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In [1]:
# Numpy
import numpy as np
In [ ]:
# numpy.percentile()
# numpy.percentile(a, q, axis)
# a Input array
# q The percentile to compute must be between 0-100
# axis The axis along which the percentile is to be calculated
In [2]:
# Percentile (or a centile) is a measure used in statistics indicating the value below
# which a given percentage of observations in a group of observations fall.
a = np.array([[30,40,70],[80,20,10],[50,90,60]])
а
Out[2]:
array([[30, 40, 70],
       [80, 20, 10],
       [50, 90, 60]])
In [3]:
np.percentile(a,50)
Out[3]:
50.0
In [4]:
np.percentile(a,50, axis = 1)
Out[4]:
array([40., 20., 60.])
In [5]:
np.percentile(a,50, axis = 0)
Out[5]:
array([50., 40., 60.])
In [ ]:
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In [6]:
# numpy.median()
# Median is defined as the value separating the higher half of a data sample from the lower
a = np.array([[30,65,70],[80,95,10],[50,90,60]])
Out[6]:
array([[30, 65, 70],
       [80, 95, 10],
       [50, 90, 60]])
In [7]:
np.median(a)
Out[7]:
65.0
In [8]:
np.median(a, axis = 0)
Out[8]:
array([50., 90., 60.])
In [9]:
np.median(a, axis = 1)
Out[9]:
array([65., 80., 60.])
In [ ]:
In [ ]:
# numpy.mean()
# Arithmetic mean is the sum of elements along an axis divided by the number of elements.
# The numpy.mean() function returns the arithmetic mean of elements in the array.
In [10]:
a = np.array([[1,2,3],[3,4,5],[4,5,6]])
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In [11]:
а
Out[11]:
array([[1, 2, 3],
       [3, 4, 5],
       [4, 5, 6]])
In [12]:
np.mean(a)
Out[12]:
3.66666666666665
In [14]:
np.mean(a, axis = 0)
Out[14]:
array([2.6666667, 3.66666667, 4.66666667])
In [15]:
np.mean(a, axis = 1)
Out[15]:
array([2., 4., 5.])
In [ ]:
In [16]:
# numpy.average()
a = np.array([1,2,3,4])
Out[16]:
array([1, 2, 3, 4])
In [17]:
np.average(a)
Out[17]:
2.5
In [ ]:
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