Linspace()

```
1 - used for creating sequence of numbers
          1 linspace(start,stop,num,retstep=True/False)
          2 when retstep is True it returns evenly spaced values
          3 by default value for num is 50
In [1]:
         1 import numpy as np
          2 arr = np.linspace(0,1)
          3 arr
Out[1]: array([0.
                         , 0.02040816, 0.04081633, 0.06122449, 0.08163265,
                0.10204082, 0.12244898, 0.14285714, 0.16326531, 0.18367347,
               0.20408163, 0.2244898, 0.24489796, 0.26530612, 0.28571429,
                0.30612245, 0.32653061, 0.34693878, 0.36734694, 0.3877551,
               0.40816327, 0.42857143, 0.44897959, 0.46938776, 0.48979592,
               0.51020408, 0.53061224, 0.55102041, 0.57142857, 0.59183673,
               0.6122449 , 0.63265306, 0.65306122, 0.67346939, 0.69387755,
               0.71428571, 0.73469388, 0.75510204, 0.7755102 , 0.79591837,
               0.81632653, 0.83673469, 0.85714286, 0.87755102, 0.89795918,
               0.91836735, 0.93877551, 0.95918367, 0.97959184, 1.
In [11]:
         1 arr = np.linspace(1,10,10,dtype='int',retstep='True')
          2 arr
Out[11]: (array([ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]), 1.0)
In [9]:
          1 np.arange(1,10)
Out[9]: array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
In [10]:
         1 np.arange(0,1,0.02040816)
```

```
1 dict1 = {'amount':np.ones(6,dtype='int')*np.arange(100,700,100),
 2
           'intrest':np.linspace(3.5,12.5,6)[::-1],
 3
           'month':np.linspace(6,36,6)}
 4 import pandas as pd
 5 df = pd.DataFrame(dict1)
 6 df['Principla amount']=((df['amount']*df['intrest'])/100)+df['amount']
```

Out[17]:

	amount	intrest	month	Principla amount
0	100	12.5	6.0	112.5
1	200	10.7	12.0	221.4
2	300	8.9	18.0	326.7
3	400	7.1	24.0	428.4
4	500	5.3	30.0	526.5
5	600	3.5	36.0	621.0

Genration of Random numbers

```
In [18]:
         1 import random
          2 x = random.random()
          3 x
Out[18]: 0.5011604787984737
In [20]: 1 x = random.randint(2,10)
          2 x
Out[20]: 9
          1 in numpy there are similar random no. generation functions:
          2 1. rand()
          3 2. randf()
          4 3. random()
          5 4. randint()
          6 5. randn()
```

rand()

```
1 it will genrate random values b/w 0-1
In [21]:
         1 rand_no = np.random.rand(1)
          2 rand no
Out[21]: array([0.25524239])
```

```
In [23]:
          1 rand no = np.random.rand(5)
           2 rand no
Out[23]: array([0.24792151, 0.46937577, 0.77748655, 0.11106505, 0.15805265])
In [25]:
          1 rand no = np.random.rand(18).reshape(2,3,3)
           2 rand no
Out[25]: array([[[3.82976045e-01, 9.12418218e-02, 9.32313305e-01],
                 [2.94830523e-01, 8.92371124e-01, 3.17500554e-01],
                 [5.88299411e-04, 3.71308983e-01, 3.12422957e-02]],
                [[5.64691653e-01, 8.30844964e-01, 8.64968224e-01],
                 [1.46492108e-01, 2.73652907e-01, 2.29478257e-01],
                 [9.76220287e-01, 3.20992440e-01, 6.26292005e-01]]])
In [26]:
          1 rand no = np.random.rand(2,3,3)
           2 rand_no
Out[26]: array([[[0.54400785, 0.19630573, 0.20854064],
                 [0.51912287, 0.88820739, 0.11673352],
                 [0.22579109, 0.9084854, 0.8656821]],
                [[0.20776188, 0.54127004, 0.91287548],
                 [0.57869077, 0.35534917, 0.78092241],
                 [0.17510996, 0.34973913, 0.15015993]]])
```

Random

```
1 # random takes only 1 positional arguement
           2 # it gives values b/1 0-1
In [27]:
         1 np.random.random()
Out[27]: 0.5271224578175167
In [28]:
          1 np.random.random(10)
Out[28]: array([0.01482659, 0.01720794, 0.4510251, 0.59788859, 0.86556057,
                0.07677139, 0.44505082, 0.10369318, 0.9090535, 0.34424089])
In [29]:
          1 np.random.random(2,3)
         TypeError
                                                  Traceback (most recent call last)
         <ipython-input-29-80b6e3664a11> in <module>
         ---> 1 np.random.random(2,3)
         mtrand.pyx in numpy.random.mtrand.RandomState.random()
         TypeError: random() takes at most 1 positional argument (2 given)
```

Ranf()

```
1 # It takes only 1 positional arguement
           2 # it gives values b/1 0-1
         1 np.random.ranf()
In [31]:
Out[31]: 0.11145681054494283
In [32]:
          1 np.random.ranf(10)
Out[32]: array([0.60627295, 0.01180789, 0.57785077, 0.32418727, 0.96564298,
                0.17809661, 0.96717409, 0.86300325, 0.87899447, 0.22817299])
In [33]:
          1 np.random.ranf(12).reshape(2,3,2)
Out[33]: array([[[0.16315813, 0.01418154],
                 [0.40124441, 0.39822791],
                 [0.14042011, 0.11631344]],
                [[0.31757219, 0.73801284],
                 [0.14409891, 0.0453212],
                 [0.53378024, 0.31543574]]])
In [34]:
          1 np.random.ranf(2,3,2)
                                                   Traceback (most recent call last)
         <ipython-input-34-7f0aeb5c4733> in <module>
         ---> 1 np.random.ranf(2,3,2)
         mtrand.pyx in numpy.random.mtrand.ranf()
         mtrand.pyx in numpy.random.mtrand.RandomState.random_sample()
         TypeError: random_sample() takes at most 1 positional argument (3 given)
```

randn

```
1 It will generate normally disctributed values around (0,0) cordinate

In [36]: 1 np.random.randn()
```

Out[36]: -0.4317950215008157

randint()

```
1 generates random numbers
           2 Syntax:
                 randint(low,high,size,dtype)
          1 np.random.randint(10)
                                                # 10 is considered as high & default value of low is 0.
Out[54]: 9
In [62]:
         1 np.random.randint(0,10)
                                                # default value for size is 1
Out[62]: 2
          1 np.random.randint(low=0,high=10,size=5)
Out[50]: array([7, 3, 1, 8, 7])
In [46]:
         1 np.random.randint(937,1000,12)
Out[46]: array([995, 957, 946, 952, 984, 977, 975, 937, 975, 978, 975, 950])
In [60]:
          1 np.random.randint(=100,=37,12).reshape(3,4)
Out[60]: array([[-38, -75, -50, -91],
                [-82, -75, -99, -92],
                [-67, -38, -55, -82]])
```

sort()

Ascending()

```
In [64]:    1    sorted_nums = sorted(ran_nums)[::-1]
    2    sorted_nums

Out[64]:  [98, 87, 72, 55, 53, 47, 42, 19, 16, 13, 12, 12]

In [65]:    1    sorted_nums = sorted(ran_nums, reverse=True)
```

```
In [76]: 1 print(ran_nums)
```

```
[/6]: 1 print(ran_nums)
2 np.flip(np.sort(ran_nums)) # flip reverses the order of the array

[49 66 58 90 40 90 39 75 23 39 77 99]
```

Out[76]: array([99, 90, 90, 77, 75, 66, 58, 49, 40, 39, 39, 23])

Argmax()

```
1 returns the index of maximum value in the array

In [82]: 1 ran_nums

Out[82]: array([49, 66, 58, 90, 40, 90, 39, 75, 23, 39, 77, 99])
```

```
In [83]: 1 np.argmax(ran_nums)
```

Out[83]: **11**

Argmin()

1 returns the index of minimum value in the array

```
In [84]: 1 | np.argmin(ran_nums)
Out[84]: 8
```

Argsort()

sorting on Matrix

row-wise sorting > vertical sorting

```
In [86]: | 1 | arr = np.array([[49, 66, 58], [90, 40, 90], [39, 75, 23], [39, 77, 99]])
            2 arr
 Out[86]: array([[49, 66, 58],
                 [90, 40, 90],
                 [39, 75, 23],
                 [39, 77, 99]])
 In [91]:
           1 np.sort(arr,axis=0)
                                                # axis = 0 is for sorting along rows, vertical sorting
 Out[91]: array([[39, 40, 23],
                 [39, 66, 58],
                 [49, 75, 90],
                 [90, 77, 99]])
          1 np.flip(np.sort(arr,axis=0))
                                                # Descesnding sorting for axis = 0
Out[100]: array([[99, 77, 90],
                 [90, 75, 49],
                 [58, 66, 39],
                 [23, 40, 39]])
```

column-wise sorting > Horizaontal sorting

```
In [92]:
           1 arr = np.array([[49, 66, 58], [90, 40, 90], [39, 75, 23], [39, 77, 99]])
            2 arr
 Out[92]: array([[49, 66, 58],
                  [90, 40, 90],
                 [39, 75, 23],
                 [39, 77, 99]])
 In [93]:
           1 np.sort(arr,axis=1)
                                                # axis = 1 is for sorting along columns, horizontal sorting
 Out[93]: array([[49, 58, 66],
                 [40, 90, 90],
                 [23, 39, 75],
                 [39, 77, 99]])
In [101]:
           1 np.flip(np.sort(arr,axis=1))
                                                # Descesnding sorting for axis = 1
Out[101]: array([[99, 77, 39],
                 [75, 39, 23],
                 [90, 90, 40],
                 [66, 58, 49]])
```

sorting along both rows & columns

```
In [94]: 1 matrix = np.array([[49, 66, 58], [90, 40, 90], [39, 75, 23], [39, 77, 99]])
           2 matrix
Out[94]: array([[49, 66, 58],
                [90, 40, 90],
                [39, 75, 23],
                [39, 77, 99]])
In [95]:
          1 np.sort(np.sort(matrix,axis=0),axis=1)
Out[95]: array([[23, 39, 40],
                [39, 58, 66],
                [49, 75, 90],
                [77, 90, 99]])
In [97]:
          1 total_sort = np.sort(np.sort(matrix,axis=1),axis=0)
           2 total_sort
Out[97]: array([[23, 39, 66],
                [39, 58, 75],
                [40, 77, 90],
                [49, 90, 99]])
In [98]:
         1 np.flip(total_sort)
                                         # descending sorting
Out[98]: array([[99, 90, 49],
                [90, 77, 40],
                [75, 58, 39],
                [66, 39, 23]])
```

replacing any item in array

```
In [102]:
          1 arr = np.array([2,6,9,3,5,0])
           2 arr[1]=100
           3 arr
Out[102]: array([ 2, 100, 9, 3, 5, 0])
          1 matrix = np.array([[49, 66, 58], [90, 40, 90], [39, 75, 23], [39, 77, 99]])
           2 print(matrix)
           3 matrix[2][0]=100
           4 matrix
          [[49 66 58]
          [90 40 90]
           [39 75 23]
          [39 77 99]]
Out[105]: array([[ 49, 66, 58],
                [ 90, 40, 90],
                [100, 75, 23],
                [ 39, 77, 99]])
In [106]:
          1 matrix[2,0]=1000
           2 matrix
Out[106]: array([[ 49,
                        66,
                              58],
                  90,
                        40,
                              90],
                [1000,
                        75,
                              23],
                [ 39, 77, 99]])
          1 matrix = np.array([[[49, 66, 58], [90, 40, 90]], [[39, 75, 23], [39, 77, 99]]])
           2 matrix[0,1,2]=100
           3 matrix
Out[110]: array([[[ 49, 66, 58],
                 [ 90, 40, 100]],
                [[ 39, 75, 23],
                 [ 39, 77, 99]]])
```

replacing slice from the array

inserting item into array()

[39, 77, 99]]])