

1.5 布尔索引

2020年4月4日 11:50

一维数组

```
import numpy as np
```

```
数组 = np.arange(10)
```

```
print(数组)
```

```
筛选 = 数组 > 5
```

```
print(筛选) # 返回False和True
```

```
print(数组[筛选]) # 返回6 7 8 9
```

实例1: 把一维数组进行01化处理

假设这10个数字, 我想让大于5的数字变成1, 小于等于5的数字变成0

```
数组[数组<=5] = 0 # 小于5的重新赋值为0
```

```
数组[数组>5] = 1 # 大于5的重新赋值为1
```

```
print(数组)
```

实例2: 进行自增量的操作, 给大于5的加上520

```
数组[数组>5] += 520
```

```
print(数组)
```

二维数组

```
import numpy as np
```

```
数组 = np.arange(1,21).reshape(4,5)
```

```
print(数组)
```

```
筛选 = 数组>10
```

```
print(筛选) # 返回一个布尔数组, 即有行又有列
```

```
print(数组[筛选]) # 返回所有为True的对应数字组成的数组, 以一维数组展现
```

例: 把第3例大于5的行筛选出来并重新赋值为520

```
import numpy as np
```

```
数组 = np.arange(1,21).reshape(4,5)
```

```
print(数组)
```

```
print("-"*30)
```

```
print(数组[:,3]) # 所有行, 第3列
```

```
print("-"*30)
```

```
筛选 = 数组[:,3] > 5 # 所有行第3列, 大于5的
```

```
数组[数组[:,3]>5] = 520
```

```
print(数组)
```

```
C:\Users\孙艺航\AppData\Lo
[[ 1  2  3  4  5]
 [ 6  7  8  9 10]
 [11 12 13 14 15]
 [16 17 18 19 20]]
-----
[ 4  9 14 19]
-----
[[ 1  2  3  4  5]
 [520 520 520 520 520]
 [520 520 520 520 520]
 [520 520 520 520 520]]
```

一、所有的行第3列改成520

```
import numpy as np
```

```
数组 = np.arange(1,21).reshape(4,5)
```

```
数组[:,3] = 520
```

```
print(数组)
```

二、所有行第3列, 大于5的改成520

```
import numpy as np
```

```
数组 = np.arange(1,21).reshape(4,5)
```

```
筛选 = 数组[:,3]>5 # 所有行第3列, 大于5的
```

```
数组[:,3][筛选] = 520
```

```
print(数组)
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
数组 = np.array([[10,20,30],[50,40,10],[10,1,10]])
```

```
print(数组)
```

```
筛选 = 数组>25
```

```
print(筛选)
```

```
print(数组[筛选])
```

条件组合: 找出偶数或小于7的数

```
import numpy as np
数组 = np.arange(10)
print(数组)
print("-"*30)
条件 = (数组%2==0) | (数组<7)
print(条件)
print("-"*30)
print(数组[条件])
```

```
C:\Users\孙艺航\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\python.exe
[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
-----
[ True  True  True  True  True  True  True False  True False]
-----
[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8]
```