Numpy Fundamentals

- **Date:** November 7, 2023
- Author: Engr Muhammad Saqlain
- Institute: Department of Computer System Engineering, IUB

```
# import numpy
import numpy as np
```

Arrays Indexing

Array attributes

```
x = np.array([[1,2, 1], [3,4, 2],[5,6, 3]])
x
x.shape
x.ndim
x.nbytes
x.dtype
```

Array operations

```
arr1 = np.arange(5)
arr1

arr1**0.5

arr2 = np.full((2,5),arr1)
arr2

arr3 = arr2
arr3

arr3[0,:] = 1 + arr2[0,:]
arr3

arr2

arr3 == arr2
```

Slicing

```
a = np.arange(8)
a
```

```
a[4:7]
a[4:7]=9
a_slice = a[4:7]
a_slice
a_slice[1] = 11
a_slice
a_slice[:] = 13
a_slice_copy = a_slice.copy()
a_slice_copy
a_slice_copy[:]=15
а
a_slice[:]=17
а
a_slice=19
a_slice_copy
a_slice
```

Slicing Example

```
a = np.array([np.arange(i, i + 6) for i in range(0, 60, 10)])
a
b = a[1:5,1:5]
b
b[:,:]=0
b
```

Slicing expressions

```
a = np.arange(80).reshape(8,10)
a
a.shape
a[3]  # row selection
a[3,:]
a[:,3]  # column selection
a[::2]  # every 2nd row
a[3::]  # from 3rd row onwards
a[:,::2]  # every 2nd column
a[:,3::]  # 3rd column onwards
```

Indexing 3D arrays

```
a = np.arange(60).reshape(3,4,5) # 3 blocks of 4x5 size
a[0,:,:] # block 0
a[0,...]
a[:,2,:] # 2nd row from each block
a[:,:,3] # every column is converted to a row
a[...,3]
```

3D array indexing example 2

```
import numpy as np
arr = np.arange(24).reshape(2,3,4)
arr

arr.shape
arr[:,:,:]
arr[:,:]
arr[:,:]
```

Boolean indexing

```
names = np.array(['Ali', 'Kashif', 'Sohail', 'Anam', 'Saba', 'Rida'])
names == 'Saba'
names == 'Ali'
mask = (names=='Saba')|(names=='Ali')
mask
data = np.random.randn(6,3)
data
data[mask, :] # mask is applied on all columns
data[~mask, :] # Slicing on the basis of False
data
data[data<0]=0
data</pre>
```

Integer lists as indices

```
arr = np.empty((6,4))
for i in range(6):
    arr[i]=i*i
arr
arr[[2, 0, 4, 2, 0]]
arr[[-4, -1, -4, -3]] # row counting backwards
```

Differences between Python Lists and Numpy Arrays

```
a = [1, 2, 3]
a
b=a
b
a == b
a is b
c = a[:] # copy
c
a is c
a==c
```

```
d = a.copy()
d
a is d
a == d
a
a[1:2] = [5,6]
a
a1 = np.arange(1,4)
a1
a1[1:2] = [5,6]
```

Broadcasting

```
a = np.arange(5).reshape(5,1)
a
a.shape
b = np.arange(6).reshape(1,6)
b.shape
a+b # a will be broadcasted to 5,6 and b will be broadcasted tp 5,6
(a+b).shape
c=np.arange(6)
c
c.shape
a.shape
a+c # c will be broadcasted to 5,6
d = 10
d
a+d # d will be broadcasted to 1,1 and then 5,1
```

Broadcasting example

```
arr = np.arange(6).reshape(3,2)
arr
arr.shape
```

```
col_mean = arr.mean(0)
col_mean
col_mean.shape

col_demean = arr - col_mean
col_demean
col_demean(0)
```

Expanding dimensions

```
x = np.array([1,2,3])
x.shape
# We want to expand it to 1,3
y = np.expand_dims(x, axis=0)
y.shape
z=np.expand dims(x, axis=1)
z.shape
y=np.expand_dims(x, axis=(0,1))
y.shape
z = np.expand_dims(x,axis=(1,0))
z.shape
y=np.expand dims(x,axis=(0,2))
У
y.shape
y=np.expand_dims(x,axis=(1,2))
y.shape
y=np.expand_dims(x,axis=(0,2,3))
y.shape
```

```
x = np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
x
x.shape
y=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)
y
y.shape
y=np.expand_dims(x,axis=(0,3))
y
y.shape
```

Transpose

```
arr = np.arange(15).reshape(3,5)
arr
arr.shape
arr.T
# transpose of a vector
a = np.arange(6)
a.T
a.shape
a.T.shape
arr
arr.transpose(1,0)
x = np.arange(24).reshape(3,2,4)
x.transpose(0,1,2)
x.transpose(0,2,1) # 2nd and 3rd dimensions swapped
x.shape
Χ
x.transpose(1,0,2) # dimension 0 and 1 swapped
x.transpose(2,1,0)
```

Array manipulations

```
arr = np.arange(15).reshape(5,3)
arr

np.fliplr(arr)

np.flipud(arr)

np.rot90(arr)
arr

np.rot90(np.fliplr(arr))
```