

numpy

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1. Creating Arrays

- np.array(param)
- np.arange(start, stop, step)
- np.linspace(start, stop, num)
- np.arange(4).reshape(2,2) → 2 x 2
np.arange(4).reshape(3, 2,2) → 3 x (2 x 2)
np.arange(4).reshape(2,2,2,2)→2 x (2 x(2 x 2))
- np.ones(scalar/tuple)
np.zeros(scalar/tuple)
np.random.random(scalar/tuple)
np.concatenate(arrays_tuple)
- np.identity(), np.eye(), np.diag()

2. Array Attributes

- shape, size, dtype, ndim, itemsize

3. Array Operations

- Scalar: arr + 2, arr * 3
- Relational: arr > 5
- Vector: operations b/w arrays
e.g., arr1 + arr2
- Arithmetic: +, -, *, /, //, **

4. Array Functions

- np.random.random((a,b))
random values-> 7 item array from 10 to 50
np.random.randint(10, 50, 7)
- # multi dim array
np.random.randint(10, 50, size=(2, 3))
- np.round(arr * 100)
- arr.mean(), arr.median(), arr.std(), arr.var()
- arr.max(), arr.min(), arr.sum(),
arr.prod(arr, axis=0), axis 0: col, axis 1: row
- trigonometric, log, exponents, dotproduct,
round, floor, ceil
- arr.astype(np.int32)
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5. Indexing and Slicing

- Indexing
1D array: array[index]
2D array: array[row_index, col_index]
- N-dimensional array: array[indices]
(where indices can be tuples of multiple indices)
- Boolean Indexing: arr[condition & condition...]
Integer Array Indexing: arr[int_list]
Fancy Indexing: arr[[list rows], [list cols]]
- Slicing
array[start:stop:step]
Slicing with ellipsis (...)

6. Reshaping

- arr.reshape(x, y)
np.transpose(arr)
arr.ravel() ---> Flatten
- Stacking
np.hstack((arr1,arr2))
np.vstack((arr1,arr2))
- Splitting
np.vsplit(arr, num)
np.hsplit(arr, num)
- Adding and Deleting Elements
np.append(existing_arr, [elements])
np.insert(existing_arr, index, [element])
np.delete(existing_arr, [indicies])

MISC

- Broadcasting
- Ufuncs
np.sqrt(arr)
np.exp(arr)
- Linear Algebra
np.dot(arr1, arr2)
np.matmul(matrix1, matrix2)
- Eigenvalues
eig_values, eig_vectors = np.linalg.eig(matrix1)
np.corrcoef(data1, data2)
np.cov(data1, data2)
- Searching
np.where(condition, true, false)
np.unique(arr)
- np.savetxt('array.txt', array1)
- np.expand_dim(arr, axis=0/1)
np.argmax(array, axis)
np.cumsum(arr, axis)
np.percentile(arr, value)
np.median(arr, axis)
np.histogram(arr, bins=[0,50,100 etc])
np.flip(arr)
np.isin(arr1, arr2) --> Intersection
- Set Functions
np.union1d(arr1, arr2)
np.intersect1d(arr1, arr2)
np.setdiff1d(arr1, arr2)
np.setxor1d(arr1, arr2)
np.in1d(arr, target_element)
- np.clip(arr, a_min = 25, a_max=75)
values <25 will be replaced with 25
values >75 will be replaced with 75
otherwise remain same
- np.swapaxes()
np.uniform()
np.count_nonzero()
np.tile()
np.allclose()
np.repeat()
np.equals()

Advanced Array Manipulation

- Structured Arrays
- Record Arrays
- Performance Optimization
Memory Layout
array = np.arange(10)
print("Memory layout of array:", array.flags)
- # Vectorization for Performance
array1 = np.random.rand(1000000)
array2 = np.random.rand(1000000)
result = np.dot(array1, array2)
print("Dot product result:", result)
- # Using 'numba' with NumPy
'numba' can be used to compile Python code into fast machine code for performance.
- # Example: Using 'numba' (requires installation of numba)
- from numba import jit
@jit(nopython=True)
def compute_sum(array):
total = 0
for value in array:
total += value
return total
- large_array = np.random.rand(1000000)
print("Sum of large array using numba:",
compute_sum(large_array))
- # 3. Integration with Other Libraries
Integration with Pandas
Integration with SciPy
Integration with Matplotlib
- # 4. Handling Missing Data
Masked Arrays
Handling NaNs
- # 5. Input/Output Operations
Reading and Writing Files
np.savetxt('array.txt', data)
loaded_array_text = np.loadtxt('array.txt')
print("Loaded array from text file:",
loaded_array_text)
- # Loading Data from Text and CSV Files
np.save('array_binary.npy', data)
loaded_array_binary =
np.load('array_binary.npy')
print("Loaded binary array:",
loaded_array_binary)