# Introduction to NumPy: Takeaways 🖻

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# **Syntax**

## **SELECTING ROWS, COLUMNS, AND ITEMS FROM AN NDARRAY**

• Convert a list of lists into a ndarray:

```
import numpy as np

f = open("nyc_taxis.csv", "r")

taxi_list = list(csv.reader(f))

taxi = np.array(taxi_list)
```

• Selecting a row from an ndarray:

```
second_row = taxi[1]
```

• Selecting multiple rows from an ndarray:

```
all_but_first_row = taxi[1:]
```

• Selecting a specific item from an ndarray:

```
fifth_row_second_column = taxi[4,1]
```

### **SLICING VALUES FROM AN NDARRAY**

• Selecting a single column:

```
second_column = taxi[:,1]
```

• Selecting multiple columns:

```
second_third_columns = taxi[:,1:3]
cols = [1,3,5]
second_fourth_sixth_columns = taxi[:, cols]
```

• Selecting a 2D slice:

```
twod_slice = taxi[1:4, :3]
```

#### **VECTOR MATH**

- vector\_a + vector\_b : Addition
- vector\_a vector\_b : Subtraction
- vector\_a \* vector\_b : Multiplication (this is unrelated to the vector multiplication used in linear algebra).
- vector\_a / vector\_b : Division

#### **CALCULATING STATISTICS FOR 1D NDARRAYS**

- ndarray.min() to calculate the minimum value
- ndarray.max() to calculate the maximum value
- ndarray.mean() to calculate the mean average value
- ndarray.sum() to calculate the sum of the values

#### CALCULATING STATISTICS FOR 2D NDARRAYS

• Max value for an entire 2D Ndarray:

```
taxi.max()
```

• Max value for each row in a 2D Ndarray (returns a 1D Ndarray):

```
taxi.max(axis=1)
```

• Max value for each column in a 2D Ndarray (returns a 1D Ndarray):

```
taxi.max(axis=0)
```

# Concepts

Python is considered a high-level language because we don't have to manually allocate
memory or specify how the CPU performs certain operations. A low-level language like C
gives us this control and lets us improve specific code performance, but a tradeoff in
programmer productivity is made. The NumPy library lets us write code in Python but take
advantage of the performance that C offers. One way NumPy makes our code run quickly is
vectorization, which takes advantage of Single Instruction Multiple Data (SIMD) to process
data more quickly.

• A list in NumPy is called a 1D Ndarray and a list of lists is called a 2D Ndarray. NumPy ndarrays use indices along both rows and columns and is the primary way we select and slice values.

## Resources

- Arithmetic functions from the NumPy documentation.
- NumPy ndarray documentation



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