

Numpy_2

Data analysis with Numpy

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2024-02-16

Table of contents

NumPy	2
data types for ndarrays	5
arithmetic with numpy arrays	6
basic indexing and slicing	7
indexing with slices	10
Boolean indexing	12
Fancy indexing	14
Transposing arrays and swapping axes	16
Pseudorandom number generation	17
Universal Functions : Fast Element-Wise Array Functions	18
Array oriented programming with Arrays	20
Expressing Conditional Logic as Array Operations	22
numpy.where	22
mathematical and statistical methods	23
methods for boolean arrays	25
Sorting	25
unique and other set logic	27
array set operations	27
file input and output	28
Linear Algebra	29
Random walks	31

NumPy

- numerical python - [function description](#)
- ndarray- multidimensional array providing fast arithmetic operations
- mathematical functions
- tools for reading/writing
- linear algebra, random number generation, fourier transformation

```
import numpy as np
```

```
my_arr = np.arange(1000000)
my_list = list(range(100000))
```

```
%timeit my_arr2 = my_arr * 2
```

3.91 ms \pm 154 μ s per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 100 loops each)

```
%timeit my_list2 = [x * 2 for x in my_list]
```

12.3 ms \pm 4.77 ms per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 10 loops each)

```
data = np.array([[1.5, -0.1, 3], [0, -3, 6.5]])
```

```
data
```

```
array([[ 1.5, -0.1,  3. ],
       [ 0. , -3. ,  6.5]])
```

```
data * 10
```

```
array([[ 15., -1.,  30.],
       [  0., -30.,  65.]])
```

```
data + data
```

```
array([[ 3. , -0.2,  6. ],
       [ 0. , -6. , 13. ]])
```

```
data.shape
```

```
(2, 3)
```

```
data.dtype
```

```
dtype('float64')
```

```

# creating arrays

data1 = [6, 7.5, 8, 0, 1]

arr1 = np.array(data1)

arr1

array([6. , 7.5, 8. , 0. , 1. ])

data2 = [[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8]]

arr2 = np.array(data2)

arr2

array([[1, 2, 3, 4],
       [5, 6, 7, 8]])

arr2.ndim

2

arr2.shape

(2, 4)

arr1.dtype

dtype('float64')

arr2.dtype

dtype('int32')

```

```
np.zeros(10)
```

```
array([0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.])
```

```
np.ones((3, 6))
```

```
array([[1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.],  
       [1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.],  
       [1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.]])
```

```
np.empty((2, 3, 2))
```

```
np.arange(15)
```

```
array([ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14])
```

data types for ndarrays

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

```
arr.dtype
```

```
dtype('int32')
```

```
float_arr = arr.astype(np.float64)
```

```
float_arr.dtype
```

```
dtype('float64')
```

```
int_array = np.arange(10)
```

```
calibers = np.array([.22, .27, .357, .380, .44, .50], dtype = np.float64)

int_array.astype(calibers.dtype)
```

```
array([0., 1., 2., 3., 4., 5., 6., 7., 8., 9.])
```

arithmetic with numpy arrays

```
arr = np.array([[1., 2., 3.], [4., 5., 6.]])

arr
```

```
array([[1., 2., 3.],
       [4., 5., 6.]])
```

```
arr * arr
```

```
array([[ 1.,  4.,  9.],
       [16., 25., 36.]])
```

```
arr + arr
```

```
array([[ 2.,  4.,  6.],
       [ 8., 10., 12.]])
```

```
1 / arr
```

```
array([[1.         , 0.5         , 0.33333333],
       [0.25        , 0.2         , 0.16666667]])
```

```
arr ** 2
```

```
array([[ 1.,  4.,  9.],
       [16., 25., 36.]])
```

```
# comparisons between arrays yield boolean arrays
```

```
arr2 = np.array([[0, 4, 1], [7, 2., 12]])
```

```
arr2
```

```
array([[ 0.,  4.,  1.],  
       [ 7.,  2., 12.]])
```

```
arr2 > arr
```

```
array([[False,  True, False],  
       [ True, False,  True]])
```

basic indexing and slicing

```
arr = np.arange(10)
```

```
arr
```

```
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

```
arr[5]
```

```
5
```

```
arr[5:8]
```

```
array([5, 6, 7])
```

```
arr[5:8]
```

```
array([5, 6, 7])
```

```

arr

array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])

arr_slice= arr[5:8]

arr_slice

array([5, 6, 7])

# changing values
arr_slice[1] = 12345

arr

array([ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12345, 7, 8,
      9])

arr_slice

array([ 5, 12345, 7])

# bare slice
arr_slice[:] = 64 #assigns all values to the array

arr

array([ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 64, 64, 64, 8, 9])

arr2d = np.array([[1,2,3], [4,5,6], [7,8,9]])

arr2d

array([[1, 2, 3],
      [4, 5, 6],
      [7, 8, 9]])

```



```
arr2d[1]
```

```
array([4, 5, 6])
```

```
arr2d[0][2] #first array third element
```

```
3
```

```
arr2d[0,2] # same result
```

```
3
```

```
arr3d = np.array([[[1,2,3], [4,5,6]], [[7,8,9], [10, 11, 12]]])
```

```
arr3d
```

```
array([[[ 1,  2,  3],
        [ 4,  5,  6]],
       [[ 7,  8,  9],
        [10, 11, 12]]])
```

```
arr3d[0]
```

```
array([[1, 2, 3],
       [4, 5, 6]])
```

```
# scalar and vector arrays can be assigned to arr3d[0]
```

```
old_values = arr3d[0].copy()
```

```
arr3d[0] = 42
```

```
arr3d
```

```
array([[[42, 42, 42],
        [42, 42, 42]],

      [[ 7,  8,  9],
        [10, 11, 12]]])
```

```
arr3d[0] = old_values
```

```
arr3d
```

```
array([[[ 1,  2,  3],
        [ 4,  5,  6]],

      [[ 7,  8,  9],
        [10, 11, 12]]])
```

```
arr3d[1,0]
```

```
array([7, 8, 9])
```

```
x = arr3d[1]
```

```
x
```

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

```
x[0]
```

```
array([7, 8, 9])
```

indexing with slices

```
arr
```

```
array([ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4, 64, 64, 64,  8,  9])
```

```

arr[1:6]

array([ 1,  2,  3,  4, 64])

# slicing a 2d array

arr2d

array([[1, 2, 3],
       [4, 5, 6],
       [7, 8, 9]])

arr2d[:2] #selects the first two rows

array([[1, 2, 3],
       [4, 5, 6]])

arr2d[:2, 1:] #selects first two rows and last two columns

array([[2, 3],
       [5, 6]])

lower_dim_slice = arr2d[1, :2]
lower_dim_slice

array([4, 5])

lower_dim_slice.shape

(2,)

arr2d[:2, 2] #dots before selects rows before

array([3, 6])

```

```
arr2d[:, :1] #all rows, first column
```

```
array([[1],  
       [4],  
       [7]])
```

```
# assigning value to the section
```

```
arr2d[:2, 1:] = 0
```

```
arr2d
```

```
array([[1, 0, 0],  
       [4, 0, 0],  
       [7, 8, 9]])
```

Boolean indexing

```
names = np.array(['bob', 'joe', 'will', 'zhou', 'lu', 'wei' ])
```

```
names
```

```
array(['bob', 'joe', 'will', 'zhou', 'lu', 'wei'], dtype='<U4')
```

```
data = np.array([[4,7], [0,2], [-5, 6], [0, 0], [1, 2], [-12, -4], [3, 4]])
```

```
data
```

```
array([[ 4,  7],  
       [ 0,  2],  
       [-5,  6],  
       [ 0,  0],  
       [ 1,  2],  
       [-12, -4],  
       [ 3,  4]])
```

```
data.shape
```

```
(7, 2)
```

```
names.shape
```

```
(6,)
```

```
# let's check how many times wei's name come
```

```
names == 'wei'    #once
```

```
array([False, False, False, False, False,  True])
```

```
data[names == "wei"]
```

```
IndexError: boolean index did not match indexed array along dimension 0; dimension is 7 but
```

```
# adding a name so that the dimension becomes 7
```

```
names = np.append(names, 'rajwinder')
```

```
names
```

```
array(['bob', 'joe', 'will', 'zhou', 'lu', 'wei', 'rajwinder',  
      'rajwinder'], dtype='<U9')
```

```
# deleting extra
```

```
names = np.delete(names, 7)
```

```
names
```

```
array(['bob', 'joe', 'will', 'zhou', 'lu', 'wei', 'rajwinder'],  
      dtype='<U9')
```

```
data[names == 'rajwinder']
```

```
array([[3, 4]])
```

```
data[names == 'zhou']
```

```
array([[0, 0]])
```

Fancy indexing

- indexing using integers
- indexing gets modified

```
arr = np.zeros((8, 4))
```

```
for i in range(8):  
    arr[i] = i
```

```
arr
```

```
array([[0., 0., 0., 0.],  
       [1., 1., 1., 1.],  
       [2., 2., 2., 2.],  
       [3., 3., 3., 3.],  
       [4., 4., 4., 4.],  
       [5., 5., 5., 5.],  
       [6., 6., 6., 6.],  
       [7., 7., 7., 7.]])
```

```
# selecting rows in particular order  
arr[[4, 3, 0, 6]]
```

```
array([[4., 4., 4., 4.],  
       [3., 3., 3., 3.],  
       [0., 0., 0., 0.],  
       [6., 6., 6., 6.]])
```

```
# using negative indices
arr[[-2, -4, -7]]
```

```
array([[6., 6., 6., 6.],
       [4., 4., 4., 4.],
       [1., 1., 1., 1.]])
```

```
# multiple array indexing

arr3 = np.arange(32).reshape((8, 4))
```

```
arr3
```

```
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]])
```

```
# selecting elements based on rows and columns
```

```
arr3[[1, 4, 7, 2], [0, 3, 2, 1]]
```

```
array([ 4, 19, 30,  9])
```

```
# selecting complete rows and decding sequence of elements
```

```
arr3[[1, 4, 7, 2]][:, [0, 3, 2, 1]]
```

```
array([[ 4,  7,  6,  5],
       [16, 19, 18, 17],
       [28, 31, 30, 29],
       [ 8, 11, 10,  9]])
```

Transposing arrays and swapping axes

```
arr = np.arange(15).reshape(3, 5)
arr
```

```
array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4],
       [ 5,  6,  7,  8,  9],
       [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]])
```

```
arr.T
```

```
array([[ 0,  5, 10],
       [ 1,  6, 11],
       [ 2,  7, 12],
       [ 3,  8, 13],
       [ 4,  9, 14]])
```

```
# used often for matrix computation
```

```
arr
```

```
array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4],
       [ 5,  6,  7,  8,  9],
       [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]])
```

```
# multiplied two arrays
np.dot(arr.T, arr)
```

```
array([[125, 140, 155, 170, 185],
       [140, 158, 176, 194, 212],
       [155, 176, 197, 218, 239],
       [170, 194, 218, 242, 266],
       [185, 212, 239, 266, 293]])
```

```
# another way to do it
arr.T @ arr
```



```
array([[125, 140, 155, 170, 185],
       [140, 158, 176, 194, 212],
       [155, 176, 197, 218, 239],
       [170, 194, 218, 242, 266],
       [185, 212, 239, 266, 293]])
```

```
arr
```

```
array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4],
       [ 5,  6,  7,  8,  9],
       [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]])
```

```
arr.swapaxes(0, 1) # returns the view without making a copy
```

```
array([[ 0,  5, 10],
       [ 1,  6, 11],
       [ 2,  7, 12],
       [ 3,  8, 13],
       [ 4,  9, 14]])
```

Pseudorandom number generation

```
samples = np.random.standard_normal(size= (4, 4))
```

```
samples
```

```
array([[ 0.26762709, -0.62405293,  0.67249719, -0.46023273],
       [ 0.40611368, -0.01041362,  0.51275103, -1.95844566],
       [ 0.90884576, -0.28283029,  0.47254105,  2.20649657],
       [ 0.69228499, -0.31918775, -0.74474035,  0.28790593]])
```

```
rng = np.random.default_rng(seed = 12334)
```

```
data = rng.standard_normal((2,3))
```

```
type(rng)
```

```
numpy.random._generator.Generator
```

Universal Functions : Fast Element-Wise Array Functions

```
import numpy as np
from random import normalvariate
arr = np.arange(10)
```

```
np.sqrt(arr)
```

```
array([0.          , 1.          , 1.41421356, 1.73205081, 2.          ,
       2.23606798, 2.44948974, 2.64575131, 2.82842712, 3.          ])
```

```
np.exp(arr)
```

```
array([1.00000000e+00, 2.71828183e+00, 7.38905610e+00, 2.00855369e+01,
       5.45981500e+01, 1.48413159e+02, 4.03428793e+02, 1.09663316e+03,
       2.98095799e+03, 8.10308393e+03])
```

```
x = rng.standard_normal(8)
```

```
y = rng.standard_normal(8)
```

```
x
```

```
array([-0.32357072, -1.8494368 , -1.89739205,  0.04315429,  1.01046514,
       -0.73625393,  0.46616191, -0.09290374])
```

```
y
```

```
array([-0.12705798, -0.64476954, -0.62430977,  0.87432098,  1.55273649,
       -1.53739177, -0.73752509,  0.41995739])
```

```
np.maximum(x, y) #based on element wise comparison
```

```
array([-0.12705798, -0.64476954, -0.62430977,  0.87432098,  1.55273649,
       -0.73625393,  0.46616191,  0.41995739])
```

```
arr = rng.standard_normal(7) * 5
```

```
arr
```

```
array([-1.61785359, -9.24718402, -9.48696026,  0.21577147,  5.05232568,  
       -3.68126964,  2.33080955])
```

```
remainder, whole_part = np.modf(arr)
```

```
remainder
```

```
array([-0.61785359, -0.24718402, -0.48696026,  0.21577147,  0.05232568,  
       -0.68126964,  0.33080955])
```

```
whole_part
```

```
array([-1., -9., -9.,  0.,  5., -3.,  2.])
```

```
arr
```

```
array([-1.61785359, -9.24718402, -9.48696026,  0.21577147,  5.05232568,  
       -3.68126964,  2.33080955])
```

```
out = np.zeros_like(arr)
```

```
np.add(arr, 1)
```

```
array([-0.61785359, -8.24718402, -8.48696026,  1.21577147,  6.05232568,  
       -2.68126964,  3.33080955])
```

```
np.add(arr, 1, out= out)
```

```
array([-0.61785359, -8.24718402, -8.48696026,  1.21577147,  6.05232568,  
       -2.68126964,  3.33080955])
```

out

```
array([-0.61785359, -8.24718402, -8.48696026,  1.21577147,  6.05232568,
       -2.68126964,  3.33080955])
```

Array oriented programming with Arrays

- vectorization (faster) than pure Python equivalents

```
points = np.arange(-5, 5, 0.01) #100 equally spaced points
```

```
xs, ys = np.meshgrid(points, points)
```

```
# numpy.meshgrid function takes two one-dimensional arrays and produces two two-dimensional
```

ys

```
array([[ -5.   , -5.   , -5.   , ..., -5.   , -5.   , -5.   ],
       [-4.99, -4.99, -4.99, ..., -4.99, -4.99, -4.99],
       [-4.98, -4.98, -4.98, ..., -4.98, -4.98, -4.98],
       ...,
       [ 4.97,  4.97,  4.97, ...,  4.97,  4.97,  4.97],
       [ 4.98,  4.98,  4.98, ...,  4.98,  4.98,  4.98],
       [ 4.99,  4.99,  4.99, ...,  4.99,  4.99,  4.99]])
```

```
z = np.sqrt (xs ** 2 + ys ** 2)
```

z

```
array([[7.07106781, 7.06400028, 7.05693985, ..., 7.04988652, 7.05693985,
        7.06400028],
       [7.06400028, 7.05692568, 7.04985815, ..., 7.04279774, 7.04985815,
        7.05692568],
       [7.05693985, 7.04985815, 7.04278354, ..., 7.03571603, 7.04278354,
        7.04985815],
       ...,
       [7.04988652, 7.04279774, 7.03571603, ..., 7.0286414 , 7.03571603,
        7.04279774],
```

```
[7.05693985, 7.04985815, 7.04278354, ..., 7.03571603, 7.04278354,
 7.04985815],
[7.06400028, 7.05692568, 7.04985815, ..., 7.04279774, 7.04985815,
 7.05692568]])
```

```
# visualizations with 2-d arrays
```

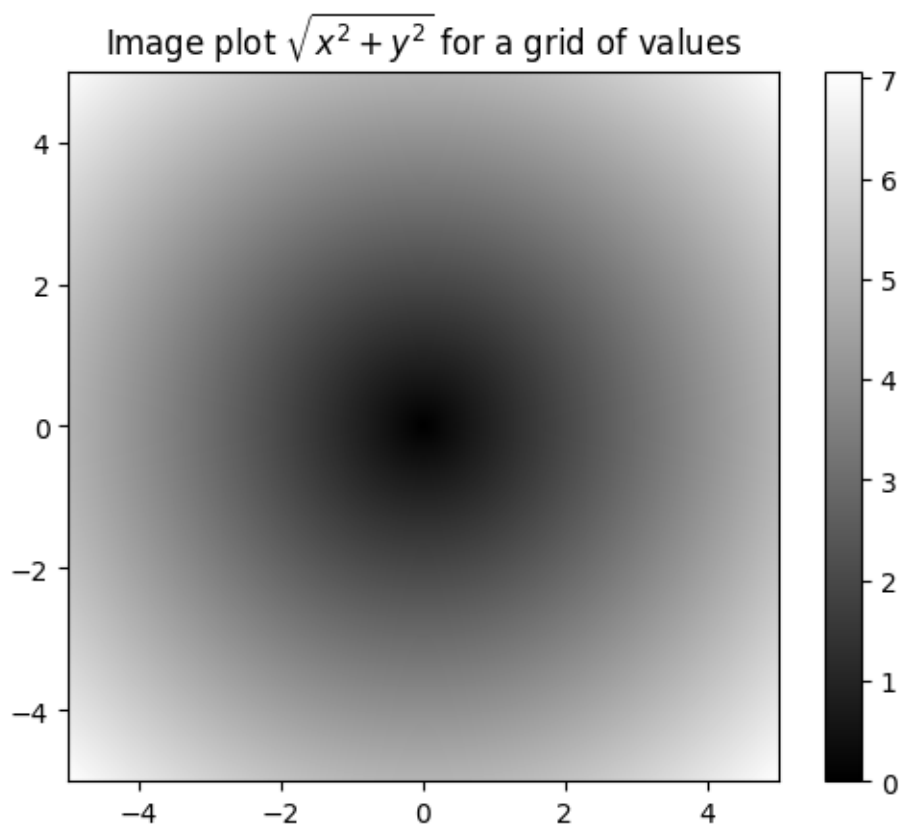
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
plt.imshow(z, cmap = plt.cm.gray, extent = [-5, 5, -5, 5])
```

```
plt.colorbar()
```

```
plt.title("Image plot  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  for a grid of values")
```

```
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Image plot  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  for a grid of values')
```



```
plt.close('all')
```

Expressing Conditional Logic as Array Operations

```
xarr = np.array([1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5])
yarr = np.array([2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5])
cond = np.array([True, False, True, True, False])

# take value from xarr whenever true, otherwise take value from yarr

result = [(x if c else y)
           for x, y, c in zip(xarr, yarr, cond)]

result
```

```
[1.1, 2.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.5]
```

numpy.where

```
# numpy.where (replace all positive values with 2 and negative with -2)

arr = rng.standard_normal((4, 4))

arr

array([[ -0.09290374, -0.12705798, -0.64476954, -0.62430977],
       [ 0.87432098,  1.55273649, -1.53739177, -0.73752509],
       [ 0.41995739, -0.93658739,  0.62072248,  0.81057914],
       [-0.21398203,  0.67748945, -1.54002066, -0.9638457 ]])
```

```
arr > 0
```

```
array([[False, False, False, False],
       [ True,  True, False, False],
```

```
[ True, False,  True,  True],  
[False,  True, False, False]])
```

```
np.where (arr > 0, 2, -2)
```

```
array([[ -2,  -2,  -2,  -2],  
       [ 2,   2,  -2,  -2],  
       [ 2,  -2,   2,   2],  
       [-2,   2,  -2,  -2]])
```

```
# or set only the positive values to 2
```

```
np.where (arr > 0, 2, arr)
```

```
array([[ -0.09290374, -0.12705798, -0.64476954, -0.62430977],  
       [ 2.          , 2.          , -1.53739177, -0.73752509],  
       [ 2.          , -0.93658739, 2.          , 2.          ],  
       [-0.21398203, 2.          , -1.54002066, -0.9638457 ]])
```

mathematical and statistical methods

```
arr = rng.standard_normal ((5, 4))
```

```
arr
```

```
array([[ -0.64316368, -0.48860061, -1.41271857, -0.10120962],  
       [-0.70385422,  2.41319157, -0.54405393, -0.90339244],  
       [ 0.82712685, -0.62647321, -0.13480887,  0.03956079],  
       [ 0.56044129,  0.34237924, -0.6576538 ,  1.04696188],  
       [ 0.17595271, -1.13639865, -0.54922125,  0.70725439]])
```

```
arr.mean()
```

```
-0.08943400646176203
```

```
np.mean(arr)
```

```
-0.08943400646176203
```

```

arr.sum()

-1.7886801292352406

arr.mean(axis = 1) # columns

array([-0.66142312,  0.06547274,  0.02635139,  0.32303215, -0.2006032 ])

arr.sum(axis = 1)

array([-2.64569248,  0.26189098,  0.10540556,  1.29212861, -0.8024128 ])

arr = np.array([0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7])

arr.cumsum()

array([ 0,  1,  3,  6, 10, 15, 21, 28])

arr = np.array([[0,1,2], [3, 4, 5], [6, 7, 8]])

arr

array([[0, 1, 2],
       [3, 4, 5],
       [6, 7, 8]])

# arr.cumsum(axis = 0 ) computes the cumulative sum along rows

# arr.sumsum (axis= 1) computes the sum along columns

arr.cumsum(axis = 0)

array([[ 0,  1,  2],
       [ 3,  5,  7],
       [ 9, 12, 15]])

```



```
arr.cumsum(axis = 1)
```

```
array([[ 0,  1,  3],  
       [ 3,  7, 12],  
       [ 6, 13, 21]])
```

methods for boolean arrays

```
arr = rng.standard_normal(100)
```

```
(arr > 0).sum()
```

41

```
(arr <= 0).sum()    #all non-po
```

59

Sorting

```
arr = rng.standard_normal(6)
```

```
arr
```

```
array([ 0.81272428, -0.67629236,  0.09344394, -0.20621744,  0.10364886,  
        0.70966403])
```

```
arr.sort()
```

```
arr
```

```
array([-0.67629236, -0.20621744,  0.09344394,  0.10364886,  0.70966403,  
        0.81272428])
```

```
arr = rng.standard_normal((5, 3))
```

```
arr
```

```
array([[ -1.58684863, -0.1143117 ,  2.38420916],
       [-0.64811009,  1.31931176,  0.01123432],
       [-0.90663373, -0.96531814,  0.46431808],
       [ 0.52164015, -0.08486576, -0.98397298],
       [ 0.09054187, -1.08417551, -0.48832961]])
```

```
arr.sort (axis = 0) #sorts the values across columns
```

```
arr
```

```
array([[ -1.58684863, -1.08417551, -0.98397298],
       [-0.96531814, -0.90663373, -0.48832961],
       [-0.64811009, -0.1143117 ,  0.01123432],
       [-0.08486576,  0.09054187,  0.46431808],
       [ 0.52164015,  1.31931176,  2.38420916]])
```

```
arr.sort (axis = 1)
```

```
arr
```

```
array([[ -1.58684863, -1.08417551, -0.98397298],
       [-0.96531814, -0.90663373, -0.48832961],
       [-0.64811009, -0.1143117 ,  0.01123432],
       [-0.08486576,  0.09054187,  0.46431808],
       [ 0.52164015,  1.31931176,  2.38420916]])
```

```
arr2 = np.array([5, -10, 7, 1, 0, -3])
```

```
sorted_arr2 = np.sort(arr2)
```

```
sorted_arr2
```

```
array([-10,  -3,   0,   1,   5,   7])
```

unique and other set logic

```
names
```

```
array(['bob', 'joe', 'will', 'zhou', 'lu', 'wei', 'rajwinder'],  
      dtype='<U9')
```

```
np.unique(names)
```

```
array(['bob', 'joe', 'lu', 'rajwinder', 'wei', 'will', 'zhou'],  
      dtype='<U9')
```

```
np.append(names, 'lu')
```

```
array(['bob', 'joe', 'will', 'zhou', 'lu', 'wei', 'rajwinder', 'lu'],  
      dtype='<U9')
```

```
# we've 'lu' twice now, let's see now unique
```

```
# sorting done aswell
```

```
np.unique(names)
```

```
array(['bob', 'joe', 'lu', 'rajwinder', 'wei', 'will', 'zhou'],  
      dtype='<U9')
```

```
# python alternative
```

```
sorted(set(names))
```

```
['bob', 'joe', 'lu', 'rajwinder', 'wei', 'will', 'zhou']
```

array set operations

```
# numpy.in1d for testing membership of the values in one array

values = np.array([6, 0,0,0,3,2])

np.in1d(values, [1,2,3])
```

```
array([False, False, False, False,  True,  True])
```

file input and output

```
arr = np.arange(10)

np.save('some_array', arr)

np.load('some_array.npy')
```

```
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

```
# save multiple arrays using np.savez
np.savez('array_archive.npz', a = arr, b=arr)
```

```
arch = np.load("array_archive.npz")
```

```
arch['b']
```

```
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

```
# saving in compressed format

np.savez_compressed('arrays_compressed.npz', a= arr, b= arr)
```

Linear Alzerba

```
x = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])  
  
y = np.array([[6, 23], [-1, 7], [8,9]])  
  
x
```

```
array([[1, 2, 3],  
       [4, 5, 6]])
```

```
y
```

```
array([[ 6, 23],  
       [-1,  7],  
       [ 8,  9]])
```

```
x.dot(y)
```

```
array([[ 28,  64],  
       [ 67, 181]])
```

```
# equivalent to
```

```
np.dot(x, y)
```

```
array([[ 28,  64],  
       [ 67, 181]])
```

```
# product of 1d and 2d array  
x @ np.ones(3)
```

```
array([ 6., 15.])
```

```

# numpy.linalg (matrix decompositions)

from numpy.linalg import inv, qr

X = rng.standard_normal((5, 5))

mat = X.T @ X

mat

array([[ 5.79511464, -3.30831545, -2.66542844, -0.61858429, -4.34315368],
       [-3.30831545,  6.04913293,  1.09484984, -0.88187098,  3.79344801],
       [-2.66542844,  1.09484984,  3.59693921, -0.10949232,  1.50109261],
       [-0.61858429, -0.88187098, -0.10949232,  0.68764721,  0.24806815],
       [-4.34315368,  3.79344801,  1.50109261,  0.24806815,  4.09980802]])

inv(mat)

array([[ 1.95391205,  0.4259796 ,  0.86161239,  1.99396982,  1.23962108],
       [ 0.4259796 ,  1.84110512,  0.55359754,  3.43225775, -1.66263314],
       [ 0.86161239,  0.55359754,  0.79117237,  1.60608307,  0.01366661],
       [ 1.99396982,  3.43225775,  1.60608307,  8.69084511, -2.17736422],
       [ 1.23962108, -1.66263314,  0.01366661, -2.17736422,  3.22224774]])

mat @ inv(mat)

array([[ 1.00000000e+00,  7.37690538e-17,  8.63526934e-17,
         2.45602532e-16,  5.57110698e-16],
       [ 3.59505366e-17,  1.00000000e+00, -1.43602651e-16,
         1.56181454e-15, -8.26684003e-16],
       [-2.51848975e-16, -9.56323491e-18,  1.00000000e+00,
        -7.81952475e-16, -4.32942875e-16],
       [-1.22081410e-16,  5.77266093e-17, -3.23653576e-16,
         1.00000000e+00, -9.26541377e-18],
       [-4.93401745e-16,  1.63171237e-15, -7.64319458e-17,
         1.26774536e-15,  1.00000000e+00]])

```

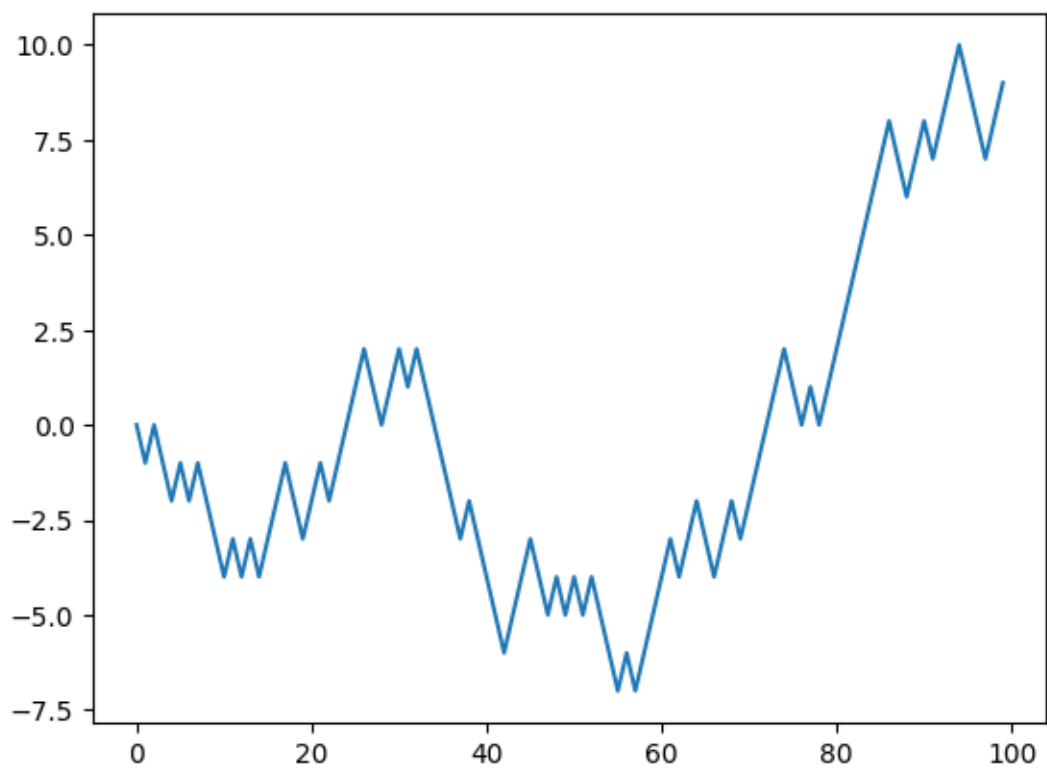
Random walks

```
# with python

import random
position = 0
walk = [position]
nsteps = 1000

for _ in range(nsteps):
    step = 1 if random.randint(0, 1) else -1
    position += step
    walk.append (position)

plt.plot(walk[:100])
```



```
# with numpy

nsteps = 1000

rng = np.random.default_rng (seed = 12345)

draws = rng.integers(0, 2, size= nsteps)
steps = np.where(draws == 0, 1, -1)

walk = steps.cumsum()
```

```
walk.min()
```

-8

```
walk.max()
```

50

```
(np.abs(walk) >= 10).argmax()
```

155

```
# simulating many random walks at once with numpy

nwalks = 5000

nsteps = 1000

draws = rng.integers(0, 2, size = (nwalks, nsteps))

steps = np.where(draws > 0, 1, -1)

walks = steps.cumsum(axis = 1)

walks
```



```
array([[ 1,  2,  1, ..., -24, -25, -26],
       [-1,  0, -1, ..., -2, -1,  0],
       [ 1,  0,  1, ..., -22, -23, -24],
       ...,
       [ 1,  0,  1, ...,  0,  1,  0],
       [-1, -2, -3, ..., 78, 77, 78],
       [ 1,  2,  1, ..., -42, -41, -40]])
```

```
walks.max()
```

```
143
```

```
walks.min()
```

```
-125
```

```
# any method to check for details
```

```
hits30 = (np.abs(walks) >=30).any(axis = 1)
```

```
hits30
```

```
array([ True, False,  True, ..., False,  True,  True])
```

```
hits30.sum()
```

```
3314
```

```
crossing_times = (np.abs(walks[hits30]) >= 30).argmax(axis = 1)
```

```
crossing_times
```

```
array([897, 187, 607, ..., 497, 363, 337], dtype=int64)
```

```
# average minn
```