```
#Numpy-Numeric python
#Most powerful package-library
#Numpy-Dimensions
#A-one Dimensional Array
#[A,B]||[A,B]-Two Dimensional array-Row||Column
#Three Dimensional
#Array-Storing, Manipulating, Similar Data type
#Faster than any mathematical functions
#convinient compared to other packages
#Memory efficiency
#Support multidimensional array
#Install numpy- pip3 install numpy||pip install numpy
# create a numpy array
#1D array
import numpy as np
arr1D=np.array([1,2,3,4,5])
print(arr1D)
 → [1 2 3 4 5]
#creating a 2D array
arr2D=np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
print(arr2D)
    [[1 2 3]
       [4 5 6]]
#creating array with default values
#creating matrix with all values of elements as 0
allZeros=np.zeros((2,3))
print(allZeros)
    [[0. 0. 0.]
       [0. 0. 0.]]
#creating matrix with all values of elements as '1'
allOnes=np.full((2,3),6)
print(allOnes)
 → [[6 6 6]
       [6 6 6]]
#creating matrix with all values of elements as 'constant values-n-fill values'
allConstant=np.full((2,3),6)
print(allConstant)
```

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```
→ [[6 6 6]
      [6 6 6]]
#creating identity matrix -I-square matrix
#Identity matrix-Aii=1&&Aij=0
#For all belong to R MxN
identity=np.eye(4)
print(identity)
 → [[1. 0. 0. 0.]
      [0. 1. 0. 0.]
      [0. 0. 1. 0.]
       [0. \ 0. \ 0. \ 1.]]
#creating random matrices
#between 0 and 1
rand1=np.random.rand(3,3)
print(rand1)
#between a and b
rand2=np.random.randint(10,20,(3,3))
print(rand1)
 → [[0.05441007 0.93430754 0.10664118]
      [0.06934699 0.13980198 0.23463465]
       [0.27809089 0.44033312 0.96279481]]
     [[0.05441007 0.93430754 0.10664118]
       [0.06934699 0.13980198 0.23463465]
      [0.27809089 0.44033312 0.96279481]]
#array properties
arr=np.array([[1, 2,3,4],[2, 3,4,5]])
print(arr)
#shape of array
print(f"The shape of the array is:{arr.shape}")
#size of array
print(f"The size of the array is:{arr.size}")
#data type
print(f"The data type of the array is:{arr.dtype}")
#dimensions of array
print(f"The dimensions of the array is:{arr.ndim}")
 → [[1 2 3 4]
      [2 3 4 5]]
     The shape of the array is:(2, 4)
     The size of the array is:8
     The data type of the array is:int64
     The dimensions of the array is:2
#Indexing and slicing
#Access the elements in 1D array
arr=np.array([1,2,3,4])
print(arr)
print(arr[0])
#slicing the elements
print(arr[1:3])
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#Accessing elements in 2D array
arr2=np.array([[1,2,3],[2,3,4]])
print(arr2)
#slicing the elements
print(arr2[1,1])
print(arr2[0,:])# first row with all columns
print(arr2[:,0])# first column with all rows
 → [1 2 3 4]
     1
     [2 3]
     [[1 2 3]
      [2 3 4]]
     [1 2 3]
     [1 2]
11=[]
[l1.append(_) for _ in range (10)]
print(l1)
#alternative
12=np.arange(0,10)
print(12)
13 = np.arange(10, 0, -1)
print(13)
14 = np.arange(10, -10, -3)
print(14)
 \rightarrow [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
      [0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
      [10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1]
      [10 7 4 1 -2 -5 -8]
#mathematical operation
a=np.array([1,2,3])
b=np.array([3,4,5])
print(f"The sum of a and b is {a+b}")
print(f"The difference of a and b is {a-b}")
print(f"The product of a and b is {a*b}")
print(f"The division of a and b is {a/b}")
 \rightarrow The sum of a and b is [4 6 8]
     The difference of a and b is [-2 -2 -2]
     The product of a and b is [ 3 8 15]
     The division of a and b is [0.33333333 0.5
                                                           0.6
                                                                      1
#Matrix Multiplication
b1=np.array([[1,2,3],[2,3,4]])
b2=np.array([[5,6],[7,8],[1,3]])
#Dot product---product=AB-----A m xn----B n x p
c=np.dot(b1,b2)
print(c)
 → [[22 31]
       [35 48]]
```