NUMPY IN PYTHON

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NumPy is a fundamental library for scientific computing in Python. It provides support for arrays and matrices, along with a collection of mathematical functions to operate on these data structures. In this lesson, we will cover the basics of NumPy, focusing on arrays and vectorized operations.

TO INSTALL NUMPY

pip install numpy

CODE

Import numpy as np

#create array using numpy

#create a 1D array

Arr1=np.array([1,2,3,4,5])

Print(arr1)

Print(type(arr1))

Print(arr1.shape)

OUTPUT

[1,2,3,4,5]

<class 'numpy.ndarray'>

(5,)



No. of element

RESHAPE

Arr2=np.array([1,2,3,4,5])
Arr2.reshape(1,5) #1row and 5 column

OUTPUT

array([[1,2,3,4,5]])

NESTED LIST

Arr2=np.array([[1,2,3,4,5]])
Arr2.shape

No. of rows

no. of column

#array with inbuilt function Np.arrange(0,10,2).reshape(5,1)

```
##identity matrix array([[1., 0., 0.], np.eye(3) [0., 1., 0.], [0., 0., 1.]])
```

```
<u>CODE</u>
#attribute of array
arr = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])
```

```
print("Array:\n", arr)
print("Shape:", arr.shape)
print("Number of dimensions:", arr.ndim)
print("Size (number of elements):", arr.size)
print("Data type:", arr.dtype)
print("Item size (in bytes):", arr.itemsize)
```

```
#Output: (2, 3)
#Outputs 2
# Output: 6
```

#Output: Int64 (may vary based on platform) #Output: 8 (may vary based on platform)

OUTPUT

```
Array:
[[123]
[456]]
Shape: (2, 3)
Number of dimensions: 2
Size (number of elements): 6
Data type: int32
Item size (in bytes): 4
```

###Numpy Vectorized Operation

arr1=np.array([1,2,3,4,5]) arr2=np.array([10,20,30,40,50])

###Element Wise addition print("Addition: ", arr1+arr2)

##Element Wise Substraction print("Substraction: ", arr1-arr2)

#Element-wise multiplication print("Multiplication: ", arr1 *arr2)

#Element-wise division print("Division: ", arr1 / arr2)

OUTPUT

Division:

Addition: [11 22 33 44 55] Substraction: [-9-18-27-36-45] Multiplication:[10 48 90 160 250]

[0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1]

CODE ## Universal Function

OUTPUT

arr=np.array([2,3,4,5,6])

square root

print(np.sqrt(arr))

##Exponential print(np.exp(arr))

##sine print(np.sin(arr))

##natural log print(np.log(arr))

[1.41421356 1.73205081 2. 2.23606798 2.44948974] [7.3890561 20.08553692 54.59815003 148.4131591

403.42879349]

[0.90929743 0.14112001 -0.7568025 -0.95892427 -0.2794155

[0.69314718 1.09861229 1.38629436 1.60943791 1.79175947

#array slicing and Indexing Arr=np.array([[1,2,3,4], [5,6,7,8), (9,10,11,12]])

print("Array: \n", arr)



Print(arr[1:])
ROW

Print(arr[1:,2:))

OUTPUT

Array:

[[1 2 3 4] [5 6 7 8] [9 10 11 12]]

Array([1, 2, 3, 4])

1

array([[5, 6, 7, 8], [9, 10, 11, 12]])

array([[7, 8], [11, 12]]) Print(arr[0:2,2:))

[[3 4] [7 8]]

#modifying array Arr[0,0]=100

Print(arr)

Array:

[[100 2 3 4]

6 7 8]

10 11 12]]

```
### statistical concepts Normalization
##to have a mean of 8 and standard deviation of 1
data = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
#Calculate the mean and standard deviation
mean = np.mean(data)
std_dev = np.std(data)
#Normalize the data
normalized_data = (data mean) / std_dev
print("Normalized data:", normalized_data)
#Output!
#Normalized data: 1.26491106 0.03215553 0. 0.63245553 1.26191186]
```

OUTPUT

Normalized data: [-1.41421356 -0.70710678 0.8.70710678 1.41421356]

```
data np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10])
#mean
mean np.mean(data)
print("Mean:", mean)
# Median
median np.median(data)
print("Median:", median)
#Standard deviation
std_dev = np.std(data)
print("Standard Deviation:", std_dev)
$Variance
variance = np.var(data)
```

print("Variance:", variance)

Output

Median: 5.5 Median: 5.5

Standard Deviation: 2.8722813232690143

Variance: 8.25

OUTPUT

Logical operation

data=np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10))

data[(data>=5) & (data<=8)]

Array([5,6,7,8])