Kissipo Learning for Deep Learning

Topic 4: Numpy quick tutorial (15min)

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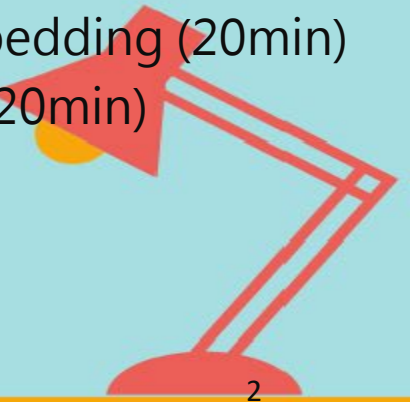
KLDL-W2-04

Topics

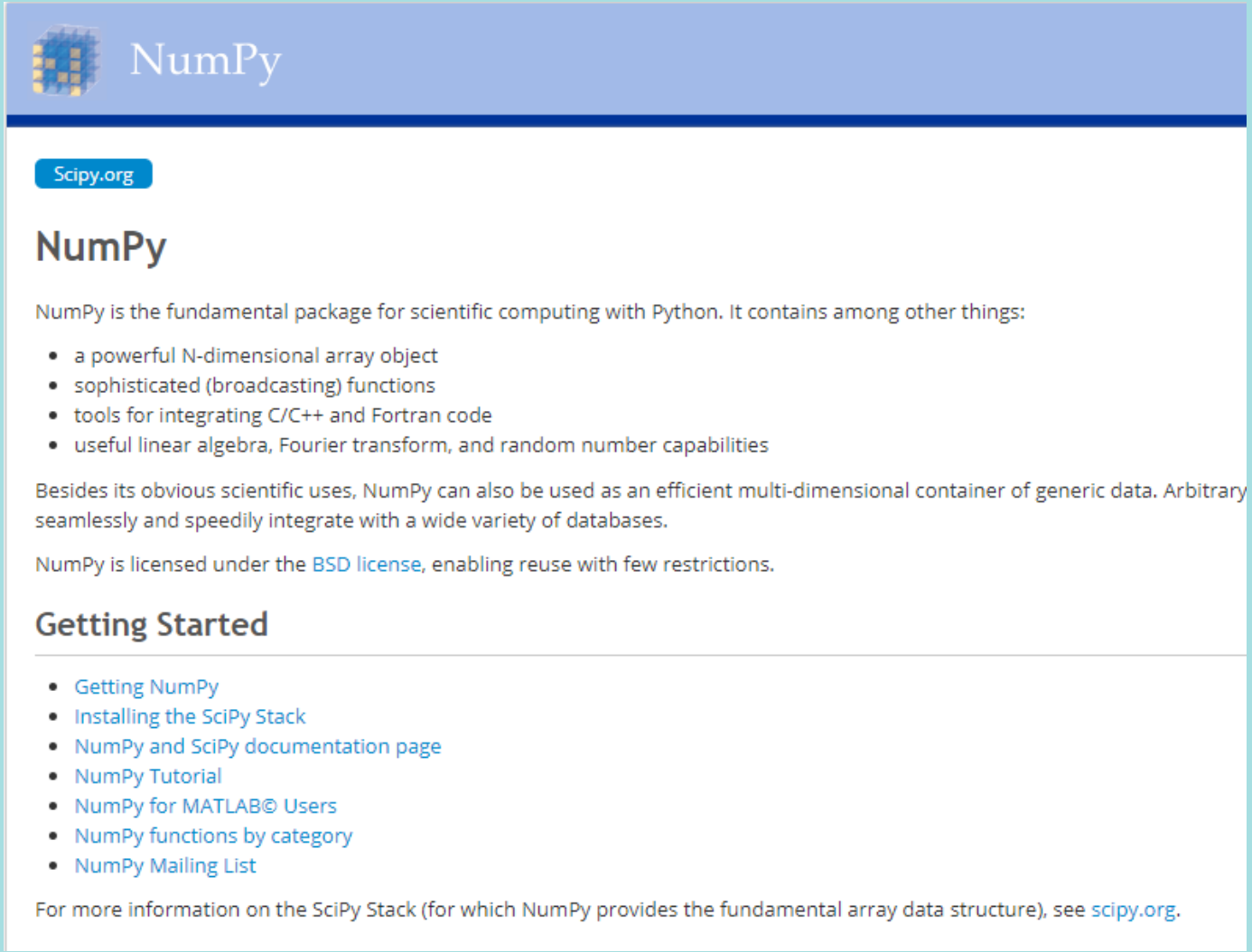
- Topic 01: Introduction to Deep Learning (20min)
- Topic 02: Kissipo Learning for Deep Learning (20min)
- Topic 03: Python quick tutorial (20min)
- Topic 04: Numpy quick tutorial (15min)
- Topic 05: Pandas quick tutorial (15min)
- Topic 06: Scikit-learn quick tutorial (15min)
- Topic 07: OpenCV quick tutorial (15min)
- Topic 08: Image Processing basics (20min)
- Topic 09: Machine Learning basics (20min)
- Topic 10: Deep Learning basics (20min)
- Topic 11: TensorFlow overview (20min)
- Topic 12: CNN with TensorFlow (20min)
- Topic 13: RNN with TensorFlow (20min)
- Topic 14: PyTorch overview (20min)
- Topic 15: CNN with PyTorch (20min)
- Topic 16: RNN with Pytorch (20min)
- Topic 17: Introduction to AOI (20min)
- Topic 18: AOI simple Pipeline (A) (20min)
- Topic 19: AOI simple Pipeline (B) (20min)
- Topic 20: Introduction to Object detection (20min)
- Topic 21: YoloV5 Quick Tutorial (20min)
- Topic 22: Using YoloV5 for RSD (20min)
- Topic 23: Introduction to NLP (20min)
- Topic 24: Introduction to Word Embedding (20min)
- Topic 25: Name prediction project (20min)



Content

- Topic 4: Numpy quick tutorial (15min)

NumPy



https://numpy.org/

NumPy cheat sheet

Numpy Cheat Sheet

Python Package

Created By: Arianne Colton and Sean Chen

NUMPY (NUMERICAL PYTHON)

What is NumPy?

Foundation package for scientific computing in Python

Why NumPy?

- Numpy **'ndarray'** is a much more efficient way of storing and manipulating **"numerical data"** than the built-in Python data structures.
- Libraries written in lower-level languages, such as C, can operate on data stored in Numpy **'ndarray'** without copying any data.

N-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY (NDARRAY)

What is NdArray?

Fast and space-efficient multidimensional array (container for homogeneous data) providing vectorized arithmetic operations

Create NdArray	`np.array(seq1)` # seq1 - is any sequence like object, i.e. [1, 2, 3]

Create Special NdArray	`1, np.zeros(10)`
	# one dimensional ndarray with 10 elements of value 0
	`2, np.ones(2, 3)`
	# two dimensional ndarray with 6 elements of value 1
	`3, np.empty(3, 4, 5)` *
	# three dimensional ndarray of uninitialized values
	`4, np.eye(N)` or `np.identity(N)`
	# creates N by N identity matrix

NdArray version of Python's `range`	`np.arange(1, 10)`
Get # of Dimension	`ndarray1.ndim`
Get Dimension Size	`dim1size, dim2size, .. = ndarray1.shape`
Get Data Type **	`ndarray1.dtype`
Explicit Casting	`ndarray2 = ndarray1.astype(np.int32)` ***

* Cannot assume empty() will return all zeros. It could be garbage values.

** Default data type is **'np.float64'**. This is equivalent to Python's float type which is 8 bytes (64 bits); thus the name 'float64'.

*** If casting were to fail for some reason, **'TypeError'** will be raised.

SLICING (INDEXING/SUBSETTING)

- Slicing (i.e. `ndarray1[2:6]`) is a **'view'** on the original array. **Data is NOT copied**. Any modifications (i.e. `ndarray1[2:6] = 8`) to the 'view' will be reflected in the original array.
- Instead of a 'view', explicit copy of slicing via :

```
ndarray1[2:6].copy()
```

- Multidimensional array indexing notation :

```
ndarray1[0][2] or ndarray1[0, 2]
```

*** Boolean indexing** :

```
ndarray1[(names == 'Bob') | (names == 'Will'), 2:]
# '2:' means select from 3rd column on
```

* Selecting data by boolean indexing **ALWAYS** creates a copy of the data.

* The 'and' and 'or' keywords do NOT work with boolean arrays. Use & and |.

*** Fancy indexing** (aka 'indexing using integer arrays')

Select a subset of rows in a particular order :

```
ndarray1[ [3, 8, 4] ]
ndarray1[ [-1, 6] ]
# negative indices select rows from the end
```

* Fancy indexing **ALWAYS** creates a copy of the data.

NUMPY (NUMERICAL PYTHON)

Setting data with assignment :

```
ndarray1[ndarray1 < 0] = 0 *
```

* If ndarray1 is two-dimensions, ndarray1 < 0 creates a two-dimensional boolean array.

COMMON OPERATIONS

1. **Transposing**
   - A special form of reshaping which returns a **'view'** on the underlying data without copying anything.

```
ndarray1.transpose()    or
ndarray1.T              or
ndarray1.swapaxes(0, 1)
```

2. **Vectorized wrappers (for functions that take scalar values)**
   - `math.sqrt()` works on only a `scalar`

```
np.sqrt(seq1) # any sequence (list, ndarray, etc) to return a ndarray
```

3. **Vectorized expressions**
   - `np.where(cond, x, y)` is a vectorized version of the expression 'x if condition else y'

```
np.where([True, False], [1, 2], [2, 3]) => ndarray (1, 3)
```

   - Common Usages :

```
np.where(matrixArray > 0, 1, -1)
=> a new array (same shape) of 1 or -1 values

np.where(cond, 1, 0).argmax() *
=> Find the first True element
```

* `argmax()` can be used to find the index of the maximum element. Example usage is find the first element that has a "price > number" in an array of price data.

4. **Aggregations/Reductions Methods (i.e. mean, sum, std)**

Compute mean	`ndarray1.mean()` or `np.mean(ndarray1)`
Compute statistics over axis *	`ndarray1.mean(axis = 1)` `ndarray1.sum(axis = 0)`

* axis = 0 means column axis, 1 is row axis.

5. **Boolean arrays methods**

Count # of 'Trues' in boolean array	`(ndarray1 > 0).sum()`
If at least one value is 'True'	`ndarray1.any()`
If all values are 'True'	`ndarray1.all()`

Note: These methods also work with non-boolean arrays, where non-zero elements evaluate to True.

6. **Sorting**

Inplace sorting	`ndarray1.sort()`
Return a sorted copy instead of inplace	`sorted1 = np.sort(ndarray1)`

7. **Set methods**

Return sorted unique values	`np.unique(ndarray1)`
Test membership of ndarray1 values in [2, 3, 6]	`resultsBooleanArray = np.in1d(ndarray1, [2, 3, 6])`

- Other set methods : `intersect1d()`,`union1d()`, `setdiff1d()`,`setxor1d()`

8. **Random number generation** (np.random)
   - Supplements the built-in Python random * with functions for efficiently generating whole arrays of sample values from many kinds of probability distributions.

```
samples = np.random.normal(size =(3, 3))
```

* Python built-in random ONLY samples one value at a time.

Created by Arianne Colton and Sean Chen

www.datasciencefree.com

Based on content from 'Python for Data Analysis' by Wes McKinney

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Thanks!

Q&A