Python Arrays

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- Python does not have built in support for arrays.
- [1,2,3] used for lists.
- Use the numpy package/library for arrays.
- import numpy as np
- np.ndarray is the class
- np.array creates and returns an ndarray object

numpy.ndarray

```
import numpy as np
x = np.array([12, 3, 6, 14])
print ("x: ", x)
print(type(x))
print("x.ndim: ", x.ndim)
print("x.shape: ", x.shape)
print(x[0])
x: [12 3 6 14]
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
x.ndim: 1
x.shape: (4,)
12
```

2D Array

3D array

<u>Slices</u>

- To get a slice of an array use
 - start:end
 - start:end:step
- Use minus to get an index from the end

Example

```
import numpy as np
arr = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10])
print(arr[3:8])
print(arr[3:8:2])
print(arr[3:-1])
print(arr[3:])
print(arr[5])
```

copy()

- If you assign a slice to a variable "new" say, and then change "new", then the original array will also change.
- To take a copy of an array, use arr.copy()

Reshape

- Reshape can be used to change the dimension of an array.
- This gives a view of the array, not a copy.
- The number of elements should correctly fit the new shape.
- Use -1 for an unknown dimension. It can be used once. Its size is then calculated from the other dimensions.

Example

```
import numpy as np
arr = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11])
b = arr.reshape(3, 4)
print(b)
b = arr.reshape(2,2,3)
print(b)
b = arr.reshape(2,2,-1)
print(b)
```

Array Like Objects

- Anything that can be converted to an np.ndarray using np.array() function is "array like".
- For example
 - Lists
 - pd.DataFrame (next section)
- The fit() method for models (e.g LinearRegression, DecisionTreeClassifier) often takes array like objects as parameters.
- Often we pass DataFrames to the fit() methods.