

Numpy

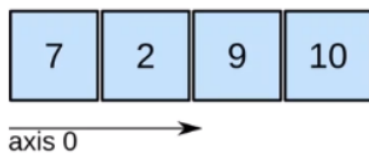
Je knjižnica za pomoč pri računanju z večdimenzijskimi listi in matrikami.

Numpy v glavnem operira s homogenimi večdimenzijskimi array-ji (listi). To so tabele array-jev, katerih elementi so vsi istega tipa. Reče se jim **ndarray**.

V numpy se dimenzijam reče **axis**.

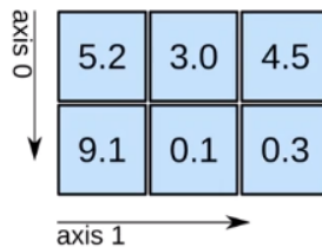
Za primer: koordinate 3D točke bi lahko zapisali kot `[1, 4, 3]`. Naša točka ima 1 axis in ta axis ima 3 elemente.

1D array



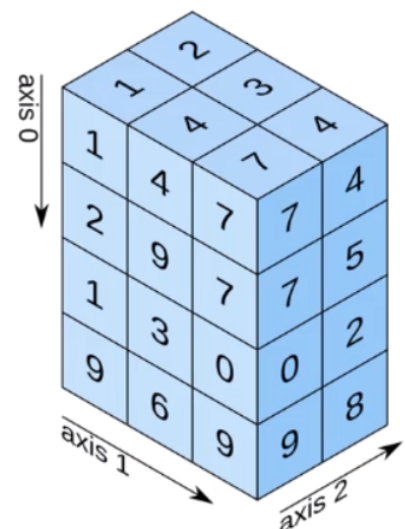
shape: (4,)

2D array



shape: (2, 3)

3D array



shape: (4, 3, 2)

Zakaj je numpy boljši kot navadni python list-i.

Na splošno - **numpy je hitrejši in optimiziran**.

V numpy je integer lahko zapisana z 8biti. V python-u je integer objekt, kar pomeni, da bi za isto 8bitno številko dodatno potrebovali še nekaj dodanih bitov za opis te številke kot objekta.

Numpy omogoča uporabo SIMD (Single Instruction Multiple Data) funkcionalnosti. To pomeni, da lahko isti ukaz naenkrat izvršimo nad večimi podatki. Primer: vsem elementov s array-ju lahko prištejemo isto vrednost naenkrat. Medtem, ko bi v python listu prištevanje mogli izvršiti nad vsakim elementom posebi.

Installing

```
pip install numpy
```

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In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
```

Creating ndarray

Obstaja več načinov kako ustvarimo ndarray.

Lahko ga ustvarimo iz že obstoječih listov ali tuplov.

In [2]:

```
a = np.array([1,2,3])  
print(a)
```

```
[1 2 3]
```

In [3]:

```
a = np.array([(1,2,3), (4,5,6)])  
print(a)  
print(a.shape)
```

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

Glavni atributi ndarray

ndarray.ndim

število dimenzija

ndarray.shape

oblika. Dobimo jo kot tupel števil, ki opisujejo obliko našega ndarray. Če imamo matriko z r vrsticami in c stolpci bi dobili obliko (r, c).

ndarray.size

število vseh elementov v ndarray.

ndarray.dtype

data tip elementov v ndarray

ndarray.itemsize

velikost posameznega elementa v ndarray, podana v bytes. int32 = 4 (32/8)

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In [5]:

```
a = np.array([(1,2,3), (4,5,6)])
print(a)
print("ndim: ", a.ndim)
print("shape:", a.shape)
print("size: ", a.size)
print("dtype: ", a.dtype)
print("itemsize; ", a.itemsize)
```

```
[[1 2 3]
 [4 5 6]]
ndim: 2
shape: (2, 3)
size: 6
dtype: int64
itemsize; 8
```

In []:

Numpy sam določi skupn tip elementov.

In [8]:

```
a = np.array([1,2,3,4])
print(a)
print(a.dtype)
```

```
[1 2 3 4]
int64
```

In [11]:

```
a = np.array([1,2,3.234,4])
print(a)
print(a.dtype)
```

```
[1.    2.    3.234 4.    ]
float64
```

Lahko pa data tip določimo sami.

In [12]:

```
a = np.array([1,2,3,4], dtype = "complex")
print(a)
print(a.dtype)
```

```
[1.+0.j 2.+0.j 3.+0.j 4.+0.j]
complex128
```

Velikokrat ne vemo točnih podatkov za naš array, vemo pa njegovo obliko. Numpy omogoča kreacijo array-a določene velikosti, ki vsebuje "placeholder" vrednost.

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```
np.zeros(shape)
```

Nam vrne array oblike **shape**, katerega vrednosti so 0.

In [13]:

```
a = np.zeros((2,4))
print(a)
print(a.dtype)
```

```
[[0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0.]]
float64
```

```
np.ones(shape)
```

Nam vrne array oblike **shape**, katerega vrednosti so 1.

In [14]:

```
a = np.ones((2,4))
print(a)
print(a.dtype)
```

```
[[1. 1. 1. 1.]
 [1. 1. 1. 1.]]
float64
```

```
np.empty(shape)
```

Nam vrne array oblike **shape**, katerega vrednosti so random vrednosti odvisne od stanja pomnilnika.

In [21]:

```
a = np.empty((2,10))
print(a)
print(a.dtype)
```

```
[[0.00000000e+000 0.00000000e+000 0.00000000e+000 0.00000000e+000
 0.00000000e+000 5.30276956e+180 1.02941932e-071 4.57576743e-071
 3.85833328e-086 3.35709296e-143]
 [6.01433264e+175 6.93885958e+218 5.56218858e+180 3.94356143e+180
 7.93454752e-067 5.19650107e+170 5.18590542e+170 1.45251932e+165
 4.66905018e-143 1.50008929e+248]]
float64
```

```
np.full(shape, number)
```

Nam vrne array oblike **shape**, katerega vrednosti so **number**.

In [22]:

```
np.full((2,3),44)
```

Out[22]:

```
array([[44, 44, 44],
```

```
       [44, 44, 44]])
```

Podobno kot s python funkcijo **range(start,stop,step)** lahko tudi v numpy ustvarimo podoben array, ki se začne pri željeni vrednosti, konča pri željeni vrednosti, in izbira elemente s določenim korakom.

```
np.arange(start, stop, step)
```

Funkcija dovoljuje float vrednosti.

In [23]:

```
a = np.arange(10,45,5)
print(a)
```

```
[10 15 20 25 30 35 40]
```

In [24]:

```
a = np.arange(10,12,0.2)
print(a)
```

```
[10.  10.2 10.4 10.6 10.8 11.  11.2 11.4 11.6 11.8]
```

S pomočjo druge funkcije lahko določimo začetno in končno vrednost, ter število elementov.

```
np.linspace(start, stop, num_of_elements)
```

In [27]:

```
a = np.linspace(5,10,6)
print(a)
```

```
[ 5.  6.  7.  8.  9. 10.]
```

Basic operations

Aritmetične operacije so opravljene na vsakem elementu posebi in shranjene v nov array.

In [28]:

```
a = np.array([[1,2,3], [4,5,6]])
b = a + 2
print(a)
print()

print(b)
```

```
[[1 2 3]
 [4 5 6]]
```

```
[[3 4 5]
 [6 7 8]]
```

In [29]:

```
a = np.array([[1,2,3], [4,5,6]])  
b = a - 10  
print(a)  
print()  
print(b)
```

```
[[1 2 3]  
 [4 5 6]]
```

```
[[ -9 -8 -7]  
 [-6 -5 -4]]
```

In [30]:

```
a = np.array([[1,2,3], [4,5,6]])  
b = a*2  
print(a)  
print()  
print(b)
```

```
[[1 2 3]  
 [4 5 6]]
```

```
[[ 2  4  6]  
 [ 8 10 12]]
```

In [31]:

```
a = np.array([[1,2,3], [4,5,6]])  
b = a**3  
print(a)  
print()  
print(b)
```

```
[[1 2 3]  
 [4 5 6]]
```

```
[[ 1  8 27]  
 [64 125 216]]
```

Isti princip je pri operacijah med dvema ndarray.

In [32]:

```
a = np.array([[1,2,3], [4,5,6]])  
b = a + a  
print(a)  
print()  
print(b)
```

```
[[1 2 3]  
 [4 5 6]]
```

```
[[ 2  4  6]  
 [ 8 10 12]]
```

In [33]:

```
a = np.array([[1,2,3], [4,5,6]])  
b = a * a  
print(a)  
print()  
print(b)
```

```
[[1 2 3]  
 [4 5 6]]
```

```
[[ 1  4  9]  
 [16 25 36]]
```

In [35]:

```
a = np.array([[1,2,3], [4,5,6]])  
b = a ** a  
print(a)  
print()  
print(b)
```

```
[[1 2 3]  
 [4 5 6]]
```

```
[[    1    4   27]  
 [ 256 3125 46656]]
```

Matrični produkt dosežemo z @ ali z **.dot()** funkcijo.

In [36]:

```

a = np.array([[1,0,3],
              [0,0,3]])

b = np.array([[2,5],
              [3,0],
              [0,1]])

print(a@b)
# [ (1*2 + 0*3 + 3*0),      (1*5 + 0*0 + 3*1)]
# [ (0*2 + 0*3 + 3*0),      (0*5 + 0*0 + 3*1)]
print()

print(a.dot(b))

```

```

[[2 8]
 [0 3]]

```

```

[[2 8]
 [0 3]]

```

ndarray ima implementirane določene osnovne funkcije, kot so *min*, *max*, *sum*...

In [37]:

```

a = np.array([[1,2,3], [4,5,6]])

print(a.sum())
print(a.min())
print(a.max())

```

```

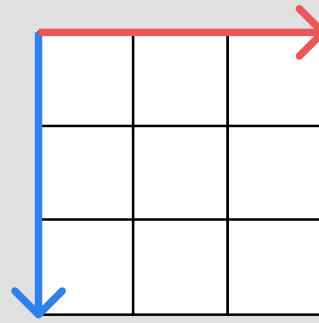
21
1
6

```

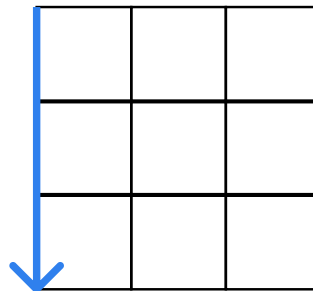
V funkcijah lahko tudi specificiramo katero *axis* gledamo.

To select an item
from a 2D ndarray:
`ndarray[row,column]`

Row is the first axis,
column is the second.



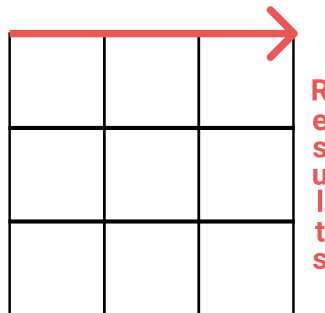
`ndarray.method(axis=0)`
Calculates along the **row** axis



Results

Calculates result for
each **column**.

`ndarray.method(axis=1)`
Calculates along the **column** axis



Calculates result for
each **row**.

In [38]:

```
a = np.array([[3,9,1],
              [4,7,6]])

print(a.sum(axis=0)) # izračuna vsoto stolpcev
print(a.min(axis=1)) # najde min vrednost vsake vrstice
print(a.max(axis=0)) # najde max vrednost vsakega stolpca
```

```
[ 7 16  7]
[1 4]
[4 9 6]
```

Indexin, slicing

Tako kot v python list-u se lahko po ndarray premikamo z indexi in slicing.

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In [39]:

```
a = np.array([0,1,2,3,4])
print(a[2])
print(a[1:-2])
```

```
2
[1 2]
```

Če ima ndarray več dimenzij njihove indexe ločimo znotraj `[]` z vejico.

List of lists method

NumPy method

Selecting a single

row

	0	1	2	3	4
0					
1					
2					
3					
4					

```
sel_lol = data_lol[1]
```

```
sel_np = data_np[1]
```

*Same syntax as list of lists.
Produces a 1D ndarray.*

Selecting multiple

rows

	0	1	2	3	4
0					
1					
2					
3					
4					

```
sel_lol = data_lol[2:]
```

```
sel_np = data_np[2:]
```

*Same syntax as list of lists.
Produces a 2D ndarray.*

List of lists method**NumPy method****Selecting a 1D
slice (row)**

	0	1	2	3	4
0					
1					
2					
3					
4					

```
sel_lol = data_lol[2][1:4]
```

```
sel_np = data_np[2,1:4]
```

Comma separated row location and column slice. Produces a 1D ndarray

**Selecting a 1D
slice (column)**

	0	1	2	3	4
0					
1					
2					
3					
4					

```
sel_lol = []
rows = data_lol[1:]
for r in rows:
    col5 = r[4]
    sel_lol.append(col5)
```

```
sel_np = data_np[1:,4]
```

Comma separated row slice and column location. Produces a 1D ndarray

List of lists method**NumPy method****Selecting a 2D
slice**

	0	1	2	3	4
0					
1					
2					
3					
4					

```
sel_lol = []
rows = data_lol[1:4]
for r in rows:
    new_row = r[:3]
    sel_lol.append(new_row)
```

```
sel_np = data_np[1:4,:3]
```

Comma separated row/column slice locations. Returns a 2D ndarray

In [43]:

```
a = np.array([[0,1,2,3,4],
              [5,6,7,8,9],
              [10,11,12,13,14],
              [15,16,17,18,19]])

print(a[1,3]) # vrstica z indexom 1, stolpec z indexom 3
print()

print(a[(1,3), 1:3]) # vrstice z indexom 1 in 3, stolpci z indexom 1, 2
```

8

```
[[ 6  7]
 [16 17]]
```

Copies and Views

Pri manipuliranju z array-ji je potrebno paziti kaj je v kateri spremenljivki shranjeno.

V naslednjem primeru a kaže na določen del v spominu, v katerem je shranjen naš array. Ko naredimo **a=b** tudi b prične kazati na isto mesto v spominu. Tako da, če naredimo spremembo pri enem se ta pojavi tudi pri drugem ndarray.

In [44]:

```
a = np.array([[1,2,3,4],
              [5,6,7,8]])
print(f"A: {a}")
print()

b = a
print(f"B: {b}")
print()

b[1,1] = 100
print(f"A: {a}")
print()
print(f"B: {b}")
```

```
A: [[1 2 3 4]
     [5 6 7 8]]
```

```
B: [[1 2 3 4]
     [5 6 7 8]]
```

```
A: [[ 1  2  3  4]
     [ 5 100  7  8]]
```

```
B: [[ 1  2  3  4]
     [ 5 100  7  8]]
```

Isto velja, če ndarray pošiljam v funkcije.

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In [45]:

```
def fun(x):
    x[0,0] = 100

a = np.array([[1,2,3,4],
              [5,6,7,8]])
print(a)
fun(a)
print(a)
```

```
[[1 2 3 4]
 [5 6 7 8]]
[[100  2  3  4]
 [  5  6  7  8]]
```

In isto velja pri slicingu.

In [47]:

```
a = np.array([[1,2,3,4],
              [5,6,7,8],
              [9,10,11,12],
              [13,14,15,16]])
print(a)

b = a[1:-1, 1:-1]
print(b)

print()
b[0,0] = 100

print(f"A: {a}")
print()
print(f"B: {b}")
```

```
[[ 1  2  3  4]
 [ 5  6  7  8]
 [ 9 10 11 12]
 [13 14 15 16]]
[[ 6  7]
 [10 11]]
```

```
A: [[ 1  2  3  4]
     [ 5 100  7  8]
     [ 9 10 11 12]
     [13 14 15 16]]
```

```
B: [[100  7]
     [10 11]]
```

Če želimo dobiti kopijo ndarray-ja, kličemo posebno funkcijo.

In [48]:

```

a = np.array([[1,2,3,4],
              [5,6,7,8]])

b = a.copy()

print(f"A: {a}")
print()
print(f"B: {b}")
print("-----")

b[0,1] = 100
print(f"A: {a}")
print()
print(f"B: {b}")

```

```

A: [[1 2 3 4]
     [5 6 7 8]]

```

```

B: [[1 2 3 4]
     [5 6 7 8]]

```

```

-----

```

```

A: [[1 2 3 4]
     [5 6 7 8]]

```

```

B: [[ 1 100  3  4]
     [ 5  6  7  8]]

```

Adding data

Za dodajanje podatkov lahko uporabimo funkcijo **numpy.concatenate()**.

In [49]:

```

a = np.ones((2,3))
print(a)
print(a.shape)

```

```

[[1.  1.  1.]
 [1.  1.  1.]]
(2, 3)

```

In [50]:

```

b = np.zeros(3)
print(b)
print(b.shape)

```

```

[0.  0.  0.]
(3,)

```

In [51]:

```
c = np.concatenate((a,b), axis=0)
```

```
-----
-----
ValueError
```

Traceback (most recent call

last)

<ipython-input-51-47afc4f72d12> in <module>

```
----> 1 c = np.concatenate((a,b), axis=0)
```

<__array_function__ internals> in concatenate(*args, **kwargs)

```
ValueError: all the input arrays must have same number of dimensions,
but the array at index 0 has 2 dimension(s) and the array at index 1
has 1 dimension(s)
```

Da spremenimo obliko ndarray uporabimo funkcijo **reshape**. Potrebno je le, da je število elementov v prvotnem in spremenjenem ndarray enako.

In [52]:

```
a = np.array([[1,2,3,4,5],
              [6,7,8,9,10],
              [11,12,13,14,15],
              [16,17,18,19,20]])
```

```
print(a)
```

```
print(a.shape)
```

```
print()
```

```
a = a.reshape((2,10))
```

```
print(a)
```

```
print(a.shape)
```

```
print()
```

```
[[ 1  2  3  4  5]
 [ 6  7  8  9 10]
 [11 12 13 14 15]
 [16 17 18 19 20]]
(4, 5)
```

```
[[ 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10]
 [11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20]]
(2, 10)
```

Če dodamo -1 v našo obliko, se bo ta dimenzija samodejno izračunala na podlagi ostalih dimenzij in skupnega števila elementov.

In [53]:

```

a = np.ones((2,3))
print(a)
print(a.shape)

b = np.zeros(3)
print(b)
print(b.shape)
b = b.reshape((1,3))

c = np.concatenate((a,b), axis=0)
print("C")
print(c)

```

```

[[1.  1.  1.]
 [1.  1.  1.]]
(2, 3)
[0.  0.  0.]
(3,)
C
[[1.  1.  1.]
 [1.  1.  1.]
 [0.  0.  0.]]

```

Za dodajanje ndarray-ev lahko uporabimo funkcijo **vstack** oziroma **hstack**.

`np.vstack((ndarray1, ndarray2))` je isto kot klicanje `np.concatenate((ndarray1, ndarray2), axis=0)`

`np.hstack((ndarray1, ndarray2))` je isto kot klicanje `np.concatenate((ndarray1, ndarray2), axis=1)`

In [54]:

```

a = np.array([[1,2,3],
              [4,5,6]])
print(a)
print(a.shape)

b = np.array([[7,8,9]])
print(b)
print(b.shape)

c = np.vstack((a, b))
print(c)

```

```

[[1 2 3]
 [4 5 6]]
(2, 3)
[[7 8 9]]
(1, 3)
[[1 2 3]
 [4 5 6]
 [7 8 9]]

```


In [55]:

```
a = np.array([[1,2,3],
              [4,5,6]])
print(a)
print(a.shape)

b = np.array([[7], [8]])
print(b)
print(b.shape)

c = np.hstack((a, b))
print(c)
```

```
[[1 2 3]
 [4 5 6]]
(2, 3)
[[7]
 [8]]
(2, 1)
[[1 2 3 7]
 [4 5 6 8]]
```

Boolean array and boolean indexing

Boolean array so arrays katerih elementi imajo boolean vrednost (True ali False).

Do boolean array lahko preprosti pridemo z logičnimi operacijami nad celotnim ndarray:

```
[1,2,3,4,5] < 3
```

```
array([ True,  True, False, False, False])
```

Z boolean array lahko izberemo točno določene podatke iz naših ndarray. Kjer je vrednost True, ta podatek bomo izbrali.

In [65]:

```
a = np.random.randint(0,10, size=(6, 4))
print(a)
```

```
[[3 1 1 5]
 [5 5 4 6]
 [0 8 2 8]
 [4 8 5 4]
 [5 0 6 0]
 [7 6 7 9]]
```

Lahko izberemo točno določene celice oziroma stolpce.

In [71]:

```
print(a[(True, True, False, False, True, True), :]) # izbere 0, 1, 4, 5 vrstico

[[3 1 1 5]
 [5 5 4 6]
 [5 0 6 0]
 [7 6 7 9]]
```

Oziroma, izberemo lahko točno določene elemente.

In [72]:

```
filter_ = a < 6 # naredimo boolean array, kjer je vrednost True, če je element bil
print(filter_)

[[ True  True  True  True]
 [ True  True  True False]
 [ True False  True False]
 [ True False  True  True]
 [ True  True False  True]
 [False False False False]]
```

In [73]:

```
print(a[filter_]) # izberemo vse elemente na podlagi našega filtra

[3 1 1 5 5 5 4 0 2 4 5 4 5 0 0]
```

Vaja

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

Določite največjo vrednost, ki se pojavi v ndarray. Pridobite vse vrstice, kjer se ta vrednost pojavi in izpišite zadnji element v taki vrstici.

In [8]:

```
a = np.array([[4, 8, 0, 1, 3],
              [1, 2, 9, 2, 5],
              [4, 1, 3, 9, 7],
              [6, 0, 3, 5, 8]])

for vrstica in a:
    if a.max() in (vrstica):
        print(vrstica[-1])
```

```
5
7
```

In []:

Loading [MathJax]/jax/output/HTML-CSS/fonts/STIX-Web/fontdata.js

Loading [MathJax]/jax/output/HTML-CSS/fonts/STIX-Web/fontdata.js