

What are we interested in:

- ✓ What are n-d arrays
- ✓ What is broadcasting
- ✓ How to load and save n-d arrays
- ✓ How to use statistical functions



Comparing performance with lists....

```
N = 1000000000
```

```
%%time
List1 = list(range(N))
For I in range(N)
List1[i] = List1[i] * List1[i]
```

```
%%time
List1 = list(range(N))
List1 = [item * item for item in List1]
```



```
%%time
List1 = list(range(N))
List1 = map(lambda x: x * x, List1)
%%time
List1 = list(range(N))
List_sum = 0
For item in List1
List_Sum + = item
%%time
List1 = list(range(N))
List1_sum = sum()
```



```
Imprt numpy as np
%%time
Arr = np.ar ange(N)
Arr = Arr * Arr
```

```
%%time

Arr =np.arrange(N)

Arr_sum = np.sum(Arr)
```



1	2	3	4								
One Dimension Array											
1	2	3	4	Two Dimension Array							
5	6	7	8								
9	10	11	12	Three Dimension Array							
a N V											
1	2	3	4	13	14	15	16				
5	6	7	8	17	18	19	20				
9	10	11	12	21	22	23	24				

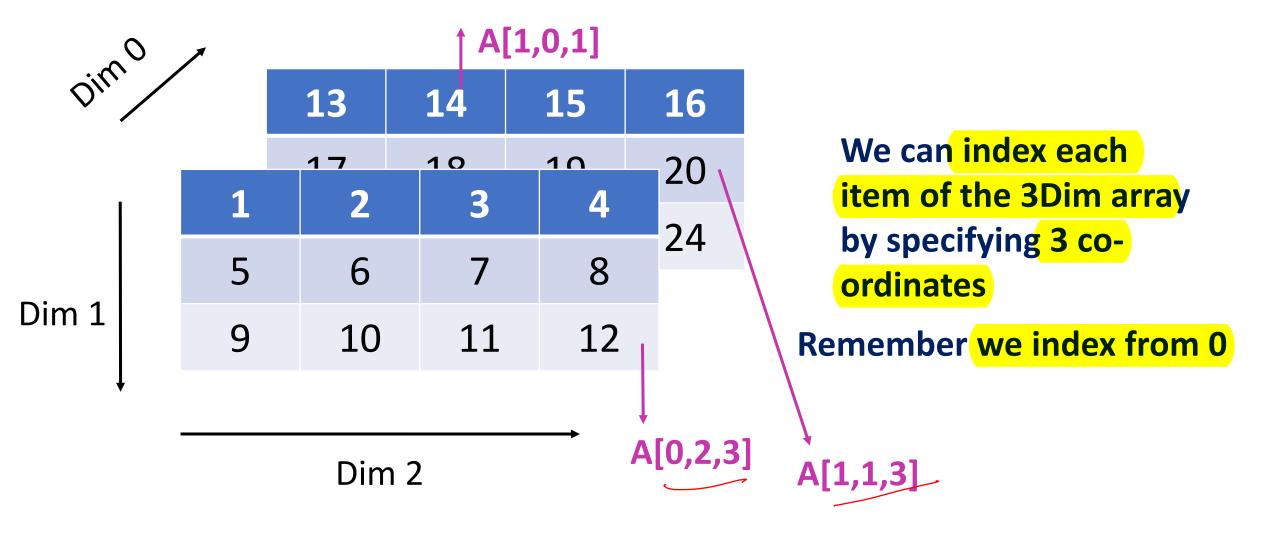


0								
Dimo		13	14	15	16			
		17	10	10	20			
	1	2	3	4	24			
en or	5 5	6	7	8	24			
Dim 1	9	10	11	12				
	(3) column @ lech elem []							
	Dim 2							

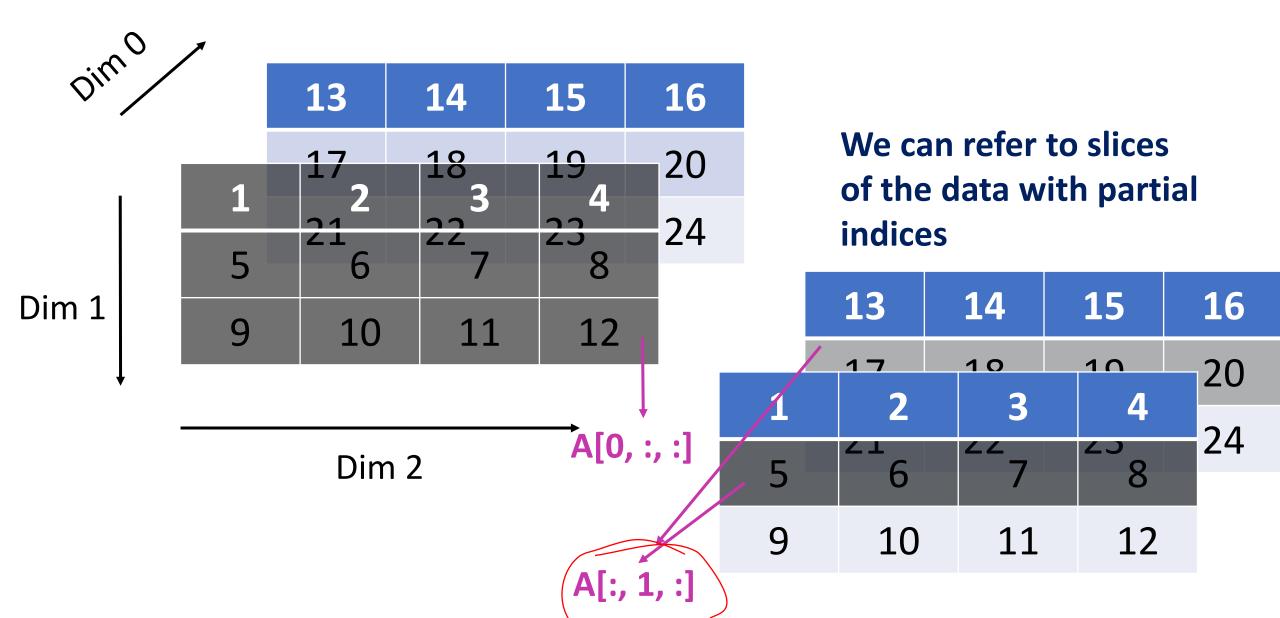
We index dimensions backwards in order we added them

So we have a 3 Dim array of size 2 x 3 x 4 (Shape of array)

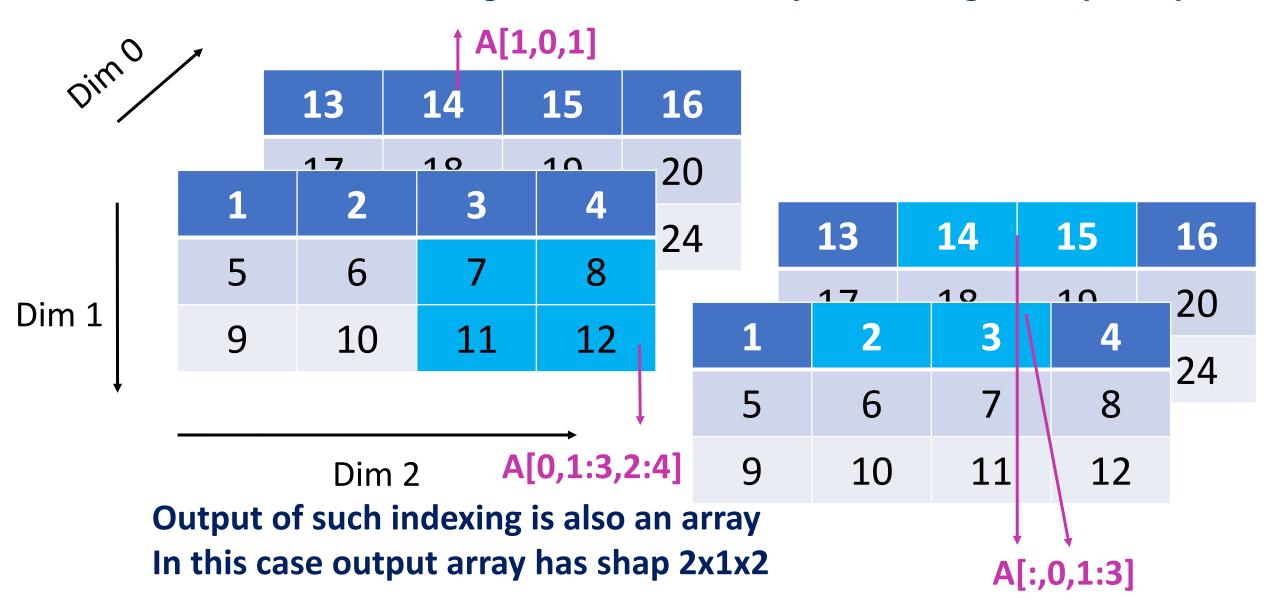














Arr =np.arrange(5)
Print(Arr, type(Arr))

Arr = np.Arr([0, 2, 4, 6, 8]) **Print**(**Arr**, type(**Arr**))

Arr # this would print an array

Array([0, 2, 4, 6, 8]) Print(Arr, type(Arr))



Arr =np.arrange(5)
Print(Arr, type(Arr))

Arr = np.Arr([0, 2, 4, 6, 8]) Print(Arr, type(Arr))

Arr # this would print an array Arr.dtype

Arr.ndim Arr.shape Arr.size



Arr.itemsize

#2 dimensional Array

Arr2d = np.array([

[1, 2, 3],

[4, 5, 6]

])

Arr2d

Arr2d.ndim