```
# import numpy as np
import numpy as np
Creating a Vector
row = np.array([1,2,3,4])
print(row)
[1 2 3 4]
column = np.array([[1],
                   [2],
                   [3],
                   [4]])
print(column)
[[1]
 [2]
 [3]
 [4]]
Creting Matrix (two dimensional array)
matrix = np.array([[1,2,3],
                    [4,5,6],
                    [7,8,9]])
print(matrix)
[[1 2 3]
 [4 5 6]
 [7 8 9]]
Creting Sparse matrix
from scipy import sparse
matrix = np.array([[0,0,0],
                    [0,0,1],
                    [3,0,1]])
sparse matrix = sparse.csr matrix(matrix)
print(sparse matrix)
  (1, 2)
           1
  (2, 0)
           3
  (2, 2)
mat=np.array([[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0],
               [0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0]
               [3,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]]
sparse mat = sparse.csr matrix(mat)
print(sparse mat)
```

```
(1, 1) 1
(2, 0) 3
```

```
Selecting Element
M = np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6])
M[5]
6
M[0:3]
array([1, 2, 3])
M[:5]
array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
M[3:]
array([4, 5, 6])
matrix = np.array([[1,2,3],
                    [4,5,6],
                    [7,8,9]]
matrix[1,1]
5
matrix[0:1,1:3]
array([[2, 3]])
matrix[2:3,:]
array([[7, 8, 9]])
matrix[:,0:1]
array([[1],
```

#### **Describe The matrix**

[4], [7]])

```
(3, 4)
matrix.size #(Row*Column)
12
matrix.ndim #View number of dimension
m=np.array([[[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]]])
m.ndim
3
Add any didgit in matrix
matrix = np.array([[1,2,3],
                    [4,5,6],
                    [7,8,9]]
matrix+100
array([[101, 102, 103], [104, 105, 106],
       [107, 108, 109]])
matrix-1
array([[0, 1, 2],
       [3, 4, 5],
[6, 7, 8]])
Finding the Maximum and Minimum Value in the matrix
matrix = np.array([[1,2,3],
                    [4,5,6],
                    [7,8,9]]
m=np.max(matrix)
print(m)
9
min=np.min(matrix)
print(min)
1
```

```
Finding the minimum and maximum in column and row by using axis
```

```
np.max(matrix,axis=0) #finding the maximum in in column usnig axis=0
array([7, 8, 9])
np.min(matrix,axis=0)
array([1, 2, 3])
np.max(matrix,axis=1) #findig the max value in the row by using
axis=1
array([3, 6, 9])
np.min(matrix,axis=1)
array([1, 4, 7])
Calculating the Averege, Variance and Standard
matrix = np.array([[1,2,3],
                   [4,5,6],
                   [7,8,9]]
mean matrix=np.mean(matrix) #Find the mean
print(mean matrix)
5.0
standard matrix = np.std(matrix) #Find the Standard Deviation
print(standard matrix)
2.581988897471611
var matrix=np.var(matrix)
var matrix
6.66666666666667
Find the mean value in the column and row
matrix = np.array([[1,2,3],
                   [4,5,6],
                   [7,8,9]]
np.mean(matrix,axis=0)
array([4., 5., 6.])
np.mean(matrix,axis=1)
array([2., 5., 8.])
```

```
Reshaping Arrays
matrix = np.array([[1,2,3],
                   [4,5,6],
                   [7,8,9],
                   [10,11,12]
matrix.reshape(2,6)
array([[ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6], [ 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]])
matrix.reshape(3,4)
array([[ 1, 2, 3, 4],
       [5, 6, 7, 8],
       [ 9, 10, 11, 12]])
matrix.reshape(12)
array([ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12])
matrix.reshape(-1,1) #Here is the one usefull argument is -1 means "As
many needed column and row"
array([[ 1],
       [2],
       [3],
       [ 4],
       [5],
       [ 6],
       [7],
       [8],
       [ 9],
       [10],
       [11],
       [12]])
matrix.reshape(1,-1)
array([[ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]])
Transporting a Matrix
matrix = np.array([[1,2,3],
                   [4,5,6],
                   [7,8,9]]
matrix.T #this function is swaped the matrix element
```

## **Flattening a Matrix**

you need to transform a matrix into a one dimension matrix

```
matrix = np.array([[1,2,3],
                   [4,5,6],
                   [7,8,9]])
matrix.flatten()
array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
three_dimension=np.array([[[1,2,3],
                            [4,5,6],
                            [7,8,9]])
three dimension.ndim
3
one=three_dimension.flatten()
array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
one.ndim
1
Finding the Rank of a Matrix
matrix = np.array([[1,2,3],
                   [4,5,6],
                   [7,8,9]])
```

```
np.linalg.matrix rank(matrix)
2
three_dimension
array([[[1, 2, 3],
        [4, 5, 6],
        [7, 8, 9]]])
np.linalg.matrix_rank(three_dimension)
array([2])
Calculating the Determinant
matrix = np.array([[1,2,3],
                   [4,5,6],
                   [7,8,9]]
np.linalg.det(matrix)
0.0
np.linalg.det(three dimension)
array([0.])
Getting the Diagonal of a Matrix
matrix = np.array([[1,2,3],
                   [4,5,6],
                   [7,8,9]])
matrix.diagonal()
array([1, 5, 9])
matrix.diagonal(offset=1) #Return diagonal one above the main diagonal
array([2, 6])
matrix.diagonal(offset=-1) #Return diagonal one below the main
diagonal
array([4, 8])
Calculating the Trace of a Matrix
matrix = np.array([[1,2,3],
                   [4,5,6],
                   [7,8,9]]
```

```
matrix.trace() #means calculating the diagonal of a matrix
15
m=np.array([[2,4,6],
            [7,8,9],
            [1,9,7]])
m.trace()
17
Finding the Eigenvalue and Eigenvectors
matrix = np.array([[1,-1,2],
                   [1,1,6],
                   [3,8,911)
eigenvalues,eigenvectors =np.linalg.eig(matrix)
eigenvalues
array([13.33584952, 0.88475897, -3.2206085])
eigenvectors
array([[-0.10854731, -0.96648374, -0.43414013],
       [-0.44191126, 0.20298526, -0.70116895],
       [-0.89046725, 0.15718192, 0.56558329]])
matrix1 = np.array([[1,2,3],
                   [4,5,6],
                   [7,8,9]]
eigenvlaues,eigenvectors = np.linalg.eig(matrix1)
eigenvalues
array([ 1.61168440e+01, -1.11684397e+00, -1.30367773e-15])
eigenvectors
array([[-0.23197069, -0.78583024, 0.40824829],
       [-0.52532209, -0.08675134, -0.81649658],
       [-0.8186735, 0.61232756, 0.40824829]])
Calculating the Dot Products
vactor a = np.array([1,2,3])
vector_b = np.array([4,5,6])
np.dot(vactor a, vector b)
```

```
matrix1 = np.array([[1,2,3],
                   [4,5,6],
                   [7,8,9]])
matrix = np.array([[1,2,3],
                   [4,5,6],
                   [7,8,9]]
np.dot(matrix,matrix1)
array([[ 30, 36, 42],
       [ 66, 81, 96],
       [102, 126, 150]])
Adding and Subtracting Matrices
matrix1 = np.array([[1,2,3],
                   [4,5,6],
                   [7,8,9]]
matrix2 = np.array([[1,2,3],
                   [4,5,6],
                   [7,8,9]]
np.add(matrix1,matrix2)
array([[ 2, 4, 6],
       [ 8, 10, 12],
       [14, 16, 18]])
np.subtract(matrix1,matrix2)
array([[0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0]]
We can simply use the "+" and "-" for subtracting and adding
matrix1+matrix2
array([[ 2, 4, 6],
       [ 8, 10, 12],
       [14, 16, 18]])
matrix1-matrix2
array([[0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0]]
```

```
Multiplying Matrices
```

## Another way to multiply matrices using "@" operator

# **Inverting a Matrix**

#### You want to calculate the inverse of a square matrix

```
n=np.array([[1,4],
            [2,511)
np.linalg.inv(n)
array([[-1.66666667, 1.33333333],
       [ 0.66666667, -0.33333333311)
Genrating Random values
np.random.randint(0,5,3)
array([4, 4, 2])
np.random.randint(1,9,6)
array([2, 7, 2, 8, 7, 3])
np.random.randint(1,11,9).reshape(3,3)
array([[4, 2, 3],
       [1, 8, 5],
       [3, 2, 3]])
np.random.randint(1,15,12).reshape(4,3)
array([[ 5, 8, 12],
       [14, 5, 8],
       [ 5, 11, 10],
       [ 1, 3, 11]])
np.random.seed(1)
np.random.randint(1,5,5)
array([2, 4, 1, 1, 4])
np.random.seed(1)
np.random.randint(1,9,6).reshape(2,3)
array([[6, 4, 5],
       [1, 8, 2]])
np.random.normal(1.0,2.0,10).reshape(2,5)
array([[-0.60434568, 0.10224438, -1.21187015, -2.3090309 , -
3.726937211,
       [ 3.2706907 , -1.03402827, 2.27472363, -0.71981321,
4.54521526]])
np.random.normal(3,5,10).reshape(5,2)
array([[-2.55181527, 3.90607133],
       [ 5.82172433, 0.16744885],
```

```
[ 6.64987798, 4.86496895],
       [ 5.66905456, 2.5401335 ],
       [12.56910194, 4.65398565]])
Creating a empty array
import numpy as np
empty1 = np.empty([4,4],dtype="int")
print(empty1)
[[39353344
                                     0]
                  0
                            0
                                     0]
         0
 [
 [
         0
                  0
                            0
                                     0]
 [
         0
                  0
                            0
                                     0]]
emp=np.empty([2,2],dtype="int")
print(emp)
[[1 \ 1]
[1 0]]
Creating a full() array
full array = np.full([3,3],45)
full array
array([[45, 45, 45],
       [45, 45, 45],
       [45, 45, 45]])
full = np.full([4,4],20,dtype="complex")
full
array([[20.+0.j, 20.+0.j, 20.+0.j, 20.+0.j],
       [20.+0.j, 20.+0.j, 20.+0.j, 20.+0.j],
       [20.+0.j, 20.+0.j, 20.+0.j, 20.+0.j]
       [20.+0.j, 20.+0.j, 20.+0.j, 20.+0.j]
Create a Numpy array filled with all ones
ones array = np.ones(3,dtype=int)
ones_array
array([1, 1, 1])
ones = np.ones([3,3])
```

ones

```
array([[1., 1., 1.],
       [1., 1., 1.],
       [1., 1., 1.]
ones = np.ones([4,3],dtype="complex")
ones
array([[1.+0.j, 1.+0.j, 1.+0.j],
       [1.+0.j, 1.+0.j, 1.+0.j],
       [1.+0.j, 1.+0.j, 1.+0.j],
       [1.+0.j, 1.+0.j, 1.+0.j]
Remove non-numeric values
matrix = np.array([[1,2,3],
                   [4,np.nan,np.nan],
                   [7,8,9],
                   [np.nan, 2, 3.0]
matrix
array([[ 1., 2., 3.],
       [ 4., nan, nan],
       [7., 8., 9.],
       [nan, 2., 3.]])
matrix[~np.isnan(matrix).any(axis=1)]
array([[1., 2., 3.],
       [7., 8., 9.]]
matrix = np.array([[1,2,3],
                   [4, np.nan, np.nan],
                   [7,8,9],
                   [np.nan, 2, 3.0],
                   [2,3,4],
                   [np.nan,np.nan,np.nan]])
matrix
array([[ 1., 2., 3.],
       [ 4., nan, nan],
                  9.],
       [ 7., 8.,
       [nan, 2., 3.],
                  4.],
       [ 2., 3.,
       [nan, nan, nan]])
matrix[~np.isnan(matrix).any(axis=1)]
array([[1., 2., 3.],
       [7., 8., 9.],
       [2., 3., 4.]])
```