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In [ ]:
import numpy as np
In [7]:
a = np.arange(15).reshape(3,5)
type(a) # type of array
a.ndim # Dimensioan of arry
a.size # size of an array
Out[7]:
15
In [9]:
a = np.array([2,3,4])
type(a)
Out[9]:
numpy.ndarray
In [17]:
b = np.array([[2,3,4], [5,6,7]])
Out[17]:
array([[2, 3, 4],
      [5, 6, 7]])
In [18]:
b = np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]], dtype=complex)
b
Out[18]:
array([[1.+0.j, 2.+0.j, 3.+0.j],
       [4.+0.j, 5.+0.j, 6.+0.j]])
In [19]:
np.zeros
Out[19]:
<function numpy.zeros>
In [20]:
np.zeros([3,4])  # zero matrix with 3rows and 4 columns
Out[20]:
array([[0., 0., 0., 0.],
      [0., 0., 0., 0.],
       [0., 0., 0., 0.]])
In [22]:
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np.ones([2,3,4]) # 2 denotes 2 set of 3x4 ones matrix
Out[22]:
array([[[1., 1., 1., 1.],
        [1., 1., 1., 1.],
[1., 1., 1., 1.]],
       [[1., 1., 1., 1.],
        [1., 1., 1., 1.],
[1., 1., 1., 1.]])
In [27]:
c = np.arange(10,50,5) # range b/n 10 - 50 including 10 and excluding 50 with a interval of 5
Out[27]:
array([10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45])
In [29]:
d = np.arange(10,15,0.25)  # interval range is defined so values wil be printed till the last
range of value defined
Out[29]:
array([10. , 10.25, 10.5 , 10.75, 11. , 11.25, 11.5 , 11.75, 12. , 12.25, 12.5 , 12.75, 13. , 13.25, 13.5 , 13.75, 14. , 14.25,
       14.5 , 14.75])
In [37]:
f = np.linspace(10,15,10) # length of element = 10 mean 10 numbers should be printed b/n 10-15
irrespective of interval
                            # with equal length and space
Out[37]:
                  , 10.55555556, 11.111111111, 11.66666667, 12.22222222,
array([10.
       12.7777778, 13.33333333, 13.88888889, 14.44444444, 15.
In [50]:
a = np.array([[10,20,30,40], [5,6,7,8]])
b = np.array([[50,60,70,80], [1,2,3,4]])
print(a)
b
[[10 20 30 40]
[5678]]
Out[50]:
array([[50, 60, 70, 80],
      [ 1, 2, 3, 4]])
In [51]:
c = a+b
С
Out[51]:
array([[ 60, 80, 100, 120],
      [ 6, 8, 10, 12]])
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In [52]:
c = a*b  # Element wise product
Out[52]:
array([[ 500, 1200, 2100, 3200],
  [ 5, 12, 21, 32]])
In [62]:
a = np.array ([[1,1],[0,1]])
b = np.array ([[2,0], [3,4]])
b
a@b
Out[62]:
array([[5, 4],
     [3, 4]])
In [6]:
a= np.random.random((2,3))
а
Out[6]:
array([[0.55504689, 0.53784705, 0.97108615],
       [0.94430267, 0.09198609, 0.67167239]])
In [11]:
b = a.sum() # sum of all elements as a whole
Out[11]:
3.7719412271345334
In [13]:
b = a.max() # max value among the matrix
print(b)
c = a.min()
0.9710861466516325
Out[13]:
0.09198608896075455
In [14]:
d = np.arange(12).reshape(4,3)
d
Out[14]:
In [18]:
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f = d.sum(axis=0) \# axis= 0 \longrightarrow column sum axis = 1 \longrightarrow Row sum
print(f)
f = d.sum(axis=1)
print(f)
[18 22 26]
[ 3 12 21 30]
In [20]:
f = d.cumsum(axis=0) \# cumsum = cumulative sum -- Columns 0+3, 0+3, 0+3+9, 0+3+9+18
Out[20]:
array([[ 0, 1, 2], [ 3, 5, 7], [ 9, 12, 15],
       [18, 22, 26]], dtype=int32)
In [21]:
f = d.cumsum(axis=1) # Cumsum - cumuative sum - Rows
Out[21]:
array([[ 0, 1, 3],
       [ 3, 7, 12],
       [ 6, 13, 21],
       [ 9, 19, 30]], dtype=int32)
Indexing, Slicing, Iterating
In [28]:
I = np.arange(10)**3 # cube of 0-9 numbers
Out[28]:
array([ 0, 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, 216, 343, 512, 729], dtype=int32)
In [29]:
I[2] # value of I in index 2
Out[29]:
8
In [30]:
I[0:4] # includes 0 and exclude 4
Out[30]:
array([ 0, 1, 8, 27], dtype=int32)
In [31]:
I[2:6:2] # Start at 2 end at 5 at an interval of 2
Out[31]:
array([ 8, 64], dtype=int32)
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In [32]:
I[::-1] # printing in reverse direction
Out[32]:
array([729, 512, 343, 216, 125, 64, 27, 8, 1, 0], dtype=int32)
Stacking
Stacking mean grouping together
In [6]:
import numpy as np
a = np.arange(6).reshape(2,3)
print(a)
[[0 1 2]
[3 4 5]]
In [5]:
b = np.arange(8).reshape(2,4)
print(b)
[[0 1 2 3]
[4 5 6 7]]
# To perform horizontalstack - rows should be equal
np.hstack((a,b))
Out[7]:
array([[0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 3],
      [3, 4, 5, 4, 5, 6, 7]])
In [8]:
c = np.arange(12).reshape(3,4)
Out[8]:
In [9]:
d = np.arange(20).reshape(5,4)
Out[9]:
[12, 13, 14, 15],
      [16, 17, 18, 19]])
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Tn [111:

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# to perform verticlstack comlunms should be equal
np.vstack((c,d))
Out[11]:
array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3], [ 4, 5, 6, 7],
       [8, 9, 10, 11],
       [ 0, 1, 2, 3],
        [4, 5, 6, 7],
        [ 8, 9, 10, 11],
        [12, 13, 14, 15],
        [16, 17, 18, 19]])
Splitting of one array into smaller ones
In [17]:
a = np.floor(10*np.random.random((2,12)))
а
Out[17]:
array([[4., 3., 3., 2., 5., 9., 6., 0., 8., 6., 7., 8.],
        [5., 9., 7., 7., 1., 1., 4., 0., 4., 9., 8., 2.]])
In [18]:
\verb"np.hsplit" (a,3) \# \textit{Split the entire matrix a into 3 arrays \# horizontal split hstack}
Out[18]:
[array([[4., 3., 3., 2.],
         [5., 9., 7., 7.]]), array([[5., 9., 6., 0.],
         [1., 1., 4., 0.]]), array([[8., 6., 7., 8.],
         [4., 9., 8., 2.]])]
In [22]:
np.vsplit(a,2)
Out[22]:
[array([[4., 3., 3., 2., 5., 9., 6., 0., 8., 6., 7., 8.]]), array([[5., 9., 7., 7., 1., 1., 4., 0., 4., 9., 8., 2.]])]
In [23]:
b = np.floor(10*np.random.random((6,2)))
b
Out[23]:
array([[1., 0.],
        [1., 8.],
        [5., 1.],
[4., 6.],
        [3., 6.],
        [0., 1.]])
In [24]:
np.vsplit(b,6)
Out[24]:
[array([[1., 0.]]),
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array([[1., 8.]]),
array([[5., 1.]]),
array([[4., 6.]]),
array([[3., 6.]]),
array([[0., 1.]])]
In [28]:
z = np.arange(8)
Out[28]:
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7])
In [29]:
np.array_split(z,3)  # Eaually divide the matrix into given arrays and rest wil be printed in last
Out[29]:
[array([0, 1, 2]), array([3, 4, 5]), array([6, 7])]
In [31]:
# Copying a array
x = np.array([1,2,3])
\lambda=x
z = np.copy(x)
print(x)
print(y)
print(z)
[1 2 3]
[1 2 3]
[1 2 3]
In [33]:
x[0] = 2 ## Any changes in x will reflect in Y but not in Z since we have copied Z from x
print(x)
print(y)
print(z)
[2 2 3]
[2 2 3]
[1 2 3]
In [35]:
np.empty((2,2), dtype=int) # retudn empty array
Out[35]:
                 0,
                               0],
                 0, 1072693248]])
     [
In [36]:
np.eye(3,4) # array with diagonal 1
Out[36]:
array([[1., 0., 0., 0.], [0., 1., 0., 0.],
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[0., 0., 1., 0.]])
In [37]:
np.eye(3,4, k=1) # k value positive mean upper diagaonal
Out[37]:
array([[0., 1., 0., 0.],
       [0., 0., 1., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., 1.]])
In [38]:
np.eye(3,4, k=-1) \# k \ value \ negative \ mean \ lower \ diagonal
Out[38]:
array([[0., 0., 0., 0.], [1., 0., 0.],
        [0., 1., 0., 0.]])
In [41]:
np.identity((4)) # square array with one on the diagonal
Out[41]:
array([[1., 0., 0., 0.],
        [0., 1., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 1., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., 1.]])
Converting array into float and integer
In [43]:
x = np.array([1,2,3])
Out[43]:
array([1, 2, 3])
In [44]:
x.astype(float) # output will be in float
Out[44]:
array([1., 2., 3.])
In [45]:
y = np.array([1.2,3,4])
Out[45]:
array([1.2, 3. , 4. ])
In [46]:
y.astype(int) # output will be all values in integer
Out[46]:
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array([1, 3, 4])
Cross Product of a matrix - Vector Cross Product
In [47]:
x = [1, 2, 3]
y = [4, 5, 6]
print(x)
print(y)
[1, 2, 3]
[4, 5, 6]
In [48]:
np.cross(x,y)
Out[48]:
array([-3, 6, -3])
In [56]:
m = [1,2,3], [4,5,6]
n = [4,5,6],[1,2,3]
print(m)
print(n)
([1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6])
([4, 5, 6], [1, 2, 3])
In [57]:
np.cross(m,n)
Out[57]:
array([[-3, 6, -3], [3, -6, 3]])
In [ ]:
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