### What is numpy?

NumPy is the fundamental package for scientific computing in Python. It is a Python library that provides a multidimensional array object, various derived objects (such as masked arrays and matrices), and an assortment of routines for fast operations on arrays, including mathematical, logical, shape manipulation, sorting, selecting, I/O, discrete Fourier transforms, basic linear algebra, basic statistical operations, random simulation and much more.

At the core of the NumPy package, is the ndarray object. This encapsulates n-dimensional arrays of homogeneous data types

#### Numpy Arrays Vs Python Sequences

- NumPy arrays have a fixed size at creation, unlike Python lists (which can grow dynamically). Changing the size of an ndarray will create a new array and delete the original.
- The elements in a NumPy array are all required to be of the same data type, and thus will be the same size in memory.
- NumPy arrays facilitate advanced mathematical and other types of operations on large numbers of data. Typically, such operations are executed more efficiently and with less code than is possible using Python's built-in sequences.
- A growing plethora of scientific and mathematical Python-based packages are using NumPy arrays; though these typically support Python-sequence input, they convert such input to NumPy arrays prior to processing, and they often output NumPy arrays.

## Creating Numpy Arrays

```
# np.array
import numpy as np
a = np.array([1,2,3])
print(a)
→ [1 2 3]
# 2D and 3D
b = np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
print(b)
→ [[1 2 3]
      [4 5 6]]
c = np.array([[[1,2],[3,4]],[[5,6],[7,8]]])
print(c)
    [[[1 2]
       [3 4]]
      [[5 6]
       [7 8]]]
np.array([1,2,3],dtype=float)
\Rightarrow array([1., 2., 3.])
# np.arange
np.arange(1,11,2)
\Rightarrow array([1, 3, 5, 7, 9])
# with reshape
np.arange(16).reshape(2,2,2,2)
→ array([[[[ 0, 1],
              [ 2, 3]],
             [[ 4, 5],
              [6,7]]],
```

```
[[[ 8, 9],
[10, 11]],
             [[12, 13],
[14, 15]]])
# np.ones and np.zeros
np.ones((3,4))
np.zeros((3,4))
 \rightarrow array([[0., 0., 0., 0.], [0., 0., 0., 0.],
            [0., 0., 0., 0.]])
# np.random
np.random.random((3,4))
 array([[0.85721156, 0.31248316, 0.08807828, 0.35230774],
             [0.96813914, 0.44681708, 0.56396358, 0.53020065],
            [0.03277116, 0.28543753, 0.09521082, 0.87967034]])
# np.linspace
np.linspace(-10,10,10,dtype=int)
\rightarrow array([-10, -8, -6, -4, -2, 1, 3, 5, 7, 10])
# np.identity
np.identity(3)
 \Rightarrow array([[1., 0., 0.],
            [0., 1., 0.],
[0., 0., 1.]])

    Array Attributes

a1 = np.arange(10,dtype=np.int32)
a2 = np.arange(12,dtype=float).reshape(3,4)
a3 = np.arange(8).reshape(2,2,2)
а3
 → array([[[0, 1],
             [2, 3]],
            [[4, 5],
[6, 7]]])
# ndim
a3.ndim
 → 3
# shape
print(a3.shape)
аЗ
    (2, 2, 2)
     array([[[0, 1],
             [2, 3]],
            [[4, 5],
[6, 7]]])
# size
print(a2.size)
a2
```

```
<del>____</del> 12
     # itemsize
a3.itemsize
₹ 8
# dtype
print(a1.dtype)
print(a2.dtype)
print(a3.dtype)
→ int32
     float64
     int64
Changing Datatype
# astype
a3.astype(np.int32)
⇒ array([[[0, 1], [2, 3]],
            [[4, 5],
[6, 7]]], dtype=int32)
Array Operations
a1 = np.arange(12).reshape(3,4)
a2 = np.arange(12,24).reshape(3,4)
a2
# scalar operations
# arithmetic
a1 ** 2
array([[ 0, 1, 4, 9], [ 16, 25, 36, 49], [ 64, 81, 100, 121]])
# relational
a2 == 15
array([[False, False, False, True], [False, False, False, False],
            [False, False, False, False]])
# vector operations
# arithmetic
a1 ** a2
→ array([[
                                                     1,
                                                                        16384,
                        14348907],
                      4294967296,
                                          762939453125,
                                                             101559956668416,
                11398895185373143],
            [ 1152921504606846976, -1261475310744950487, 1864712049423024128,
              6839173302027254275]])
```

## Array Functions

```
a1 = np.random.random((3,3))
a1 = np.round(a1*100)
а1
→ array([[43., 28., 71.],
            [27., 93., 36.],
            [31., 18., 7.]])
# max/min/sum/prod
# 0 -> col and 1 -> row
np.prod(a1,axis=0)
⇒ array([35991., 46872., 17892.])
# mean/median/std/var
np.var(a1,axis=1)
→ array([317.5555556, 854. , 96.22222222])
# trigonomoetric functions
np.sin(a1)
[-0.40403765, -0.75098725, 0.6569866 ]])
# dot product
a2 = np.arange(12).reshape(3,4)
a3 = np.arange(12,24).reshape(4,3)
np.dot(a2,a3)
→ array([[114, 120, 126],
            [378, 400, 422],
            [642, 680, 718]])
# log and exponents
np.exp(a1)
array([[4.72783947e+18, 1.44625706e+12, 6.83767123e+30],
            [5.32048241e+11, 2.45124554e+40, 4.31123155e+15],
            [2.90488497e+13, 6.56599691e+07, 1.09663316e+03]])
# round/floor/ceil
np.ceil(np.random.random((2,3))*100)
⇒ array([[48., 4., 6.], [ 3., 18., 82.]])
Indexing and Slicing
a1 = np.arange(10)
a2 = np.arange(12).reshape(3,4)
a3 = np.arange(8).reshape(2,2,2)
а3
⇒ array([[[0, 1], [2, 3]],
           [[4, 5],
[6, 7]]])
а1
\Rightarrow array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

```
a2
array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3], [ 4, 5, 6, 7], [ 8, 9, 10, 11]])
a2[1,0]
<del>→</del> 4
а3
→ array([[[0, 1],
                [2, 3]],
              [[4, 5],
[6, 7]]])
a3[1,0,1]
a3[1,1,0]
<del>_____</del> 6
a1
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
a1[2:5:2]
⇒ array([2, 4])
а2
\rightarrow array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3], [ 4, 5, 6, 7], [ 8, 9, 10, 11]])
a2[0:2,1::2]
⇒ array([[1, 3], [5, 7]])
a2[::2,1::2]
⇒ array([[ 1, 3], [ 9, 11]])
a2[1,::3]
\rightarrow array([4, 7])
a2[0,:]
\Rightarrow array([0, 1, 2, 3])
a2[:,2]
\rightarrow array([ 2, 6, 10])
a2[1:,1:3]
⇒ array([[ 5, 6],
 [ 9, 10]])
a3 = np.arange(27).reshape(3,3,3)
аЗ
```

```
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]]])
a3[::2,0,::2]
⇒ array([[ 0, 2], [18, 20]])
a3[2,1:,1:]
array([[22, 23], [25, 26]])
a3[0,1,:]
→ array([3, 4, 5])
Start coding or generate with AI.

✓ Iterating

a1
for i in a1:
 print(i)
 → 0
     2
     8
a2
\rightarrow array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3], [ 4, 5, 6, 7], [ 8, 9, 10, 11]])
for i in a2:
 print(i)
→ [0 1 2 3]
      [4 5 6 7]
     [ 8 9 10 11]
а3
```

```
[[ 9, 10, 11],
              [12, 13, 14],
[15, 16, 17]],
             [[18, 19, 20],
              [21, 22, 23],
              [24, 25, 26]]])
for i in a3:
 print(i)
→ [[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]]
for i in np.nditer(a3):
  print(i)
₹
     0
     2
     3
     4
     5
     6
     8
     9
     10
     11
     12
     13
     14
     15
     16
     17
     18
     19
     20
     21
     22
     23
     24
     25
     26
   Reshaping
# reshape
# Transpose
np.transpose(a2)
a2.T
array([[ 0, 4, 8], [ 1, 5, 9], [ 2, 6, 10], [ 3, 7, 11]])
# ravel
a3.ravel()
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])
```

# Stacking

```
# horizontal stacking
a4 = np.arange(12).reshape(3,4)
a5 = np.arange(12,24).reshape(3,4)
→ array([[12, 13, 14, 15],
            [16, 17, 18, 19],
            [20, 21, 22, 23]])
np.hstack((a4,a5))
array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 14, 15], [ 4, 5, 6, 7, 16, 17, 18, 19],
            [8, 9, 10, 11, 20, 21, 22, 23]])
# Vertical stacking
np.vstack((a4,a5))
⇒ 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]])

→ Splitting

# horizontal splitting
\Rightarrow array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3],
           [ 4, 5, 6, 7],
[ 8, 9, 10, 11]])
np.hsplit(a4,5)
<del>5</del>
     ValueError
                                             Traceback (most recent call last)
     <ipython-input-227-59485ca7f23c> in <module>
     ----> 1 np.hsplit(a4,5)
     <__array_function__ internals> in hsplit(*args, **kwargs)
                                     - 🗘 1 frames -
     <__array_function__ internals> in split(*args, **kwargs)
     /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numpy/lib/shape_base.py in split(ary, indices_or_sections, axis)
         870
                     N = ary.shape[axis]
         871
                     if N % sections:
     --> 872
                         raise ValueError(
         873
                             'array split does not result in an equal division') from None
                 return array_split(ary, indices_or_sections, axis)
     ValueError: array split does not result in an equal division
# vertical splitting
a5
→ array([[12, 13, 14, 15],
            [16, 17, 18, 19],
            [20, 21, 22, 23]])
np.vsplit(a5,2)
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-230-5b73f701499e> in <module>
----> 1 np.vsplit(a5,2)
<_array_function__ internals> in vsplit(*args, **kwargs)
                              — 💠 1 frames —
<__array_function__ internals> in split(*args, **kwargs)
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numpy/lib/shape_base.py in split(ary, indices_or_sections, axis)
   870
               N = ary.shape[axis]
               if N % sections:
    871
--> 872
                   raise ValueError(
    873
                      'array split does not result in an equal division') from None
    874
           return array_split(ary, indices_or_sections, axis)
ValueError: array split does not result in an equal division
```

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