Lecture 3: NumPy basics: Arrays and Vectorized Computation

The main areas of functionality

- Fast vectorized array operations for data munging and cleaning, subsetting and filtering, transformation, and any other kinds of computations
- Common array algorithms like sorting, unique, and set operations
- Efficient descriptive statistics and aggregating/summarizing data
- Data alignment and relational data manipulations for merging and joining together heterogeneous datasets
- Expressing conditional logic as array expressions instead of loops with if-elif else branches
- Group-wise data manipulations (aggregation, transformation, function application)

```
In [7]: import numpy as np

In [8]: my_arr = np.arange(1000000)

In [9]: my_list = list(range(1000000))


In [10]: %time for _ in range(10): my_arr2 = my_arr * 2
CPU times: user 20 ms, sys: 50 ms, total: 70 ms
Wall time: 72.4 ms

In [11]: %time for _ in range(10): my_list2 = [x * 2 for x in my_list]
CPU times: user 760 ms, sys: 290 ms, total: 1.05 s
Wall time: 1.05 s
```

The NumPy ndarray: A multidimensional Array Object

- One of the key features of NumPy is its N-dimensional array object, or ndarray, which is a fast, flexible container for large datasets in Python. Arrays enable you to perform mathematical operations on whole blocks of data using similar syntax to the equivalent operations between scalar elements

```
In [12]: import numpy as np

# Generate some random data
In [13]: data = np.random.randn(2, 3)

In [14]: data
Out[14]:
array([[-0.2047,  0.4789, -0.5194],
       [-0.5557,  1.9658,  1.3934]])
```

```
In [15]: data * 10
Out[15]:
array([[ -2.0471,   4.7894,  -5.1944],
       [ -5.5573,  19.6578,  13.9341]])

In [16]: data + data
Out[16]  array([[-0.4094,  0.9579, -1.0389],
                [-1.1115,  3.9316,  2.7868]])
```

An ndarray is a generic multidimensional container for homogeneous data; that is, all of the elements must be the same type. Every array has a shape, a tuple indicating the size of each dimension, and a dtype, an object describing the data type of the array.

```
In [17]: data.shape
Out[17]: (2, 3)

In [18]: data.dtype
Out[18]: dtype('float64')
```

Creating ndarrays

- The easiest way to create an array is to use the array function. This accepts any sequence-like object (including other arrays) and produces a new NumPy array containing the passed data.

```
In [19]: data1 = [6, 7.5, 8, 0, 1]

In [20]: arr1 = np.array(data1)

In [21]: arr1
Out[21]: array([ 6. ,  7.5,  8. ,  0. ,  1. ])
```

- Nested sequences, like a list of equal-length lists, will be converted into a multidimensional array:

```
In [22]: data2 = [[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8]]

In [23]: arr2 = np.array(data2)

In [24]: arr2
Out[24]:
array([[1, 2, 3, 4],
       [5, 6, 7, 8]])
```

- Since data2 was a list of lists, the NumPy array arr2 has two dimensions with shape inferred from the data. We can confirm this by inspecting the ndim and shape attributes

```
In [25]: arr2.ndim
Out[25]: 2

In [26]: arr2.shape
Out[26]: (2, 4)
```

Unless explicitly specified np.array tries to infer a good data type for the array that it creates. The data type is stored in a special dtype metadata object

```
In [27]: arr1.dtype
Out[27]: dtype('float64')

In [28]: arr2.dtype
Out[28]: dtype('int64')
```

In addition to np.array, there are a number of other functions for creating new arrays. As examples, zeros and ones create arrays of 0s or 1s, respectively, with a given length or shape. empty creates an array without initializing its values to any particular value

```
In [29]: np.zeros(10)
Out[29]: array([ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.])

In [30]: np.zeros((3, 6))
Out[30]:
array([[ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.]])

In [31]: np.empty((2, 3, 2))
```

```
Out[31]:
array([[[ 0.,  0.],
        [ 0.,  0.],
        [ 0.,  0.]],

       [[ 0.,  0.],
        [ 0.,  0.],
        [ 0.,  0.]]])
```

```
In [32]: np.arange(15)
Out[32]: array([ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14])
```

Array creation functions

Function	Description
`array`	Convert input data (list, tuple, array, or other sequence type) to an ndarray either by inferring a dtype or explicitly specifying a dtype; copies the input data by default
`asarray`	Convert input to ndarray, but do not copy if the input is already an ndarray
`arange`	Like the built-in `range` but returns an ndarray instead of a list
`ones`, `ones_like`	Produce an array of all 1s with the given shape and dtype; `ones_like` takes another array and produces a ones array of the same shape and dtype
`zeros`, `zeros_like`	Like `ones` and `ones_like` but producing arrays of 0s instead
`empty`, `empty_like`	Create new arrays by allocating new memory, but do not populate with any values like `ones` and `zeros`
`full`, `full_like`	Produce an array of the given shape and dtype with all values set to the indicated "fill value" `full_like` takes another array and produces a filled array of the same shape and dtype
`eye`, `identity`	Create a square N × N identity matrix (1s on the diagonal and 0s elsewhere)

Data Types for ndarrays

The *data type* or dtype is a special object containing the information (or *metadata*, data about data) the ndarray needs to interpret a chunk of memory as a particular type of data:

```
In [33]: arr1 = np.array([1, 2, 3], dtype=np.float64)

In [34]: arr2 = np.array([1, 2, 3], dtype=np.int32)

In [35]: arr1.dtype
Out[35]: dtype('float64')

In [36]: arr2.dtype
Out[36]: dtype('int32')
```

NumPy data types

Type	Type code	Description
int8, uint8	i1, u1	Signed and unsigned 8-bit (1 byte) integer types
int16, uint16	i2, u2	Signed and unsigned 16-bit integer types
int32, uint32	i4, u4	Signed and unsigned 32-bit integer types
int64, uint64	i8, u8	Signed and unsigned 64-bit integer types
float16	f2	Half-precision floating point
float32	f4 or f	Standard single-precision floating point; compatible with C float
float64	f8 or d	Standard double-precision floating point; compatible with C double and Python float object
float128	f16 or g	Extended-precision floating point
complex64, complex128, complex256	c8, c16, c32	Complex numbers represented by two 32, 64, or 128 floats, respectively
bool	?	Boolean type storing True and False values
object	O	Python object type; a value can be any Python object
string_	S	Fixed-length ASCII string type (1 byte per character); for example, to create a string dtype with length 10, use 'S10'
unicode_	U	Fixed-length Unicode type (number of bytes platform specific); same specification semantics as string_ (e.g., 'U10')

- You can explicitly convert or *cast* an array from one dtype to another using ndarray's ***astype*** method

```
In [37]: arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])

In [38]: arr.dtype
Out[38]: dtype('int64')

In [39]: float_arr = arr.astype(np.float64)

In [40]: float_arr.dtype
Out[40]: dtype('float64')
```

```
In [41]: arr = np.array([3.7, -1.2, -2.6, 0.5, 12.9, 10.1])

In [42]: arr
Out[42]: array([  3.7,  -1.2,  -2.6,   0.5,  12.9,  10.1])

In [43]: arr.astype(np.int32)
Out[43]: array([ 3, -1, -2,  0, 12, 10], dtype=int32)
```

- If you have an array of strings representing numbers, you can use ***astype*** to convert them to numeric form

```
In [44]: numeric_strings = np.array(['1.25', '-9.6', '42'], dtype=np.string_)

In [45]: numeric_strings.astype(float)
Out[45]: array([  1.25,  -9.6 ,  42.  ])

In [46]: int_array = np.arange(10)

In [47]: calibers = np.array([.22, .270, .357, .380, .44, .50], dtype=np.float64)

In [48]: int_array.astype(calibers.dtype)
Out[48]: array([ 0.,  1.,  2.,  3.,  4.,  5.,  6.,  7.,  8.,  9.])
```

Arithmetic with NumPy Arrays

```
In [51]: arr = np.array([[1., 2., 3.], [4., 5., 6.]])

In [52]: arr
Out[52]:
array([[ 1.,  2.,  3.],
       [ 4.,  5.,  6.]])

In [53]: arr * arr
Out[53]:
array([[  1.,   4.,   9.],
       [ 16.,  25.,  36.]])

In [54]: arr - arr
Out[54]:
array([[ 0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0.]])
```

- Arrays are important because they enable you to express batch operations on data without writing any for loops. NumPy users call this vectorization. Any arithmetic operations between equal-size arrays applies the operation element-wise

- Arithmetic operations with scalars propagate the scalar argument to each element in the array:

```
In [55]: 1 / arr
Out[55]:
array([[ 1.     ,  0.5    ,  0.3333],
       [ 0.25   ,  0.2    ,  0.1667]])

In [56]: arr ** 0.5
Out[56]:
array([[ 1.     ,  1.4142,  1.7321],
       [ 2.     ,  2.2361,  2.4495]])
```

- Comparisons between arrays of the same size yield boolean arrays:

```
In [57]: arr2 = np.array([[0., 4., 1.], [7., 2., 12.]])

In [58]: arr2
Out[58]:
array([[  0.,   4.,   1.],
       [  7.,   2.,  12.]])

In [59]: arr2 > arr
Out[59]:
array([[False,  True, False],
       [ True, False,  True]], dtype=bool)
```

Basic Indexing and Slicing

```
In [60]: arr = np.arange(10)

In [61]: arr
Out[61]: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])

In [62]: arr[5]
Out[62]: 5

In [63]: arr[5:8]
Out[63]: array([5, 6, 7])

In [64]: arr[5:8] = 12

In [65]: arr
Out[65]: array([ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4, 12, 12, 12,  8,  9])
```

```
In [66]: arr_slice = arr[5:8]

In [67]: arr_slice
Out[67]: array([12, 12, 12])

In [68]: arr_slice[1] = 12345

In [69]: arr
Out[69]: array([    0,     1,     2,     3,     4,    12, 12345,    12,     8,
    9])

In [70]: arr_slice[:] = 64

In [71]: arr
Out[71]: array([ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4, 64, 64, 64,  8,  9])
```

- With higher dimensional arrays, you have many more options. In a two-dimensional array, the elements at each index are no longer scalars but rather one-dimensional arrays:

```
In [72]: arr2d = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]])

In [73]: arr2d[2]
Out[73]: array([7, 8, 9])

In [74]: arr2d[0][2]
Out[74]: 3

In [75]: arr2d[0, 2]
Out[75]: 3
```

In multidimensional arrays, if you omit later indices, the returned object will be a lower dimensional ndarray consisting of all the data along the higher dimensions. So in the 2 × 2 × 3 array arr3d:

```
In [76]: arr3d = np.array([[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]], [[7, 8, 9], [10, 11, 12]]])

In [77]: arr3d
Out[77]:
array([[[ 1,  2,  3],
        [ 4,  5,  6]],
       [[ 7,  8,  9],
        [10, 11, 12]]])

In [78]: arr3d[0]
Out[78]:
array([[1, 2, 3],
       [4, 5, 6]])
```

```
In [79]: old_values = arr3d[0].copy()

In [80]: arr3d[0] = 42

In [81]: arr3d
Out[81]:
array([[[42, 42, 42],
        [42, 42, 42]],
       [[ 7,  8,  9],
        [10, 11, 12]]])

In [82]: arr3d[0] = old_values
```

```
In [83]: arr3d
Out[83]:
array([[[ 1,  2,  3],
        [ 4,  5,  6]],
       [[ 7,  8,  9],
        [10, 11, 12]]])

In [84]: arr3d[1, 0]
Out[84]: array([7, 8, 9])
```

```
In [85]: x = arr3d[1]

In [86]: x
Out[86]:
array([[ 7,  8,  9],
       [10, 11, 12]])

In [87]: x[0]
Out[87]: array([7, 8, 9])
```

Indexing with slices

- Like one-dimensional objects such as Python lists, ndarrays can be sliced with the familiar syntax:

```
In [88]: arr
Out[88]: array([ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4, 64, 64, 64,  8,  9])

In [89]: arr[1:6]
Out[89]: array([ 1,  2,  3,  4, 64])
```

Consider the two-dimensional array from before, arr2d. Slicing this array is a bit different:

```
In [90]: arr2d
Out[90]:
array([[1, 2, 3],
       [4, 5, 6],
       [7, 8, 9]])

In [91]: arr2d[:2]
Out[91]:
array([[1, 2, 3],
       [4, 5, 6]])
```

```
In [92]: arr2d[:2, 1:]
Out[92]:
array([[2, 3],
       [5, 6]])
```

Fancy indexing

- Fancy indexing is a term adopted by NumPy to describe indexing using integer arrays.

```
In [117]: arr = np.empty((8, 4))

In [118]: for i in range(8):
   .....:     arr[i] = i

In [119]: arr
Out[119]:
array([[ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 2.,  2.,  2.,  2.],
       [ 3.,  3.,  3.,  3.],
       [ 4.,  4.,  4.,  4.],
       [ 5.,  5.,  5.,  5.],
       [ 6.,  6.,  6.,  6.],
       [ 7.,  7.,  7.,  7.]])
```

```
In [120]: arr[[4, 3, 0, 6]]
Out[120]:
array([[ 4.,  4.,  4.,  4.],
       [ 3.,  3.,  3.,  3.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 6.,  6.,  6.,  6.]])
```

```
In [121]: arr[[-3, -5, -7]]
Out[121]:
array([[ 5.,  5.,  5.,  5.],
       [ 3.,  3.,  3.,  3.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.]])
```

```
In [122]: arr = np.arange(32).reshape((8, 4))

In [123]: arr
Out[123]:
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, 30, 31]])

In [124]: arr[[1, 5, 7, 2], [0, 3, 1, 2]]
Out[124]: array([ 4, 23, 29, 10])
```

```
In [125]: arr[[1, 5, 7, 2]][:, [0, 3, 1, 2]]
Out[125]:
array([[ 4,  7,  5,  6],
       [20, 23, 21, 22],
       [28, 31, 29, 30],
       [ 8, 11,  9, 10]])
```

Transposing Arrays and Swapping Axes

- Transposing is a special form of reshaping that similarly returns a view on the underlying data without copying anything. Arrays have the transpose method and also the special T attribute.

```
In [126]: arr = np.arange(15).reshape((3, 5))

In [127]: arr
Out[127]:
array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4],
       [ 5,  6,  7,  8,  9],
       [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]])

In [128]: arr.T
Out[128]:
array([[ 0,  5, 10],
       [ 1,  6, 11],
       [ 2,  7, 12],
       [ 3,  8, 13],
       [ 4,  9, 14]])
```

```
In [135]: arr
Out[135]:
array([[[ 0,  1,  2,  3],
        [ 4,  5,  6,  7]],
       [[ 8,  9, 10, 11],
        [12, 13, 14, 15]]])

In [136]: arr.swapaxes(1, 2)
Out[136]:
array([[[ 0,  4],
        [ 1,  5],
        [ 2,  6],
        [ 3,  7]],
       [[ 8, 12],
        [ 9, 13],
        [10, 14],
        [11, 15]]])
```

Universal Functions: Fast Element-Wise Array Functions

- A universal function, or ufunc, is a function that performs element-wise operations on data in ndarrays. You can think of them as fast vectorized wrappers for simple functions that take one or more scalar values and produce one or more scalar results.
- Many ufuncs are simple element-wise transformations, like sqrt or exp:

```
In [137]: arr = np.arange(10)

In [138]: arr
Out[138]: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])

In [139]: np.sqrt(arr)
Out[139]:
array([ 0.    ,  1.    ,  1.4142,  1.7321,  2.    ,  2.2361,  2.4495,
        2.6458,  2.8284,  3.    ])

In [140]: np.exp(arr)
Out[140]:
array([    1.    ,     2.7183,     7.3891,    20.0855,    54.5982,
         148.4132,   403.4288,  1096.6332,  2980.958 ,  8103.0839])
```

```
In [141]: x = np.random.randn(8)

In [142]: y = np.random.randn(8)

In [143]: x
Out[143]:
array([-0.0119,  1.0048,  1.3272, -0.9193, -1.5491,  0.0222,  0.7584,
       -0.6605])

In [144]: y
Out[144]:
array([ 0.8626, -0.01  ,  0.05  ,  0.6702,  0.853 , -0.9559, -0.0235,
       -2.3042])

In [145]: np.maximum(x, y)
Out[145]:
array([ 0.8626,  1.0048,  1.3272,  0.6702,  0.853 ,  0.0222,  0.7584,
       -0.6605])
```

Table of unary ufuncs

Function	Description
`abs, fabs`	Compute the absolute value element-wise for integer, floating-point, or complex values
`sqrt`	Compute the square root of each element (equivalent to `arr ** 0.5`)
`square`	Compute the square of each element (equivalent to `arr ** 2`)
`exp`	Compute the exponent e^x of each element
`log, log10, log2, log1p`	Natural logarithm (base *e*), log base 10, log base 2, and log(1 + x), respectively
`sign`	Compute the sign of each element: 1 (positive), 0 (zero), or –1 (negative)
`ceil`	Compute the ceiling of each element (i.e., the smallest integer greater than or equal to that number)
`floor`	Compute the floor of each element (i.e., the largest integer less than or equal to each element)
`rint`	Round elements to the nearest integer, preserving the `dtype`
`modf`	Return fractional and integral parts of array as a separate array
`isnan`	Return boolean array indicating whether each value is `NaN` (Not a Number)
`isfinite, isinf`	Return boolean array indicating whether each element is finite (non-`inf`, non-`NaN`) or infinite, respectively
`cos, cosh, sin, sinh, tan, tanh`	Regular and hyperbolic trigonometric functions
`arccos, arccosh, arcsin, arcsinh, arctan, arctanh`	Inverse trigonometric functions
`logical_not`	Compute truth value of `not x` element-wise (equivalent to `~arr`).

Binary universal functions

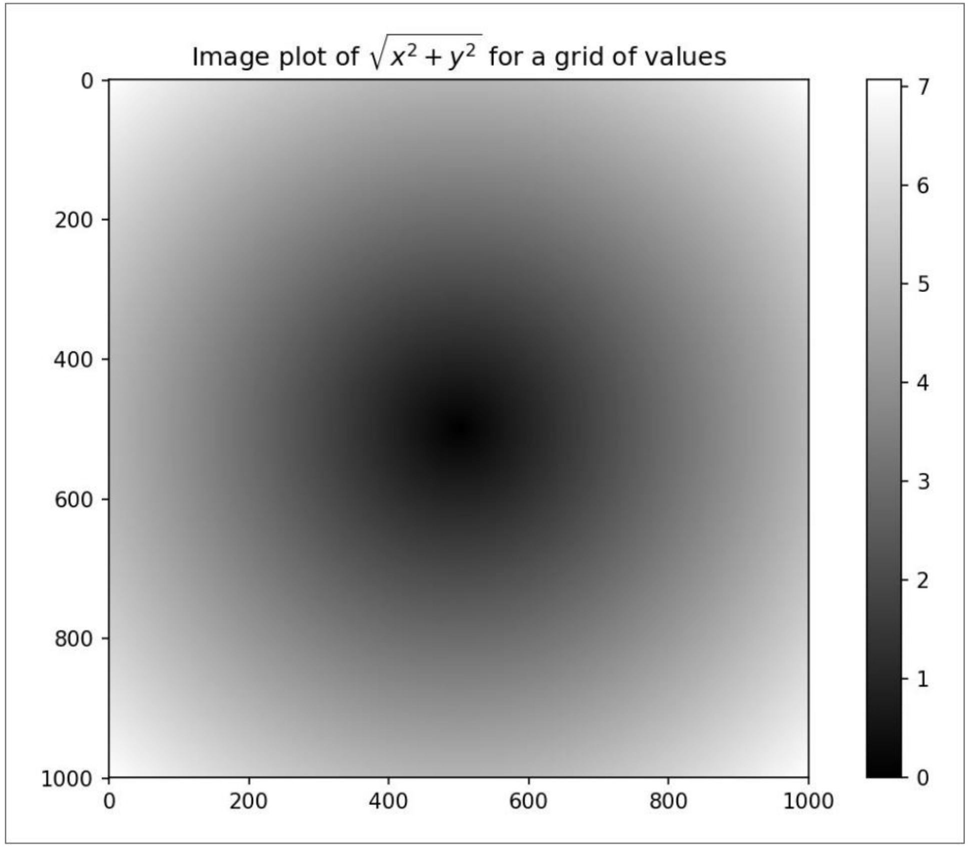
Function	Description
add	Add corresponding elements in arrays
subtract	Subtract elements in second array from first array
multiply	Multiply array elements
divide, floor_divide	Divide or floor divide (truncating the remainder)
power	Raise elements in first array to powers indicated in second array
maximum, fmax	Element-wise maximum; fmax ignores NaN
minimum, fmin	Element-wise minimum; fmin ignores NaN
mod	Element-wise modulus (remainder of division)
copysign	Copy sign of values in second argument to values in first argument
greater, greater_equal, less, less_equal, equal, not_equal	Perform element-wise comparison, yielding boolean array (equivalent to infix operators >, >=, <, <=, ==, !=)
logical_and, logical_or, logical_xor	Compute element-wise truth value of logical operation (equivalent to infix operators & |, ^)

Array-Oriented Programming with Arrays

- Using NumPy arrays enables you to express many kinds of data processing tasks as concise array expressions that might otherwise require writing loops. This practice of replacing explicit loops with array expressions is commonly referred to as *vectorization*.

```
In [155]: points = np.arange(-5, 5, 0.01) # 1000 equally spaced points

In [156]: xs, ys = np.meshgrid(points, points)

In [157]: ys
Out[157]:
array([[-5.  , -5.  , -5.  , ..., -5.  , -5.  , -5.  ],
       [-4.99, -4.99, -4.99, ..., -4.99, -4.99, -4.99],
       [-4.98, -4.98, -4.98, ..., -4.98, -4.98, -4.98],
       ...,
       [ 4.97,  4.97,  4.97, ...,  4.97,  4.97,  4.97],
       [ 4.98,  4.98,  4.98, ...,  4.98,  4.98,  4.98],
       [ 4.99,  4.99,  4.99, ...,  4.99,  4.99,  4.99]])
```

```
In [158]: z = np.sqrt(xs ** 2 + ys ** 2)

In [159]: z
Out[159]:
array([[ 7.0711,  7.064 ,  7.0569, ...,  7.0499,  7.0569,  7.064 ],
       [ 7.064 ,  7.0569,  7.0499, ...,  7.0428,  7.0499,  7.0569],
       [ 7.0569,  7.0499,  7.0428, ...,  7.0357,  7.0428,  7.0499],
       ...,
       [ 7.0499,  7.0428,  7.0357, ...,  7.0286,  7.035
       [ 7.0569,  7.0499,  7.0428, ...,  7.0357,  7.042
       [ 7.064 ,  7.0569,  7.0499, ...,  7.0428,  7.049

In [160]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

In [161]: plt.imshow(z, cmap=plt.cm.gray); plt.colorbar()
Out[161]: <matplotlib.colorbar.Colorbar at 0x7f715e3fa630>

In [162]: plt.title("Image plot of $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ for a
Out[162]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7f715d2de748>
```



Expressing Conditional Logic as Array Operations

- The **numpy.where** function is a vectorized version of the ternary expression x if con dition else y. Suppose we had a boolean array and two arrays of values.

```
In [165]: xarr = np.array([1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5])

In [166]: yarr = np.array([2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5])

In [167]: cond = np.array([True, False, True, True, False])

In [168]: result = [(x if c else y)
   .....:           for x, y, c in zip(xarr, yarr, cond)]

In [169]: result
Out[169]: [1.1000000000000001, 2.2000000000000002, 1.3, 1.3999999999999999, 2.5]
```

```
In [170]: result = np.where(cond, xarr, yarr)

In [171]: result
Out[171]: array([ 1.1,  2.2,  1.3,  1.4,  2.5])
```

```
In [172]: arr = np.random.randn(4, 4)

In [173]: arr
Out[173]:
array([[-0.5031, -0.6223, -0.9212, -0.7262],
       [ 0.2229,  0.0513, -1.1577,  0.8167],
       [ 0.4336,  1.0107,  1.8249, -0.9975],
       [ 0.8506, -0.1316,  0.9124,  0.1882]])

In [174]: arr > 0
Out[174]:
array([[False, False, False, False],
       [ True,  True, False,  True],
       [ True,  True,  True, False],
       [ True, False,  True,  True]], dtype=bool)
```

```
In [175]: np.where(arr > 0, 2, -2)
Out[175]:
array([[-2, -2, -2, -2],
       [ 2,  2, -2,  2],
       [ 2,  2,  2, -2],
       [ 2, -2,  2,  2]])
```

```
In [176]: np.where(arr > 0, 2, arr) # set only positive values to 2
Out[176]:
array([[-0.5031, -0.6223, -0.9212, -0.7262],
       [ 2.    ,  2.    , -1.1577,  2.    ],
       [ 2.    ,  2.    ,  2.    , -0.9975],
       [ 2.    , -0.1316,  2.    ,  2.    ]])
```

Mathematical and Statistical Methods

A set of mathematical functions that compute statistics about an entire array or about the data along an axis are accessible as methods of the array class.

```
In [177]: arr = np.random.randn(5, 4)

In [178]: arr
Out[178]:
array([[ 2.1695, -0.1149,  2.0037,  0.0296],
       [ 0.7953,  0.1181, -0.7485,  0.585 ],
       [ 0.1527, -1.5657, -0.5625, -0.0327],
       [-0.929 , -0.4826, -0.0363,  1.0954],
       [ 0.9809, -0.5895,  1.5817, -0.5287]])

In [179]: arr.mean()
Out[179]: 0.19607051119998253

In [180]: np.mean(arr)
Out[180]: 0.19607051119998253

In [181]: arr.sum()
Out[181]: 3.9214102239996507
```

```
In [182]: arr.mean(axis=1)
Out[182]: array([ 1.022 ,  0.1875, -0.502 , -0.0881,  0.3611])

In [183]: arr.sum(axis=0)
Out[183]: array([ 3.1693, -2.6345,  2.2381,  1.1486])
```

```
In [184]: arr = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7])

In [185]: arr.cumsum()
Out[185]: array([ 0,  1,  3,  6, 10, 15, 21, 28])

In [186]: arr = np.array([[0, 1, 2], [3, 4, 5], [6, 7, 8]])

In [187]: arr
Out[187]:
array([[0, 1, 2],
       [3, 4, 5],
       [6, 7, 8]])

In [188]: arr.cumsum(axis=0)
Out[188]:
array([[ 0,  1,  2],
       [ 3,  5,  7],
       [ 9, 12, 15]])
```

```
In [189]: arr.cumprod(axis=1)
Out[189]:
array([[  0,   0,   0],
       [  3,  12,  60],
       [  6,  42, 336]])
```

Basic array statistical methods

Method	Description
`sum`	Sum of all the elements in the array or along an axis; zero-length arrays have sum 0
`mean`	Arithmetic mean; zero-length arrays have NaN mean
`std, var`	Standard deviation and variance, respectively, with optional degrees of freedom adjustment (default denominator `n`)
`min, max`	Minimum and maximum
`argmin, argmax`	Indices of minimum and maximum elements, respectively
`cumsum`	Cumulative sum of elements starting from 0
`cumprod`	Cumulative product of elements starting from 1

Methods for Boolean Arrays

```
In [190]: arr = np.random.randn(100)

In [191]: (arr > 0).sum() # Number of positive values
Out[191]: 42

In [192]: bools = np.array([False, False, True, False])

In [193]: bools.any()
Out[193]: True

In [194]: bools.all()
Out[194]: False
```

Sorting

```
In [195]: arr = np.random.randn(6)

In [196]: arr
Out[196]: array([ 0.6095, -0.4938,  1.24  , -0.1357,  1.43  , -0.8469])

In [197]: arr.sort()

In [198]: arr
Out[198]: array([-0.8469, -0.4938, -0.1357,  0.6095,  1.24  ,  1.43  ])
```

```
In [199]: arr = np.random.randn(5, 3)

In [200]: arr
Out[200]:
array([[ 0.6033,  1.2636, -0.2555],
       [-0.4457,  0.4684, -0.9616],
       [-1.8245,  0.6254,  1.0229],
       [ 1.1074,  0.0909, -0.3501],
       [ 0.218 , -0.8948, -1.7415]])
```

```
In [201]: arr.sort(1)

In [202]: arr
Out[202]:
array([[-0.2555,  0.6033,  1.2636],
       [-0.9616, -0.4457,  0.4684],
       [-1.8245,  0.6254,  1.0229],
       [-0.3501,  0.0909,  1.1074],
       [-1.7415, -0.8948,  0.218 ]])
```

Unique and Other Set Logic

- NumPy has some basic set operations for one-dimensional ndarrays. A commonly used one is ***np.unique***, which returns the sorted unique values in an array:

```
In [206]: names = np.array(['Bob', 'Joe', 'Will', 'Bob', 'Will', 'Joe', 'Joe'])

In [207]: np.unique(names)
Out[207]:
array(['Bob', 'Joe', 'Will'],
      dtype='<U4')

In [208]: ints = np.array([3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 4, 4])

In [209]: np.unique(ints)
Out[209]: array([1, 2, 3, 4])
```

```
In [210]: sorted(set(names))
Out[210]: ['Bob', 'Joe', 'Will']
```

```
In [211]: values = np.array([6, 0, 0, 3, 2, 5, 6])

In [212]: np.in1d(values, [2, 3, 6])
Out[212]: array([ True, False, False,  True,  True, False,  True], dtype=bo
```

Array set operations

Method	Description
`unique(x)`	Compute the sorted, unique elements in x
`intersect1d(x, y)`	Compute the sorted, common elements in x and y
`union1d(x, y)`	Compute the sorted union of elements
`in1d(x, y)`	Compute a boolean array indicating whether each element of x is contained in y
`setdiff1d(x, y)`	Set difference, elements in x that are not in y
`setxor1d(x, y)`	Set symmetric differences; elements that are in either of the arrays, but not both

File Input and Output with Arrays

- NumPy is able to save and load data to and from disk either in text or binary format.

```
In [213]: arr = np.arange(10)

In [214]: np.save('some_array', arr)

In [215]: np.load('some_array.npy')
Out[215]: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])

In [216]: np.savez('array_archive.npz', a=arr, b=arr)
```

Linear Algebra

```
In [223]: x = np.array([[1., 2., 3.], [4., 5., 6.]])

In [224]: y = np.array([[6., 23.], [-1, 7], [8, 9]])

In [225]: x
Out[225]:
array([[ 1.,  2.,  3.],
       [ 4.,  5.,  6.]])

In [226]: y
Out[226]:
array([[  6.,  23.],
       [ -1.,   7.],
       [  8.,   9.]])

In [227]: x.dot(y)
Out[227]:
array([[  28.,   64.],
       [  67.,  181.]])
```

```
In [228]: np.dot(x, y)
Out[228]:
array([[  28.,   64.],
       [  67.,  181.]])

In [229]: np.dot(x, np.ones(3))
Out[229]: array([  6.,  15.])

In [230]: x @ np.ones(3)
Out[230]: array([  6.,  15.])
```

```
In [231]: from numpy.linalg import inv, qr

In [232]: X = np.random.randn(5, 5)

In [233]: mat = X.T.dot(X)

In [234]: inv(mat)
Out[234]:
array([[  933.1189,   871.8258, -1417.6902, -1460.4005,  1782.1391],
       [  871.8258,   815.3929, -1325.9965, -1365.9242,  1666.9347],
       [-1417.6902, -1325.9965,  2158.4424,  2222.0191, -2711.6822],
       [-1460.4005, -1365.9242,  2222.0191,  2289.0575, -2793.422 ],
       [ 1782.1391,  1666.9347, -2711.6822, -2793.422 ,  3409.5128]])

In [235]: mat.dot(inv(mat))
Out[235]:
array([[ 1.,  0., -0., -0., -0.],
       [-0.,  1.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  1.,  0.,  0.],
       [-0.,  0.,  0.,  1., -0.],
       [-0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  1.]])
```

```
In [236]: q, r = qr(mat)

In [237]: r
Out[237]:
array([[-1.6914,  4.38  ,  0.1757,  0.4075, -0.7838],
       [ 0.    , -2.6436,  0.1939, -3.072 , -1.0702],
       [ 0.    ,  0.    , -0.8138,  1.5414,  0.6155],
       [ 0.    ,  0.    ,  0.    , -2.6445, -2.1669],
       [ 0.    ,  0.    ,  0.    ,  0.    ,  0.0002]])
```

Commonly used numpy.linalg functions

Function	Description
`diag`	Return the diagonal (or off-diagonal) elements of a square matrix as a 1D array, or convert a 1D array into a square matrix with zeros on the off-diagonal
`dot`	Matrix multiplication
`trace`	Compute the sum of the diagonal elements
`det`	Compute the matrix determinant
`eig`	Compute the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a square matrix
`inv`	Compute the inverse of a square matrix
`pinv`	Compute the Moore-Penrose pseudo-inverse of a matrix
`qr`	Compute the QR decomposition
`svd`	Compute the singular value decomposition (SVD)
`solve`	Solve the linear system Ax = b for x, where A is a square matrix
`lstsq`	Compute the least-squares solution to Ax = b

Pseudorandom Number Generation

```
In [238]: samples = np.random.normal(size=(4, 4))

In [239]: samples
Out[239]:
array([[ 0.5732,  0.1933,  0.4429,  1.2796],
       [ 0.575 ,  0.4339, -0.7658, -1.237 ],
       [-0.5367,  1.8545, -0.92  , -0.1082],
       [ 0.1525,  0.9435, -1.0953, -0.144 ]])

In [240]: from random import normalvariate

In [241]: N = 1000000

In [242]: %timeit samples = [normalvariate(0, 1) for _ in range(N)]
1.77 s +- 126 ms per loop (mean +- std. dev. of 7 runs, 1 loop each)

In [243]: %timeit np.random.normal(size=N)
61.7 ms +- 1.32 ms per loop (mean +- std. dev. of 7 runs, 10 loops each)
```

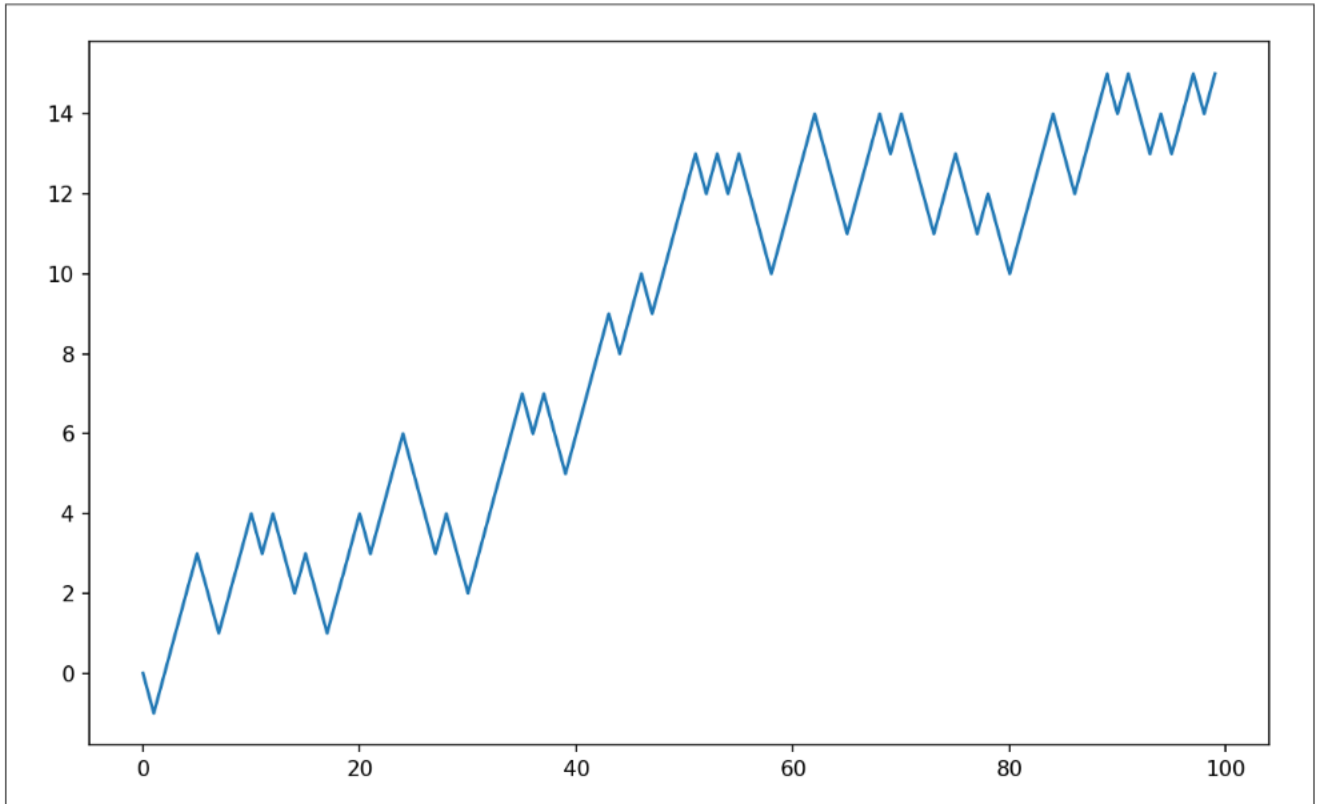
```
In [244]: np.random.seed(1234)

In [245]: rng = np.random.RandomState(1234)

In [246]: rng.randn(10)
Out[246]:
array([ 0.4714, -1.191 ,  1.4327, -0.3127, -0.7206,  0.8872,  0.8596,
       -0.6365,  0.0157, -2.2427])
```

List of numpy.random functions

Function	Description
`seed`	Seed the random number generator
`permutation`	Return a random permutation of a sequence, or return a permuted range
`shuffle`	Randomly permute a sequence in-place
`rand`	Draw samples from a uniform distribution
`randint`	Draw random integers from a given low-to-high range
`randn`	Draw samples from a normal distribution with mean 0 and standard deviation 1 (MATLAB-like interface)
`binomial`	Draw samples from a binomial distribution
`normal`	Draw samples from a normal (Gaussian) distribution
`beta`	Draw samples from a beta distribution
`chisquare`	Draw samples from a chi-square distribution
`gamma`	Draw samples from a gamma distribution
`uniform`	Draw samples from a uniform [0, 1) distribution

Example: Random Walks

```
In [247]: import random
     ...: position = 0
     ...: walk = [position]
     ...: steps = 1000
     ...: for i in range(steps):
     ...:     step = 1 if random.randint(0, 1) else -1
     ...:     position += step
     ...:     walk.append(position)
     ...:
```



```
In [251]: nsteps = 1000

In [252]: draws = np.random.randint(0, 2, size=nsteps)

In [253]: steps = np.where(draws > 0, 1, -1)

In [254]: walk = steps.cumsum()

In [255]: walk.min()
Out[255]: -3

In [256]: walk.max()
Out[256]: 31
```