	Some important points about Numpy arrays: • We can create a N-dimensional array in python using numpy.array(). • Array are by default Homogeneous, which means data inside an array must be of the same Datatype. • Element wise operation is possible. • Numpy array has the various function, methods, and variables, to ease our task of matrix computation. Advantages of using Numpy Arrays Over Python Lists:
	 consumes less memory. fast as compared to the python List. convenient to use. import numpy as np a= np.array([1,2,3],dtype='int16') a
74]:	<pre>array([1, 2, 3], dtype=int16) # Get type print(type(a)) a.dtype <class 'numpy.ndarray'=""> dtype('int16')</class></pre>
1]: 5]: 5]:	# Get total size a.nbytes
0].	# Use a tuple to create a NumPy array: arr = np.array((1, 2, 3, 4, 5)) arr array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) Dimensions in Arrays
	<pre># Create a 1-D array arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) print(arr.ndim) #Find the Number of dimensions print(arr.shape) #Find the shape of array 1 (5,) # Create a 2-D array arr = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]) print(arr.ndim) #Find the Number of dimensions print(arr.shape) #Find the shape of array arr</pre>
0]: 8]:	2 (2, 3) array([[1, 2, 3],
8]:	3 (4, 3, 2) array([[[1, 2],
.6]:	[[1, 2], [4, 5], [7, 8]]]) #image in 2 D array Image=np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
	0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
	0, 0], [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 49, 238, 253, 253, 253, 253, 253, 253, 253, 253
	0, 0], [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
	0, 45, 186, 253, 253, 150, 27, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
	148, 229, 253, 253, 253, 250, 182, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
	0, 0], [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 136, 253, 253, 253, 212, 135, 132, 16, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
[4]: [5]:	print(Image.ndim) #Find the Number of dimensions print(Image.shape) #Find the shape of array 2 (28, 28) import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
[6]: [6]:	plt.imshow(Image,cmap='gray') <matplotlib.image.axesimage 0x24d2d42bf10="" at=""> 0</matplotlib.image.axesimage>
52]:	# Create an array with 5 dimensions and verify that it has 5 dimensions: arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4], ndmin=5) print(arr)
14	<pre>print('number of dimensions :', arr.ndim) [[[[1 2 3 4]]]] number of dimensions : 5 Accessing/Changing specfic elements, rows, columns, etc a=np.array([[1,2,3,4,5,6,7],[8,9,10,11,12,13,14]]) print(a) [[1 2 3 4 5 6 7] [8 9 10 11 12 13 14]]</pre>
9]: 9]:	<pre>[8 9 10 11 12 13 14]] a.shape (2, 7) # Get a specific elements [r,c] a[1,5]</pre> 13
7]: 7]: 8]:	# Get a specfic row a[0,:] array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]) # Get a specfic row a[:,0] array([1, 8])
4]: 4]: 04	#slicing a[0,1:6] array([2, 3, 4, 5, 6]) # changing Specfic elements a[0,0]=28 print(a) [[28 2 3 4 5 6 7]
15 16	<pre># changing Specfic row a[0,:]=5 print(a) [[5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5] [8 9 10 11 12 13 14]] # changing Specfic columns a[:,0]=1</pre>
.18	print(a) [[1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5]
.33	3-d example b=np.array([[[1,2,3],[3,4,9]],[[4,5,3],[6,7,3]]]) print(b) [[[1 2 3] [3 4 9]] [[4 5 3] [6 7 3]]]
.30	b.shape (2, 2, 3) #Get the Accessing 9 b[0,1,2] # changing Specfic elements ex: 7
	b[1,1,1]=10 b array([[[1, 2, 3],
.0]: 22]:	<pre># axis = 1 refers to vertical axis or columns. # axis=none a=np.array([1,2,3]) b=np.array([2,3,4]) #axis=none arrays are flattened none=np.concatenate((a,b),axis=None) none</pre>
.3]: .6]:	<pre>array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]) a=np.array([[1,2,3,4],[5,6,7,8]]) b=np.array([[9,10,11,12],[13,14,15,16]]) # axis =0 row_con=np.concatenate((a,b),axis=0) row_con array([[1, 2, 3, 4],</pre>
.6]: .8]: .8]:	[5, 6, 7, 8], [9, 10, 11, 12], [13, 14, 15, 16]]) # axis=1 columm_con=np.concatenate((a,b),axis=1) columm_con array([[1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12], [5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16]]) # axis=0
21]: 146	np.concatenate((a,b), axis=None) array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]) Initializing Different Types of Arrays # All zeros Matrix zero_2d=np.zeros((2,3)) # 2 r * 3 c zero_2d array([[0., 0., 0.],
L47	<pre>[0., 0., 0.]]) zero_3d=np.zeros((2,3,4)) # 2 r * 3 c zero_3d array([[[0., 0., 0., 0.],</pre>
L61 L52	<pre># All ones matrix ones_2d=np.ones((2,3),dtype='int32') print(ones_2d) [[1 1 1]</pre>
162	# Any another Number another_Numbers=np.full((2,3),77,dtype='float32') print(another_Numbers) [[77. 77. 77.] [77. 77. 77.]] a=np.array([[1,2,3,4,5,6,7],[8,9,10,11,12,13,14]]) print(a) [[1 2 3 4 5 6 7]
L65 L65	<pre>#any another number (full like) any_anothe = np.full_like(a,4) any_anothe array([[4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4],</pre>
L69 L72	array([[0.93012707, -0.12500165],
L78	0.00681625, 0.75958216], [0.70108839, 0.84717603, 0.21898563, 0.84767483, 0.4617885 , 0.86316318, 0.94781135]]) # Random integer values rand_int=np.random.randint(3,8,size=(3,2)) # start=3 end=8 rand_int array([[4, 4],
L80 220	<pre># identity Matrix identity=np.identity(3) print(identity) [[1. 0. 0.] [0. 1. 0.] [0. 0. 1.]] arr_arrange=np.arange(1, 1000, 2, dtype=int) # arr_arrange</pre>
184	<pre>#Be careful when copying arrays!!! a=np.array([1,2,3]) b=a print(a) b[0]=98 print(a) [1 2 3] [98 2 3] # copy array b=a.copy()</pre>
.88	print(b) [98 2 3] Mathematical Operation a=np.array([1,2,3,4]) print(a) [1 2 3 4]
.90	a-2 array([-1, 0, 1, 2])
92	# Multiplication with number a*2 array([2, 4, 6, 8]) # float division a/2 array([0.5, 1. , 1.5, 2.])
94	# division a//2 array([0, 1, 1, 2], dtype=int32) # Adding two arrays b=np.array([1,0,1,0]) a+b array([2, 2, 4, 4])
95 95 96	# power a**2 array([1, 4, 9, 16], dtype=int32) # Taking sine of array np.sin(a) array([0.84147098, 0.90929743, 0.14112001, -0.7568025]) Reorganizing Arrays before_array=np.array([[1,2,3,6],
	<pre>(2, 4) after_array=before_array.reshape((4,2)) after_array.shape (4, 2) print(after_array)</pre>
.7]: .7]:	[[1 2] [3 6] [4 5] [6 8]] #Convert Image from 2-D to 1-D array Image.shape (28, 28) Image_flatten=Image.reshape(-1) Image_flatten.shape
7]: 8]:	<pre>Image_flatten.shape (784,) #Rescale the image from 0 to instead of 0 to 255 print(Image_flatten.dtype) # find the data type of array Image_flatten.astype('float32') Max=np.amax(Image_flatten) print("The Max value in the array is: ",Max) Image_flatten=Image_flatten/Max Image_flatten.max()</pre>
0]:	int32 The Max value in the array is: 255 1.0 Boolean Masking and Advanced indexing a=np.array([[1,2,3,4,5,6,7],[8,9,10,11,12,13,14]]) a>2 array([[False, False, True, True, True, True],
0]: 0]: 0]: 1]:	array([[False, False, True, True, True, True, True, True]) array=a[a>3] array array([4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14]) #You can index with a list in numpy
:1]: :1]: :9]:	<pre>#You can index with a list in numpy A=np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6,7]) A[[1,4,5]] array([2, 5, 6]) Load and writting Data from files # Read a file data=np.loadtxt('Data.txt') data</pre>
-1.	<pre>data array([1., 3., 5., 7., 9., 10., 11., 12., 13., 14., 15., 16., 17.,</pre>
33]: 36]: 44]:	<pre># Write file np.savetxt("Image.txt", Image_flatten) # Read the image im=np.loadtxt('Image.txt') stra=np.array('18,67')</pre>
88]: 95]: 96]:	<pre>array('sika', dtype='<u4') 2.,="" 3="" 3.,="" 4.])<="" array="" array([1.,="" as="" import="" np="" numpy="" pre=""></u4')></pre>
6]: :5]:	