Assignment no 3 Bhagyashri Thakur 163 A3

June 9, 2023

```
[17]: import numpy as np
      array1 = np. array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]])
      array1
[17]: array([[1, 2, 3],
              [4, 5, 6],
              [7, 8, 9]])
[18]: [array2=np. array([[11, 12, 13], [14, 15, 16], [17, 18, 19]])
      array2
[18]: array([[11, 12, 13],
              [14, 15, 16],
              [17, 18, 19]])
[19]: resultarray=array1+array2
      print("\nUsing Operator:\n", resultarray)
      resultarray=np. add(array1, array2)
      print("\nUsing Numpy Function:\n", resultarray)
     Using Operator:
      [[12 14 16]]
      [18 20 22]
      [24 26 28]]
     Using Numpy Function:
      [[12 14 16]]
      [18 20 22]
      [24 26 28]]
[20]: resultarray=array1-array2
      print("\nUsing Operator:\n", resultarray)
      resultarray=np. subtract(array1, array2)
      print("\nUsing Numpy Function:\n", resultarray)
```

Using Operator:

```
[-10 \ -10 \ -10]
      [-10 \ -10 \ -10]
     Using Numpy Function:
      [[-10 -10 -10]
      [-10 \ -10 \ -10]
      [-10 -10 -10]]
      resultarray=array1*array2
[21]:
      print("\nUsing Operator:\n", resultarray)
      resultarray=np. multiply (array1, array2)
      print("\nUsing Numpy Function:\n", resultarray)
     Using Operator:
      [[ 11 24 39]
      [ 56 75 96]
      [119 144 171]]
     Using Numpy Function:
      [[ 11 24 39]
      [ 56 75 96]
      [119 144 171]]
[22]: resultarray=array1/array2
      print("\nUsing Operator:\n", resultarray)
      resultarray=np. divide (array1, array2)
      print("\nUsing Numpy Function:\n", resultarray)
     Using Operator:
      [[0.09090909 0.16666667 0.23076923]
      [0. 28571429 0. 33333333 0. 375
      [0.41176471 0.44444444 0.47368421]]
     Using Numpy Function:
      [[0.09090909 0.16666667 0.23076923]
      [0. 28571429 0. 33333333 0. 375
      [0. 41176471 0. 44444444 0. 47368421]]
[23]: resultarray=array1%array2
      print("\nUsing Operator:\n", resultarray)
      resultarray=np. mod(array1, array2)
      print("\nUsing Numpy Function:\n", resultarray)
```

[[-10 -10 -10]

Using Operator:

```
[[1 \ 2 \ 3]]
       \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}
       [7 8 9]]
      Using Numpy Function:
       [[1 \ 2 \ 3]
       [4 \ 5 \ 6]
       [7 8 9]]
       resultarray=np. dot (array1, array2)
[26]:
       print("", resultarray)
       [[ 90 96 102]
       [216 231 246]
       [342 366 390]]
[27]: resultarray=np. transpose (array1)
       print(resultarray)
       #Or
       resultarray=array1. transpose()
       print(resultarray)
      [[1 \ 4 \ 7]]
       [2 \ 5 \ 8]
       [3 6 9]]
      \lceil \lceil 1 \ 4 \ 7 \rceil
       [2\ 5\ 8]
       [3 6 9]]
[28]: resultarray=np. hstack((array1, array2))
       resultarray
[28]: array([[ 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13],
                     5, 6, 14, 15, 16],
               [ 4,
               [ 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19]])
[29]: resultarray=np.vstack((array1, array2))
       resultarray
[29]: array([[ 1,
                           3],
                      2,
               [ 4,
                      5, 6],
               [7, 8, 9],
               [11, 12, 13],
               [14, 15, 16],
               [17, 18, 19]])
```

```
[30]: import numpy as np
      nparray=np. arange (0, 12, 1). reshape (3, 4)
      nparray
[30]: array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3],
             [4, 5, 6, 7],
             [8, 9, 10, 11]
[31]: nparray=np. linspace(start=0, stop=24, num=12). reshape(3, 4)
      nparray
[31]: array([[ 0.
                     , 2. 18181818, 4. 36363636, 6. 54545455],
             [ 8.72727273, 10.90909091, 13.09090909, 15.27272727],
             [17. 45454545, 19. 63636364, 21. 81818182, 24.
                                                                    ]])
[32]: nparray=np. empty ((3, 3), int)
      nparray
[32]: array([[ 90, 96, 102],
             [216, 231, 246],
             [342, 366, 390]])
[33]: nparray=np. empty like(array1)
      nparray
[33]: array([[ 90, 96, 102],
             [216, 231, 246],
             [342, 366, 390]])
[34]: nparray=np.identity(3)
      nparray
[34]: array([[1., 0., 0.],
             [0., 1., 0.],
             [0., 0., 1.]
[35]: array1=np. array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
      array2=np. array([11, 12, 13, 14, 15])
      print(array1)
      print (array2)
     [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5]
     [11 12 13 14 15]
[36]: # Addition
      print(np. add(array1, array2))
      # Subtraction
```

```
print (np. subtract (array1, array2))
      # Multiplication
      print (np. multiply (array1, array2))
      # Division
      print (np. divide (array1, array2))
     [12 14 16 18 20]
      [-10 \ -10 \ -10 \ -10 \ -10]
     [11 24 39 56 75]
     [0.09090909 0.16666667 0.23076923 0.28571429 0.33333333]
[37]: array1=np. array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9])
      # Standard Deviation
      print (np. std (array1))
      #Minimum
      print(np.min(array1))
      #Summation
      print(np. sum(array1))
      #Median
      print (np. median (array1))
      #Mean
      print(np. mean(array1))
      #Mode
      from scipy import stats
      print("Most Frequent element=", stats. mode(array1)[0])
      print("Number of Occarances=", stats. mode(array1)[1])
      # Variance
      print (np. var (array1))
     2.7990553306073913
     1
     63
     6.0
     5. 72727272727275
     Most Frequent element= [9]
     Number of Occarances= [3]
     7. 834710743801653
     <ipython-input-37-e89f83956b1b>:14: FutureWarning: Unlike other reduction
     functions (e.g. `skew`, `kurtosis`), the default behavior of `mode` typically
     preserves the axis it acts along. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will change:
     the default value of `keepdims` will become False, the `axis` over which the
     statistic is taken will be eliminated, and the value None will no longer be
     accepted. Set 'keepdims' to True or False to avoid this warning.
       print("Most Frequent element=", stats.mode(array1)[0])
     <ipython-input-37-e89f83956b1b>:15: FutureWarning: Unlike other reduction
     functions (e.g. 'skew', 'kurtosis'), the default behavior of 'mode' typically
     preserves the axis it acts along. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will change:
```

the default value of `keepdims` will become False, the `axis` over which the statistic is taken will be eliminated, and the value None will no longer be accepted. Set `keepdims` to True or False to avoid this warning.

print("Number of Occarances=", stats. mode(array1)[1])

```
array1=np. array([1, 2, 3], dtype=np. uint8)
array2=np. array([4, 5, 6])
#AND
resultarray=np. bitwise_and(array1, array2)
print(resultarray)
# OR
resultarray=np. bitwise_or(array1, array2)
print(resultarray)
#LeftShift
resultarray=np. left_shift(array1, 2)
print(resultarray)
#RightShift
resultarray=np. right_shift(array1, 2)
print(resultarray)
```

[0 0 2] [5 7 7] [4 8 12] [0 0 0]

```
[39]: ### You can get Binary Representation of Number #####

print(np. binary_repr(10, 8))

resultarray=np. left_shift(10, 2)

print(resultarray)

print(np. binary_repr(np. left_shift(10, 2), 8))
```

00001010 40 00101000

```
[40]: array1=np. arange(1, 10)
print(array1)
newarray=array1.copy()
print(newarray)
##modification in Original Array
array1[0]=100
print(array1)
print(newarray)
```

```
[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
```

[100 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9] [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]

```
[41]: array1=np. arange(1, 10)
      print(array1)
      newarray=array1. view()
      print (newarray)
      ##modification in Original Array
      array1[0]=100
      print(array1)
      print (newarray)
      [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
      [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9]
      [100
             2
                  3
                      4
                                            9]
                               6
                                    7
      [100
             2
                  3
                           5
                               6
                                        8
                                            97
                      4
                                    7
[42]: array1=np. array([[1, 2, 3, 12, 5, 7], [94, 5, 6, 7, 89, 44], [7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14]])
      print(array1)
      [[1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 12 \quad 5 \quad 7]
       [94 5 6 7 89 44]
       [ 7 8 9 11 13 14]]
[43]: np. sort (array1, axis=0) #Horizontally Sort
[43]: array([[ 1,
                   2,
                         3, 7,
                                  5, 7],
              [ 7,
                    5, 6, 11, 13, 14],
              [94, 8, 9, 12, 89, 44]])
[44]: np. sort (array1, axis=1) # Vertically Sort
[44]: array([[ 1,
                         3, 5, 7, 12],
                   2,
              [ 5,
                    6, 7, 44, 89, 94],
              8, 9, 11, 13, 14]])
[45]: array1=np. array([1, 2, 3, 12, 5, 7])
      np. searchsorted(array1, 7, side="left")#Perform Search After sorting
[45]: 3
[46]: array1=np. array([1, 2, 3, 12, 5, 7, 0])
      print (np. count nonzero (array1)) #Return total Non Zero element
      print(np. nonzero(array1))#Return Index
      print (array1. size) #Total Element
     6
      (array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]),)
```

```
[47]: array1=np. array (np. arange (1, 5). reshape (2, 2))
      print(array1)
      array2=np. array (np. arange (11, 15). reshape (2, 2))
      print(array2)
      \lceil \lceil 1 \ 2 \rceil
      [3 4]]
      [[11 12]
       [13 14]]
[48]: newarray=np. stack([array1, array2], axis=0)
      print(newarray)
      [[[1 \ 2]
        [ 3 4]]
       [[11 12]
        [13 14]]]
[49]: newarray=np. stack([array1, array2], axis=1)
      print(newarray)
      [[[1 \ 2]
        [11 12]]
       [[3 \quad 4]
        [13 14]]]
[50]: array1=np. arange (1, 10). reshape (3, 3)
      print(array1)
      array2=np. arange (21, 30). reshape (3, 3)
      print(array2)
      [[1 2 3]
      [4 \ 5 \ 6]
      [7 8 9]]
      [[21 22 23]
       [24 25 26]
       [27 28 29]]
[51]: np. append (array1, array2, axis=0)
[51]: array([[ 1,
                          3],
               [ 4,
                     5,
                          6],
               [7, 8,
                        9],
               [21, 22, 23],
```

[24, 25, 26], [27, 28, 29]])

```
[52]: np. append (array1, array2, axis=1)
[52]: array([[ 1,
                    2,
                        3, 21, 22, 23],
              [ 4,
                   5, 6, 24, 25, 26],
              9, 27, 28, 29]])
[53]: array1=np. arange (1, 10). reshape (3, 3)
      print (array1)
      array2=np. arange (21, 30). reshape (3, 3)
      print (array2)
     [[1 2 3]
      [4 \ 5 \ 6]
      [7 8 9]]
     [[21 22 23]
      [24 25 26]
      [27 28 29]]
[54]: np. concatenate ((array1, array2), axis=0)
[54]: array([[ 1,
                    2,
                        3],
              [ 4,
                    5,
                        6],
              [7, 8, 9],
              [21, 22, 23],
              [24, 25, 26],
              [27, 28, 29]])
[55]: np. concatenate((array1, array2), axis=1)
[55]: array([[ 1,
                        3, 21, 22, 23],
                   2,
              [ 4,
                    5, 6, 24, 25, 26],
              8, 9, 27, 28, 29]])
[60]: import numpy as np
      # using loadtxt()
      arr = np. loadtxt("testmarks1.csv", delimiter=", ", skiprows=1)
      print(type(arr))
      arr. shape
     <class 'numpy.ndarray'>
[60]: (10, 5)
[64]: EDS=arr[:,1]
      print (EDS)
     [43. 05 43. 47 42. 24 39. 24 40. 9 39. 47 41. 68 42. 19 44. 75 46. 95]
```

[63]: SON=arr[:, 2] print(SON)

[27. 79 28. 52 28. 16 26. 16 26. 03 26. 31 25. 63 27. 61 28. 35 28. 88]