

Numpy cheatsheet

NumPy is the fundamental package for scientific computing with Python. This cheat sheet is a quick reference for NumPy beginners.

Getting Started

Introduction

You'll also need to import numpy to get started:

```
import numpy as np
```

Importing/exporting

<code>np.loadtxt('file.txt')</code>	From a text file
<code>np.genfromtxt('file.csv', delimiter=',')</code>	From a CSV file
<code>np.savetxt('file.txt', arr, delimiter=' ')</code>	Writes to a text file
<code>np.savetxt('file.csv', arr, delimiter=',')</code>	Writes to a CSV file

Creating Arrays

<code>np.array([1,2,3])</code>	One dimensional array
<code>np.array([(1,2,3), (4,5,6)])</code>	Two dimensional array
<code>np.zeros(3)</code>	1D array of length 3 all values 0
<code>np.ones((3,4))</code>	3x4 array with all values 1
<code>np.eye(5)</code>	5x5 array of 0 with 1 on diagonal (Identity matrix)
<code>np.linspace(0,100,6)</code>	Array of 6 evenly divided values from 0 to 100
<code>np.arange(0,10,3)</code>	Array of values from 0 to less than 10 with step 3 (eg [0,3,6,9])
<code>np.full((2,3),8)</code>	2x3 array with all values 8
<code>np.random.rand(4,5)</code>	4x5 array of random floats between 0–1
<code>np.random.rand(6,7)*100</code>	6x7 array of random floats between 0–100
<code>np.random.randint(5, size=(2,3))</code>	2x3 array with random ints between 0–4

Inspecting Properties

<code>arr.size</code>	Returns number of elements in arr
<code>arr.shape</code>	Returns dimensions of arr (rows, columns)
<code>arr.dtype</code>	Returns type of elements in arr
<code>arr.astype(dtype)</code>	Convert arr elements to type dtype
<code>arr.tolist()</code>	Convert arr to a Python list
<code>np.info(np.eye)</code>	View documentation for np.eye

Copying/sorting/reshaping

<code>np.copy(arr)</code>	Copies arr to new memory
<code>arr.view(dtype)</code>	Creates view of arr elements with type dtype
<code>arr.sort()</code>	Sorts arr
<code>arr.sort(axis=0)</code>	Sorts specific axis of arr
<code>two_d_arr.flatten()</code>	Flattens 2D array two_d_arr to 1D
<code>arr.T</code>	Transposes arr (rows become columns and vice versa)
<code>arr.reshape(3,4)</code>	Reshapes arr to 3 rows, 4 columns without changing data
<code>arr.resize((5,6))</code>	Changes arr shape to 5x6 and fills new values with 0

Adding/removing Elements

<code>np.append(arr, values)</code>	Appends values to end of arr
<code>np.insert(arr, 2, values)</code>	Inserts values into arr before index 2
<code>np.delete(arr, 3, axis=0)</code>	Deletes row on index 3 of arr
<code>np.delete(arr, 4, axis=1)</code>	Deletes column on index 4 of arr

Combining/splitting

<code>np.concatenate((arr1, arr2), axis=0)</code>	Adds arr2 as rows to the end of arr1
<code>np.concatenate((arr1, arr2), axis=1)</code>	Adds arr2 as columns to end of arr1
<code>np.split(arr, 3)</code>	Splits arr into 3 sub-arrays
<code>np.hsplit(arr, 5)</code>	Splits arr horizontally on the 5th index

Indexing/slicing/subsetting

<code>arr[5]</code>	Returns the element at index 5
<code>arr[2,5]</code>	Returns the 2D array element on index [2][5]
<code>arr[1]=4</code>	Assigns array element on index 1 the value 4
<code>arr[1,3]=10</code>	Assigns array element on index [1][3] the value 10
<code>arr[0:3]</code>	Returns the elements at indices 0,1,2 (On a 2D array: returns rows 0,1,2)
<code>arr[0:3,4]</code>	Returns the elements on rows 0,1,2 at column 4
<code>arr[:2]</code>	Returns the elements at indices 0,1 (On a 2D array: returns rows 0,1)
<code>arr[:,1]</code>	Returns the elements at index 1 on all rows
<code>arr<5</code>	Returns an array with boolean values
<code>(arr1<3) & (arr2>5)</code>	Returns an array with boolean values

Vector Math

<code>np.add(arr1, arr2)</code>	Elementwise add arr2 to arr1
<code>np.subtract(arr1, arr2)</code>	Elementwise subtract arr2 from arr1
<code>np.multiply(arr1, arr2)</code>	Elementwise multiply arr1 by arr2
<code>np.divide(arr1, arr2)</code>	Elementwise divide arr1 by arr2
<code>np.power(arr1, arr2)</code>	Elementwise raise arr1 raised to the power of arr2
<code>np.array_equal(arr1, arr2)</code>	Returns True if the arrays have the same elements and shape
<code>np.sqrt(arr)</code>	Square root of each element in the array
<code>np.sin(arr)</code>	Sine of each element in the array
<code>np.log(arr)</code>	Natural log of each element in the array
<code>np.abs(arr)</code>	Absolute value of each element in the array

<code>~arr</code>	Inverts a boolean array
<code>arr[arr<5]</code>	Returns array elements smaller than 5

<code>np.ceil(arr)</code>	Rounds up to the nearest int
<code>np.floor(arr)</code>	Rounds down to the nearest int
<code>np.round(arr)</code>	Rounds to the nearest int

Scalar Math	
<code>np.add(arr,1)</code>	Add 1 to each array element
<code>np.subtract(arr,2)</code>	Subtract 2 from each array element
<code>np.multiply(arr,3)</code>	Multiply each array element by 3
<code>np.divide(arr,4)</code>	Divide each array element by 4 (returns np.nan for division by zero)
<code>np.power(arr,5)</code>	Raise each array element to the 5th power

Statistics	
<code>np.mean(arr,axis=0)</code>	Returns mean along specific axis
<code>arr.sum()</code>	Returns sum of arr
<code>arr.min()</code>	Returns minimum value of arr
<code>arr.max(axis=0)</code>	Returns maximum value of specific axis
<code>np.var(arr)</code>	Returns the variance of array
<code>np.std(arr,axis=1)</code>	Returns the standard deviation of specific axis
<code>arr.corrcoef()</code>	Returns correlation coefficient of array

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