

# 04 NumPy数据处理

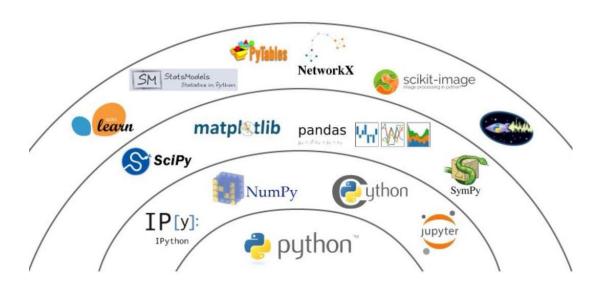
黄雅婷 13810090248

北京工商大学 人工智能学院



#### 课程内容

- · 基本数据结构: ndarray
- •数组生成
- 数组属性与函数
- •数组索引
- 矢量运算
- NumPy数组文件存取



Python数据科学生态系统

#### 数据处理基本步骤



TimeSeriesData.csv

1.读取数据

5. 分析与结论





2.数据预处理

4.数据可视化



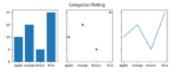
3.数据分析

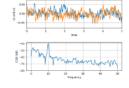


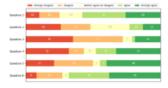


Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn











#### 环境配置

• 必备库 NumPy 、 pandas 、 matplotlib

```
[3]
    ▶ W↑
       import numpy as np
                                              Traceback (most recent call last)
    ModuleNotFoundError
     in
    ----> 1 import numpy as np
    ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'numpy'
```



- 自己配置:终端输入
  - pip install numpy
  - pip install pandas
  - pip install matplotlib

```
[1]: ## 画图必备
      import numpy as np
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      import pandas as pd
```

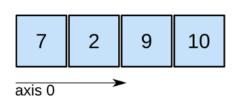


# NumPy基础



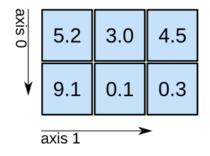
- ndarray数组对象
- 创建数组
- 数组属性与函数
- •数组索引
- 矢量运算

1D array



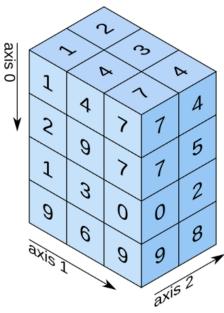
shape: (4,)

2D array



shape: (2, 3)

3D array



shape: (4, 3, 2)

## NumPy-矢量运算

•相同尺寸:逐个元素运算

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} + - \times \div \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = ?$$

- •不同尺寸:
  - 标量\*向量: 向量的数乘 10×(0 1 2 3 4 5 6)=(0 10 20 30 40 50 60)

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### 线性代数乘法

- 向量点乘
- (得到标量)

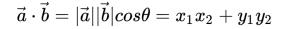
(np.dot(vec1, vec2)

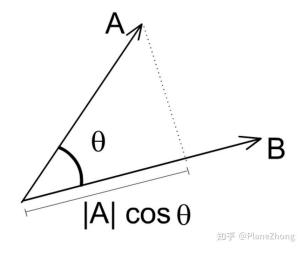
- 矩阵点乘
- (注意维度)

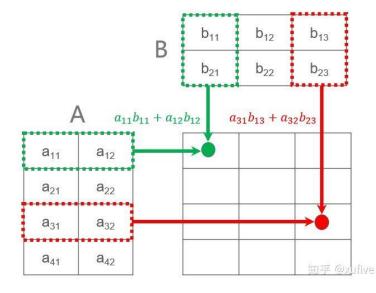
arr1.dot(arr2)

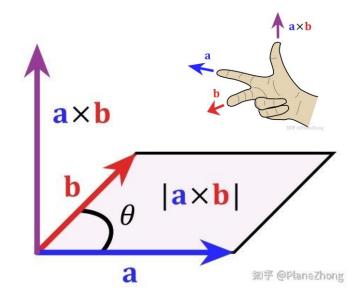
#### • 向量叉乘

np.cross(vec1, vec2)
np.cross(vec2, vec1)









## NumPy数组文件

- 这是二进制文件,不是文本文件
- NumPy用于储存数组数据的标准 二进制文件类型叫做".npy"文件。
- NumPy用以在单个文件中储存多个数组的二进制档案格式叫做".npz"格式。
- save, savez和load

```
[82]: x = np.array([1, 2, 3])
      path_to_np = root / 'L03_documents' / "my_array.npy"
      np.save(path to np, x)
[84]: # 从硬盘读取NumPy数组
     y = np.load(path to np)
[84]: array([1, 2, 3])
[85]: # 将三个数组储存到NumPy档案文件中
      a0 = np.array([1, 2, 3])
      a1 = np.array([4, 5, 6])
      a2 = np.array([7, 8, 9])
      path to npz = root / 'L03 documents' / "my arrays.npz"
      np.savez(path_to_npz, soil=a0, crust=a1, bedrock=a2)
      with np.load(path to npz) as my archive file:
          out0 = my archive file["soil"]
          out1 = my_archive_file["crust"]
         out2 = my archive file["bedrock"]
      out0, out1, out2
[88]: (array([1, 2, 3]), array([4, 5, 6]), array([7, 8, 9]))
```

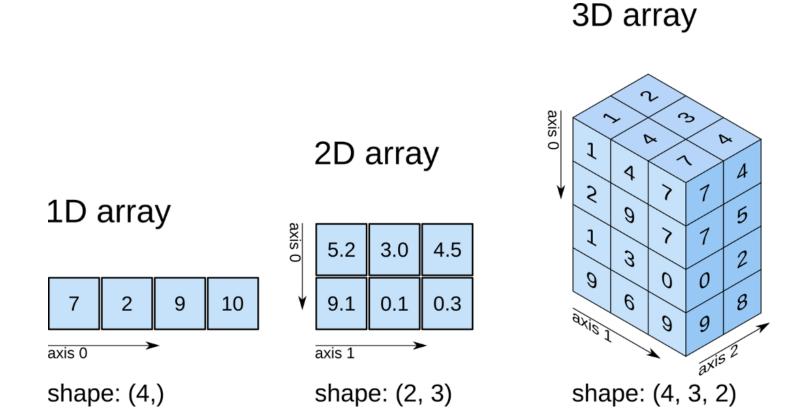
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# 作业:

• 完成三个练习



练习: 创建图中所示的数组(看不见的数自己编)



作答



练习:取出图中矩阵不同颜色对应的内容

作答

Θ	1	2	3	4	5	
10	11	12	13	14	15	
20	21	22	23	24	25	
30	31	32	33	34	35	
40	41	42	43	44	45	
50	51	52	53	54	55	

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#### 计算每个同学每一门成绩和平均成绩的差值

#### 应用场景:计算学生成绩

假设你有着6个学生的成绩簿,每个成绩簿有着3个考试的成绩,你将这些成绩储存在一个形状为 (6,3) 的数组中

作答