Numpy

INTRODUCTION TO PYTHON



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Lists Recap

- Powerful
- Collection of values
- Hold different types
- Change, add, remove
- Need for Data Science
 - Mathematical operations over collections REMEMBER
 - Speed REMEMBER

Illustration

```
height = [1.73, 1.68, 1.71, 1.89, 1.79]
height
```

```
[1.73, 1.68, 1.71, 1.89, 1.79]
```

```
weight = [65.4, 59.2, 63.6, 88.4, 68.7]
weight
```

[65.4, 59.2, 63.6, 88.4, 68.7]

weight / height ** 2

TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for **: 'list' and 'int'



Solution: Numpy

- Numeric Python
- Alternative to Python List: Numpy Array REMEMBER
- Calculations over entire arrays REMEMBER
- Easy and Fast
- Installation
 - In the terminal: pip3 install numpy

Numpy

```
import numpy as np
np_height = np.array(height)
np_height
array([ 1.73, 1.68, 1.71, 1.89, 1.79])
np_weight = np.array(weight)
np_weight
array([ 65.4, 59.2, 63.6, 88.4, 68.7])
bmi = np_weight / np_height ** 2
bmi
array([ 21.852, 20.975, 21.75 , 24.747, 21.441])
```

Comparison

```
height = [1.73, 1.68, 1.71, 1.89, 1.79]
weight = [65.4, 59.2, 63.6, 88.4, 68.7]
weight / height ** 2
```

REMEMBER

```
TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for **: 'list' and 'int'
```

```
np_height = np.array(height)
np_weight = np.array(weight)
np_weight / np_height ** 2
```

REMEMBER

```
array([ 21.852, 20.975, 21.75 , 24.747, 21.441])
```



Numpy: remarks

Numpy arrays: contain only one type REMEMBER

Numpy: remarks

```
python_list = [1, 2, 3]
numpy_array = np.array([1, 2, 3])
python_list + python_list
                       REMEMBER
[1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]
numpy_array + numpy_array
                       REMEMBER
array([2, 4, 6])
```

• Different types: different behavior!

Numpy Subsetting

```
bmi
array([ 21.852, 20.975, 21.75 , 24.747, 21.441])
bmi[1]
20.975
bmi > 23
array([False, False, False, True, False], dtype=bool)
bmi[bmi > 23]
array([ 24.747])
```



Let's practice!

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2D Numpy Arrays

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Type of Numpy Arrays

```
import numpy as np
np_height = np.array([1.73, 1.68, 1.71, 1.89, 1.79])
np\_weight = np.array([65.4, 59.2, 63.6, 88.4, 68.7])
type(np_height)
numpy.ndarray
type(np_weight)
numpy.ndarray
```



2D Numpy Arrays

```
np_2d = np.array([[1.73, 1.68, 1.71, 1.89, 1.79],
                  [65.4, 59.2, 63.6, 88.4, 68.7]])
np_2d
array([[1.73, 1.68, 1.71, 1.89, 1.79],
       [65.4, 59.2, 63.6, 88.4, 68.7]])
np_2d.shape
 (2, 5) # 2 rows, 5 columns
np.array([[1.73, 1.68, 1.71, 1.89, 1.79],
          [65.4, 59.2, 63.6, 88.4, "68.7"]])
array([['1.73', '1.68', '1.71', '1.89', '1.79'],
       ['65.4', '59.2', '63.6', '88.4', '68.7']],
      dtype='<U32')
```



Subsetting

```
0 1 2 3 4

array([[ 1.73, 1.68, 1.71, 1.89, 1.79], 0
      [ 65.4, 59.2, 63.6, 88.4, 68.7]]) 1
```

```
np_2d[0]
```

```
array([ 1.73, 1.68, 1.71, 1.89, 1.79])
```

Subsetting

```
0 1 2 3 4

array([[ 1.73, 1.68, 1.71, 1.89, 1.79], 0
  [ 65.4, 59.2, 63.6, 88.4, 68.7]]) 1
```

```
np_2d[0][2]
```

```
1.71
```

```
np_2d[0,2]
```

```
1.71
```

Subsetting

```
0 1 2 3 4

array([[ 1.73, 1.68, 1.71, 1.89, 1.79], 0
  [ 65.4, 59.2, 63.6, 88.4, 68.7]]) 1
```

```
np_2d[:,1:3]
```

```
array([[ 1.68, 1.71],
[ 59.2 , 63.6 ]])
```

```
np_2d[1,:]
```

```
array([ 65.4, 59.2, 63.6, 88.4, 68.7])
```



Let's practice!

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Numpy: Basic Statistics

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Data analysis

- Get to know your data
- Little data -> simply look at it
- Big data ->?

City-wide survey

```
import numpy as np
np_city = ... # Implementation left out
np_city
```



Numpy

```
np.mean(np_city[:,0]) REMEMBER
```

1.7472

```
np.median(np_city[:,0])
REMEMBER
```

1.75

Numpy

```
np.corrcoef(np_city[:,0], np_city[:,1]) REMEMBER
```

```
np.std(np_city[:,0]) REMEMBER
```

0.1992

- sum(), sort(), ...
- Enforce single data type: speed!

Generate data

- Arguments for np.random.normal()
 - distribution mean
 - distribution standard deviation
 - number of samples

```
height = np.round(np.random.normal(1.75, 0.20, 5000), 2)
weight = np.round(np.random.normal(60.32, 15, 5000), 2)
np_city = np.column_stack((height, weight)) REMEMBER the brackets - column_stack accepts one argument
```

Let's practice!

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