Python Note

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1 python max function using key and lambda expression

By default in Python 2 key compares items based on a set of rules based on the type of the objects(for example a string is always greater than an integer). To modify the object before comparison or to compare based on a particular attribute/index you've to use the key argument.

Example 1:

```
>>>lis = [1,2,3,'4','5','14']
>>>max(lis)
WRONG!!!
>>>max(lis, key=lambda x: int(x))
# change the value to be order into interge
>>>lis = [(1,'w'),(2,'r'),(4,'g')]
>>>max(lis, key = lambda x:x[1])
```

Listing 1: lambda and max key

2 List indices must be integers, not list

List in Python must be integers, such as

```
 a = [1,2,3,4] 
 a[1]  #will return 2 
 a[[1,0]]  # it wont echo 2 1 as expected. 
 # via numpy 
 import numpy as np 
 a = np.array(a) 
 a[[1,0]]  # Will return 2,1
```

However, array in **numpy** can be indiced by a list.

3 numpy exchange between 1d array and 2d array

Sclicing the i^{th} column in numpy is totally different with MatLab.

```
import numpy as np
            c = np. arange(16). reshape((4,4))
          \begin{bmatrix} [ & 0 & , & 1 & , & 2 & , & 3 ] & , \\ \# & [ & 4 & , & 5 & , & 6 & , & 7 ] & , \\ \end{bmatrix} 
         # [8, 9, 10, 11],
           # [12, 13, 14, 15]]
       # if you want extract the 1 column, namely, [[1],[5],[9],
       [13], you cannot use c[:, 1] or c[:][1] which doesn't return
        a vector
       c[:, 1]
       # array([1, 5, 9, 13])
9
       c [:]
       \# \operatorname{array}([4, 5, 6, 7]), \operatorname{surprisely}!
11
       # If you want change the some some column of c, you can do
12
       c[:,1] = np.zeros((4,1))
       # Oops . . .
       # Traceback (most recent call last):
         # File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
16
       # TypeError: data type not understood
17
       c[:, 1] = np.zeros((4,1)).shape((1,4))
```

```
# Wrong again!!

np.zeros((4,1)).shape((4,1))

# array([[ 0., 0., 0., 0.]]) A matrix NOT vector

# right way:

c[:, 1] = np.zeros((4,1)).shape(4)

# Okay, np.array.shape() (without tuple) will return a vector

# array([[ 0, 0, 2, 3],

# [ 4, 0, 6, 7],

# [ 8, 0, 10, 11],

# [ 12, 0, 14, 15]])
```

4 IPython with Pyspark

We can use IPYTHON when lanuching the Pyspark console.

```
$ipython=1 IPYTHON_OPTS="—pylab" $SPARK_HOME/bin/pyspark
```

List of Listings