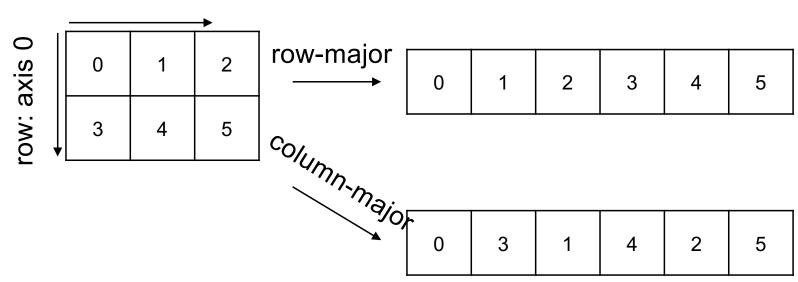
Objects

mylist = np.array([1, 2, 34, 578, 9, 0])



#### ・ 行主序 v.s. 列主序

col: axis 1

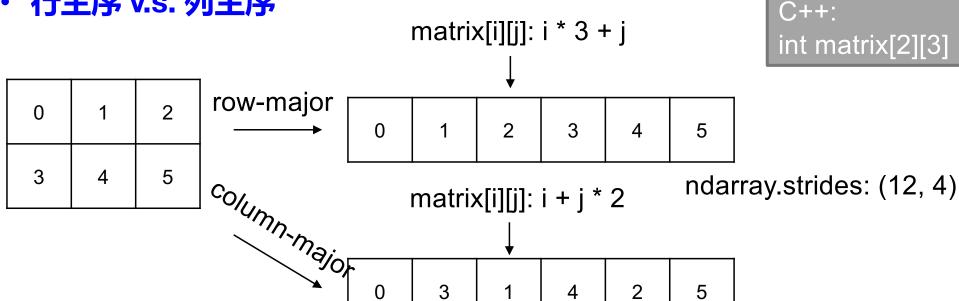


C++: int matrix[2][3]

行主序是C等语言的格式,列主序是Fortran等语言的格式



· 行主序 v.s. 列主序



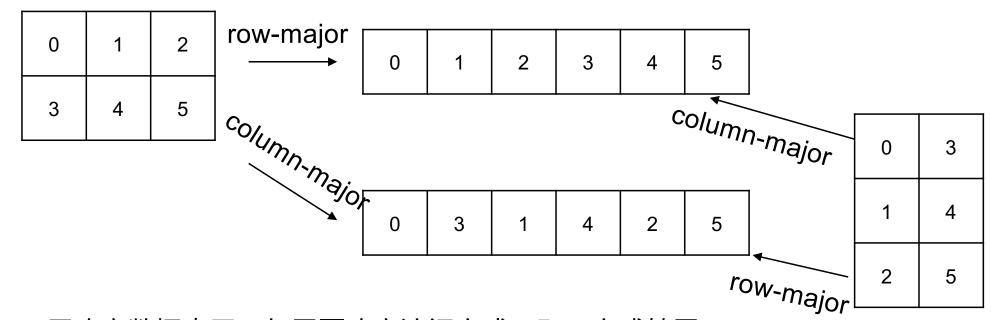
ndarray.strides: (4, 8)

strides: 表示高维数组每一维对应的下标每次偏移时,在一维数组的存储中发生的偏移量(此处假设元素为int32,4个字节)。



・ 行主序 v.s. 列主序

C++: int matrix[2][3]



不用改变数据表示,仅需要改变访问方式,即可完成转置!

#### numpy中的转置



#### import numpy as np #默认引用和别名,后续大多省略

```
def print_array(arr):
    print(arr.dtype)
    print(arr)
    print(arr.strides)
    print()
myarray = np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
print_array(myarray)
```

```
myarrayT = myarray.T
print_array(myarrayT)
```

```
myarray2 = np.array([[1,4],[2,5],[3,6]])
print_array(myarray2)
```

同样的数组,不一样的内部表示!



C++: int matrix[2][3]

0	1	2
3	4	5

row-major

0	1	2	3	4	5

0	1
2	3
4	5

row-major

同样的内部表示,不一样的外部形式!

## numpy中改变数组的形状



```
data = np.arange(1, 7)
print_array(data)

data1 = np.arange(1, 7).reshape((3,2))
print_array(data1)

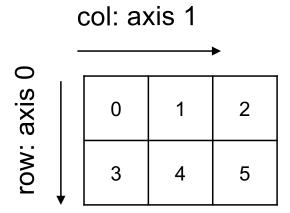
data2 = np.arange(1, 7).reshape((2,3))
print_array(data2)
```

同样的数组,不一样的内部表示! 同样的内部表示,不一样的外部形式!

抽象和封装:数据内部表示 v.s. 数据的外部使用

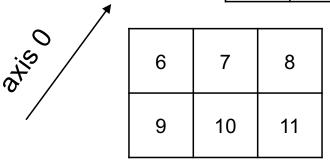
#### 高维数组



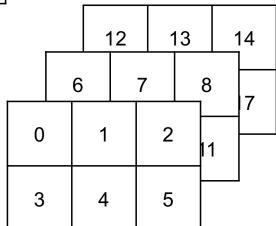


strides: (12, 4)





	axi	s 2	<b>→</b>
axis	3	4	5
_	0	1	2



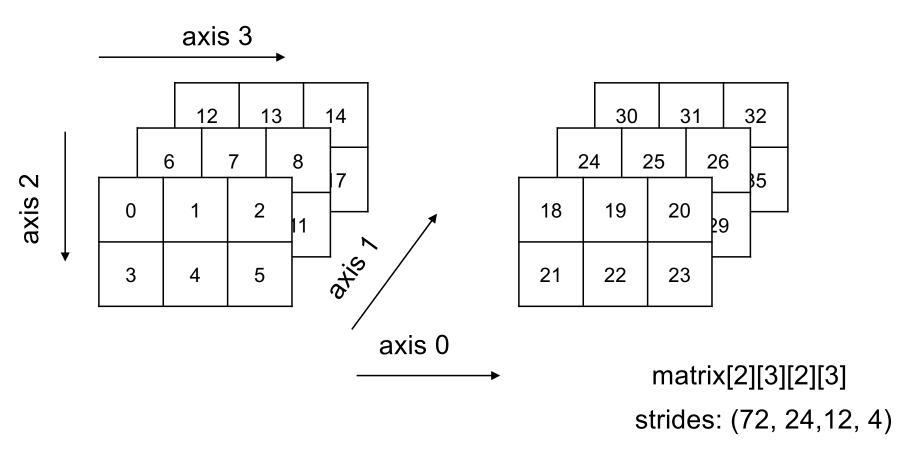
matrix[3][2][3]

strides: (24,12, 4)

#### 高维数组



#### Tensor





```
data = np.arange(1, 19)
print_array(data)

data1 = np.arange(1, 19).reshape((3,2,3))
print_array(data1)

data2 = np.arange(1, 19).reshape((2,3,3))
print_array(data2)
```

试着自己实现一个n维矩阵类,创建任意维度的矩阵,提供元素访问操作、转置操作、reshape操作等功能。

#### ndarray的基本属性



・ dtype:元素类型

· ndim:维数

• shape:数组形状

- 整数构成的元组,如:(2,3),(1,4)等

- 向量的形状是元素仅有1个的元组, 须加逗号区分, 如: (3, )

・ size:所有元素个数

itemsize:单个元素大小(bytes)

・ strides: 访问规则

•

```
Attributes
                                                           help(np.ndarray)
T : ndarray
                                                           np.ndarray?
    Transpose of the array.
data: buffer
    The array's elements, in memory.
dtype : dtype object
    Describes the format of the elements in the array.
size : int
    Number of elements in the array.
itemsize : int
    The memory use of each array element in bytes.
ndim : int
    The array's number of dimensions.
shape : tuple of ints
    Shape of the array.
strides : tuple of ints
    The step-size required to move from one element to the next in
    memory. For example, a contiguous ``(3, 4)`` array of type
    ``int16`` in C-order has strides ``(8, 2)``. This implies that
    to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes.
    To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time
    (``2 * 4``).
```



#### NDARRAY的创建

#### ndarray的创建



- ・从已有列表创建
  - 使用np.array函数

```
查阅 np.array?
```

```
array(object, dtype=None, copy=True, order='K', subok=False, ndmin=0)
```

```
In [62]: np.array([1, 2, 3, 4])
Out[62]: array([1, 2, 3, 4])
In [63]: a1 = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4])
Out[63]: a2 = np.array(a1, order = 'F', ndmin = 2)
```

## ndarray的创建



- ・从已有列表创建
- ・数值自动填充
  - zeros, ones, empty, full ...
  - zeros\_like, ones\_like, empty\_like, full\_like ...
  - identity, eye
  - diag, arrange
  - linspace, logspace, meshgrid
  - fromfunction, fromfile
  - np.random.rand

```
In [58]: np.zeros(2)
Out[58]: array([0., 0.])
In [59]: np.ones(3)
Out[59]: array([1., 1., 1.])
In [60]: np.diag(range(1,5))
Out[60]:
array([[1, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 2, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 3, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, 4]]
In [69]: np.arange(1,6,2)
                               more examples on examples_numpy.ipynb
Out[69]: array([1, 3, 5])
In [71]: np.linspace(0, 10, num=5)
Out[71]: array([ 0. , 2.5, 5. , 7.5, 10. ])
                                                              20
```

## NumPy支持的数据类型



- · 各种字长的5种基础数据类型
  - booleans, integers, unsigned integers, floating point, complex
  - 例如: bool\_, int8, int16, int32, float32, uint64, complex64 等
- 更精确指定数据类型,以获取存储和计算上的性能提升
- · NumPy也可以用于支持自定义类型 (Structured arrays)
  - https://numpy.org/doc/stable/user/basics.rec.html#structuredarrays



索引、切片、视图

#### 从NDARRAY创建NDARRAY



#### 索引和切片

- ・定位单个元素
  - 下标(正值、负值)
- ・选择多个元素
  - 切片((start, end, step)序列开始、序列结尾)
- · 对于高维数组,须从0-ndim指明每个需要切片的维度
- · 每个维度的索引和切片操作相互独立
  - myarray[-3:,-3:]

#### ・语法说明



- 结束位置元素不在结果列表中
- 步长用于跳过部分元素
- start、end 可以省略,分别表示从列表开始、直到列表结束
- step可以省略,表示默认步长为1

```
In [7]: myarray = np.arange(100).reshape(10, 10)
In [8]: myarray
Out[8]:
array([[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9],
      [10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19],
      [20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29],
In [9]: myarray[: ,1]
In [10]: myarray[-3:,-3:]
In [11]: myarray[:,-3:]
In [12]: myarray[-3:]
```



#### 切片和视图



- · 切片操作得到的数据子集是原数组的一种展示方式(称为视图)
  - 视图仍然具有正常数组的行为、效率得到提升
  - 视图中的改动将影响原数组数据

```
In [20]: newarray2 =
In [19]: newarray =
                                  np.array([[ 7, 8, 9], [57, 58,
myarray[::5,-3:]
                                  59]], dtype="int32")
    ...: print array(newarray)
                                  print_array(newarray2)
Element Type: int64
Shape: (2, 3)
                                  Element Type: int32
Strides: (400, 8)
                                  Shape: (2, 3)
[[7 8 9]
                                  Strides: (12, 4)
 [57 58 59]]
                                  [[ 7 8 9]
```

抽象和封装:数据内部表示 v.s. 数据的外部使用[57 58 59]]



```
In [21]: newarray3 = newarray[:,-2:] 创建切片的切片
In [22]: newarray3.fill(0) 将切片数组置零
```

```
In [23]: print(newarray3)
    ...: print(newarray)
    ...: print(myarray)
```

```
原数组也被置零,除非显式指明copy:
newarray3 = newarray[:,-2:].copy()
```

试着自己实现一个三维矩阵类,让它能进行多次slicing操作,操作结果是原矩阵的一个视图。

```
[[0 0]
[0 0]]
[[7 0 0]
 [57 0 0]]
[[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0 0]
 [10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19]
 [20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29]
 [30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39]
 [40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49]
 [50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 0 0]
 [60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69]
 [70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79]
 [80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89]
 [90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99]]
```





#### ・花式索引

- 使用一个索引序列从ndarray中选择元素,并创建新数组

```
In [24]: myarray = np.arange(0, 100, 10)
    ...: indices = [1, 5, -1]
    ...: newarray = myarray[indices]
```

#### ・布尔索引

- 使用一个bool序列进行元素选择,并创建新数组

```
In [25]: myarray = np.arange(8)
    ...: b = [False, True, False, False, False, False, True, False]
    ...: myarray[b]
Out[25]: array([1, 6])
```

https://jakevdp.github.io/PythonDataScienceHandbook/02.07-fancy-indexing.html



## 调整数组形状和值

#### 改变数组维度



#### 基于底层表示支持上层的高效实现(一般返回视图)

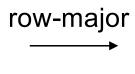
- np.reshape/np.ndarray.reshape
- np.ravel/np.ndarry.ravel (折叠为一维数组)
- np.squeeze (删除长度为1的维度)
- np.expand\_dims和np.newaxis(增加新的维度)
- np.transpose/np.ndarray.transpose/np.ndarray.T

#### 改变形状与内存布局



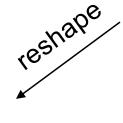
- · reshape默认按照行主序进行(C style)
  - 对于以行主序存储的数组来说,不需要改变内存布局

0	1	2
3	4	5



0	1	2	3	4	5

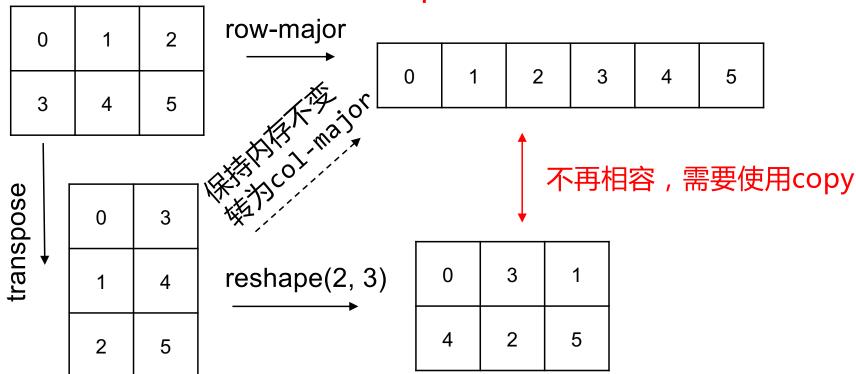
	_
0	1
2	3
4	5



#### 改变形状与内存布局



- reshape默认按照行主序进行(C style)
  - 对于以行主序存储的数组来说,不需要改变内存布局
  - 如果转置后,再进行reshape,则难以使用原内存布局



#### 改变形状与内存布局



- · reshape默认按照逻辑上的行主序进行(C style)
  - 对于以行主序存储的数组来说,不需要改变内存布局
- reshape时可以指定顺序(C style or F style or Automatic)
  - A参数根据内存布局自动选择,此时reshape可能有不同结果

```
In [125]: x.reshape(3, 2, order = 'A')
In [122]: x = np.arange(6).reshape(2,3)
                                           Out[125]:
array([[0, 1, 2],
                                           array([[0, 1],
       [3, 4, 5]]
                                                  [2, 3],
                                                  [4, 5]]
In [124]: x.reshape(3, 2, order = 'F')
Out[124]:
                                           In [126]: x.copy(order = 'F').reshape(3, 2,
array([[0, 4],
                                           order = 'A')
       [3, 2],
                                           Out[126]:
       [1, 5]]
                                           array([[0, 4],
                                                  [3, 2],
                                                                                    32
                                                  [1, 5]]
```

#### 改变数组大小、形状、内容



- 一般将会按照要求创建新的数组
- ・改变形状
  - np.resize
  - np.ndarray.flatten
- ・改变元素顺序
  - np.rot90, np.fliplr, np.flipud, np.sort
- 堆叠
  - np.hstack, np.vstack, np.dstack, np.concatenate
- ・修改单个元素
  - np.append, np.insert, np.delete