



# **Artificial Intelligence (Machine Learning & Deep Learning) [Course]**

**Week 3 - Day 3 n Day 4 - Numpy**

**[See examples / code in GitHub code repository]**

**It is not about Theory, it is 20% Theory and 80% Practical –  
Technical/Development/Programming [Mostly Python based]**

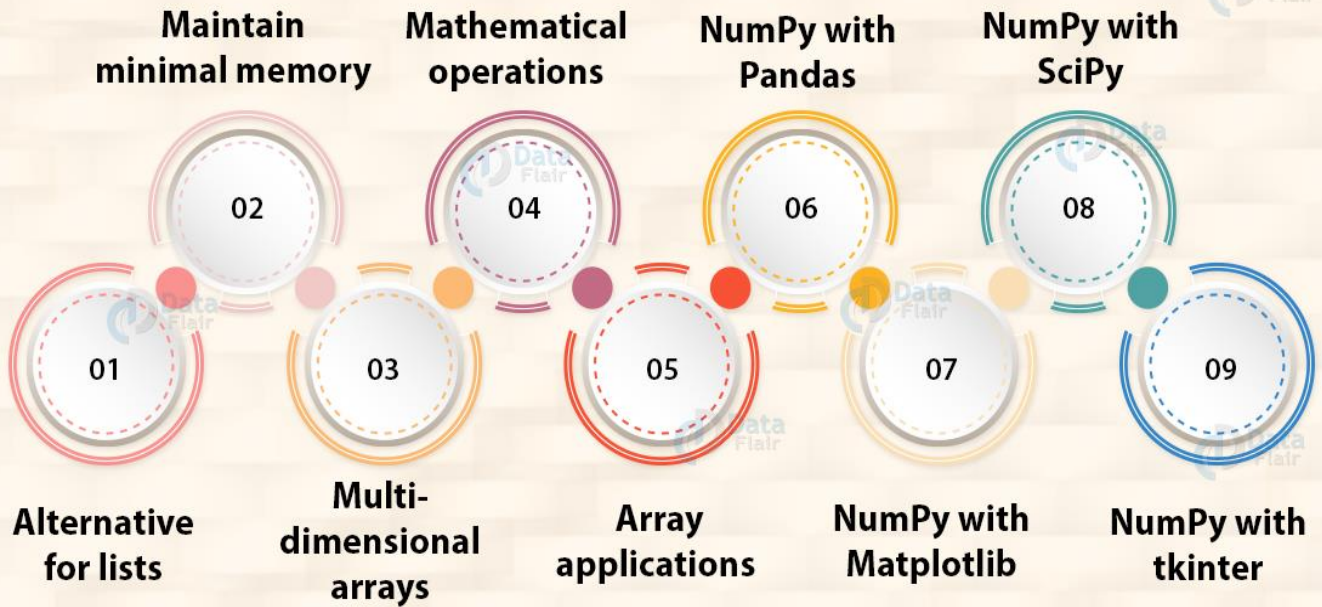
# Numpy - Overview



NumPy is a Python library.  
NumPy is used for working with arrays.  
NumPy is short for "Numerical Python".



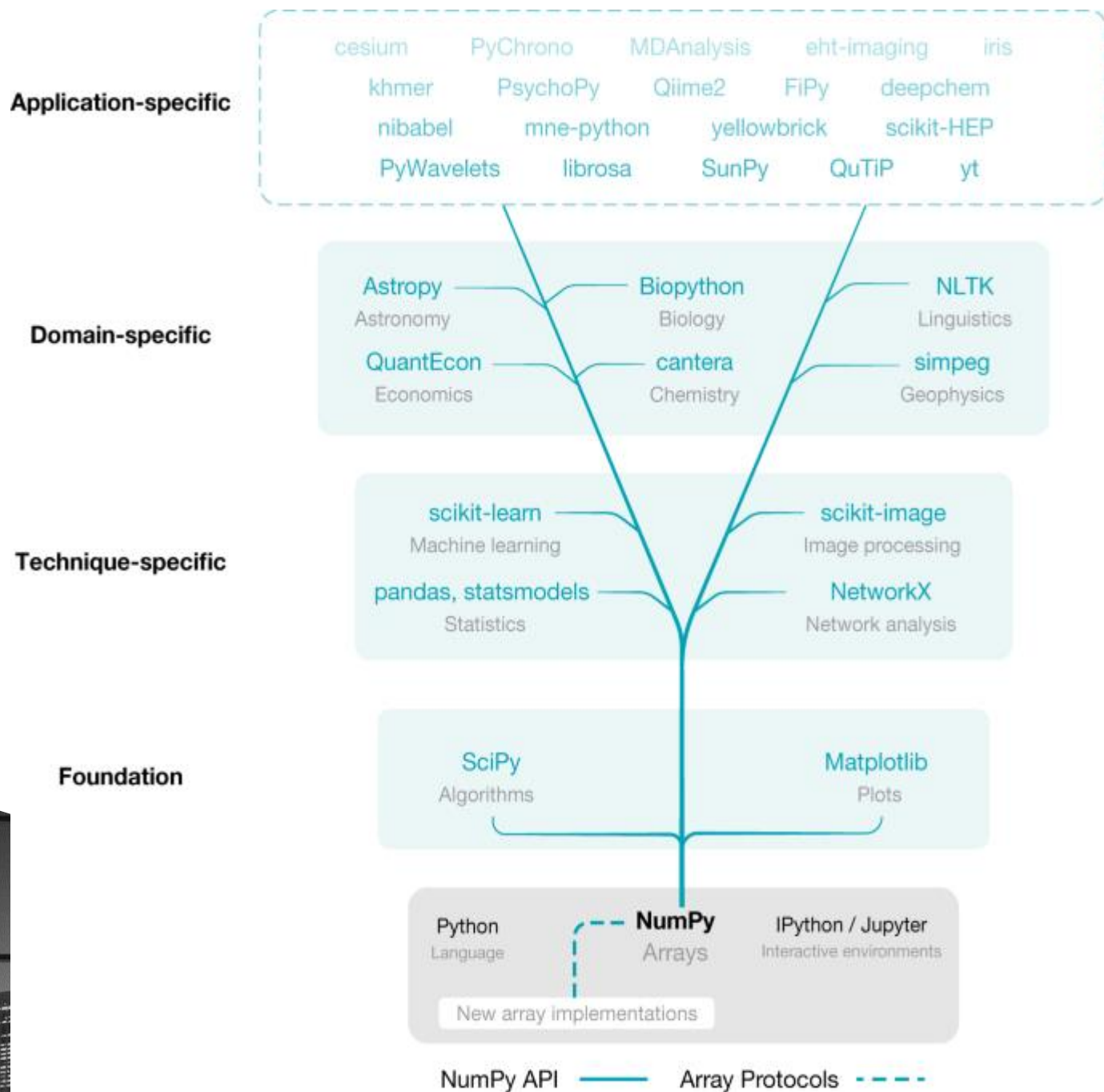
## Applications of NumPy



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# Numpy – Overview 2



# python

## PYTHON FOR DATA SCIENCE CHEAT SHEET

### Python NumPy

#### What Is NumPy?

A library consisting of multidimensional array objects and a collection of routines for processing those arrays.

#### Why NumPy?

Mathematical and logical operations on arrays can be performed. Also provides high performance.

#### Import Convention

import numpy as np - **import numpy**

#### ND Array

Space efficient multi-dimensional array, which provides vectorized arithmetic operations.

#### Creating Array

- `a=np.array([1,2,3])`
- `b=np.array([[1,2,3,4],[7,8,9,10]],dtype=int)`

### Saving and Loading

On disk:

- `np.save("new_array",x)`
- `np.load("new_array.npy")`

Text/CSV files:

- `np.loadtxt('New_file.txt')` - From a text file
- `np.genfromtxt('New_file.csv',delimiter=',')` - From a CSV file
- `np.savetxt('New_file.txt',arr,delimiter=',')` - Writes to a text file
- `np.savetxt('New_file.csv',arr,delimiter=',')` - Writes to a CSV file

Properties:

- `array.size` - Returns number of elements in array
- `array.shape` - Returns dimensions of array(rows, columns)
- `array.dtype` - Returns type of elements in array

### Operations

Copying:

- `np.copy(array)` - Copies array to new memory array.
- `view(dtype)` - Creates view of array elements with type dtype

Sorting:

- `array.sort()` - Sorts array
- `array.sort(axis=0)` - Sorts specific axis of array
- `array.reshape(2,3)` - Reshapes array to 2 rows, 3 columns without changing data.

### Array Mathematics

Arithmetic Operations:

- **Addition:** `np.add(a,b)`
- **Subtraction:** `np.subtract(a,b)`
- **Multiplication:** `np.multiply(a,b)`
- **Division:** `np.divide(a,b)`
- **Exponentiation:** `np.exp(a)`
- **Square Root:** `np.sqrt(b)`

Comparison:

- **Element-wise:** `a==b`
- **Array-wise:** `np.array_equal(a,b)`

### Functions

- **Array-wise Sum:** `a.sum()`
- **Array-wise min value:** `a.min()`
- **Array row max value:** `a.max(axis=0)`
- **Mean:** `a.mean()`
- **Median:** `a.median()`

- Learn from industry experts and be sought-after by the industry!

- Learn any technology, show exemplary skills and have an unmatched career!

## Python NumPy Cheat Sheet

<https://intellipaat.com/blog/tutorial/python-tutorial/numpy-cheat-sheet/>

<https://intellipaat.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Python-Numpy-Cheat-Sheet-2022.pdf>

<https://www.datacamp.com/cheat-sheet/numpy-cheat-sheet-data-analysis-in-python>





See code here: <https://github.com/ShahzadSarwar10/AI-ML-Explorer>

You should be able to analyze – each code statement, you should be able to see trace information – at each step of debugging. “DEBUGGING IS BEST STRATEGY TO LEARN A LANGUAGE.” So debug code files, line by line, analyze the values of variable – changing at each code statement. BEST STRATEGY TO LEARN DEEP.

Let's put best efforts.

Thanks.

Shahzad – Your AI – ML Instructor

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## Exercises



# python



Thank you - for listening and participating

- ☐ Questions / Queries
- ☐ Suggestions/Recommendation
- ☐ Ideas.....?

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