NumPy stands for Numerical Python. It is one of the most important foundational packages for numerical computing & data analysis in Python. Most computational packages providing scientific functionality use NumPy's array objects as the lingua franca for data exchange

Types of Numpy Array: 1D Array, 2D Array, 3D Array.

One dimensional array

```
In [3]: import numpy as np
        a = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
        print(a)
       [1 2 3 4 5]
In [3]: b = np.array((1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
        print(b)
       [1 2 3 4 5]
In [5]: c = np.fromiter((a for a in range(8)), int)
        print(c)
       [0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7]
        Two dimensional array
In [6]: list_1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
        list_2 = [5, 6, 7, 8]
        list_3 = [9, 10, 11, 12]
        print(np.array([list_1, list_2, list_3]))
       [[ 1 2 3 4]
       [5 6 7 8]
        [ 9 10 11 12]]
In [7]: print(np.array([[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8], [9, 10, 11, 12]]))
       [[ 1 2 3 4]
       [5 6 7 8]
        [ 9 10 11 12]]
```

```
In [7]: d = np.empty([4, 3], dtype=int)
         print(d)
        [[4128860 6029375 3801155]
         [5570652 6619251 7536754]
         [4259932 5046340 5111881]
         [8257609
                       49 3342437]]
In [6]: #create a NumPy array using numpy.arange()
         print(np.arange(1, 10))
        [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
In [13]: #create a NumPy array using numpy.linspace()
         print(np.linspace(1, 10, 3))
        [ 1. 5.5 10. ]
In [15]: #create a NumPy array using numpy.zeros()
         print(np.zeros(7, dtype=int))
        [0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
In [26]: #create a NumPy array using numpy.ones()
         print(np.ones(5, dtype=int))
        [1 1 1 1 1]
In [52]: #create a NumPy array using numpy.random.rand()
         g = np.random.rand(5)
         print(g)
        [0.84688659 0.29959454 0.93712896 0.19527563 0.55865068]
In [24]: #create a NumPy array using numpy.random.randint()
         print(np.random.randint(5, size=5))
        [1 3 3 1 1]
In [29]: #create a NumPy array using numpy.zeros()
         print(np.arange(1, 10))
        [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
```

```
In [30]: #create a NumPy array using numpy.ones()
         print(np.ones([4, 3], dtype = np.int32))
        [[1 1 1]
         [1\ 1\ 1]
         [1 1 1]
         [1 1 1]]
In [35]: #create a NumPy array using numpy.full()
         print(np.full([5, 5], 7, dtype = int))
        [[7 7 7 7 7]
         [7 7 7 7 7]
         [7 7 7 7 7]
         [7 7 7 7 7]
         [7 7 7 7 7]]
In [47]: #create a NumPy array(identity matrix) using numpy.eye()
         e = print(np.eye(5))
        [[1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
         [0. 1. 0. 0. 0.]
         [0. 0. 1. 0. 0.]
         [0. 0. 0. 1. 0.]
         [0. 0. 0. 0. 1.]]
         INSPECTING ARRAYS
In [46]: si = d.size
         print(si)
        12
In [49]: len(d)
Out[49]: 4
In [50]: sh = d.shape
         print(sh)
        (4, 3)
```

```
In [53]: dt = g.dtype
         print(dt)
        float64
In [54]: ch_dt = d.astype('float64')
         print(ch_dt)
        [[ 1. 2. 3.]
         [ 4. 5. 6.]
         [ 7. 8. 9.]
         [10. 11. 12.]]
In [55]: lis= b.tolist()
         print(lis)
        [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
         Saving and loading File
In [57]: sav = np.save("file", np.arange(5))
         print(sav)
        None
In [58]: np.load("file.npy")
Out[58]: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
In [63]: np.loadtxt('file.txt')
Out[63]: array(1.23454787e+13)
 In [6]: data = np.genfromtxt("shipment_data.csv", delimiter=',')
         print("Loaded Data from file.csv:\n", data)
```

```
Loaded Data from file.csv:
         [[ nan nan
                        nan nan
                                     nan]
         [101.
                        nan 120.5
                                    nan]
                  nan
         [102.
                        nan 90.3
                                    nan]
                  nan
         [103.
                        nan 150.
                                    nan]
                  nan
         [104.
                        nan 130.7
                                    nan]
                  nan
         [105.
                        nan 95.8
                                    nan]]
                  nan
         Sorting Arrays
In [76]: h = np.array([6,4,2,7,8,1,9])
         print(h)
        [6 4 2 7 8 1 9]
In [75]: sor = h.sort()
         print(sor)
        None
In [80]: twoD = np.array([[6,4,2,7],[2,3,4,5]])
         print(twoD)
        [[6 4 2 7]
         [2 3 4 5]]
In [82]: #Sorting along the first axis of the 2D array
         sor2D = np.sort(twoD, axis = 0)
         print(sor2D)
        [[2 3 2 5]
         [6 4 4 7]]
         Appending in 1D array
In [84]: print(a)
         arr = np.append(a, [7])
         print("Array after appending:", arr)
        [1 2 3 4 5]
        Array after appending: [1 2 3 4 5 7]
```

```
In [9]: #Adding the values at the end of a numpy array
         arr = np.arange(1, 13).reshape(2, 6)
         print("Original Array")
         print(arr, "\n")
         col = np.arange(5, 11).reshape(1, 6)
         arr_col = np.append(arr, col, axis=0)
         print("Array after appending the values column wise")
         print(arr_col, "\n")
       Original Array
       [[ 1 2 3 4 5 6]
        [ 7 8 9 10 11 12]]
       Array after appending the values column wise
       [[ 1 2 3 4 5 6]
        [ 7 8 9 10 11 12]
        [5678910]]
In [10]: row = np.array([1, 2]).reshape(2, 1)
         arr_row = np.append(arr, row, axis=1)
         print("Array after appending the values row wise")
         print(arr row)
       Array after appending the values row wise
       [[ 1 2 3 4 5 6 1]
        [ 7 8 9 10 11 12 2]]
         Statistics
In [11]: #numpy.delete()
         print("Original arr:", arr)
         print("Shape : ", arr.shape)
       Original arr: [[ 1 2 3 4 5 6]
        [ 7 8 9 10 11 12]]
       Shape: (2, 6)
In [12]: arr1 = [20, 2, 7, 1, 34]
In [13]: print("mean of arr:", np.mean(arr))
```

```
mean of arr: 6.5
          print("median of arr:", np.median(arr))
In [14]:
        median of arr: 6.5
In [15]: print("Sum of arr(uint8):", np.sum(arr, dtype = np.uint8))
         print("Sum of arr(float32):",np.sum(arr, dtype = np.float32))
        Sum of arr(uint8): 78
        Sum of arr(float32): 78.0
          print("maximum element:", np.max(arr))
In [16]:
          print("minimum element:", np.min(arr))
        maximum element: 12
        minimum element: 1
In [17]: # Variation
         print("var of arr:", np.var(arr))
         print("var of arr(float32):",np.var(arr, dtype = np.float32))
        var of arr: 11.916666666666666
        var of arr(float32): 11.916667
In [19]: # Standard deviation
         print("std of arr:", np.std(arr))
         print ("More precision with float32",np.std(arr, dtype = np.float32))
        std of arr: 3.452052529534663
        More precision with float32 3.4520526
         Vector Math
          arr = np.array([.5, 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 10.1])
In [20]:
In [21]: # numpy.delete()
         print("Original arr:", arr)
         print("Shape : ", arr.shape)
        Original arr: [ 0.5 1.5 2.5 3.5 4.5 10.1]
        Shape : (6,)
```

```
In [22]: # applying sqrt() method
         print("Square-root:", np.sqrt(arr))
        Square-root: [0.70710678 1.22474487 1.58113883 1.87082869 2.12132034 3.17804972]
In [23]: # applying log() method
         print("Log Value: ", np.log(arr))
        Log Value: [-0.69314718 0.40546511 0.91629073 1.25276297 1.5040774 2.31253542]
In [24]: # applying absolute() method
         print("Absolute Value:", np.absolute(arr))
        Absolute Value: [ 0.5 1.5 2.5 3.5 4.5 10.1]
In [26]: # applying sin() method
         print("Sine values:", np.sin(arr))
        Sine values: [ 0.47942554  0.99749499  0.59847214 -0.35078323 -0.97753012 -0.62507065]
In [27]: # applying ceil() method
         print("Ceil values:", np.ceil(arr))
        Ceil values: [ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 11.]
In [28]: # applying floor() method
         print("Floor Values:", np.floor(arr))
        Floor Values: [ 0. 1. 2. 3. 4. 10.]
In [29]: # applying round () method
         print ("Rounded values:", np.round (arr))
        Rounded values: [ 0. 2. 2. 4. 4. 10.]
         Coorelation coefficient
In [30]: # create numpy 1d-array
         array1 = np.array([0, 1, 2])
         array2 = np.array([3, 4, 5])
In [33]: rslt = np.corrcoef(array1, array2)
         print(rslt)
```

```
[[1. 1.]
         [1. 1.]]
         Comparison
In [35]:
         an_array = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
         another_array = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
         comparison = an_array == another_array
In [36]:
         equal_arrays = comparison.all()
         print(equal_arrays)
        True
         Arthimetic Operations
In [37]: a = np.array([2,3,4,5])
         b = np.array([6,7,8,9])
In [38]: # Addition
         np.add(a, b)
Out[38]: array([ 8, 10, 12, 14])
In [39]: # Subtraction
         np.subtract(a, b)
Out[39]: array([-4, -4, -4, -4])
In [40]: # Multiply
         np.multiply(a, b)
Out[40]: array([12, 21, 32, 45])
In [41]: # Division
         np.divide(a, b)
Out[41]: array([0.33333333, 0.42857143, 0.5
                                                  , 0.5555556])
```

```
# Modulus
In [42]:
         np.mod(a, b)
Out[42]: array([2, 3, 4, 5])
In [44]: # Remainder
         np.remainder(a, b)
Out[44]: array([2, 3, 4, 5])
In [46]: # Power
         np.power(a, b)
                             2187, 65536, 1953125])
Out[46]: array([
                     64,
In [48]: # Exponent
         c = b.astype('float64')
         np.exp(a, c)
Out[48]: array([ 7.3890561 , 20.08553692, 54.59815003, 148.4131591 ])
         Inserting Elements into the Array
In [50]: arr = np.asarray([1, 2, 3, 4])
In [51]: # Python Program illustrating numpy.insert()
         print("1D arr:", arr)
         print("Shape:", arr.shape)
        1D arr: [1 2 3 4]
        Shape: (4,)
In [52]:
          a = np.insert(arr, 1, 9)
          print("\nArray after insertion:", a)
          print("Shape:", a.shape)
        Array after insertion: [1 9 2 3 4]
        Shape: (5,)
         Removing Elements from Numpy Array
```

```
In [55]: #numpy.delete()
         object = 2
         a = np.delete(arr, object)
         print("\ndeleteing the value at index {} from array:\n {}".format(object,a))
         print("Shape : ", a.shape)
        deleteing the value at index 2 from array:
        [1 2 4]
        Shape : (3,)
         Reshaping Array
In [57]: #creating a numpy array
         array = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16])
In [58]: # printing array
         print("Array: " + str(array))
        Array: [ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16]
In [59]: #converting it to 2-D from 1-D array
         reshaped1 = array.reshape((4, array.size//4))
In [60]: #printing reshaped array
         print("First Reshaped Array:")
         print(reshaped1)
        First Reshaped Array:
        [[ 1 2 3 4]
        [5 6 7 8]
        [ 9 10 11 12]
         [13 14 15 16]]
In [61]: #creating another reshaped array
         reshaped2 = np.reshape(array, (2, 8))
In [62]:
         # printing reshaped array
         print("\nSecond Reshaped Array:")
         print(reshaped2)
```

```
Second Reshaped Array:
[[ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8]
[ 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16]]
```

Resizing an Array Numpy arrays can be resized using the resize() function. It returns nothing but changes the original array.

```
arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])
 In [4]:
In [64]: # Required values 12, existing values 6
         arr.resize(3, 4)
         print(arr)
        [[1 2 3 4]
         [5 6 0 0]
         [0 0 0 0]]
         Flatten a Two Dimensional array
In [65]: list_1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
         list_2 = [5, 6, 7, 8]
         arr = np.array([list_1, list_2])
         print(arr.flatten())
        [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8]
         Transpose
In [66]: gfg = np.array([[1, 2],[4, 5],[7, 8]])
          # before transpose
         print(gfg, end ='\n\n')
          # after transpose
         print(gfg.transpose(1, 0))
        [[1 2]
         [4 5]
         [7 8]]
        [[1 4 7]
        [2 5 8]]
```

Combining and Splitting Commands

```
In [68]:
         # Combining Array
         np.concatenate((a, b),axis = 0)
Out[68]: array([1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9])
In [72]: #splitting array
         np.split(arr, 2, 1)
Out[72]: [array([[1, 2],
                  [5, 6]]),
           array([[3, 4],
                 [7, 8]])]
In [74]: #horizantal split
         np.hsplit(arr, 2)
Out[74]: [array([[1, 2],
                  [5, 6]]),
           array([[3, 4],
                  [7, 8]])]
In [75]: #vertical split
         np.vsplit(arr, 2)
Out[75]: [array([[1, 2, 3, 4]]), array([[5, 6, 7, 8]])]
         Subsetting Numpy Array
         # Index values can be negative.
 In [5]:
         print(arr)
         print("Elements are:", arr[np.array([1, 3, -3])])
        [1 2 3 4 5 6]
        Elements are: [2 4 4]
         Slicing Numpy Array
```

```
In [6]: #a[start:stop:step]
         print("a[-2:7:1] = ",arr[-2:7:1])
         print("a[1:] = ",arr[1:])
        a[-2:7:1] = [5 6]
        a[1:] = [2 3 4 5 6]
         Indexing Numpy Array: Numpy array indexing is of two types: Integer indexing and Boolean indexing
In [7]: # Integer Indexing
         a = np.array([[1 ,2 ],[3 ,4 ],[5 ,6 ]])
         print(a[[0 ,1 ,2 ],[0 ,0 ,1]])
        [1 3 6]
In [9]: # Boolean Indexing
         a = np.array([10, 40, 80, 50, 100])
         print(a[a>50])
        [ 80 100]
         Copying and Viewing Array
In [11]: # copying to a new memory space
         new = arr.copy()
         print(new)
        [1 2 3 4 5 6]
In [12]: # shallow copy
         sh = arr.view()
         print(sh)
        [1 2 3 4 5 6]
 In [2]: import numpy as np
         e = np.eye(5)
         # np.size(e)
         print(e.size)
        25
```

In []: