# numpy-data-science-2

#### April 23, 2024

### 1 NumPy Exercises

Now that we have learned about Numpy let's test your knowledge. We'll start off with a New simple tasks, and then you'll be asked some more complicated questions

## 2 Import NumPy as np

```
[1]: import numpy as np
```

## 3 Create an array of 10 zeroes

```
[2]: np.zeros(10)
```

# 4 create an array of 10 ones

```
[6]: np.ones(10)
```

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

# 5 create an array of 10 fives.

```
[7]: np.ones(10)*5
```

```
[7]: array([5., 5., 5., 5., 5., 5., 5., 5., 5.])
```

```
[8]: #create an array of the integers from 10 to 50
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```
[7]: np.arange(10,50)
```

```
[7]: array([10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49])
```

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[10]: #create an array of all the even integers from 10 to 50
[11]: np.arange(10,50,2)
[11]: array([10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42,
             44, 46, 48])
[12]: #create an 3x3 matrix with values ranging from 0 to 8
 [8]: np.arange(0,9).reshape(3,3)
 [8]: array([[0, 1, 2],
             [3, 4, 5],
             [6, 7, 8]]
[15]: #create a 3x3 identity matrix
[16]: np.eye(3)
[16]: array([[1., 0., 0.],
             [0., 1., 0.],
             [0., 0., 1.]])
[17]: #use Numpy to generate a random integer between 0 and 1
 [3]: import numpy as np
      np.random.rand(1)
 [3]: array([0.68026481])
[23]: #use Numpy to generate an array of 23 random numbers sampled from a standard
       →normal distribution
 [3]: np.random.randn(23)
 [3]: array([-0.70223965, -0.96252531, 0.07290015, 0.04525854, -0.19082715,
             0.19557492, -0.52334979, 0.36468822, -1.56438197, -0.46370973,
             1.6421112 , 0.75887653, 0.1384222 , -0.50416373, -0.9254727 ,
             2.32683447, 0.02791543, -1.54490699, 0.2058696, 0.36333381,
             0.65822785, 1.42645253, -0.26923351])
[25]: #Create the following matrix
[41]: np.arange(1,101).reshape(10,10)/100
[41]: array([[0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05, 0.06, 0.07, 0.08, 0.09, 0.1],
             [0.11, 0.12, 0.13, 0.14, 0.15, 0.16, 0.17, 0.18, 0.19, 0.2],
```

```
[0.21, 0.22, 0.23, 0.24, 0.25, 0.26, 0.27, 0.28, 0.29, 0.3],
             [0.31, 0.32, 0.33, 0.34, 0.35, 0.36, 0.37, 0.38, 0.39, 0.4],
             [0.41, 0.42, 0.43, 0.44, 0.45, 0.46, 0.47, 0.48, 0.49, 0.5],
             [0.51, 0.52, 0.53, 0.54, 0.55, 0.56, 0.57, 0.58, 0.59, 0.6],
             [0.61, 0.62, 0.63, 0.64, 0.65, 0.66, 0.67, 0.68, 0.69, 0.7],
             [0.71, 0.72, 0.73, 0.74, 0.75, 0.76, 0.77, 0.78, 0.79, 0.8],
             [0.81, 0.82, 0.83, 0.84, 0.85, 0.86, 0.87, 0.88, 0.89, 0.9],
             [0.91, 0.92, 0.93, 0.94, 0.95, 0.96, 0.97, 0.98, 0.99, 1. ]])
[42]: #create an array of 20 linearly spaced points between 0 and 1
 [6]: np.linspace(0,1,20)
                       , 0.05263158, 0.10526316, 0.15789474, 0.21052632,
 [6]: array([0.
             0.26315789, 0.31578947, 0.36842105, 0.42105263, 0.47368421,
             0.52631579, 0.57894737, 0.63157895, 0.68421053, 0.73684211,
             0.78947368, 0.84210526, 0.89473684, 0.94736842, 1.
                                                                        ])
[44]: #Numpy indexing and selection
[45]: | #Now you will be given a new matrices and be asked to replicate the resulting_
       \hookrightarrow matrix outputs
 [8]: a=np.arange(1,26).reshape(5,5)
      a
 [8]: array([[ 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]])
[48]: #write code here that reproduces the output of the cell function
      #be careful not to run the cell below, otherwise you won't
      #be able to see the output any more
[34]: a[1:,2:5]
[34]: array([[8, 9, 10],
             [13, 14, 15],
             [18, 19, 20],
             [23, 24, 25]])
[13]: a[2:,1:]
[13]: array([[12, 13, 14, 15],
             [17, 18, 19, 20],
```

```
[69]: a[3,4]
[69]: 20
[14]: a[3:4,4]
[14]: array([20])
[15]: a[:3,1].reshape(3,1)
[15]: array([[ 2],
             [7],
             [12]])
[16]: a[4:]
[16]: array([[21, 22, 23, 24, 25]])
[17]: a[3:]
[17]: array([[16, 17, 18, 19, 20],
             [21, 22, 23, 24, 25]])
[87]: #Now do the following
[88]: #get the sum of all the values in matrix
[18]: a.sum()
[18]: 325
[91]: #get the standard deviation of value in the matrix
[19]: a.std()
[19]: 7.211102550927978
[93]: #qet the sum of all the columns in the matrix
[20]: sum(a)
[20]: array([55, 60, 65, 70, 75])
[21]: a[0].sum(), a[1].sum(), a[2].sum(), a[3].sum(), a[4].sum()
```

[22, 23, 24, 25]])

```
[21]: (15, 40, 65, 90, 115)
 [12]: a.max(axis=0)
 [12]: array([21, 22, 23, 24, 25])
 [99]: a.sum(axis=1)
 [99]: array([ 15, 40, 65, 90, 115])
      6 Numpy Exercise 2
[101]: #Create 1d,2d and 3d numpy array
 [23]: b=np.arange(1,17).reshape(4,4)
      b
 [23]: array([[ 1, 2, 3, 4],
             [5, 6, 7, 8],
             [ 9, 10, 11, 12],
             [13, 14, 15, 16]])
 [26]: c=np.arange(1,17)
      С
 [26]: array([ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16])
 [27]: import numpy as np
      d=np.arange(1,17).reshape(4,2,2)
      d
 [27]: array([[[ 1, 2],
              [3, 4]],
             [[5, 6],
              [7, 8]],
             [[ 9, 10],
              [11, 12]],
             [[13, 14],
              [15, 16]]])
[116]: #print data type of array
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[28]: b.dtype
      c.dtype
      d.dtype
[28]: dtype('int32')
[129]: #print shape and dimension of all the three different array
[29]: b.shape
[29]: (4, 4)
[30]: d.shape
[30]: (4, 2, 2)
[31]: c.shape
[31]: (16,)
[145]: #create another 1d array of 12 elements filled with zeros
[32]: np.zeros(12)
[143]: #create another 2d array of elements filled with ones
[33]: np.ones((3,4))
[33]: array([[1., 1., 1., 1.],
             [1., 1., 1., 1.],
             [1., 1., 1., 1.]])
[147]: #create a 1d array known as Maths marks out of 100 having 20 elements
[39]: marks=np.random.randint(0,101,20)
      marks
[39]: array([18, 77, 14, 60, 13, 26, 79, 58, 63, 44, 99, 85, 98, 80, 60, 34, 4,
             57, 77, 59])
[35]: d.ndim
[35]: 3
[36]: #Sort the above array in assending and decending order
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[44]: asc=np.sort(marks)
      asc
[44]: array([4, 13, 14, 18, 26, 34, 44, 57, 58, 59, 60, 60, 63, 77, 77, 79, 80,
            85, 98, 99])
[37]: #Create a copy of sorted array to another variable by deep copying
[45]: dsc=np.flip(asc)
      dsc
[45]: array([99, 98, 85, 80, 79, 77, 77, 63, 60, 60, 59, 58, 57, 44, 34, 26, 18,
             14, 13, 4])
[60]: ac=asc.copy()
      ac
[60]: array([4, 13, 14, 18, 26, 34, 44, 57, 58, 59, 60, 60, 63, 77, 77, 79, 80,
            85, 98, 99])
[43]: #Create a 2d array of 5x5 which is an identity matrix and then convert to 1-du
       \rightarrow array
[61]: e=np.arange(1,26).reshape(5,5)
      f=e.reshape(25)
[61]: array([ 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])
[62]: np.eye(5).flatten()
[62]: array([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.])
[63]: np.eye(5).ravel()
[63]: array([1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0.,
             0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1.])
[67]: np.eye(5).reshape(25,)
[67]: array([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.])
[73]: #Create a 2d array of 3x3.Add one more row to it. (vstack, hstack)
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[15]: mat=np.arange(0,9).reshape(3,3)
      mat
[15]: array([[0, 1, 2],
             [3, 4, 5],
             [6, 7, 8]])
[30]: f=np.append(mat,[[9,10,11]],axis=0)
[30]: array([[ 0, 1,
                       2],
             [3, 4, 5],
             [6, 7, 8],
             [ 9, 10, 11]])
[47]: #Split above array created vertically and horizontally(hsplit, vsplit)
[87]: np.split(f,4)
[87]: [array([[0, 1, 2]]),
       array([[3, 4, 5]]),
       array([[6, 7, 8]]),
       array([[ 9, 10, 11]])]
[93]: np.hsplit(f,3)
[93]: [array([[0],
              [3],
              [6],
              [9]]),
       array([[ 1],
              [4],
              [7],
              [10]]),
       array([[ 2],
              [5],
              [8],
              [11]])]
[94]: np.vsplit(f,4)
[94]: [array([[0, 1, 2]]),
       array([[3, 4, 5]]),
       array([[6, 7, 8]]),
       array([[ 9, 10, 11]])]
[51]: #Create 4x4 identity matrix. Add 4 to each element.
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```
[99]: g=np.eye(4)
       g
[99]: array([[1., 0., 0., 0.],
              [0., 1., 0., 0.],
              [0., 0., 1., 0.],
              [0., 0., 0., 1.]])
[100]: g+4
[100]: array([[5., 4., 4., 4.],
              [4., 5., 4., 4.],
              [4., 4., 5., 4.],
              [4., 4., 4., 5.]])
[52]: #Create 1d array. Initialize with floating point values. Display its ceil,
        ⇔floor and round(with)
 [6]: h=np.random.uniform(1,9,10)
       h
 [6]: array([6.02388616, 2.25684908, 6.63432705, 3.50580865, 8.12549572,
              1.3620505 , 8.83805567, 7.18137196, 8.05614724, 8.13031558])
 [7]: np.ceil(h)
 [7]: array([7., 3., 7., 4., 9., 2., 9., 8., 9., 9.])
 [8]: np.floor(h)
 [8]: array([6., 2., 6., 3., 8., 1., 8., 7., 8., 8.])
[10]: np.round(h,3)
[10]: array([6.024, 2.257, 6.634, 3.506, 8.125, 1.362, 8.838, 7.181, 8.056,
             8.13])
[53]: #Create 5x5 matrix. Display min, max, variance and standard deviation column
        ⇔wise.
 [1]: import numpy as np
       i=np.arange(1,26).reshape(5,5)
 [1]: array([[ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
              [6, 7, 8, 9, 10],
              [11, 12, 13, 14, 15],
```

```
[21, 22, 23, 24, 25]])
[13]: i.min(axis=1)
[13]: array([ 1, 6, 11, 16, 21])
[14]: i.max(axis=1)
[14]: array([ 5, 10, 15, 20, 25])
 [5]: i.std(axis=1)
 [5]: array([1.41421356, 1.41421356, 1.41421356, 1.41421356, 1.41421356])
 [6]: i.var(axis=1)
 [6]: array([2., 2., 2., 2., 2.])
[54]: #Create a null vector of size 10 with 6th value filled with 200.
[147]: j=np.zeros(10)
       j[5]=200
       j
                                        0., 200.,
[147]: array([ 0.,
                     0.,
                            0.,
                                  0.,
                                                    0., 0.,
                                                                0.,
                                                                       0.])
[130]: | #Create a 1d array/vector with values ranging from 100 to 150 in sequence.
[137]: k=np.arange(100,151)
       k
[137]: array([100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112,
              113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125,
              126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138,
              139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150])
[101]:
       #Reverse the above vector.
[138]: np.flip(k)
[138]: array([150, 149, 148, 147, 146, 145, 144, 143, 142, 141, 140, 139, 138,
              137, 136, 135, 134, 133, 132, 131, 130, 129, 128, 127, 126, 125,
              124, 123, 122, 121, 120, 119, 118, 117, 116, 115, 114, 113, 112,
              111, 110, 109, 108, 107, 106, 105, 104, 103, 102, 101, 100])
[102]: #Create a 5x5 matrix with values ranging from 0-24 using some function
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[16, 17, 18, 19, 20],

```
[139]: np.arange(0,25).reshape(5,5)
[139]: 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]])
[115]: #Find indices of nonzero elements from [1,0,2,0,0,4,0,0]
[148]: l=np.array([1,0,2,0,0,4,0,0])
      np.nonzero(1)
[148]: (array([0, 2, 5], dtype=int64),)
[142]:
      #Create a 10x10 matrix with 1 on the borders and 0 inside
 [5]: import numpy as np
      # Create a 2D matrix filled with nan
      matrix = np.ones((8,8))*5
      # Set the border values to nan
      matrix[:, [0, -1]] = "nan" # Set the first and last columns to nan
      matrix[[0, -1], :] ="nan" # Set the first and last rows to nan
      # Display the resulting matrix
      print(matrix)
      [[nan nan nan nan nan nan nan]
       [nan 5.
                5.
                    5.
                        5. 5. 5. nan]
                        5. 5. 5. nan]
       [nan 5. 5.
                    5.
       [nan 5. 5.
                    5. 5. 5. 5. nanl
       [nan 5.
                5. 5.
                        5. 5.
                                5. nan]
       [nan 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. nan]
       [nan 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. nan]
       [nan nan nan nan nan nan nan nan]]
[159]: | #Create 8x8 matrix and fill with 1 and 0 in checkerbox pattern
[171]: n = np.zeros((8, 8), dtype=int)
      n[::2, ::2] = 1
      n[1::2, 1::2] = 1
      n
[171]: array([[1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0],
             [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1],
```

```
[1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0],
              [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1],
              [1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0],
              [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1],
              [1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0],
              [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1]])
 [18]: #Create a 3x3 matrix with random integer values. Perform matrix addition,
       →multilication and subtraction.
       o = np.random.randint(1, 10, (3, 3))
       p= np.random.randint(1, 10, (3, 3))
 [21]: np.add(o,p)
 [21]: array([[11, 13, 8],
              [14, 10, 15],
              [11, 9, 9]])
 [20]: np.subtract(o,p)
 [20]: array([[ 3, 1, 4],
              [-2, 4, -3],
              [-3, -1, 3]])
[172]: np.dot(o,p)
[172]: array([[ 50, 95, 107],
              [43, 42, 53],
              [ 55, 157, 172]])
  []:
  []:
```