# NumPy Basics Cheat Sheet

# BecomingHuman.Al





The NumPy library is the core library for scientific computing in Python. It provides a high-performance multidimensional array object, and tools for working with these arrays.

1D array







## **Creating Arrays**

>>> a = np.array([1,2,3]) >>> b = np.array([(1.5,2,3), (4,5,6)], dtype = float) >>> c = np.array([[(1.5,2,3), (4,5,6)], [(3,2,1), (4,5,6)]],dtype = float)

#### **Initial Placeholders**

(2.1)	Ct
>>> np.zeros((3,4))	Create an array of zero
>>> np.ones((2,3,4),dtype=np.int16)	Create an array of one
>>> d = np.arange(10,25,5)	Create an array of evenly space values (step value
>>> np.linspace(0,2,9)	Create an array of even spaced values (number of sample
>>> e = np.full((2,2),7)	Create a constant arra
>>> f = np.eye(2)	Create a 2X2 identity matr
>>> np.random.random((2,2))	Create an array with random value
>>> np.empty((3,2))	Create an empty arra

# 1/0

### Saving & Loading On Disk

>>> np.save('my\_array', a)
>>> np.savez('array.npz', a, b)
>>> np.load('my\_array.npy')

## **Saving & Loading Text Files**

>>> np.loadtxt("myfile.txt")

>>> np.genfromtxt("my\_file.csv", delimiter=",")
>>> np.savetxt("myarray.txt", a, delimiter=" ")

# **Inspecting Your Array**

>>> a.shape Array dimensions
>>> len(a) Length of array
>>> b.ndim Number of array dimensions
>>> e.size Number of array elements
>>> b.dtype Data type of array elements
>>> b.dtype.anme Name of data type
>>> b.astype(int) Convert an array to a different type

# Data Types

A CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS.	
Signed 64-bit integer types	>>> np.int64
Standard double-precision floating point	>>> np.float32
Complex numbers represented by 128 floats	>>> np.complex
Boolean type storing TRUE and FALSE	>>> np.bool
Python object type values	>>> np.object
Fixed-length string type	>>> np.string_
Fixed-length unicode type	>>> np.unicode_

# **Asking For Help**

>>> np.info(np.ndarray.dtype)

# **Array Mathematics**

#### **Arithmetic Operations**

>>> g = a - b	Subtraction
array([[-0.5, 0. , 0. ], [-3. , -3. , -3. ]])	
>>> np.subtract(a,b)	Subtraction
>>> b + a	Addition
array([[ 2.5, 4. , 6. ], [ 5. , 7. , 9. ]])	
>>> np.add(b,a)	Addition
>>> a / b	Division
array([[ 0.66666667, 1. , 1. ], [ 0.25 , 0.4 , 0.5 ]])	
>>> np.divide(a,b)	Division
>>> a * b	Multiplication
array([[ 1.5, 4. , 9. ], [ 4. , 10. , 18. ]])	
>>> np.multiply(a,b)	Multiplication
>>> np.exp(b)	Exponentiation
>>> np.sqrt(b)	Square root
>>> np.sin(a)	Print sines of an array
>>> np.cos(b)	Element-wise cosine
>>> np.log(a)	Element-wise natural logarithm
>>> e.dot(f)	Dot product
array([[ 7., 7.], [ 7., 7.]])	

#### Comparison

>>> np.array\_equal(a, b)

>>> a == b
array([[False, True, True],
[False, False, False], dtype=bool)
>>> a < 2
array([True, False, False], dtype=bool)

Element-wise comparison
array([True, False, False], dtype=bool)

#### **Aggregate Functions**

>>> a.sum()	Array-wise sum
>>> a.min()	Array-wise minimum value
>>> b.max(axis=0)	Maximum value of an array row
>>> b.cumsum(axis=1)	Cumulative sum of the elements
>>> a.mean()	Mean
>>> b.median()	Median

Array-wise comparison

## Copving Arrays

>>> h = a.view()
>>> np.copy(a)
>>> h = a.copy()
Create a view of the array with the same data
>>> h = a.copy()
Create a deep copy of the array
Create a deep copy of the array

# **Sorting Arrays**

>>> a.sort()
Sort an array
>>> c.sort(axis=0)
Sort the elements
of an array's axis

# Subsetting, Slicing, Indexing

Subsetting	
>>> a[2]	1 2 3 Select the element at the 2nd index
>>> b[1,2] 6.0	1.5 2 3 Select the element at row 1 column 2 (equivalent to b[1][2])
Slicing	
>>> a[0:2] array([1, 2])	1 2 3 Select items at index 0 and 1
>>> b[0:2,1] array([ 2., 5.])	1.5 2 3 4 5 6
>>> b[:1] array([[1.5, 2., 3.]])	1.5 2 3 Select all items at row 0
>>> c[1,] array([[[ 3., 2., 1.], [ 4., 5., 6.]]])	Same as (1,)
>>> a[::-1] array([3, 2, 1])	Reversed array a
Boolean Indexing	
>>> a[a<2] array([1])	1 2 3 Select elements from a less than 2
Fancy Indexing	
>>> b[[1, 0, 1, 0],[0, 1, 2, 0]] array([ 4. , 2. , 6. , 1.5])	<b>Select elements</b> (1,0),(0,1),(1,2) <b>and</b> (0,0)
>>> b[[1, 0, 1, 0]][.[0,1,2,0]] array([[4,.5, 6, 4, ], [1,5, 2, .3, .1,5], [4, 5, .6, .4, ], [1,5, 2, .3, .1,5]])	Select a subset of the matrix's rows and columns

# **Array Manipulation**

#### Transposing Array

>>> i = np.transpose(b) >>> i.T Permute array dimensions Permute array dimensions

# **Changing Array Shape**

>>> b.ravel() >>> g.reshape(3,-2) Flatten the array Reshape, but don't change data

#### **Adding/Removing Elements**

>>> h.resize((2,6))
>>> np.append(h,g)
>>> np.insert(a, 1, 5)
>>> np.delete(a,[1])

Return a new array with shape (2,6)
Append items to an array
Insert items in an array
Delete items from an array

#### **Splitting Arrays**

>>> np.hsplit(a,3) [array([1]),array([2]),array([3])] index Split the array horizontally at the 3rd

>>> np.vsplit(c,2) Split the array [array([[[ 1.5, 2., 1.], [ 4., 5., 6.]]]),

### Combining Arrays

>>> np.c\_[a,d] Create stacked column-wise arrays