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```
import numpy as np
        array1 = np. array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]])
        array1
 \lceil 17 \rceil:
 [17]: array([[1, 2, 3],
                [4, 5, 6],
                [7, 8, 9]])
        array2=np. array([[11, 12, 13], [14, 15, 16], [17, 18, 19]])
        array2
 [18]:
 [18]: array([[11, 12, 13], [14,
                15, 16],
              [17, 18, 19]])
[19]: resultarray=array1+array2
      print("\nUsing Operator:\n", resultarray)
      resultarray=np. add(array1, array2)
      print("\nUsing Numpy Function:\n", resultarray)
       Using Operator:
      [[12 14 16]
[18 20 22]
        [24 26 28]]
       Using Numpy Function:
         [[12 14 16]]
        [18 20 22]
```

```
[24 26 28]]
```

```
[20]: resultarray=array1-array2
      print("\nUsing Operator:\n", resultarray)
      resultarray=np. subtract (array1, array2)
      print("\nUsing Numpy Function:\n", resultarray)
     Using Operator:
       [[-10 -10 -10]
       [-10 \ -10 \ -10]
      [-10 -10 -10]]
     Using Numpy Function:
       [[-10 -10 -10]
      [-10 -10 -10]
      [-10 -10 -10]]
     resultarray=array1*array2
[21]:
      print("\nUsing Operator:\n", resultarray)
      resultarray=np. multiply (array1, array2)
      print("\nUsing Numpy Function:\n", resultarray)
     Using Operator:
        [[ 11 24 39]
       [ 56 75 96]
      [119 144 171]]
     Using Numpy Function:
        [[ 11 24 39]
      [ 56 75 96]
      [119 144 171]]
[22]: resultarray=array1/array2
      print("\nUsing Operator:\n", resultarray)
      resultarray=np. divide (array1, array2)
      print("\nUsing Numpy Function:\n", resultarray)
```

```
Using Operator:
    [[0.09090909 0.16666667 0.23076923]
    [0.28571429 0.33333333 0.375 ]
    [0.41176471 0.44444444 0.47368421]]

Using Numpy Function:
    [[0.09090909 0.16666667 0.23076923]
    [0.28571429 0.33333333 0.375 ]
    [0.41176471 0.44444444 0.47368421]]

[23]: resultarray=array1%array2
    print("\nUsing Operator:\n", resultarray)
    resultarray=np. mod(array1, array2)
    print("\nUsing Numpy Function:\n", resultarray)
```

Using Operator:

```
[[1 2 3]
       [4 \ 5 \ 6]
       [7 8 9]]
      Using Numpy Function:
       [[1 \ 2 \ 3]
       [4 \ 5 \ 6]
       [7 8 9]]
       resultarray=np. dot(array1, array2)
      print("", resultarray)
[26]:
        [[ 90 96 102]
        [216 231 246]
       [342 366 390]]
[27]: resultarray=np. transpose (array1)
       print(resultarray)
       #0r
       resultarray=array1. transpose()
       print(resultarray)
      [[1 4 7]
       [2 5 8]
       [3 6 9]]
      [[1 4 7]
       [2 5 8]
       [3 6 9]]
[28]: resultarray=np. hstack((array1, array2))
      resultarray
[28]: array([[ 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13],
                  [ 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, 16],
                  [ 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19]])
[29]: resultarray=np.vstack((array1, array2))
      resultarray
[29]: array([[ 1, 2, 3],
                [4, 5, 6],
```

```
[7, 8, 9], [11, 12, 13],
                [14, 15, 16],
                [17, 18, 19]])
 [30]: import numpy as np
        nparray=np. arange (0, 12, 1). reshape (3, 4)
        nparray
 [30]: array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3],
               [ 4, 5, 6, 7],
               [ 8, 9, 10, 11]])
        nparray=np. linspace(start=0, stop=24, num=12).reshape(3, 4)
        nparray
 [31]:
[31]: array([[ 0.
                               , 2. 18181818, 4. 36363636, 6. 54545455],
                [ 8.72727273, 10.90909091, 13.09090909, 15.27272727],
                [17. 45454545, 19. 63636364, 21. 81818182, 24.
                                                                       ]])
        nparray=np. empty((3, 3), int)
        nparray
 [32]:
 [32]: array([[ 90, 96, 102],
                [216, 231, 246],
               [342, 366, 390]])
[33]: nparray=np. empty_like(array1)
       nparray
 [33]: array([[ 90, 96, 102],
               [216, 231, 246],
               [342, 366, 390]])
[34]: nparray=np.identity(3)
       nparray
```

```
[34]: array([[1., 0., 0.], [0.,
                 1., 0.],
                [0., 0., 1.]
[35]: array1=np. array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
       array2=np. array([11, 12, 13, 14, 15])
       print(array1)
       print (array2)
      [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5]
[11 \ 12 \ 13 \ 14 \ 15]
 [36]:
  # Addition
  print (np. add (array1, array2))
  # Subtraction
        print (np. subtract (array1, array2))
        # Multiplication
        print(np. multiply(array1, array2))
        # Division
        print(np. divide(array1, array2))
[12 \ 14 \ 16 \ 18 \ 20]
        [-10 \ -10 \ -10 \ -10 \ -10]
\lceil 11 \lceil 0.090909099 \ 24 \ 39 \ 56 \ 0.1666666775 \rceil \ 0.23076923 \ 0.28571429 \ 0.333333333 \rceil
[37]:
        array1=np. array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9])
        # Standard Deviation print (np. std(array1))
        #Minimum
        print(np. min(array1)) #Summation
        print(np. sum(array1))
        #Median
        print(np. median(array1))
        #Mean
        print(np. mean(array1))
        #Mode
                                              print("Most
        from
                scipy import stats
                                                               Frequent
        element=", stats. mode (array1) [0])
                                                  print("Number
                                                                      of
        Occarances=", stats. mode (array1)[1])
        # Variance
        print (np. var (array1))
```

```
1
      63
      6.0
      5. 72727272727275
      Most Frequent element= [9]
      Number of Occarances= [3]
      7.834710743801653
      <ipython-input-37-e89f83956b1b>:14: FutureWarning: Unlike other reduction
      functions (e.g. 'skew', 'kurtosis'), the default behavior of 'mode' typically
      preserves the axis it acts along. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will change:
      the default value of `keepdims` will become False, the `axis` over which the
      statistic is taken will be eliminated, and the value None will no longer be
      accepted. Set `keepdims` to True or False to avoid this warning.
        print("Most Frequent element=", stats. mode(array1)[0])
      <ipython-input-37-e89f83956b1b>:15: FutureWarning: Unlike other reduction
      functions (e.g. `skew`, `kurtosis`), the default behavior of `mode` typically
      preserves the axis it acts along. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will change:
      the default value of 'keepdims' will become False, the 'axis' over which the
      statistic is taken will be eliminated, and the value None will no longer
      beaccepted. Set 'keepdims' to True or False to avoid this warning.
         print("Number of Occarances=", stats.mode(array1)[1])
[38]:
      array1=np. array([1, 2, 3], dtype=np. uint8) array2=np. array([4, 5, 6])
      # AND
      resultarray=np. bitwise and (array1, array2) print (resultarray)
      resultarray=np. bitwise or (array1, array2) print (resultarray)
      #LeftShift
      resultarray=np.left_shift(array1, 2)
      print(resultarray)
      #RightShift
      resultarray=np.right shift(array1, 2) print(resultarray)
```

2. 7990553306073913

[0 0 2] [5 7 7] [4 8 12]

```
[0 \ 0 \ 0]
```

```
[39]: ### You can get Binary Representation of Number #####
      print(np. binary_repr(10, 8))
      resultarray=np.left_shift(10, 2)
      print(resultarray)
      print(np.binary_repr(np.left_shift(10, 2), 8))
      00001010
      40
      00101000
[40]: array1=np. arange(1, 10) print(array1)
       newarray=array1.copy()
       print(newarray)
       ##modification in Original Array
       array1[0]=100 print(array1)
       print(newarray)
      [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
      [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
                        [100 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
      [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
```

```
[41]: array1=np. arange(1, 10) print(array1)
      newarray=array1.view()
      print (newarray)
      ##modification in Original Array
      array1[0]=100 print(array1)
      print (newarray)
      [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
      [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
      [100 2 3 4 5
                                            97
                                  7
                                        8
      [100 2 3 4 5
                               6
                                  7
                                        8
                                            9]
      array1=np. array([[1, 2, 3, 12, 5, 7], [94, 5, 6, 7, 89, 44], [7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14]])
      print(array1)
[42]:
      [[ 1 2 3 12 5 7]
       [94 5 6 7 89 44]
       [ 7 8 9 11 13 14]]
[43]:
np. sort (array1, axis=0) #Horizontally Sort
[43]: array([[ 1, 2, 3, 7, 5, 7],
              [ 7, 5, 6, 11, 13, 14],
              [94, 8, 9, 12, 89, 44]])
[44]:
np. sort (array1, axis=1) # Vertically Sort
[44]: array([[ 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 12],
              [ 5, 6, 7, 44, 89, 94],
              [ 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14]])
```

```
array1=np. array([1, 2, 3, 12, 5, 7])
        np. searchsorted(array1, 7, side="left") #Perform Search After sorting
 [45]:
[45]: 3
[46]: array1=np. array([1, 2, 3, 12, 5, 7, 0])
       print (np. count nonzero (array1)) #Return total Non Zero element
       print (np. nonzero (array1)) #Return Index
       print (array1. size) #Total Element
       (array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]),) 7
 [47]: array1=np. array (np. arange (1, 5). reshape (2, 2))
        print(array1)
        array2=np. array (np. arange (11, 15). reshape (2, 2))
        print (array2)
       [[1 \ 2]
        [3 4]]
       [[11 12]
        [13 14]]
 [48]: newarray=np. stack([array1, array2], axis=0)
        print(newarray)
      [[[ 1 2]
[ 3 4]]
        [[11 12]
          [13 14]]]
 [49]: newarray=np. stack([array1, array2], axis=1)
        print(newarray)
       [[[ 1 2]
          [11 12]]
```

```
[[ 3 4]
        [13 14]]]
[50]: array1=np. arange (1, 10). reshape (3, 3)
      print(array1)
      array2=np. arange (21, 30). reshape (3, 3)
      print(array2)
      [[1 2 3]
       [4 \ 5 \ 6]
       [7 8 9]]
      [[21 22 23]
       [24 25 26]
       [27 28 29]]
[51]:
np. append (array1, array2, axis=0)
[51]: array([[ 1, 2, 3], [ 4,
              5, 6],
              [ 7, 8, 9],
```

[21, 22, 23],

[24, 25, 26], [27, 28, 29]])

```
[52]:
  np. append (array1, array2, axis=1)
 [52]: array([[ 1, 2, 3, 21, 22, 23], [ 4,
                5, 6, 24, 25, 26],
              [7, 8, 9, 27, 28, 29]])
[53]: array1=np. arange(1, 10). reshape(3, 3)
      print(array1)
      array2=np. arange (21, 30). reshape (3, 3)
      print (array2)
      [[1 2 3]
        [4 5 6]
        [7 8 9]]
       [[21 22 23]
        [24 25 26]
        [27 28 29]]
 [54]:
  np. concatenate ((array1, array2), axis=0)
 [54]: array([[ 1, 2, 3], [ 4,
                5, 6],
                [ 7, 8, 9],
                [21, 22, 23],
                [24, 25, 26],
                [27, 28, 29]])
 [55]:
  np. concatenate((array1, array2), axis=1)
 [55]: array([[ 1, 2, 3, 21, 22, 23], [ 4,
                5, 6, 24, 25, 26],
```

```
[ 7, 8, 9, 27, 28, 29]])
```

```
[60]: import numpy as np

# using loadtxt()
arr = np. loadtxt("testmarks1. csv", delimiter=", ", skiprows=1)
print(type(arr))
arr. shape

<class 'numpy. ndarray' >

[60]: (10, 5)

EDS=arr[:, 1]
print(EDS)

[64]:

[43.05 43.47 42.24 39.24 40.9 39.47 41.68 42.19 44.75 46.95]

SON=arr[:, 2]
print(SON)

[63]:
```

[27. 79 28. 52 28. 16 26. 16 26. 03 26. 31 25. 63 27. 61 28. 35 28. 88]