```
In [1]: import numpy as np
 In [3]: #1 Declare the numpy array
         arr_1 = np.array([1,2,3,4,5])
         arr_2 = np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
         print(arr_1)
         print(arr_2)
         [1 2 3 4 5]
         [[1 2 3]
          [4 5 6]]
 In [5]: #2 create an array with full of zero values
         b = np.zeros((4,4))
         print(b)
         [[0. 0. 0. 0.]
          [0. 0. 0. 0.]
          [0. 0. 0. 0.]
          [0. 0. 0. 0.]]
In [34]: #3 create an array with full of scalar values filled
         arr = np.full((4,5),2)
         print(arr)
         [[2 2 2 2 2]
          [2 2 2 2 2]
          [2 2 2 2 2]
          [2 2 2 2 2]]
 In [8]: |#4 create an array with scalar values filled
         a = np.random.random((2,3))
         print(a)
         [[0.18916302 0.03875692 0.64422785]
          [0.34632101 0.13898375 0.07254455]]
 In [9]: #5 reshape and flattening the array
         newarr = arr_2.reshape(3,2)
         print(newarr)
         [[1 2]
          [3 4]
          [5 6]]
In [11]: |flarr = arr_2.flatten()
         print(flarr)
         [1 2 3 4 5 6]
In [13]: #6 convert an array from one type to another
         e = np.arange(0,20,2)
         anarr=e.astype('f')
         print(anarr)
         [ 0. 2. 4. 6. 8. 10. 12. 14. 16. 18.]
```

```
In [17]:
         #7 slicing operation in an array
         arr = np.array([[1,2,3,4],[5,2,4,2],[5,9,2,0],[1,2,0,1]])
         print(arr[0:4:2])
         print(arr[:2,:3])
         print(arr[2:,2:])
         print(arr[:2])
         [[1 2 3 4]
          [5 9 2 0]]
         [[1 2 3]
          [5 2 4]]
         [[2 0]
          [0 1]]
         [[1 2 3 4]
          [5 2 4 2]]
In [18]: #8 join functions
         x=np.array([1,2,3])
         y = np.array([4,5,6])
         z = np.concatenate((x,y))
         print(x,y)
         print(z)
         [1 2 3] [4 5 6]
         [1 2 3 4 5 6]
In [19]: hori = np.hstack((x,y))
         print(hori)
         [1 2 3 4 5 6]
In [20]: | vert = np.vstack((x,y)) 
         print(vert)
         [[1 2 3]
          [4 5 6]]
In [22]: #9 index retrivel and basic operation
         arr = np.array([1,2,3,4,5,4,4])
         print(arr)
         x = np.where(arr==4)
         print(x)
         [1 2 3 4 5 4 4]
         (array([3, 5, 6], dtype=int64),)
In [27]: #10 sorting of array
         arr = np.array([[30,20,40],[50,0,11]])
         print(arr)
         print(np.sort(arr))
         [[30 20 40]
          [50 0 11]]
         [[20 30 40]
          [ 0 11 50]]
```

```
In [28]:
         #11 filtering operation based on array value
         arr = np.array([44,43,45,67,89])
         filter_arr = arr>43
         newarr = arr[filter_arr]
         print("\n original array:",arr)
         print("\n filter array:condition - > 43")
         print("\nnew array:",newarr)
          original array: [44 43 45 67 89]
          filter array:condition - > 43
         new array: [44 45 67 89]
In [30]: #12 vector operation
         ar1 = np.array([1,2,3,4,5])
         ar2 = np.array([2,4,5,3,9])
         print("\n vector addition")
         print(ar1 + ar2)
         print("\n vector subtraction")
         print(ar1 - ar2)
         print("\n vector multiplication")
         print(ar1 * ar2)
         print("\n vector division")
         print(ar1/ar2)
          vector addition
         [ 3 6 8 7 14]
          vector subtraction
         [-1 -2 -2 1 -4]
          vector multiplication
         [ 2 8 15 12 45]
          vector division
         [0.5
                     0.5
                                0.6
                                           1.33333333 0.55555556]
In [32]: #13 scalar operation and vectorize operation
         a = np.array([1,3,4,5,6])
         b = np.array([2,4,6,7,9])
         c = np.array([1,24,5,6,7,8])
         print(c*3)
         def my_fun(x,y):
             if(x>y):
                 retrunx-y
             else:
                 return x+y
         vec_function = np.vectorize(my_fun)
         print(vec_function(a,b))
         [ 3 72 15 18 21 24]
         [ 3 7 10 12 15]
```

In []: