

Numpy Exercises

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In [31]: import numpy as np

In [32]: #creating 1D array with values 0 to 9
n = np.arange(10)
print(n)
[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]

In [33]: #convert a 1D array to a 2D array with 2 rows
n = np.arange(10).reshape(2,5)
print(n)
[[0 1 2 3 4]
 [5 6 7 8 9]]

In [36]: #multiply a 5x3 matrix by a 3x2 matrix.
n = np.arange(15).reshape(5,3)
n2 = np.arange(6).reshape(3,2)
print(np.dot(n,n1))

[[10 13]
 [28 40]
 [14 67]
 [ 8 22]
 [ 8 22]]

In [20]: #extract all odd numbers from an array of 1-10.
n = np.arange(11)
n2 = n[n2 % 2 == 0]
print(n2)
[3 5 7 9]

In [22]: #replace all odd numbers in an array of 1-10 with -1.
n = np.arange(11)
n[n % 2 == 0] = -1
print(n)
[-1 2 -1 4 -1 6 -1 8 -1 10]

In [26]: #convert a 1D array to a boolean array where all positive values become True.
n = np.array([1,2,-1,2,-2,3,4,5])
n >= 0
print(n)
[ array([ True,  True, False,  True, False,  True,  True,  True])]

In [33]: #replace all even numbers in a 1D array with their negative.
n = np.arange(11)
n[n % 2 == 0] *= -1
print(n)
[ -1  -2  -3  -4  -5  -6  -7  -8  -9 -10]

In [36]: #create a random 3x3 matrix and normalize it.
n = np.arange(9).reshape(3,3)
n2_max = (n-np.mean(n))/np.std(n) #need to remember this formula
print(n2_max)

[[-1.54959334 -1.161895  -0.77458687]
 [0.38726833  0.      0.38726833]
 [0.74586867  1.161895  1.54959334]]

In [39]: #calculate the sum of the diagonal elements of a 3x3 matrix.
n = np.arange(9).reshape(3,3)
print(n)

print(np.trace(n))

[[0 1 2]
 [3 4 5]
 [6 7 8]]
37

In [43]: #find the indices of non-zero elements from [1,2,0,0,4,6].
n = np.array([1,2,0,0,4,6])
print(np.nonzero(n))
#np.nonzero() function will return indices of non zero elements in array
array([0, 1, 4],)

In [46]: #convert a 1D array (first element becomes the last).
n = np.arange(11)
print(np.flip(n))
#np.flip() function used to reverse the element in array
print(n[::-1]) # this is another way to do it
[10  9  8  7  6  5  4  3  2  1]
[10  9  8  7  6  5  4  3  2  1]

In [50]: #create a 3x3 identity matrix.
n = np.eye(3,3)
print(n)
#np.eye function will create an identity matrix for given shape
[[1.  0.  0.]
 [0.  1.  0.]
 [0.  0.  1.]]

In [51]: #reshape a 1D array to a 2D array with 5 rows and 2 columns.
n = np.arange(10)
n2 = n.reshape(5,2)
print(n2)

[[0 1]
 [2 3]
 [4 5]
 [6 7]
 [8 9]]

In [54]: #stack two arrays vertically
#get the column slices between two arrays. reshape(5,2)
n1 = np.arange(11,21).reshape(5,2)
print(np.vstack((n,n1)))
#np.vstack() function combine two arrays vertically
#always give parameters of two array in tuple
[[0 1]
 [2 3]
 [4 5]
 [6 7]
 [8 9]
 [11 12]
 [13 14]
 [15 16]
 [17 18]
 [19 20]]

In [55]: #use np.intersect1d() between two arrays.
n = np.arange(10)
n2 = np.arange(5,9)
print(np.intersect1d(n,n2))
#np.intersect() function return common elements from two array
[5 6 7 8]

In [57]: #n = np.random.randint(0,4,25)
print(n.reshape(5,5))

[[0 1 3 1 1]
 [2 0 1 0 1]
 [2 0 1 0 1]
 [2 0 1 0 1]
 [2 0 1 0 1]]

In [61]: #create a 5x5 matrix with row values ranging from 0 to 4.
n = np.zeros((5,5))
n = np.arange(5)
print(n)

[[0. 1. 2. 3. 4.]
 [0. 1. 2. 3. 4.]
 [0. 1. 2. 3. 4.]
 [0. 1. 2. 3. 4.]
 [0. 1. 2. 3. 4.]]

In [64]: #find the index of the maximum value in a 1D array.
n = np.array([1,5,7,0,4,50,5,7,9])
print(np.argmax(n))
#np.argmax() return the index of maximum value in array
5

In [67]: #calculate the dot product of two arrays.
n = np.arange(10)
n2 = np.arange(11,21)
print(np.dot(n,n2))

780

In [68]: #count the number of elements in an array within a specific range
arr = np.array([2, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15])
print(np.sum((arr>=5) & (arr<=12)))

4

In [70]: #find the mean of each row in a 2D array.
n = np.arange(16).reshape(4,4)
n = np.mean(n,axis=1)
print(n2)
#np.mean() function retrun the mean of given values here values are rows
[1.0 5.0 9.0 13.0]

In [74]: #create a random 4x4 matrix and extract the diagonal elements.
n = np.random.random(4,4)
diagonal_mat = np.diag(n)
print(diagonal_mat)
#np.diag() function return the diagonal elements of array
[0.30942683 0.68473439 0.68878038 0.32345374]

In [41]: #count the number of occurrences of a specific value in an array.
n = np.array([1,2,3,1,3,1,4,5,6,7,0])
print(np.count_nonzero(n==5))
#np.count_nonzero function
1

In [63]: #replace all values in a 1D array with the mean of the array.
n = np.arange(10)
n[1:] = np.mean(n)
print(n)
[4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4]

In [81]: #find the indices of the maximum and minimum values in a 1D array.
n = np.random.randint(10,50,20)
print(n)
print(np.argmax(n))
print(np.argmin(n))

[32 29 33 29 28 21 10 15 11 37 14 26 34 22 19 48 45 29 13]
36
0

In [141]: #create a 2D array with 1 on the border and 0 inside.
n = np.ones((9,5))
n[1:-1,1:-1] = 0
print(n)

[[1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]
 [1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]
 [1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]
 [1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]
 [1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]
 [1. 0. 0. 1. 1.]
 [1. 0. 0. 1. 1.]
 [1. 0. 0. 1. 1.]
 [1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]]

In [211]: #find the unique values and their counts in a 1D array.
n = np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,3,4,2,9,22,4])
n2 = np.unique(n,return_counts=True)
print(n2)

(array([ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 22]), array([1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]))

In [271]: #create a 3*3 matrix with values ranging from 0 to 8
n = np.arange(9).reshape(3,3)
print(n)

[[0 1 2]
 [3 4 5]
 [6 7 8]]

In [36]: #calculate the exponential of all elements in a 1D array.
n = np.arange(10)
print(np.exp(np.round(n)))
print(n)
[[1.00000000e+00 2.71828183e+00 7.38905610e+00 2.08553696e+01
 5.48815610e+01 1.48413159e+02 4.83428793e+02 1.09663316e+03
 2.86609696e+03 1.03020789e+04]]

In [39]: #swap two rows in a 2D array.
n = np.arange(12).reshape(4,3)
print(n)
n[[0,1]] = n[[1,0]]
print(n)

[[0 1 2]
 [3 4 5]
 [6 7 8]
 [9 10 11]]

In [441]: #create a random 3x3 matrix and replace all values greater than 0.5 with 1 and all others with 0.
n = np.random.random(3,3)
print(n)
n[n>0.5]=1
n[n<=0.5]=0
print(n)

[[0.60576149 0.28347812 0.72901172]
 [0.75057171 0.22648812 0.78539731]
 [0.86654702 0.68756731 0.88978668]]
[[0. 1. 1.]
 [1. 0. 1.]
 [1. 1. 0.]]

In [46]: #calculate the mean of each column in a 2D array.
n = np.random.random(2,21)
print(np.mean(n,axis=0))

[0.74948334 0.9153888 ]

In [511]: #concatenate two 1D arrays.
n = np.arange(10)
n2 = np.arange(10)
print(np.concatenate((n,n1)))

[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]

In [541]: #create a 2D array with random values and sort each row.
n = np.array([[1,3,5,7,3,4,6,9,24,56,24,3]]).reshape(4,3)
print(n)
print(np.sort(n,axis=1))

[[1 3 5]
 [2 4 6]
 [6 9 24]
 [56 24 3]]
[[1 3 5]
 [3 4 6]
 [6 9 24]
 [3 24 56]]

In [551]: #compute mean squared error between two arrays
n1 = np.array([2,3,4,5])
n2 = np.array([2,3,4,5])
mse = np.mean((n1-n2)**2)
print(mse)

1.0

In [561]: #replace all negative values in an array with 0.
n = np.array([1,2,3,-1,-4,9,-3,5,6,7,-8])
n[n<0]=0
print(n)

[1 2 3 0 0 5 6 7 0]

In [591]: #find the 5th and 9th percentiles of an array.
n = np.random.randint(10,50,20)
print(n)
print(np.percentile(n,95))
print(np.percentile(n,5))

[20 10 15 13 10 22 10 21 10 20 31 45 39 23 27 22 28 10 39]
39.300000000000004
31.0

In [601]: #create a random 2x2 matrix and compute its determinant
n = np.random.random(2,2)
print(np.linalg.det(n))
#np.linalg.det() calculate the determinant of array
0.17520965219487112

In [661]: #count the number of elements in an array that are greater than the mean.
n = np.arange(20)
mean = np.mean(n)
print(mean)
print(np.count_nonzero(n>mean))

9.5
10

In [681]: #calculate the square root of each element in a 1D array.
n = np.arange(10)
print(np.round(np.sqrt(n)))

[0. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3.]

In [701]: #create a 3x3 matrix and compute the matrix square root.
n = np.arange(9).reshape(3,3)
print(n)
print(np.linalg.matrix_power(n,2))

[[0 1 2]
 [3 4 5]
 [6 7 8]]
[[15 18 21]
 [42 54 66]
 [69 90 111]]

In [801]: #convert the data type of an array to float.
n = np.arange(20)
print(n)
print(n.dtype)
n2 = np.array(n, dtype='f')
print(n2.dtype)
#np.astype() used to convert data type of an array
[ 0.  1.  2.  3.  4.  5.  6.  7.  8.  9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19.]
float32

In [821]: #calculate the element-wise absolute values of an array.
n = np.array([1,2,3,-4,-2,5,-6,-9])
print(np.abs(n))

[1 2 3 2 5 6 9]

In [911]: #find the indices where elements of two arrays match.
arr1 = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
arr2 = np.array([3, 2, 8, 4, 5])
print(np.where(arr1==arr2))

(array([1, 3, 4],))

In [941]: #calculate the cumulative sum of elements in a 1D array.
n = np.arange(10)
print(np.cumsum(n))
arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
print(np.cumsum(arr))

[0 1 3 6 10 15 21 28 36 45]
[1 3 6 10 15]

In [961]: #compute the inverse of a 2x2 matrix.
n = np.random.random(2,2)
print(n)
print(np.linalg.inv(n))

[[0.14433761 0.92028604]
 [0.96746499 0.10032191]]
[[-0.10848031  1.08419625]
 [ 1.15558179 -0.17067295]]

In [1021]: #count the number of non-zero elements in a 2D array.
n = np.array([[1,2,0],[2,3,5],[0,0,5],[2,0,4]])
print(np.count_nonzero(n))

8

In [1041]: #n = np.array([[1, np.nan, 3], [4, 5, np.nan], [7, 8, 9]])
print(np.isnan(n))
#isnan()
[[1.  0.  3.]
 [4.  5.  0.]
 [7.  8.  9.]]

In [1061]: #find the correlation coefficient between two arrays
arr1 = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
arr2 = np.array([3, 4, 5, 6, 7])
corr = np.corrcoef(arr1,arr2)[0,1]
print(corr)

0.9999999999999999

In [1071]: #create a 1D array and remove all duplicate values.
n = np.array([1,2,3,1,3,4,5,6,6,7,7])
print(np.unique(n))

[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8]

In [1091]: #compute the element-wise product of two arrays
n = np.arange(5)
n1 = np.arange(5)
print(np.multiply(n,n1))
print(np.dot(n,n1))

[0 1 4 9 16]
30

In [1121]: #calculate the standard deviation of each column in a 2D array.
n = np.arange(12).reshape(4,3)
print(np.std(n,axis=0))

[3.35410197 3.35410197 3.35410197]

In [1131]: #create a 2D array and set all values above a certain threshold to that threshold.
n = 4
n2 = np.arange(12).reshape(4,3)
print(n2)

[[0 1 2]
 [3 4 5]
 [6 7 8]
 [9 10 11]]
[[0 1 2]
 [3 4 5]
 [6 7 8]
 [9 10 11]]

In [1251]: #convert a 1D array of Fahrenheit temperatures to Celsius.
f_t = np.array([32, 60, 100, 212])
c_t = (f_t - 32)*5/9
print(c_t)

[0. 20. 37.77777778 100.]

In [1261]: #compute the outer product of two 1D arrays
arr1 = np.array([1, 2, 3])
arr2 = np.array([4, 5, 6])
outer_product = np.outer(arr1, arr2)
print(outer_product)

[[ 4  5  6]
 [ 8 10 12]
 [12 15 18]]

In [1271]: #create a 1D array with 10 equidistant values between 0 and 1.
n = np.linspace(0,1,10)
print(n)

[0. 0.11111111 0.22222222 0.33333333 0.44444444 0.55555556
 0.66666667 0.77777778 0.88888889 1.]

In [1351]: #compute the cross product of two 3D arrays.
np.array([1,2,3])
n2=np.array([[4,5,6]])
n2=np.array([1,2,3])
print(np.cross(n,n2))

[[-3  6 -3]]

In [1381]: #calculate the percentile along a specific axis of a 2D array.
n = np.arange(8).reshape(4,2)
print(n)
print(np.percentile(n,50,axis=0))

[[0 1]
 [2 3]
 [4 5]
 [6 7]]
[0. 4.]

In [1391]: #create a 1D array and add a border of 0s around it
n = np.arange(12)
n2 = np.pad(n, (1,1), mode='constant', constant_values=0)
print(n2)

[0 1 2 3 4 5 6]

In [1401]: #n = np.array([1,2,2,2,3,3,3,4])
print(np.histogram(n,bins=[1,2,3,4]))

(array([2, 3, 4]), array([1, 2, 3, 4]))

In [1411]: #create a 2D array with random values and normalize each row.
n = np.random.random(4,3)
normalized = n / np.linalg.norm(n,axis=1,keepdims=True)
print(normalized)

[[0.76584043 0.40988858 0.43918902]
 [0.38860496 0.77482211 0.43873125]
 [0.46248359 0.74466078 0.48123914]
 [0.6764519 0.21608641 0.78170301]]

In [1461]: #create a random 2D array and sort it by the second column.
n = np.random.random(4,3)
print(n)
print(np.sort(n[:,1]))
print(n)

[[0.14807002 0.96218721 0.68022725]
 [0.36556425 0.13141701 0.44085183]
 [0.48032901 0.16210943 0.82780459]
 [0.9037215 0.6864277 0.2088697]]
[0.68222725 0.96218721]
[0.13141701 0.44085183]
[0.68222725 0.16210943]
[0.48032901 0.2088697]]
[[0.11380702 0.96218721 0.68022725]
 [0.36556425 0.13141701 0.44085183]
 [0.48032901 0.16210943 0.82780459]
 [0.9037215 0.6864277 0.2088697]]

In [1471]: #calculate the element-wise exponential of a 1D array.
n = np.arange(10)
print(np.exp(n))

[1.00000000e+00 2.71828183e+00 7.38905610e+00 2.08553696e+01
 5.48815610e+01 1.48413159e+02 4.83428793e+02 1.09663316e+03
 2.86609696e+03 1.03020789e+04]

In [1521]: #compute the matrix multiplication of two 2D arrays.
n = np.arange(9).reshape(3,3)
n1 = np.arange(0,10).reshape(3,3)
print(n)
print(np.multiply(n,n1))
print(n)
n1 = np.arange(9).reshape(3,3)
n2 = np.arange(9,18).reshape(3,3)
print(n)
print(np.dot(n,n1))

[[0 1 2]
 [3 4 5]
 [6 7 8]]
[[ 9 10 11]
 [12 13 14]
 [15 16 17]]
[[0 1 2]
 [3 4 5]
 [6 7 8]]
[[ 9 10 11]
 [12 13 14]
 [15 16 17]]

In [1571]: #find the indices of the top N minimum values in a 2D array.
n = np.array([1,2,3,5,7])
print(np.argsort(n))

[3 1]

In [1581]: #convert the elements of a 1D array to strings.
n = np.arange(5)
n2 = n.astype('str')
print(n2.dtype)

<U1
[0 1 2 3 4]

In [1591]: #compute the percentile rank of each element in a 1D array.
n = np.array([3,4,7,5,8,9,28,40,50,60,45,25,15,10])
print(np.percentile(n,100))

90.0

In [1611]: #create a 1D array and shuffle its elements randomly.
n = np.arange(12,3,4,5,4)
np.random.shuffle(n)
print(n)

[2 3 5 6 4]

In [1671]: #check if all elements in a 1D array are non-zero.
n = np.array([2,3,5,5,6])
print(np.isnan(n))
#another easy way to do this
print(np.all(n != 0))

[False False False False]
True

In [1681]: #find the indices of the maximum value in each row of a 2D array.
n = np.arange(12).reshape(4,3)
print(np.argmax(n,axis=1))

[2 2 2 2]

In [1691]: #create a 2D array and replace all nan values with the mean of the array.
n = np.array([[1, np.nan, 3], [4, 5, np.nan], [7, 8, 9]])
mean = np.nanmean(n)
n[n.isnan()] = mean
print(n)

[[1. 5.28571429 3.]
 [4. 5. 5.28571429]]
[[7. 8. 9. 11]]

In [2031]: #compute the sum of diagonal elements in a 2D array
n = np.random.random(3,3)
print(np.trace(n))

1.0708542801841556

In [2051]: #check if any element in a 1D array is non-zero.
n = np.array([0,0,0,0])
print(np.any(n != 0))

False
```