Programming in Python[1]

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Lecture XII: NumPy arrays

NumPy

NumPy is a third-party library very popular for scientific/numerical programming (https://numpy.org/).

- Features familiar to matlab, R, Julia programmers
- The key data structure is the array
  - 1-dimension arrays: vectors
  - 2-dimension arrays: matrices
  - n-dimension arrays

In some languages array is more or less synonym of list: Python distinguishes: lists (mutable, arbitrary elements), arrays (mutable, all elements have the same type), tuples (immutable, fixed length, arbitrary elements).

NumPy arrays

The most important data structure in NumPy is ndarray: a (usually fixed-size) sequence of same type elements, organized in one or more dimensions.
https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/arrays.ndarray.html
Implementation is based on byte arrays: accessing an element (all of the same byte-size) is virtually just the computation of an 'address'.

Why?

- using NumPy arrays is often more compact, especially when there's more than one dimension
- faster than lists when the operation can be vectorized
- (slower than lists when you append elements to the end)
- can be used with element of different types but this is less efficient

ndarray

A `ndarray` has a `dtype` (the type of elements) and a `shape` (the length of the array on each dimensional axis). (Note the jargon: slightly different from linear algebra)

- Since appending is costly, normally they are pre-allocated (`zeros`, `ones`, `arange`, `linspace`, ...)
- vectorized operations can simplify code (no need for loops) and they are faster with big arrays
- vector indexing syntax (similar to R): very convenient (but you need to learn something new)

All the elements must have the same size

This is actually a big limitation: the faster access comes with a price in flexibility.

```
>>> np.array(['','',''])
array(['', '', ''], dtype='<U1')
>>> np.array(['a','bb','ccc'])
array(['a', 'bb', 'ccc'], dtype='<U3')
>>> np.array(['a','bb','cccxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'])
array(['a', 'bb', 'cccxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'], dtype='<U21')
```


Usually the length is not changed

The best use of arrays is to avoid a change in their length, that can be costly. Thus, they are normally **preallocated** at creation:

- `np.array([1,2,3])`
- `np.zeros(2)`, `np.zeros(2, float)`, `np.ones(2)`
- `np.empty((2,3))` six not meaningful float values
- `np.arange(1, 5)` be careful with floats:

```
>>> np.arange(0.4, 0.8, 0.1)
array([0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7])
>>> np.arange(0.5, 0.8, 0.1)
array([0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8])
```

- `np.linspace(0.5, 0.8, 3)` with this the length is easier to predict

You can concatenate arrays with `np.concatenate` (be careful with the shapes!)

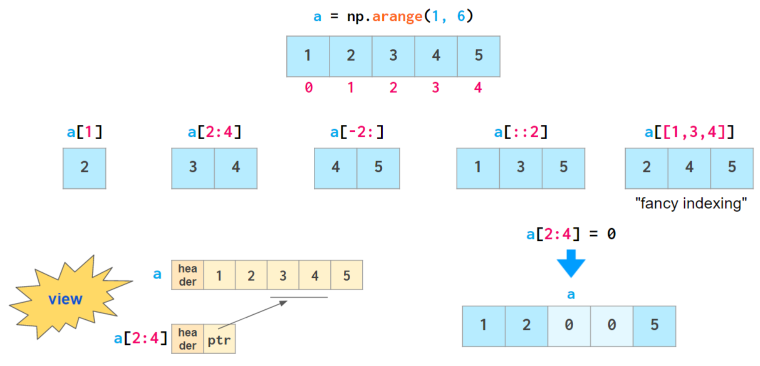
Don't remove, select

In general you don't remove elements but select them. Be careful: if you don't make an explicit **copy** you get a "view" and possibly side-effects.

```
>>> a = np.ones((2,3))
>>> a
array([[1., 1., 1.],
       [1., 1., 1.]])
>>> x = a[:, 1]
>>> x
array([1., 1.])
>>> x[0] = 0
>>> x
array([0., 1.])
>>> a
array([[1., 0., 1.],
       [1., 1., 1.]])
```

```
>>> x = a[:, 1].copy()
>>> x[1] = 100
>>> x
array([  0., 100.])
>>> a
array([[1., 0., 1.],
       [1., 1., 1.]])
```


Indexing is powerful



Picture from "NumPy Illustrated: The Visual Guide to NumPy", highly recommended

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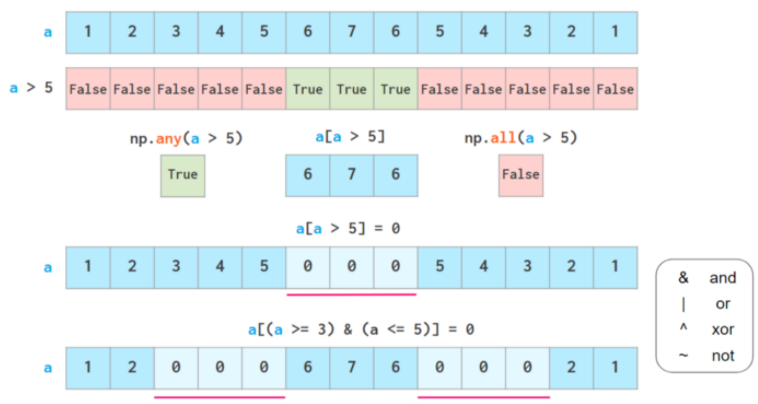

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The highest power: vectorization

Most of the basic mathematical function are vectorized: no need for loops! This is both convenient and faster!

```
>>> a = np.array([1,2,3,4])
>>> a + 1
array([2, 3, 4, 5])
>>> a ** 2
array([ 1,  4,  9, 16])
>>> np.exp(a)
array([ 2.71828183,  7.3890561 , 20.08553692,
↪  54.59815003])
```

Array operations

On arrays you have many "aggregate" operations.

```
>>> a
array([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> a.sum()
10
>>> a.max()
4
>>> a.argmin()
0
>>> a.mean()
2.5
```

Remember to look at `dir` or the online documentation.