



WHAT IS A.I.?

Deep Learning Với Keras

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Deep Learning với Keras

Bí quyết làm chủ Numpy trong Python

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FB: <https://www.facebook.com/anh211>

Youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IfcHmYpeKls&list=PLXdfILWjpb1VFXSzucqbVgsCCHWwDSnei&index=6>

Bài 6

Phần 1

- Creating Array
- Initial Placeholder

Phần 2

IO

- Saving & Loading on Disk
- Saving & Loading text files
- Numpy Data Types

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IfCHmYpeKls&list=PLXdfILWjpb1VFXSzucqbVgsCCHWwDSnei&index=7>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2BeThzRNyvl&list=PLXdfILWjpb1VFXSzucqbVgsCCHWwDSnei>

Bài 6

Phần 3

- Inspecting Your Array
- Array Mathematics
 - Arithmetic Operations

Phần 4

- Array Comparison
- Aggregate Functions
- Copying Arrays
- Sorting Arrays
- Subsetting, Slicing, Indexing

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DQ5fc9-HE4M&index=8&list=PLXdfILWjpb1VFXSzucqbVgsCCHWwDSnei>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xTIJjV4eSI&list=PLXdfILWjpb1VFXSzucqbVgsCCHWwDSnei&index=9>

Bài 6

Phần 5

- Array Manipulation
 - Transposing Array
 - Changing Array Shape
 - Adding/Removing Elements
 - Combining Arrays
 - Splitting Arrays

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RAUMxftMrrc&index=10&list=PLXdfILWjpb1VFXSzucqbVgsCCHWwDSnei>

NumPy

The **NumPy** library is the core library for scientific computing in Python. It provides a high-performance multidimensional array object, and tools for working with these arrays.

Use the following import convention:

```
>>> import numpy as np
```

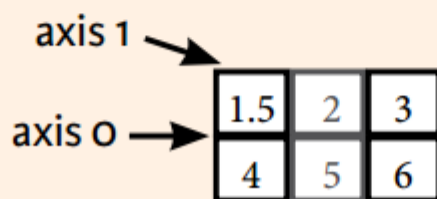


NumPy Arrays

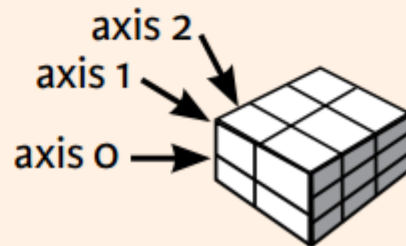
1D array



2D array



3D array



Creating Arrays

```
>>> a = np.array([1,2,3])
>>> b = np.array([(1.5,2,3), (4,5,6)], dtype = float)
>>> c = np.array([[(1.5,2,3), (4,5,6)], [(3,2,1), (4,5,6)]],
                  dtype = float)
```

Initial Placeholders

```
>>> np.zeros((3,4))
>>> np.ones((2,3,4),dtype=np.int16)
>>> d = np.arange(10,25,5)

>>> np.linspace(0,2,9)

>>> e = np.full((2,2),7)
>>> f = np.eye(2)
>>> np.random.random((2,2))
>>> np.empty((3,2))
```

Create an array of zeros
Create an array of ones
Create an array of evenly spaced values (step value)
Create an array of evenly spaced values (number of samples)
Create a constant array
Create a 2X2 identity matrix
Create an array with random values
Create an empty array

I/O

Saving & Loading On Disk

```
>>> np.save('my_array', a)
>>> np.savez('array.npz', a, b)
>>> np.load('my_array.npy')
```

Saving & Loading Text Files

```
>>> np.loadtxt("myfile.txt")
>>> np.genfromtxt("my_file.csv", delimiter=',')
>>> np.savetxt("myarray.txt", a, delimiter=" ")
```


Data Types

<pre>>>> np.int64</pre>	Signed 64-bit integer types
<pre>>>> np.float32</pre>	Standard double-precision floating point
<pre>>>> np.complex</pre>	Complex numbers represented by 128 floats
<pre>>>> np.bool</pre>	Boolean type storing <code>TRUE</code> and <code>FALSE</code> values
<pre>>>> np.object</pre>	Python object type
<pre>>>> np.string_</pre>	Fixed-length string type
<pre>>>> np.unicode_</pre>	Fixed-length unicode type

Inspecting Your Array

<code>>>> a.shape</code>	Array dimensions
<code>>>> len(a)</code>	Length of array
<code>>>> b.ndim</code>	Number of array dimensions
<code>>>> e.size</code>	Number of array elements
<code>>>> b.dtype</code>	Data type of array elements
<code>>>> b.dtype.name</code>	Name of data type
<code>>>> b.astype(int)</code>	Convert an array to a different type

Array Mathematics

Arithmetic Operations

<pre>>>> g = a - b array([[-0.5, 0. , 0.], [-3. , -3. , -3.]])</pre>	Subtraction
<pre>>>> np.subtract(a,b)</pre>	Subtraction
<pre>>>> b + a array([[2.5, 4. , 6.], [5. , 7. , 9.]])</pre>	Addition
<pre>>>> np.add(b,a)</pre>	Addition
<pre>>>> a / b array([[0.66666667, 1. , 1.], [0.25 , 0.4 , 0.5]])</pre>	Division
<pre>>>> np.divide(a,b)</pre>	Division
<pre>>>> a * b array([[1.5, 4. , 9.], [4. , 10. , 18.]])</pre>	Multiplication
<pre>>>> np.multiply(a,b)</pre>	Multiplication
<pre>>>> np.exp(b)</pre>	Exponentiation
<pre>>>> np.sqrt(b)</pre>	Square root
<pre>>>> np.sin(a)</pre>	Print sines of an array
<pre>>>> np.cos(b)</pre>	Element-wise cosine
<pre>>>> np.log(a)</pre>	Element-wise natural logarithm
<pre>>>> e.dot(f) array([[7., 7.], [7., 7.]])</pre>	Dot product

Comparison

```
>>> a == b
      array([[False,  True,  True],
            [False, False, False]], dtype=bool)
>>> a < 2
      array([ True, False, False], dtype=bool)
>>> np.array_equal(a, b)
```

Element-wise comparison

Element-wise comparison

Array-wise comparison

Aggregate Functions

```
>>> a.sum()
>>> a.min()
>>> b.max(axis=0)
>>> b.cumsum(axis=1)
>>> a.mean()
>>> b.median()
>>> a.corrcoef()
>>> np.std(b)
```

Array-wise sum

Array-wise minimum value

Maximum value of an array row

Cumulative sum of the elements

Mean

Median

Correlation coefficient

Standard deviation

Copying Arrays

```
>>> h = a.view()  
>>> np.copy(a)  
>>> h = a.copy()
```

Create a view of the array with the same data
Create a copy of the array
Create a deep copy of the array

Sorting Arrays

```
>>> a.sort()  
>>> c.sort(axis=0)
```

Sort an array
Sort the elements of an array's axis

Subsetting

```
>>> a[2]
3
```

1	2	3
---	---	---

Select the element at the 2nd index

```
>>> b[1,2]
6.0
```

1.5	2	3
4	5	6

Select the element at row 1 column 2
(equivalent to `b[1][2]`)

Slicing

```
>>> a[0:2]
array([1, 2])
```

1	2	3
---	---	---

Select items at index 0 and 1

```
>>> b[0:2,1]
array([ 2.,  5.])
```

1.5	2	3
4	5	6

Select items at rows 0 and 1 in column 1

```
>>> b[:1]
array([[1.5, 2., 3.]])
```

1.5	2	3
4	5	6

Select all items at row 0
(equivalent to `b[0:1, :]`)

```
>>> c[1,...]
array([[ 3.,  2.,  1.],
       [ 4.,  5.,  6.]])
```

Same as `[1, :, :]`

```
>>> a[ : :-1]
array([3, 2, 1])
```

Reversed array `a`

Boolean Indexing

```
>>> a[a<2]
array([1])
```

1	2	3
---	---	---

Select elements from `a` less than 2

Fancy Indexing

```
>>> b[[1, 0, 1, 0], [0, 1, 2, 0]]
array([ 4.,  2.,  6., 1.5])
```

Select elements `(1,0)`, `(0,1)`, `(1,2)` and `(0,0)`

```
>>> b[[1, 0, 1, 0]][:, [0,1,2,0]]
array([[ 4.,  5.,  6.,  4.],
       [ 1.5,  2.,  3.,  1.5],
       [ 4.,  5.,  6.,  4.],
       [ 1.5,  2.,  3.,  1.5]])
```

Select a subset of the matrix's rows
and columns

Array Manipulation

Transposing Array

```
>>> i = np.transpose(b)
>>> i.T
```

Permute array dimensions
Permute array dimensions

Changing Array Shape

```
>>> b.ravel()
>>> g.reshape(3,-2)
```

Flatten the array
Reshape, but don't change data

Adding/Removing Elements

```
>>> h.resize((2,6))
>>> np.append(h,g)
>>> np.insert(a, 1, 5)
>>> np.delete(a,[1])
```

Return a new array with shape (2,6)
Append items to an array
Insert items in an array
Delete items from an array

Combining Arrays

Combining Arrays

```
>>> np.concatenate((a,d),axis=0)
array([ 1,  2,  3, 10, 15, 20])
>>> np.vstack((a,b))
array([[ 1. ,  2. ,  3. ],
       [ 1.5,  2. ,  3. ],
       [ 4. ,  5. ,  6. ]])
>>> np.r_[e,f]
>>> np.hstack((e,f))
array([[ 7.,  7.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 7.,  7.,  0.,  1.]])
>>> np.column_stack((a,d))
array([[ 1, 10],
       [ 2, 15],
       [ 3, 20]])
>>> np.c_[a,d]
```

Splitting Arrays

Concatenate arrays

Stack arrays vertically (row-wise)

Stack arrays vertically (row-wise)

Stack arrays horizontally (column-wise)

Create stacked column-wise arrays

Create stacked column-wise arrays

Splitting Arrays

```
>>> np.hsplit(a,3)
      [array([1]),array([2]),array([3])]
>>> np.vsplit(c,2)
      [array([[ 1.5,  2. ,  1. ],
              [ 4. ,  5. ,  6. ]]),
       array([[ 3. ,  2. ,  3. ],
              [ 4. ,  5. ,  6.]])]
```

Split the array horizontally at the 3rd index

Split the array vertically at the 2nd index

That's All

Bài 7 ???

- Các module (thư viện) hay dùng cho Deep Learning

- Đồ hoạ hoá dữ liệu của bạn:

- In ấn, hiển thị đồ hoạ, đồ thị, xuất ảnh ra file,... với matplotlib