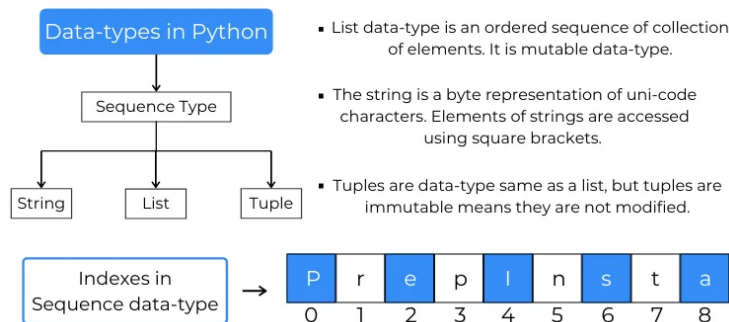


In Python programming, sequences are a generic term for an ordered set which means that the order in which we input the items will be the same when we access them.

Python supports six different types of sequences (Do not confuse with [Python RegEx Special Sequences \(w3schools.com\)](#))

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strings • Lists • Tuples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Byte sequences • Byte arrays • Range objects
--	--

Sequence data-types in Python

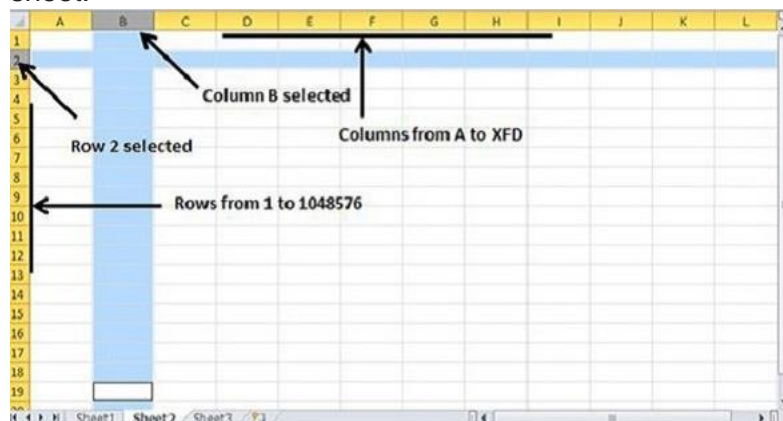


They store a finite collection of objects

Whose **ordering** matters (e.g. "cat" and "tac" should be considered **distinct** strings – no duplicates).

What corresponds to column or row?

1. Row runs horizontally while Column runs vertically.
2. Each row is identified by row number, which runs vertically at the left side of the sheet.
3. Each column is identified by column header, which runs horizontally at the top of the sheet.



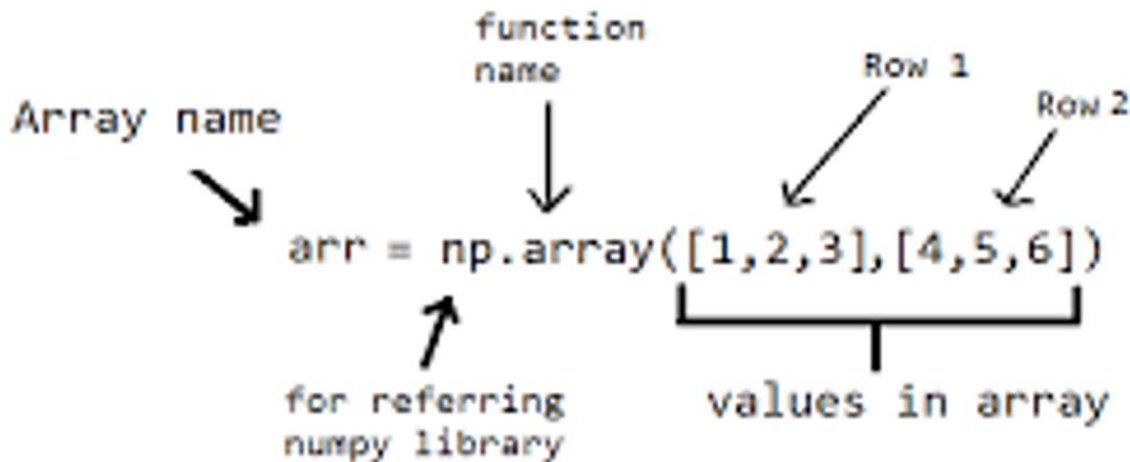
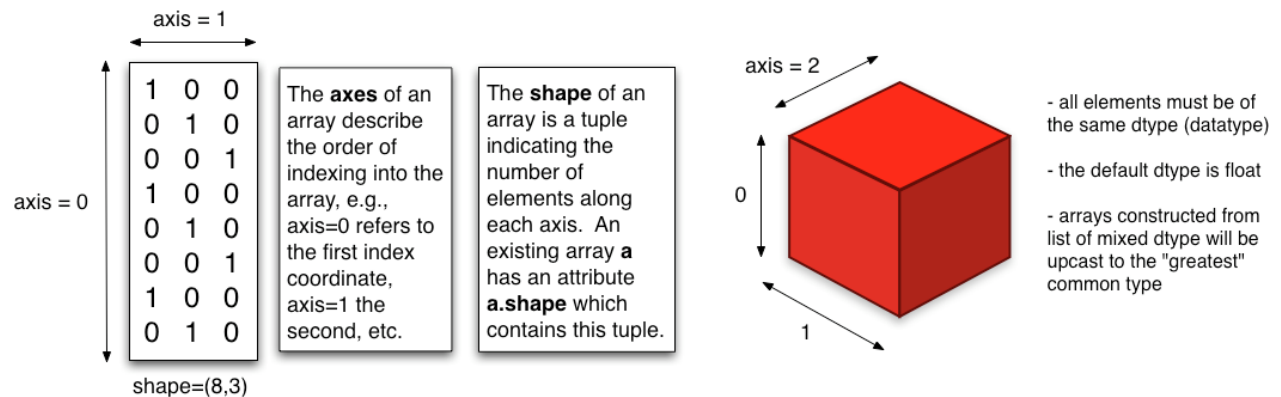
- 4.
5. The number of rows and columns that a matrix has is called its dimension or its order. By convention, rows are listed first; and columns, second.
6. In a table;
 - a. Columns are called fields
 - b. Rows are called records.
7. An entity in DBMS (Database management System) is a real-world thing or a real-world object which is distinguishable from other objects in the real world.

- a. Example; a car is an entity. (Table)
 - b. An attribute of an entity gives us information about the characteristic features of an entity. (Row)
8. In OOP the car is an object (or a "class") (Table)
 - a. Has properties like weight and color. (Row)
 - b. Methods like start and stop.
- 9.

A multi-dimensional array is **an array with more than one level or dimension**. For example, a 2D array, or two-dimensional array, is an array of arrays, meaning it is a matrix of rows and columns (think of a table).

A 3D array adds another dimension, turning it into **an array of arrays of arrays**.

Anatomy of an array



x represents the 2-D array:

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

2 Dimensional Array

x represents the 2-D array:

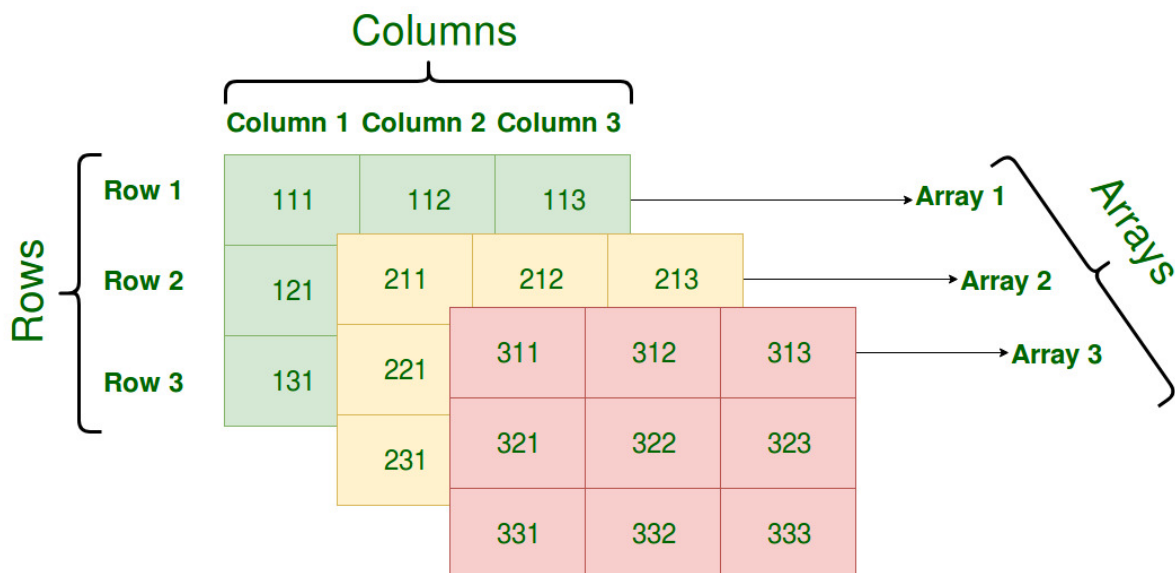
```
[[ 7  8  9]
 [10 11 12]]
```

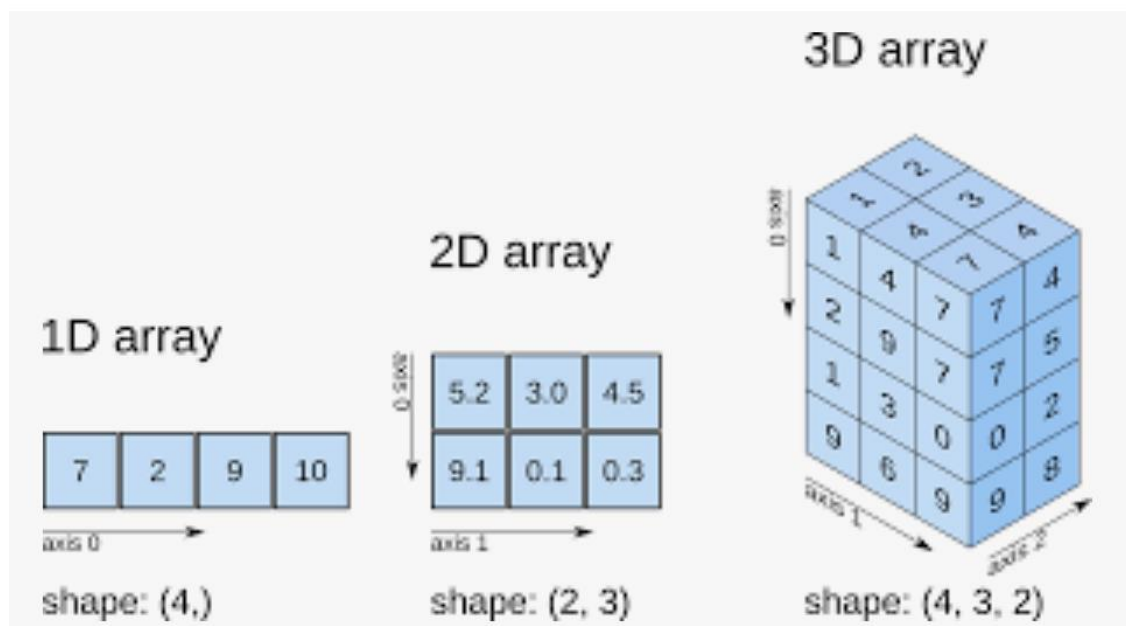
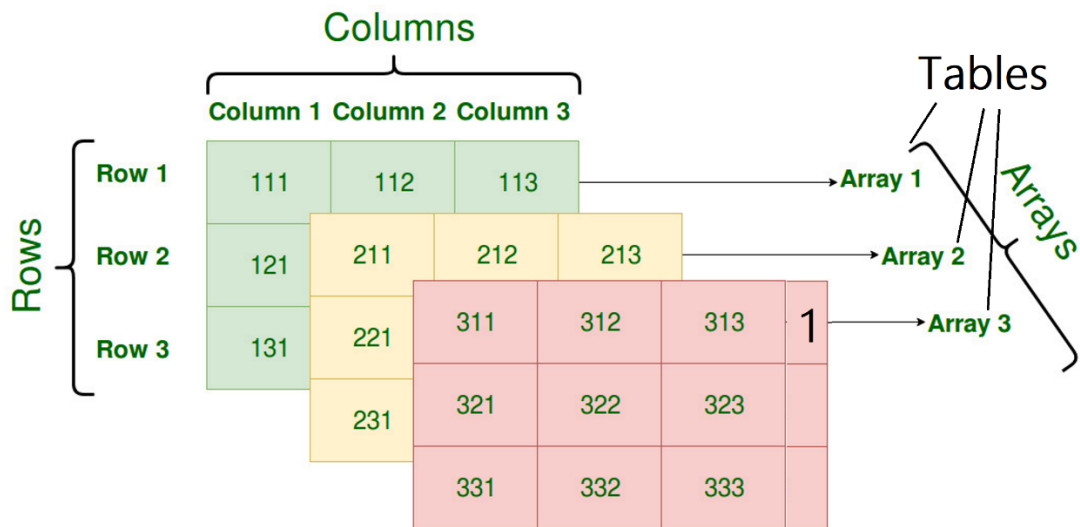
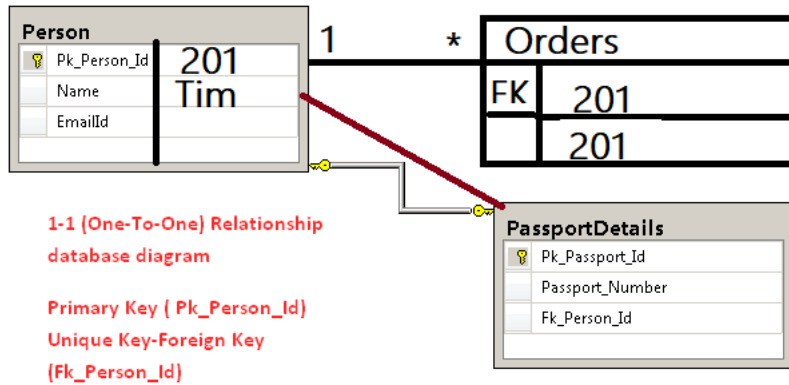
Note Two]] braces

```
import numpy as np
```

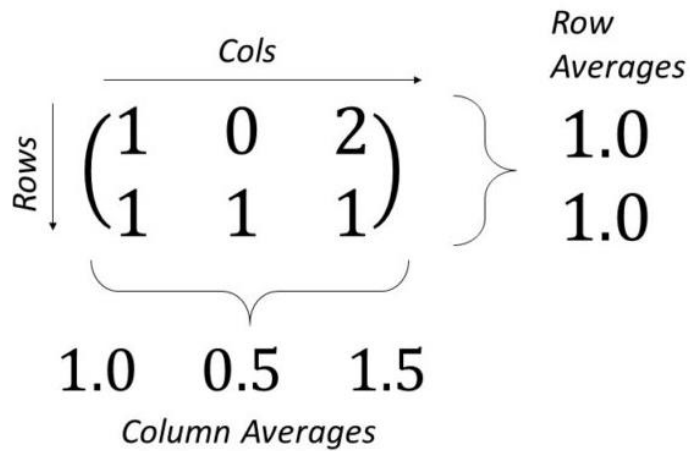
```
arr = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]],
               [[7, 8, 9], [10, 11, 12]])
```

```
for x in arr:
    print("x represents the 2-D array:")
    print(x)
```





Average of 2D NumPy Array



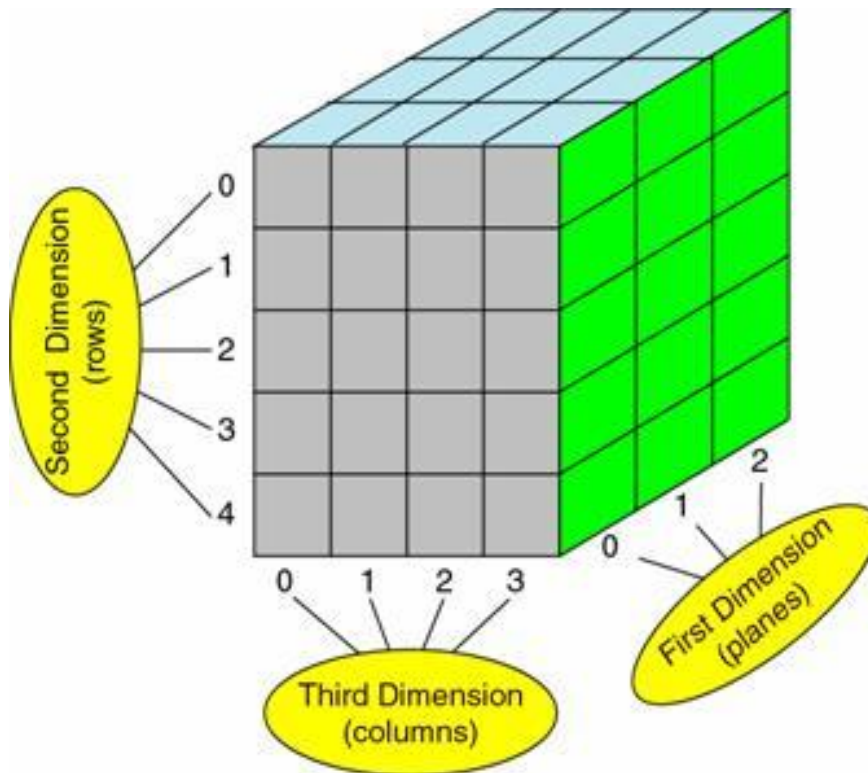
```
import numpy as np

matrix = [[1, 0, 2],
          [1, 1, 1]]

# Average of Flattened Array
print(np.average(matrix))
# 1.0

# Column Average
print(np.average(matrix, axis=0))
# [1.0 0.5 1.5]

# Row Average
print(np.average(matrix, axis=1))
# [1.0 1.0]
```



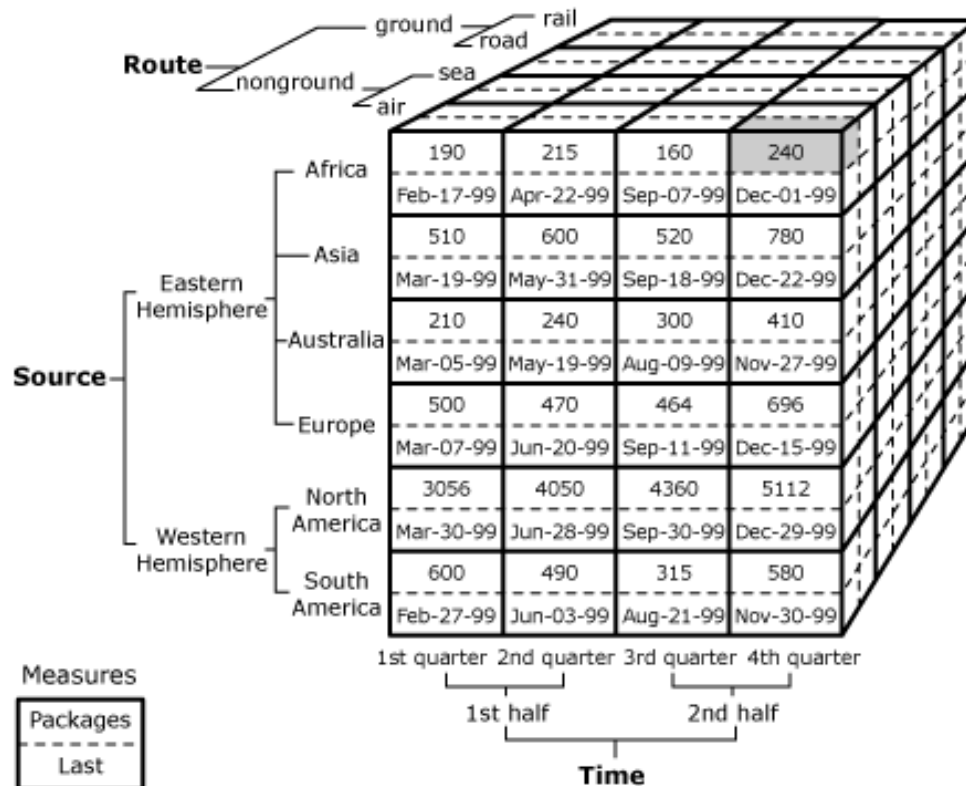
```
>>> a[0,3:5]
array([3,4])
```

```
>>> a[4:,4:]
array([[44, 45],
       [54, 55]])
```

```
>>> a[:,2]
array([2,12,22,32,42,52])
```

```
>>> a[2::2,::2]
array([[20,22,24]
       [40,42,44]])
```

0	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



Warehousing, Multi Dimensional Arrays,

content - data:

examine it by diffent (dimensions) - points of view..

View a Sales Report: numbers - (Fact Table) -

By: (dimensions) - points of view..

Date

Time

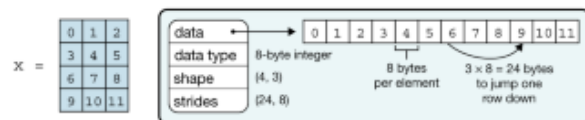
Location

Product

By Purchaser

Drill down - show more details - filter by points of view..

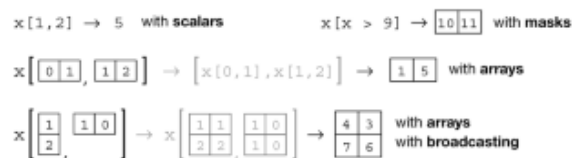
a Data structure



b Indexing (view)



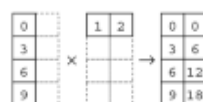
c Indexing (copy)



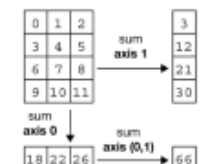
d Vectorization



e Broadcasting



f Reduction



g Example

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
In [2]: x = np.arange(12)
In [3]: x = x.reshape(4, 3)

In [4]: x
Out[4]:
array([[ 0,  1,  2],
       [ 3,  4,  5],
       [ 6,  7,  8],
       [ 9, 10, 11]])

In [5]: np.mean(x, axis=0)
Out[5]: array([4.5, 5.5, 6.5])

In [6]: x = x - np.mean(x, axis=0)

In [7]: x
Out[7]:
array([[ -4.5,  -4.5,  -4.5],
       [ -1.5,  -1.5,  -1.5],
       [  1.5,   1.5,   1.5],
       [  4.5,   4.5,   4.5]])
```


Python numpy reshape and stack cheatsheet

reshape & ravel

```
a1 = np.arange(1, 13)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
```

```
a1.reshape(3, 4)
a1.reshape(-1, 4)
a1.reshape(3, -1)
.ravel() # back to 1D
```

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

```
a1.reshape(3, -1, order='F')
.ravel(order='F') # back to 1D
```

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

stack

```
a1 = np.arange(1, 13)
a2 = np.arange(13, 25)
np.stack((a1, a2), axis=1)
```

```
1 13
2 14
3 15
4 16
...
9 21
10 22
11 23
12 24
```

```
np.hstack((a1, a2))
```

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
```

```
np.hstack((a1, a2))
```

```
1 2 3 4 5 ... 20 21 22 23 24
```

3D array from 2D arrays

```
a1 = np.arange(1, 13).reshape(3, 4)
a2 = np.arange(13, 25).reshape(3, -1)
```

```
# stack along axis 0
a3_0 = np.stack((a1, a2))
a3_0.shape: (2, 3, 4)
```

```
# retrieve a1
a3_0[0]
a3_0[0, :, :]
```

```
# stack along axis 2
a3_2 = np.stack((a1, a2), axis=2)
a3_2.shape: (3, 4, 2)
```

```
# retrieve a1
a3_2[:, :, 0]
```

```
# stack along axis 1
a3_1 = np.stack((a1, a2), axis=1)
a3_1.shape: (3, 2, 4)
```

```
# retrieve a1
a3_1[:, 0, :]
```

flatten 3D array

```
# flatten/ravel
a3_0.ravel()
```

```
1 2 3 4 5 ... 20 21 22 23 24
```

```
# flatten/ravel
a3_0.ravel(order='F')
```

```
1 13 5 17 9 ... 16 8 20 12 24
```

reshape 3D array

```
# reshape from (2, 3, 4) to (4, 2, 3)
a3_0.reshape(4, 2, 3)
```

```
19 20 21
22 23 24
```

```
7 8 9
10 11 12
```

```
1 2 3
4 5 6
```

References

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23. Space

Junk

