Numpy is the core library for scientific computing in Python. It provides a high-performance multidimensional array object, and tools for working with these arrays. It also has functions for working in domain of linear algebra, fourier transform, and matrices. NumPy was created in 2005 by Travis Oliphant. It is an open source project and you can use it freely. NumPy stands for Numerical Python. In [1]: import numpy as np **Creating Arrays** In [2]: a=np.array([10,20,30]) print(a) [10 20 30] In [3]: b=np.array([(1.1,6,7.7),(7,9,2)],dtype=float) print(b) [[1.1 6. 7.7] [7. 9. 2.]] In [4]: c=np.array([[(1.7,6,9),(6,8,3)],[(6,2,6),(1,2,3)]],dtype=float) print(c) [[[1.7 6. 9.] [6. 8. 3.]] [[6. 2. 6.] [1. 2. 3.]]] In [5]: #Create an Array of zeros np.zeros((4,5))Out[5]: array([[0., 0., 0., 0., 0.], [0., 0., 0., 0., 0.], [0., 0., 0., 0., 0.][0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]In [6]: #Create an Array of ones np.ones((3,4,5))Out[6]: 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., 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.], [1., 1., 1., 1., 1.], [1., 1., 1., 1., 1.]]) #Evenly spaced Values(step value) d=np.arange(10,25,5) print(d) [10 15 20] In [8]: #Evenly spaced Values(numper of samples) np.linspace(0,2,9) Out[8]: array([0. , 0.25, 0.5 , 0.75, 1. , 1.25, 1.5 , 1.75, 2. ]) In [9]: #constant array e=np.full((3,3),9)print(e) [[9 9 9] [9 9 9] [9 9 9]] In [10]: #identity matrix f=np.eye(3)print(f) [[1. 0. 0.] [0. 1. 0.]  $[0. \ 0. \ 1.]]$ In [11]: #random values np.random.random((3,3)) Out[11]: array([[0.61053755, 0.07002431, 0.73903871], [0.01761016, 0.79336702, 0.32850793], [0.31799004, 0.12463735, 0.85114117]])Data Types np.int64 np.float32 np.complex np.bool np.object np.string np.unicode In [12]: #Array Dimensions a.shape Out[12]: (3,) In [13]: #Array Length len(a) Out[13]: 3 In [14]: **#Number of Array Dimensions** b.ndim Out[14]: 2 In [15]: #Number of Array Elements Out[15]: 9 In [16]: #DataType Name b.dtype Out[16]: dtype('float64') In [17]: b.dtype.name Out[17]: 'float64' #Array Conversion b.astype(int) **Airthmetic Operations** In [19]: #Addition g=a+b print(g) [[11.1 26. 37.7] [17. 29. 32.]] In [20]: #Subtraction g=a-b print(g) [[ 8.9 14. 22.3] [ 3. 11. 28. ]] In [21]: #Multiplication g=a\*b print(g) [[ 11. 120. 231.] [ 70. 180. 60.]] In [22]: #Division g=a/b print(g) [[ 9.09090909 3.3333333 3.8961039 ] [ 1.42857143 2.2222222 15. ]] In [23]: np.subtract(a,b) Out[23]: array([[ 8.9, 14. , 22.3], [ 3. , 11. , 28. ]]) In [24]: np.add(a,b) Out[24]: array([[11.1, 26., 37.7], [17. , 29. , 32. ]]) In [25]: np.divide(a,b) In [26]: np.multiply(a,b) Out[26]: array([[ 11., 120., 231.], [ 70., 180., 60.]]) In [27]: #Exponentiation np.exp(b) Out[27]: array([[3.00416602e+00, 4.03428793e+02, 2.20834799e+03], [1.09663316e+03, 8.10308393e+03, 7.38905610e+00]]) In [28]: #Square Root np.sqrt(b) Out[28]: array([[1.04880885, 2.44948974, 2.77488739], [2.64575131, 3. , 1.41421356]]) In [29]: #Array Sines np.sin(a) Out[29]: array([-0.54402111, 0.91294525, -0.98803162]) In [30]: #Cosines np.cos(b) In [31]: #Lograthmic np.log(a) Out[31]: array([2.30258509, 2.99573227, 3.40119738]) In [32]: **#Dot Product** e.dot(f) Out[32]: array([[9., 9., 9.], [9., 9., 9.], [9., 9., 9.]]) Comparison In [33]: Out[33]: array([[False, False, False], [False, False, False]]) In [34]: Out[34]: array([[[False, True, False], [False, False, False]], [[False, False, False], [False, False, False]]]) In [35]: #Element wise comparison a<2 Out[35]: array([False, False, False]) In [36]: #Array wise comparison np.array\_equal(e,f) Out[36]: False **Aggregate Functions** In [37]: #Array Wise Sum a.sum() Out[37]: 60 In [38]: #Array Wise Minimun Value a.min() Out[38]: **10** In [39]: #Array Wise Maximum Value Out[39]: 30 In [40]: c.sum() Out[40]: 53.7 In [41]: b.max(axis=0) Out[41]: array([7. , 9. , 7.7]) **#Cumulative Sum of the elements** b.cumsum(axis=1) In [43]: #Mean d.mean() Out[43]: **15.0** In [44]: #Median np.median(b) Out[44]: 6.5 **#Correlation Coefficient** np.corrcoef(a) Out[45]: 1.0 In [46]: **#Standard Deviation** np.std(d) Out[46]: 4.08248290463863 Copy Array In [47]: **#View of Array with Same data** h=a.view() In [48]: #Copy of Array np.copy(a) Out[48]: array([10, 20, 30]) In [49]: #Deep Copy of Array h=a.copy() In [50]: print(h) [10 20 30] Sorting In [51]: #Sort an Array b.sort() In [52]: print(b) [[1.1 6. 7.7] [2. 7. 9.]] c.sort(axis=0) In [54]: print(c) [[[1.7 2. 6.] [1. 2. 3.]] [[6. 6. 9.] [6. 8. 3.]]] Subsetting In [55]: #Select the element at the 2nd index Out[55]: 30 In [56]: #Select the element at row 1 column 2 b[1,2] Out[56]: 9.0 Slicing #Select items at rows 0 and 1 a[0:2] Out[57]: array([10, 20]) In [58]: #Select items at rows 0 and 1 in column 1 b[0:2,1] Out[58]: array([6., 7.]) #Select all items at row 0 d[:1] Out[59]: array([10]) In [60]: c[1,...] Out[60]: array([[6., 6., 9.], [6., 8., 3.]]) In [61]: #Reversed Array a[::-1] Out[61]: array([30, 20, 10]) **Boolean Indexing** In [62]: #Select elements from a less than 2 a[a<20] Out[62]: array([10]) In [63]: b[b<2] Out[63]: array([1.1]) In [64]:  $\#Select\ elements\ (1,0),(0,1),(1,2)\ and\ (0,0)$ b[[1,0,1,0],[0,1,2,0]] Out[64]: array([2., 6., 9., 1.1]) #Select Subset of Matrix b[[1,0,1,0]][:,[0,1,2,0]] Out[65]: array([[2. , 7. , 9. , 2. ], [1.1, 6. , 7.7, 1.1], [2., 7., 9., 2.], [1.1, 6., 7.7, 1.1]]) **Changing Array Shape** In [66]: #Flatten the Array b.ravel() Out[66]: array([1.1, 6. , 7.7, 2. , 7. , 9. ]) In [67]: #Reshape g.reshape(3, -2)Out[67]: array([[ 9.09090909, 3.33333333], [ 3.8961039 , 1.42857143], [ 2.2222222, 15. Adding Removing Elements In [68]: #Returned New Array h.resize((2,6)) In [69]: #Append Items np.append(h,g) , 30. Out[69]: array([10. 0. , 0. , 9.09090909, 3.33333333, 3.8961039, 1.42857143, 2.22222222, 15. ]) In [70]: #Insert Items np.insert(a, 1, 5)Out[70]: array([10, 5, 20, 30]) In [71]: #Delete Items np.delete(a,[1]) Out[71]: array([10, 30]) **Combining Array** In [72]: #Concatenation np.concatenate((a,d),axis=0) Out[72]: array([10, 20, 30, 10, 15, 20]) In [73]: **#Stack Array Vertically** np.vstack((a,b)) In [74]: #Stack Array Vertically Raw Wise np.r\_[e,f] Out[74]: array([[9., 9., 9.], [9., 9., 9.], [9., 9., 9.], [1., 0., 0.], [0., 1., 0.], [0., 0., 1.]]) #Stack Array Horizontally np.hstack((e,f)) Out[75]: array([[9., 9., 9., 1., 0., 0.], [9., 9., 9., 0., 1., 0.], [9., 9., 9., 0., 0., 1.]]) In [76]: #Column Wise np.column\_stack((a,d)) Out[76]: array([[10, 10], [20, 15], [30, 20]]) In [77]: #Column Wise np.c\_[a,d] Out[77]: array([[10, 10], [20, 15], [30, 20]]) **Splitting Arrays** In [78]: #Horizontally Split the array at 3rd Index np.hsplit(a,3) Out[78]: [array([10]), array([20]), array([30])] In [79]: #Vertically Split the array at 2nd index np.vsplit(c,2) Out[79]: [array([[[1.7, 2. , 6. ], [1. , 2. , 3. ]]]), array([[[6., 6., 9.], [6., 8., 3.]]])]

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