Numpy Tutorial

```
In [1]:
import numpy as np
In [2]:
myarr = np.array([3,6,32,7],np.int64)
In [3]:
myarr
Out[3]:
array([ 3, 6, 32, 7])
In [4]:
myarr[0]
Out[4]:
3
In [5]:
myarr = np.array([[3,6,32,7]],np.int64)
In [6]:
myarr[0,1]
Out[6]:
6
In [7]:
myarr.shape
Out[7]:
(1, 4)
In [8]:
myarr.dtype
Out[8]:
dtype('int64')
```

```
In [9]:
myarr[0,1] = 45

In [10]:
myarr
Out[10]:
array([[ 3, 45, 32, 7]])
```

Array Creation : Conversion from other Python Structures

```
In [11]:
 listarray = np.array([[1,2,3],[5,8,5],[0,3,1]])
In [12]:
listarray
Out[12]:
array([[1, 2, 3],
       [5, 8, 5],
       [0, 3, 1]])
In [13]:
listarray.dtype
Out[13]:
dtype('int64')
In [14]:
listarray.shape
Out[14]:
(3, 3)
In [15]:
listarray.size
Out[15]:
9
In [16]:
zeros = np.zeros((2,5))
```

```
In [17]:
zeros
Out[17]:
array([[0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
      [0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
In [18]:
rng = np.arange(15)
In [19]:
rng
Out[19]:
array([ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14])
In [20]:
lin_space = np.linspace(1,5,12)
In [21]:
lin_space
Out[21]:
                , 1.36363636, 1.72727273, 2.09090909, 2.45454545,
array([1.
       2.81818182, 3.18181818, 3.54545455, 3.90909091, 4.27272727,
       4.63636364, 5.
                             1)
In [22]:
emp = np.empty((4,6)) #A Random array
In [23]:
emp
Out[23]:
array([[ 0.00000000e+000, 1.00937611e-320,
                                            0.00000000e+000,
         4.78344603e-001, 8.50390406e-001, 1.20419856e+000],
       [-5.73695579e-001, -2.62086512e-001,
                                            2.24225511e-001,
        -2.54675889e-001, 3.27915049e-001,
                                            4.25118474e-001],
                                            4.70601113e-001,
       [ 2.00133715e-001, 4.70330436e-001,
         1.41111658e+001, 5.47722558e+000, 2.23606798e+000],
       [ 1.11022302e-016, -6.66133815e-016, 1.63437886e+000,
         5.59500345e-001, 1.25559236e-001,
                                             0.00000000e+000]])
In [24]:
ide = np.identity(10)
```

```
In [25]:
ide
Out[25]:
array([[1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
       [0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
       [0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
       [0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
       [0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
       [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
       [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0.],
       [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0.],
       [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0.],
       [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1.]])
In [26]:
arr = np.arange(45)
In [27]:
arr
Out[27]:
array([ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 1
5, 16,
       17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 3
2, 33,
       34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44])
In [28]:
arr.reshape(3,15)
Out[28]:
array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14],
       [15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29],
       [30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44]])
In [29]:
arr.ravel()
Out[29]:
array([ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 1
       17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 3
2, 33,
       34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44])
```

Axis in NumPy

```
In [30]:
x = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,1,0]]
In [31]:
ar = np.array(x)
In [32]:
ar
Out[32]:
array([[1, 2, 3],
       [4, 5, 6],
       [7, 1, 0]])
In [33]:
ar.sum(axis = 0)
Out[33]:
array([12, 8, 9])
In [34]:
ar.sum(axis = 1)
Out[34]:
array([ 6, 15, 8])
In [35]:
ar.T # Transpose
Out[35]:
array([[1, 4, 7],
      [2, 5, 1],
       [3, 6, 0]])
In [36]:
ar.flat # Gives an iterator
Out[36]:
```

<numpy.flatiter at 0x7f8497482400>

```
In [37]:
for item in ar.flat:
   print(item)
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
1
In [38]:
ar.ndim # Gives Dimension
Out[38]:
2
In [39]:
oneD = np.array([1,3,4,50,6])
In [40]:
oneD.argmax() # This gives index at which maximum value is present.
# Jisme me bhi brackets lage hote h wo Methods hote hai. Means we are using this a
# Agar bracket nhi lagayenge then it's called attributes.
Out[40]:
In [41]:
oneD.argmin() # This gives index at which minimu value is present.
Out[41]:
In [42]:
oneD.argsort() # Gives array of indexes for if we use in that order then elements
Out[42]:
array([0, 1, 2, 4, 3])
In [43]:
arr = np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,1,0]])
```

```
In [44]:
arr
Out[44]:
array([[1, 2, 3],
       [4, 5, 6],
       [7, 1, 0]])
In [45]:
arr.argmax()
Out[45]:
In [46]:
arr.argmax(axis = 0)
Out[46]:
array([2, 1, 1])
In [47]:
arr.ravel()
Out[47]:
array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1, 0])
In [48]:
arr.reshape(9,1)
Out[48]:
array([[1],
       [2],
       [3],
       [4],
       [5],
       [6],
       [7],
       [1],
       [0]])
```

Mathemetical Operations in NumPy

```
In [49]:
arr2 = np.array([[1,2,2],[1,0,3],[1,1,0]])
In [52]:
arr2
Out[52]:
array([[1, 2, 2],
      [1, 0, 3],
      [1, 1, 0]])
In [51]:
arr+arr2
Out[51]:
array([[2, 4, 5],
    [5, 5, 9],
      [8, 2, 0]])
In [54]:
naya = arr*arr2
In [55]:
naya
Out[55]:
array([[ 1, 4, 6],
      [ 4, 0, 18],
       [7, 1, 0]])
In [56]:
np.sqrt(naya)
Out[56]:
array([[1. , 2. [2. , 0.
                            , 2.44948974],
                             , 4.24264069],
       [2.64575131, 1.
                             , 0.
                                          ]])
In [57]:
naya.sum()
Out[57]:
41
```

```
In [58]:
naya.max()
Out[58]:
18
In [59]:
naya.min()
Out[59]:
0
In [60]:
np.where(naya>6)
Out[60]:
(array([1, 2]), array([2, 0]))
In [61]:
type(np.where(naya>6))
Out[61]:
tuple
In [62]:
np.count_nonzero(naya)
Out[62]:
7
In [63]:
np.nonzero(naya)
Out[63]:
(array([0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2]), array([0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 0, 1]))
In [64]:
import sys
In [69]:
py_ar = [0,4,55,2] # A python array
In [66]:
np_ar = np.array([0,4,55,2]) # A numPy Array
```

```
In [73]:
sys.getsizeof(1)*len(py_ar)
Out[73]:
112
In [74]:
np_ar.itemsize*np_ar.size # Hence it takes less memory
Out[74]:
32
```