Mulit-dimensional Array

Remember Numpy?

 So far, we have learned that Numpy can create an array that is like a list

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> a = np.array([1,2,3])
>>> a
array([1, 2, 3])
>>> a[0]=999
>>> a
array([999, 2, 3])
>>> type(a)
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
>>> 1 = [1,2,3]
>>> type(l)
<class 'list'>
```

Array Broadcasting

Create another array with the Boolean results

Array Math

```
>>> v1 = np.array([1, 2, 3])
>>> v2 = np.array([4, 9, 16])
                                      Different
>>> print(v1+v2)←
                                      from list !!!!
[ 5 11 19]
>>> print(v1*v2)
[ 4 18 48]
                                     Directly apply on
>>> np.sqrt(v2) _____
                                     FVFRY element in the
array([ 2., 3., 4.])
                                     array
70
>>> v2.sum()
29
```

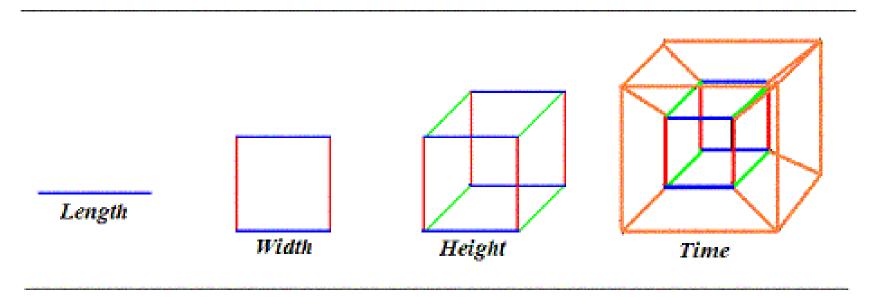
More of these functions:

https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy-1.13.0/reference/routines.math.html

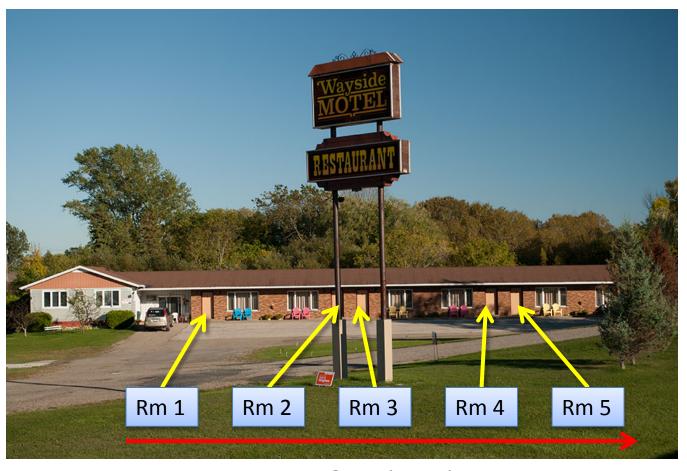
Dimensions

Are we living in a three dimensional space?

The Four Dimensions



Motel in US



One Dimension

Hotel

My room is 02-05



Dimensions

One Dimensional Array, A

Two	Dimen	sional	Arrav.	M
		0.0	· · · · · · · · · · //	

Index	Contents
0	'Apple'
1	'John'
2	'Eve'
3	'Mary'
4	'lan'
5	'Smith'
6	'Kelvin'

A[5] = 'Smith'

	0	1	2	3
0	'Apple'	'Lah'	'Cat'	'Eve'
1	'Hello'	'Pay'	'TV'	'Carl'
2	'What'	'Bank'	'Radio'	'Ada'
3	'Frog'	'Peter'	'Sea'	'Eat'
4	'Job'	'Fry'	'Gym'	'Wow'
5	'Walk'	'Fly'	'Cook'	'Look'

$$M[4][1] = 'Fry'$$

Locating an Entry

Creating a 3x5 array with all zeros

```
>>> c = np.zeros((3,5))
>>> C
array([[ 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
   [ 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
      [0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
>>> c[1][4] = 999
                                  column
>>> c/
array([[ 0., 0., 0., 0.,
     \rightarrow[ 0., 0., 0., 999.],
 row
         0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]])
>>> c[1][4]
999.0
>>> c[1,4]
999.0
```

Sub-array (Sub-matrix)

```
>>> a = np.array([[1,2,3,4], [5,6,7,8], [9,10,11,12]])
>>> a
array([[1, 2, 3, 4],
      [5, 6, 7, 8]
      [ 9, 10, 11, 12]])
>>> a[<mark>1:3,</mark>2:4]
                            array([[ 1, 2, 3, 4],
                                [5, 6, 7, 8],
array([[7, 8],
                                 → [ 9, 10, 11, 12]])
   [11, 12]])
>>> a[0:2,2:]
                            array([[ 1, 2, 3, 4],
array([[3, 4],
                                   [5, 6, 7, 8],
    [7, 8]])
                                   [ 9, 10, 11, 12]])
>>> a[:,0::2]
array([[ 1, 3],
                            array([[ 1, 2, 3, 4],
    [5, 7],
      [ 9, 11]])
```

Matrix Multiplication

```
>>> m1 = np.array([[2,1],[3,10]])
>>> m2 = np.array([[4,0],[0,3]])
>>> m1
array([[ 2, 1],
      [ 3, 10]])
>>> m2
array([[4, 0],
     [0, 3]])
>>> np.matmul(m1, m2)
array([[ 8, 3],
       [12, 30]])
>>> m3 = np.array([[1,2,3,4,5]])
>>> np.matmul(m1, m3)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#119>", line 1, in <module>
    np.matmul(m1,m3)
ValueError: shapes (2,2) and (1,5) not aligned: 2 (dim 1)
!= 1 (dim 0)
```

Boolean Array Indexing

```
>>> a = np.array([[1,2,3,4], [5,6,7,8], [9,10,11,12]])
>>> a
array([[ 1, 2, 3, 4],
     [5, 6, 7, 8],
      [ 9, 10, 11, 12]])
>>> bool idx = (a > 5)
>>> print(bool idx)
[[False False False]
 [False True True]
[ True True True True]]
>>> print(a[bool idx])
[6 7 8 9 10 11 12]
>>> print(a[a>10])
[11 12]
```

Dimensions

One Dimensional Array, A

Two	Dimen	sional	Arrav.	M
		0.0	· · · · · · · · · · //	

Index	Contents
0	'Apple'
1	'John'
2	'Eve'
3	'Mary'
4	'lan'
5	'Smith'
6	'Kelvin'

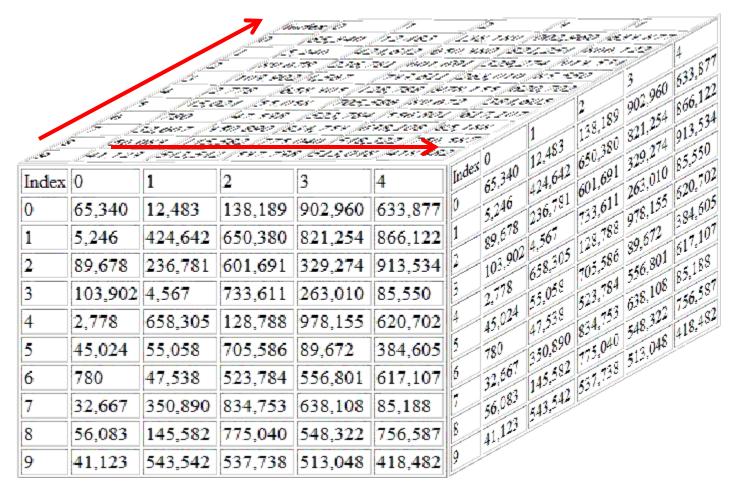
A[5]	=	'Sm	ith	,
----	----	---	-----	-----	---

	0	1	2	3
0	'Apple'	'Lah'	'Cat'	'Eve'
1	'Hello'	'Pay'	'TV'	'Carl'
2	'What'	'Bank'	'Radio'	'Ada'
3	'Frog'	'Peter'	'Sea'	'Eat'
4	'Job'	'Fry'	'Gym'	'Wow'
5	'Walk'	'Fly'	'Cook'	'Look'

$$M[4][1] = 'Fry'$$

Multi-Dimensional Array

A three dimensional array

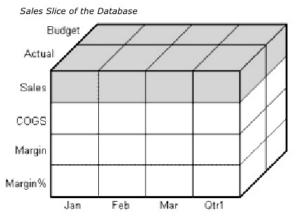


Fancy Terminology in Business

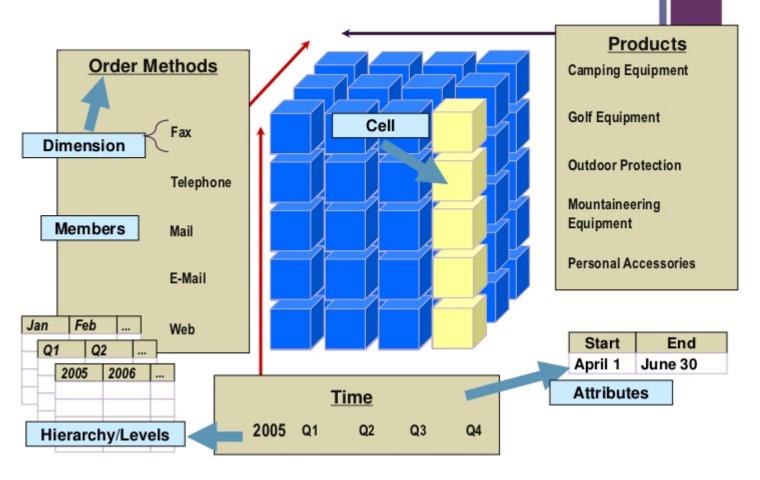
- Multidimensional Data Model
- Multidimensional Analysis



The shaded cells is called a slice illustrate that, when you refer to Sales, you are referring to the portion of the database containing eight Sales values.

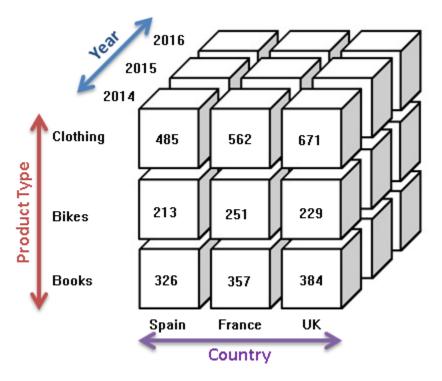


*What's a "Cube"?



Sales Cube

Product Type x Year x Country



- 4th Dimensional Sales Cube:
 - Product Type x Year x Country x {Predicted vs actual}

Multi-Dimensional Array

- A three dimensional array
 - E.g. a picture:
 - N x M pixels, and each pixel is an array of three colors,
 (R, G, B) (Dimensions = N x M x 3)
 - Next Week:

```
from scipy import misc,ndimage
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

cat_pic = misc.imread('cute cat.jpg')
cat_pic2 = 255 - cat_pic
plt.figure(1)
plt.imshow(cat_pic)
plt.figure(2)
plt.imshow(cat_pic2)
plt.imshow()
```

Image Processing

Original Picture

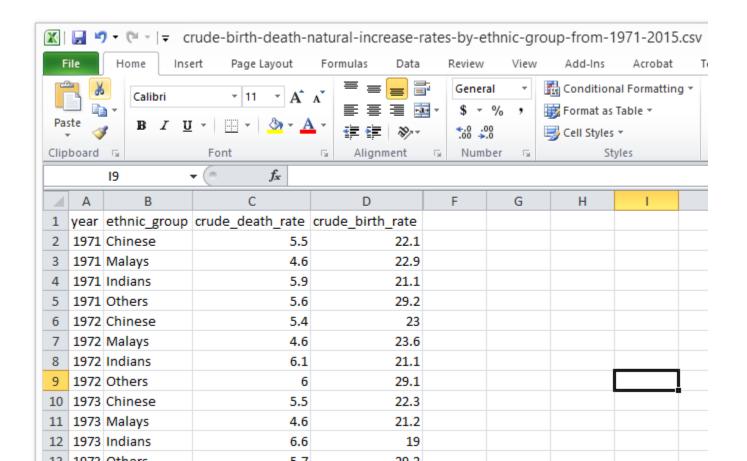


Negative Image



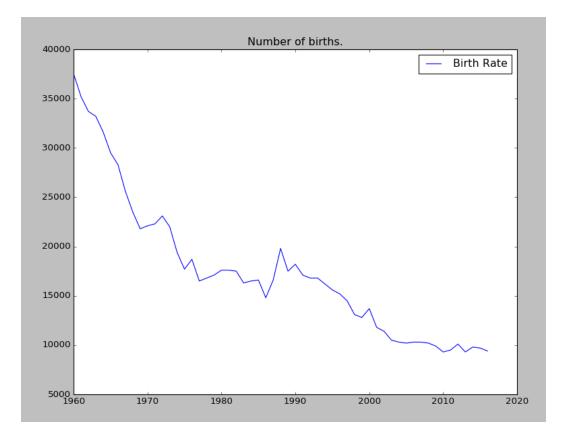
Multi-Dimensional Array

Year x Ethnic Group x {death/birth}



2D Array x CSV

 Remember last week, we plotted the Singapore birth rate with the data in a CSV file



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def plot birth rate():
    with open ('crude-birth-rate.csv') as f:
        f.readline()
        year = []
        num birth = []
        for line in f:
            list form = line.rstrip('\n').split(',')
            year.append(int(list form[0]))
            num birth.append(float(list form[2])*1000)
    plt.plot(year, num birth, label="Birth Rate")
    plt.legend(loc="upper right")
    plt.title('Number of births.')
    plt.show()
plot birth rate()
```

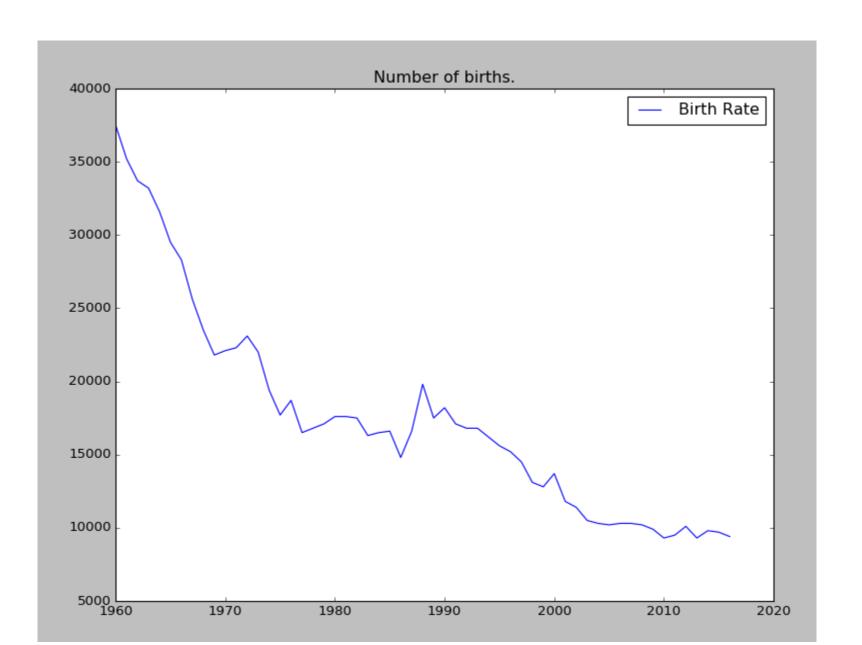
Reading CSV File

```
Create a CSV File
                                                Read in a
                            Reader
                                                CSV file
                                                 into a list
>>> import csv
>>> birth file = open('crude-birth-rate.csv')/
>>> birth file reader = csv.reader(birth file)
>>> data in list = list(birth file reader)
>>> print(data in list)
[['year', 'level 1', 'value'], ['1960', 'Crude Birth
Rate', '37.5'], ['1961', 'Crude Birth Rate', '35.2']
, ['1962', 'Crude Birth Rate', '33.7'], ['1963', 'Cr
ude Birth Rate', '33.2'], ['1964', 'Crude Birth Rate
', '31.6'], ['1965', 'Crude Birth Rate', '29.5'], ['
1966', 'Crude Birth Rate', '28.3'], ['1967', 'Crude
Righth Data! 125 611 [11060] Icruda Bigth Data!
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import csv
def plot birth rate():
    birth file = open('crude-birth-rate.csv')
    birth file reader = csv.reader(birth file)
    birth data = np.array(list(birth file reader))
    year = birth data[1:,0)
                                              Because we want
    num birth = birth data[1:,2] ←
                                              these cool Numpy
    features
    plt.plot(year, num birth, label="Birth Rate")
    plt.legend(loc="upper right")
    plt.title('Number of births,')
    plt.show()
                                           Actually we should close
                                           the file always. But the
plot birth rate()
```

"for" loop with file close

it for you automatically



Announcement

- By now, you should have received your Coursemology invitation emails
- There is a Lab 000 for you to warm up with the submission
 - Not graded