

Lab Exercise - Numpy

1. Install Numpy
2. Check the Numpy version installed
3. Create 1-D Array in numpy:
4. Use list to create 1D array (you may also specify data type i.e. `dtype='int16'`)
5. User tuple to create 1D array
6. Use `arange` function to create 1D array of int
7. Use `arange` function to create 1D array of float (may use `dtype = symbols(int->'i', uint->'u', float->'f', double->'d', complex->'D', bool->'b')`)
8. Create 1D array of mixed elements int and float, and print the array and see the output
9. Create 1D array of mixed elements int, float, and str, then print the array and see the output
10. Create a 2D array of dimensions 2x2
11. Print the shape, size, and memory used by this array in bytes (use `itemsize`, or `nbytes`)
12. Check the type of any array variable
13. Check indexing on array with help of examples
14. Using `arange` function create an 3D array of dimensions = (2,3,4) , first element of this array is 0 and last element is 23 in increasing order, store this array in a variable **b**.
15. What index can produce output:

```
array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3],  
       [ 4,  5,  6,  7],  
       [ 8,  9, 10, 11]])
```
16. What index can produce output: 0

17. What index can produce output: `array([4, 5, 6, 7])`
18. What index can produce output: `array([0,12])`
19. What index can produce output: `array([4,6])`
20. Check the output of `b[... , 1]`
21. What index can produce output: `array([1, 5, 9])`
22. What index can produce output: `array([3,7,11])`
23. What index can produce output: `array([11, 7,3])`
24. What index can produce output: `array([3,11])`
25. Use function `ravel()` with array `b`, and observe the output
26. Use function `flatten()` with array `b`, and observe the output
27. Use function `transpose()` with array `b`, check the output
28. Use function `T()` with array `b`, check the output
29. Use function `concatenate` on two 2-D arrays with axis 0, and axis 1 and observe the output: i.e `np.concatenate((arr1,arr2),axis=0)` & `np.concatenate((arr1,arr2),axis=1)`
30. Use function `astype()` to convert the array to an array on another type
`A=array([[0, 1], [2, 3],[4, 5]])`
`A.astype(float)` or `A.astype('f')` or `A.astype('float64')`
`A.astype(bool)`
31. Check the output of “`np.eye(3)`” and “`np.zeros(3)`”
32. Find minimum, maximum, and average of an array
33. Find matrix multiplication use dot function
34. Find element wise multiplication of two matrices using multiply function