flatten() V/S ravel()

→ flatten() is a function of ndarray object so works only with numpy array.
→ ravel() is a library level funct^n which can be invoked on any object that can be correctly parsed.

Eg given a list of ndarrays, ravel() ✓
flatten() ✗

→ order parameter in ravel() & flatten()

(Default) "C" → indexed in row major, C-Style order
↳ final axis index changing the fastest
↳ first axis index changing the slowest

"F" → indexed in column major, Fortran style order
↳ first index changing the quickest
↳ final index changing the slowest.

* 'C' & 'F' ignore the array's memory layout and solely pertain to the order of axis

"A" → items should be read in Fortran like indexing if 'A' is fortran contiguous memory.
otherwise "C" like order

"K" → read the items in the order they appear in the memory.

(1) Ravel() → returns reference/view of the original.

(2) Ravel() is faster than flatten()