

# Modules, Part 1

Info 206

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Today's Quiz: <http://bit.ly/2yra2R5>

# Today's Outline

1. Modules

2. Numpy

3. Group Project

4. Exercises

- First Module
- Palindromes

# Modules

# Modules

- Modules consist of *attributes*
- The `import` statement imports a module and all of its attributes
- Attributes, when imported, assume a place in the program's namespace
- The `from` statement imports specific attributes from a module
- *Packages* - A directory that contains a collection of modules. Packages are essentially directories that have a special empty file named `__init__.py`

# Numpy

# Numpy

- Import individual attributes

```
import numpy.matlib
```

- In this example `numpy` is the package and `matlib` is the module within the package `numpy`
- The package `numpy` has a empty file named `__init__.py` that tells Python that `numpy` is a package

# Numpy

- Import individual attributes

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- In this example numpy is the package and matlib is the module within the package numpy
- The package numpy has a empty file named `__init__.py` that tells Python that numpy is a package
- Import entire package

```
import numpy  
numpy.__version__
```



# Numpy

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- In this example numpy is the package and matlib is the module within the package numpy
- The package numpy has a empty file named `__init__.py` that tells Python that numpy is a package
- Import entire package

```
import numpy  
numpy.__version__
```

- Using an alias import statement

```
import numpy as np
```



# Numpy

An efficient n-dimensional array representation

# Object types and revisiting lists

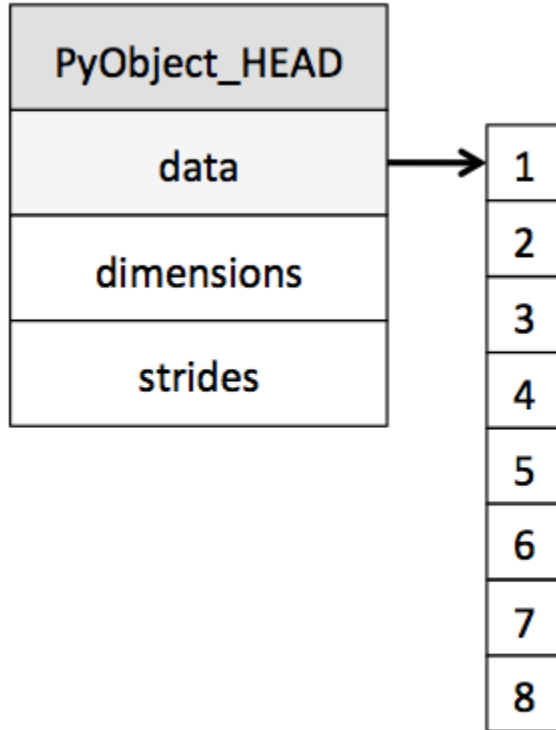
```
L = list(range(10))  
print(L)  
print(type(L[0]))
```

# Object types and revisiting lists

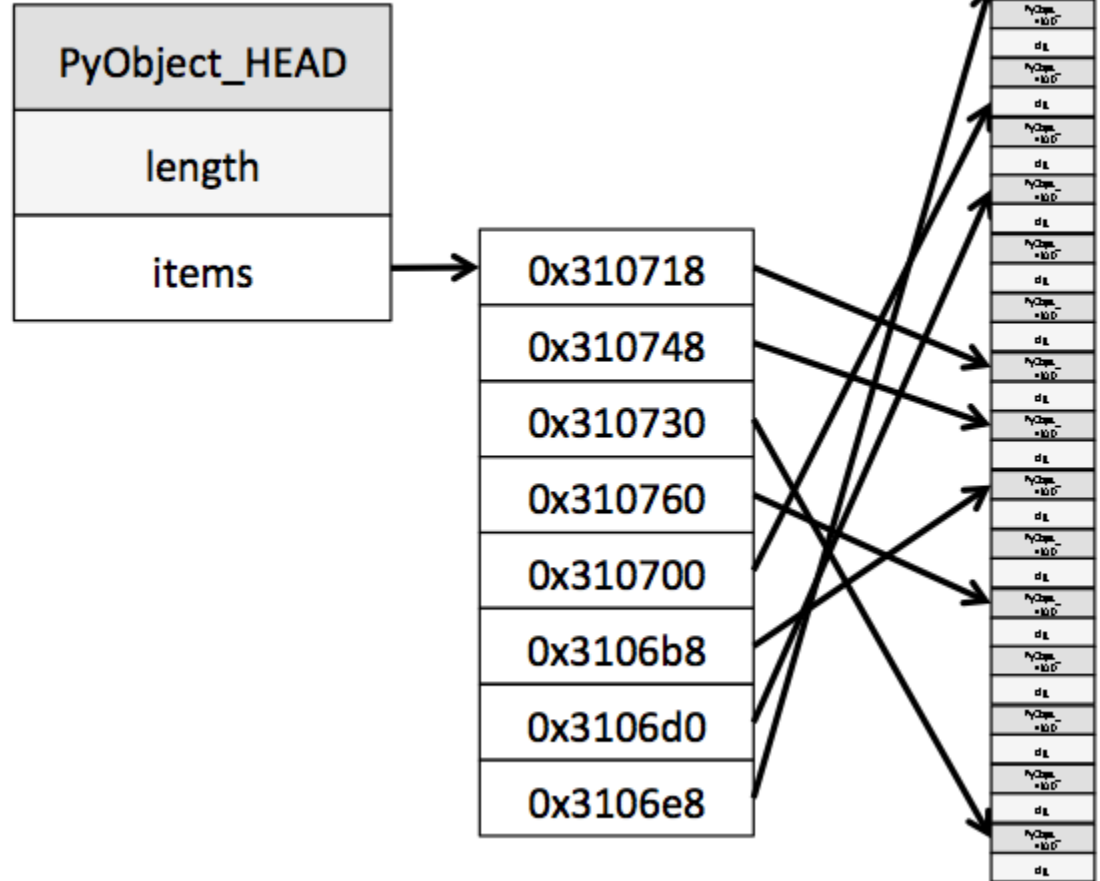
```
L = list(range(10))  
print(L)  
print(type(L[0]))
```

```
L2 = [True, "2", 3.0, 4]  
print([type(item) for item in L3])
```

## Numpy Array



## Python List



Numpy's efficiency

# Creating arrays

- Python's built-in array package

```
import array
L = list(range(10))
A = array.array('i', L)
print(A)
```

- Numpy

```
A2 = np.array(L)
print(A2)
print(type(A2))
```

# Nested multi-dimensional arrays

- Generated using a list comprehension

```
np.array([range(i, i + 3) for i in [2, 4, 6]])
```



# NumPy Array Attributes

```
import numpy as np
np.random.seed(0) # seed for reproducibility

x1 = np.random.randint(10, size=6) # One-dimensional array
x2 = np.random.randint(10, size=(3, 4)) # Two-dimensional array
x3 = np.random.randint(10, size=(3, 4, 5)) # Three-dimensional array
```

# NumPy Array Attributes

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import numpy as np
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x1 = np.random.randint(10, size=6) # One-dimensional array
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x3 = np.random.randint(10, size=(3, 4, 5)) # Three-dimensional array
```

```
print("x3 ndim: ", x3.ndim)
print("x3 shape:", x3.shape)
print("x3 size: ", x3.size)
```

# Array Indexing

- one-dimensional arrays

```
print(x1)  
print(x1[0])  
print(x1[4])
```

- multi-dimensional arrays

```
print(x2)  
print(x2[0, 0])  
print(x2[2, 0])
```

# Array Slicing: Subarrays

- one-dimensional arrays

```
x = np.arange(10)
print(x)
print(x[:5]) # first five elements
```

- multi-dimensional arrays

```
print(x2[:2, :3] # two rows, three columns)
```

# Group Project

## Design Document Guidelines

# Team Meetings

Team I

# Exercises

# Meeting 9: Module Exercises



# Exercises

- Instructions in the Github course-exercise repository
- Meeting 9 - Due at the end of the day on Thursday (Sept 28)

End of Meeting #9

# For next meeting

- Videos: N/A
- Readings:
  - Lutz Chapter 24: Module Packages
  - Lutz Chapter 25: Advanced Module Topics s