

# Matrix and N-dim Array using List

# Two Dimensional Arrays

- Some data can be organized efficiently in a **table** (also called a **matrix** or **2-dimensional array**)
- Each cell is denoted with two subscripts, a row and column indicator

$$B[2][3] = 50$$

B	0	1	2	3	4
0	3	18	43	49	65
1	14	30	32	53	75
2	9	28	38	50	73
3	10	24	37	58	62
4	7	19	40	46	66

# 2D Lists in Python

```
data = [ [1, 2, 3, 4],  
          [5, 6, 7, 8],  
          [9, 10, 11, 12]  
        ]
```

	0	1	2	3
0	1	2	3	4
1	5	6	7	8
2	9	10	11	12

```
>>> data[0]
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
>>> data[1][2]
```

```
7
```

```
>>> data[2][5]  index error
```

# 2D List Example in Python

- Find the sum of all elements in a 2D array

```
def sum_matrix(table):
```

```
    sum = 0
```

```
    for row in range(0, len(table)):
```

```
        for col in range(0, len(table[row])):
```

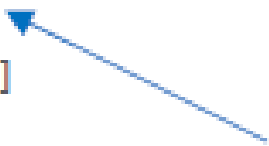
```
            sum = sum + table[row][col]
```

```
    return sum
```

number of rows in the table



number of columns in the  
given row of the table



In a rectangular matrix,  
this number will be fixed so we  
could use a fixed number for row  
such as len(table[0])

# Tracing the Nested Loop

```
def sum_matrix(table):  
    sum = 0  
    for row in range(0, len(table)):  
        for col in range(0, len(table[row])):  
            sum = sum + table[row][col]  
    return sum
```

	0	1	2	3
0	1	2	3	4
1	5	6	7	8
2	9	10	11	12

`len(table) = 3`

`len(table[row]) = 4 for every row`

row	col	sum
0	0	1
0	1	3
0	2	6
0	3	10
1	0	15
1	1	21
1	2	28
1	3	36
2	0	45
2	1	55
2	2	66
2	3	78

# 2D Array Creation using List [1/2]

## Static Allocation

```
# create a 2d list with fixed values (static allocation)
a = [ [ 2, 3, 4 ] , [ 5, 6, 7 ] ]
print(a)
```

## Dynamic Allocation (1)

```
# Create a variable-sized 2d list
rows = 3
cols = 2

a=[]
for row in range(rows): a += [[0]*cols]

print("This IS ok.  At first:")
print("  a =", a)

a[0][0] = 42
print("And now see what happens after a[0][0]=42")
print("  a =", a)
```

# 2D Array Creation using List [2/2]

## Dynamic Allocation (2)

```
rows = 3
cols = 2

a = [ ([0] * cols) for row in range(rows) ]

print("This IS ok.  At first:")
print("  a =", a)

a[0][0] = 42
print("And now see what happens after a[0][0]=42")
print("  a =", a)
```

## Dynamic Allocation (3)

```
def make2dList(rows, cols):
    a=[]
    for row in range(rows): a += [[0]*cols]
    return a

rows = 3
cols = 2

a = make2dList(rows, cols)

print("This IS ok.  At first:")
print("  a =", a)

a[0][0] = 42
print("And now see what happens after a[0][0]=42")
print("  a =", a)
```

# Manipulating 2D-Array made by List [1/3]

Getting 2d List Dimensions

```
# Create an "arbitrary" 2d List
a = [ [ 2, 3, 5] , [ 1, 4, 7 ] ]
print("a = ", a)

# Now find its dimensions
rows = len(a)
cols = len(a[0])
print("rows =", rows)
print("cols =", cols)
```

Nested Looping  
over 2d Lists

```
# Create an "arbitrary" 2d List
a = [ [ 2, 3, 5] , [ 1, 4, 7 ] ]
print("Before: a =", a)

# Now find its dimensions
rows = len(a)
cols = len(a[0])

# And now loop over every element
# Here, we'll add one to each element,
# just to make a change we can easily see
for row in range(rows):
    for col in range(cols):
        # This code will be run rows*cols times, once for each
        # element in the 2d list
        a[row][col] += 1

# Finally, print the results
print("After: a =", a)
```



# Manipulating 2D-Array made by List [2/3]

## Printing over 2d Lists

```
# Helper function for print2dList.
# This finds the maximum length of the string
# representation of any item in the 2d list
def maxItemLength(a):
    maxLen = 0
    rows = len(a)
    cols = len(a[0])
    for row in range(rows):
        for col in range(cols):
            maxLen = max(maxLen, len(str(a[row][col])))
    return maxLen

# Because Python prints 2d lists on one row,
# we might want to write our own function
# that prints 2d lists a bit nicer.
def print2dList(a):
    if (a == []):
        # So we don't crash accessing a[0]
        print([])
        return
    rows = len(a)
    cols = len(a[0])
    fieldWidth = maxItemLength(a)
    print("[ ", end="")
    for row in range(rows):
        if (row > 0): print("\n  ", end="")
        print("[ ", end="")
        for col in range(cols):
            if (col > 0): print(", ", end="")
            # The next 2 lines print a[row][col] with the given fieldWidth
            formatSpec = "%" + str(fieldWidth) + "s"
            print(formatSpec % str(a[row][col]), end="")
        print(" ]", end="")
    print("]")

# Let's give the new function a try!
a = [ [ 1, 2, 3 ] , [ 4, 5, 67 ] ]
print2dList(a)
```

# Manipulating 2D-Array made by List [3/3]

## Accessing a whole row

```
# alias (not a copy!); cheap (no new list created)
a = [ [ 1, 2, 3 ] , [ 4, 5, 6 ] ]
row = 1
rowList = a[row]
print(rowList)
```

## Accessing a whole column

```
# copy (not an alias!); expensive (new list created)
a = [ [ 1, 2, 3 ] , [ 4, 5, 6 ] ]
col = 1
colList = [ ]
for i in range(len(a)):
    colList += [ a[i][col] ]
print(colList)
```

# Manipulating 3D-Array made by List

```
# 2d lists do not really exist in Python.  
# They are just lists that happen to contain other lists as elements.  
# And so this can be done for "3d lists", or even "4d" or higher-dimensional lists.  
# And these can also be non-rectangular, of course!
```

```
a = [ [ [ 1, 2 ],  
        [ 3, 4 ] ],  
       [ [ 5, 6, 7 ],  
         [ 8, 9 ] ],  
       [ [ 10 ] ] ]  
  
for i in range(len(a)):  
    for j in range(len(a[i])):  
        for k in range(len(a[i][j])):  
            print("a[%d][%d][%d] = %d" % (i, j, k, a[i][j][k]))
```

# Better Ways for 2D Array, 3D Array,.....

- Array Module
- NumPy Module