a. Write a Python program to do the following operations: Library: NumPy

```
i) Create a one-dimensional array and perform all operations on it.
    import numpy as np
     #creation
    a=np.array([3,4,2,6,9])
    b=np.array([1,0,3,7,2])
    print("1-D Array 1:",a)
    print("1-D Array 2:",b)
    #Basic Operation
    print("Addition:",a+b)
    print("Subtraction:",a-b)
    \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{print}(\textbf{"Multiplication:"}, \textbf{np.dot}(\textbf{a}, \textbf{b})) \end{array}
    print("Division:",a/b)
    print("Reshaping Array 1\n",a.reshape(5,1))
    print("Transposing Array 1\n",np.transpose(a))
    print("Mean of array 1:",np.mean(a))
    print( mean of array 1: ",np.mean(a))
print("Median of array 1:",np.median(a))
print("Squares of array 1:",np.square(a))
    print("Roots of array 1:",np.sqrt(a))
   1-D Array 1: [3 4 2 6 9]
    1-D Array 2: [1 0 3 7 2]
    Addition: [ 4 4 5 13 11]
   Subtraction: [ 2 4 -1 -1 7]
   Multiplication: 69
   Division: [3.
                                     inf 0.66666667 0.85714286 4.5
                                                                               ]
   Reshaping Array 1
    [[3]
     [4]
     Γ21
     [6]
     [9]]
    Transposing Array 1
     [3 4 2 6 9]
    Mean of array 1: 4.8
    Median of array 1: 4.0
   Squares of array 1: [ 9 16 4 36 81]
    Roots of array 1: [1.73205081 2.
                                                   1.41421356 2.44948974 3.
   <ipython-input-18-79bdff051783>:12: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encountered in divide
     print("Division:",a/b)
   ii) Create multi-dimensional arrays and find its shape and dimension
]:
    import numpy as np
    #creation
    a=np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]])
```

```
import numpy as np
#creation
a=np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]])
print("Array:",a)
print("Shape:",np.shape(a))
print("Dimension:",np.ndim(a))

Array: [[1 2 3]
[4 5 6]
[7 8 9]]
Shape: (3, 3)
Dimension: 2
```

iii) Create a matrix full of zeros and ones

```
import numpy as np
a=np.zeros((2,2))
b=np.ones((2,3))
print(a,"\n",b)

[[0. 0.]
[0. 0.]]
[[1. 1. 1.]
[1. 1. 1.]]
```

iv) Reshape and flatten data in the array

```
a=np.array([[1,2,3,4],[5,6,7,8],[9,10,11,12]])
b=a.flatten()
print("Array:\n",a)
print("Reshaped Array :\n",a.reshape(4,3))
print("Flatted Array:",b)
```

```
]: Array:
   [[1 2 3 4]
    [5 6 7 8]
   [ 9 10 11 12]]
   Reshaped Array :
   [[ 1 2 3]
   [456]
   [7 8 9]
    [10 11 12]]
   Flatted Array: [ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12]
  v) Perform arithmetic operations on multi-dimensional arrays
   a=np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]])
   b=np.array([[10,3,4],[1,4,2],[6,2,4]])
   print("Array 1:",a)
   print("Array 2:",b)
   print("Arithmetic Operations")
   print("Addition:\n",a+b)
   print("Subtractoin:\n",a-b)
   print("Multiplication:\n",a*b)
   print("Division:\n",a/b)
  Array 1: [[1 2 3]
   [4 5 6]
    [7 8 9]]
   Array 2: [[10 3 4]
   [1 4 2]
    [624]]
   Arithmetic Operations
   Addition:
   [[11 5 7]
    [5 9 8]
   [13 10 13]]
   Subtractoin:
    [[-9 -1 -1]
   [3 1 4]
    [ 1 6 5]]
   Multiplication:
   [[10 6 12]
    [ 4 20 12]
    [42 16 36]]
   Division:
                0.66666667 0.75
   [[0.1
                                    1
               1.25 3.
    Г4.
                                    ]
    [1.16666667 4.
                         2.25
                                    11
  vi) Append data vertically and horizontally
   #stacking arrays
   a1=np.array([[1,1],[2,2]])
   a2=np.array([[3,3],[4,4]])
   print(a1,a2)
   print('\n vstack \n')
   print(np.vstack((a1,a2)))
   print('\n hstack \n')
   print(np.hstack((a1,a2)))
  [[1 1]
   [2 2]] [[3 3]
   [4 4]]
   vstack
   [[1 1]
   [2 2]
    [3 3]
   [4 4]]
   hstack
   [[1 1 3 3]
    [2 2 4 4]]
  vii) Apply indexing and slicing on array
   import numpy as np
   #Creation
   arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
   #indexing
   print("Element at index 2:", arr[2])
```

print("Element at index 5:", arr[5])

```
#Slicing
 print("Slice from index 2 to 5:", arr[2:6])
 print("Slice from index 3 to the end:", arr[3:])
 print("Slice from the beginning to index 4:", arr[:5])
 #Negative indexing and slicing
 print("Element at index -1 (last element):", arr[-1])
 print("Slice from the end to index -3:", arr[-3:])
 print("Slice from index -5 to index -2:", arr[-5:-2])
Element at index 2: 3
Element at index 5: 6
Slice from index 2 to 5: [3 4 5 6]
Slice from index 3 to the end: [4\ 5\ 6\ 7\ 8\ 9]
Slice from the beginning to index 4: [1 2 3 4 5]
Element at index -1 (last element): 9
Slice from the end to index -3: [7 8 9]
Slice from index -5 to index -2: [5\ 6\ 7]
viii) Use statistical functions on array - Min, Max, Mean, Median and Standard Deviation
 #creation
 a=np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
 print("Array :",a)
 print("Minimum element :",np.min(a))
 print("Maximum element : ",np.max(a))
 #mean
 print("Mean : {}".format(np.mean(a)))
 #median
 print("Median : {}".format(np.median(a)))
 #standard deviation
 print("Standard\ Deviation\ :\ \{\}".format(np.std(a)))
Array : [[1 2 3]
 [4 5 6]]
Minimum element : 1
Maximum element : 6
Mean : 3.5
Median : 3.5
Standard Deviation : 1.707825127659933
ix) Dot matrix product of two arrays
 #creation
 a=np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
 b=np.array([[1,2],[3,4],[5,6]])
 print("Array 1:",a)
 print("Array 2:",b)
 #dot product
 print("Dot Product :",np.dot(a,b))
Array 1: [[1 2 3]
 [4 5 6]]
Array 2: [[1 2]
 [3 4]
 [5 6]]
Dot Product : [[22 28]
 [49 64]]
x) Compute the Eigen values of a matrix
 a=np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]])
 print("Array :",a)
 c=np.array(np.linalg.eigvals(a))
 print("Eigen values are:\n",c)
Array : [[1 2 3]
 [4 5 6]
 [7 8 9]]
Eigen values are:
 [ 1.61168440e+01 -1.11684397e+00 -1.30367773e-15]
xi) Solve a linear matrix equation such as 3 * x0 + x1 = 9, x0 + 2 * x1 = 8
 e=int(input("Enter no.of linear equations "))
 n=int(input("Enter no.of variables "))
 cof=[]
 cons=[]
```

```
for i in range(e):
   \label{eq:print} \begin{aligned} & \text{print}(\text{"Enter equation } \{\}\text{".format}(i\text{+}1)) \end{aligned}
    1=[]
    for j in range(n):
     c=int(input("Enter coefficent of x{}".format(j)))
     1.append(c)
   \operatorname{cof.append}(1)
    k = \text{int}(\text{input}(\texttt{"Enter constant of equation } \{\}\texttt{".format}(i + 1)))
   cons.append(k)\\
 cof=np.array(cof)
 cons=np.array(cons)
 x = np.linalg.solve(cof, cons)
 print("Solutions are")
 for i in range(len(x));
   print("x{}: {}".format(i,x[i]))
Enter no.of linear equations 2
Enter no.of variables 2
Enter equation 1
Enter coefficent of x03
Enter coefficent of x11
Enter constant of equation 19
Enter equation 2
Enter coefficent of x01
Enter coefficent of x12
Enter constant of equation 28
Solutions are
x0: 2.0
xii) Compute the multiplicative inverse of a matrix
 import numpy as np
 #creation
 a=eval(input("Enter matrix "))
 a=np.array(a)
 #check for square matrix
 if(a.shape[0]==a.shape[1]):
   det=np.linalg.det(a)
   #check for non-singular
   if(det!=0):
     inver=np.linalg.inv(a)
     print("Matrix:\n",a)
     print("Inverse Matrix:\n",inver)
   else
     print("Matrix is singular")
 else:
   print("Matrix is not square")
Enter matrix [[2,3],[1,4]]
Matrix:
 [[2 3]
 [1 4]]
Inverse Matrix:
 [[ 0.8 -0.6]
 [-0.2 0.4]]
xiii) Compute the rank of a matrix
 #creation
 a=eval(input("Enter matrix "))
 a=np.array(a)
 #rank
 rank=np.linalg.matrix_rank(a)
 print("Rank of matrix is ",rank)
Enter matrix [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]]
Rank of matrix is 2
xiv) Compute the determinant of an array
 a=eval(input("Enter matrix "))
 a=np.array(a)
 #determinant
 \texttt{det=} \texttt{np.linalg.det}(\texttt{a})
 print("Array :\n",a)
 print("Determinant:",det)
Enter matrix [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]]
Array :
 [[1 2 3]
 [4 5 6]
```

```
[7 8 9]]
   Determinant: 0.0
   xv) Perform transpose and change of axes operations on arrays
]:
#creation
    a=eval(input("Enter matrix "))
    a=np.array(a)
    #transpose
    trans = np. \, transpose(\, a\,)
    print("Array :\n",a)
    print("Transpose:\n",trans)
    print("Shape of given array is:",np.shape(a))
    #change of axes
    print(a.swapaxes(1,1))
   Enter matrix [[1,2,3],[4,5,6]]
   Array :
    [[1 2 3]
    [4 5 6]]
    Transpose:
    [[1 4]
    [2 5]
    [3 6]]
   Shape of given array is: (2, 3)
   [[1 2 3]
    [4 5 6]]
   xvi) Perform splitting operations on arrays.
]: #splitting arrays
    import numpy as np
a=np.arange(1,25).reshape(12,2)
    print("Array:",a)
    print("After Splitting")
    print('\n VSPLIT ')
    #vsplit
    v1=np.array(np.vsplit(a,3)) #splits along rows
    print(v1)
    #hsplit
    print('\n HSPLIT ')
    v2=np.array(np.hsplit(a,2)) #splits along columns
    print(v2)
   Array: [[ 1 2]
    [ 3 4]
[ 5 6]
[ 7 8]
    [ 9 10]
    [11 12]
    [13 14]
    [15 16]
    [17 18]
    [19 20]
    [21 22]
    [23 24]]
   After Splitting
     VSPLIT
    [[[ 1 2]
     [ 3 4]
     [5 6]
     [ 7 8]]
    [[ 9 10]
     [11 12]
     [13 14]
     [15 16]]
    [[17 18]
     [19 20]
     [21 22]
     [23 24]]]
     HSPLIT
    [[[ 1]
     [ 3]
     [ 5]
     [ 7]
     [ 9]
     [11]
      [13]
      [15]
      [17]
      [19]
      [21]
```

```
[23]]
 [[ 2]
  [ 4]
  [ 6]
  F 81
  [10]
   [12]
  [14]
  [16]
  [18]
  [20]
   [22]
  [24]]]
###2
1. How to convert an array of strings to an array of floats in numpy?
 import numpy as np
 string_arr = np.array(['1.1', '2.2', '3.3'])
 float_arr = string_arr.astype(np.float64)
 print(float_arr)
[1.1 2.2 3.3]
      2. Extracting first n columns of a Numpy matrix
 import numpy as np
 the_arr = np.array([[0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8],
                      [4, 5, 6, 7, 5, 3, 2, 5],
                      [8, 9, 10, 11, 4, 5, 3, 5]])
 print(the_arr[:, 1:5])
[[ 1 2 3 5]
 [5 6 7 5]
 [ 9 10 11 4]]
3. How to calculate the sum of every row in a NumPy array in Python?
 import numpy as np
 arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12])
 newarr = arr.reshape(4, 3)
 print(newarr)
 column_sums = newarr.sum(axis=1)
 print(column_sums)
[[ 1 2 3]
 [456]
 [789]
 [10 11 12]]
[ 6 15 24 33]
      4. How to check all elements are NaN in a NumPy Array in Python?
 import numpy as np
 the_array = np.array([np.nan, 2, 3, 4])
 array_has_nan = np.isnan(the_array).all()
 print(array_has_nan)
 the_array = np.array([np.nan, np.nan, np.nan, np.nan])
 array_has_nan = np.isnan(the_array).all()
 print(array_has_nan)
False
True
      5. How to multiply each element of Numpy array in Python?
 import numpy as np
 the_array = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [1, 2, 3]])
 prod = np.prod(the_array)
 print(prod)
```

```
]: 36
```

6. Scalar Arithmetic Operations on NumPy Array

```
import numpy as np
array1 = np.array([[10, 20, 30], [40, 50, 60]])
print(array1 + 2)
print("-" * 20)
print(array1 - 5)
print("-" * 20)
print(array1 * 2)
print("-" * 20)
print(array1 / 5)
print("-" * 20)
print(array1 ** 2)
print("-" * 20)
[[12 22 32]
[42 52 62]]
[[ 5 15 25]
[35 45 55]]
[[ 20 40 60]
[ 80 100 120]]
[[ 2. 4. 6.]
 [ 8. 10. 12.]]
[[ 100 400 900]
[1600 2500 3600]]
```

7. How to check for NaN elements in a NumPy Array in Python?

```
import numpy as np

the_array = np.array([np.nan, 2, 3, 4])
    array_has_nan = np.isnan(the_array).any()
    print(array_has_nan)

the_array = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4])
    array_has_nan = np.isnan(the_array).any()
    print(array_has_nan)

1: True
    False
```

8. NumPy Element Wise Mathematical Operations

```
import numpy as np
array1 = np.array([[10, 20, 30], [40, 50, 60]])
array2 = np.array([[2, 3, 4], [4, 6, 8]])
array3 = np.array([[-2, 3.5, -4], [4.05, -6, 8]])
print(np.add(array1, array2))
print("-" * 40)
\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{print}(\texttt{np.power}(\texttt{array1}, \ \texttt{array2})) \end{array}
print("-" * 40)
print(np.remainder((array2), 5))
print("-" * 40)
\textcolor{red}{\textbf{print}}(\texttt{np.reciprocal}(\texttt{array3}))
print("-" * 40)
\textcolor{red}{\textbf{print}}(\texttt{np.sign}(\texttt{array3}))
print("-" * 40)
\textcolor{red}{\texttt{print}}(\texttt{np.ceil}(\texttt{array3}))
print("-" * 40)
print(np.round(array3))
print("-" * 40)
```

[[12 23 34] [44 56 68]]

```
[[
             100
                             8000
                                            8100001
         2560000
                    15625000000 167961600000000]]
Ε
[[2 3 4]
 [4 1 3]]
-----
                                  ]
]]
[[-0.5
           0.28571429 -0.25
[ 0.24691358 -0.16666667 0.125
[[-1. 1. -1.]
 [ 1. -1. 1.]]
[[-2. 4. -4.]
[ 5. -6. 8.]]
[[-2. 4. -4.]
[ 4. -6. 8.]]
     9. How to count frequency of unique values in a NumPy array in Python
import numpy as np
the_array = np.array([9, 7, 4, 7, 3, 5, 9])
frequencies = np.asarray((np.unique(the_array, return_counts=True))).T
print(frequencies)
[[3 1]
 [4 1]
 [5 1]
 [7 2]
 [9 2]]
     10. Write a NumPy program to get the indices of the sorted elements of a given
 import numpy as np
student_id = np.array([1023, 5202, 6230, 1671, 1682, 5241, 4532])
print("Original array:")
print(student_id)
i = np.argsort(student_id)
print("Indices of the sorted elements of a given array:")
print(i)
Original array:
[1023 5202 6230 1671 1682 5241 4532]
Indices of the sorted elements of a given array:
[0 3 4 6 1 5 2]
     11. How to print a full NumPy array without truncation in Python?
import numpy as np
np.set_printoptions(threshold=np.inf)
the_array = np.arange(100)
print(the_array)
[ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47
 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71
 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95
 96 97 98 991
     12. How to get the transpose of a NumPy array in Python?
import numpy as np
the_array = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
print(the_array)
\textcolor{red}{\textbf{print}}(\texttt{the\_array}.\mathsf{T})
[[1 2]
 [3 4]]
[[1 3]
 [2 4]]
```

13. How do you replace items that satisfy a condition with another value in Numpy array?

```
]: import numpy as np
```

```
the_array = np.array([49, 7, 44, 27, 13, 35, 71])
an_array = np.where(the_array > 30, 0, the_array)
print(an_array)
```

[ 0 7 0 27 13 0 0]