Numpy Function

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
 In [2]: # zeros
         np.zeros(4)
Out[2]: array([0., 0., 0., 0.])
 In [4]: np.zeros((2,4))
Out[4]: array([[0., 0., 0., 0.],
                 [0., 0., 0., 0.]
In [12]: np.zeros((2,4),dtype ="int")
Out[12]: array([[0, 0, 0, 0],
                 [0, 0, 0, 0]])
In [14]: # ones
         np.ones(4,dtype="int")
Out[14]: array([1, 1, 1, 1])
In [16]: np.ones((4,2),dtype="int")
Out[16]: array([[1, 1],
                 [1, 1],
                 [1, 1],
                 [1, 1]])
In [28]: np.ones((4,2),dtype="int") * 2 * 5 *5
Out[28]: array([[50, 50],
                 [50, 50],
                 [50, 50],
                 [50, 50]])
In [33]: # full
         np.full((3,3),2)
Out[33]: array([[2, 2, 2],
                 [2, 2, 2],
                 [2, 2, 2]])
In [39]: z = np.identity(4,dtype = "int")
Out[39]: array([[1, 0, 0, 0],
                 [0, 1, 0, 0],
                 [0, 0, 1, 0],
                 [0, 0, 0, 1]])
```

```
In [40]: np.diag(z)
Out[40]: array([1, 1, 1, 1])
```

Array Indexing

Deep copy

Shallow copy

```
In [55]: c = a
```

```
c
Out[55]: array([ 1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10])
In [56]: c[:] = 100
In [57]: c
Out[57]: array([100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100])
In [58]: a
Out[58]: array([100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100])
```

Array Math

```
In [59]: a
In [61]: a - 99
Out[61]: array([1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1])
In [62]: a + 10
In [63]: a * 10
Out[63]: array([1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000])
In [64]: a /10
In [65]:
In [67]: # adding two array
    a + c
In [68]: np.sqrt(a)
In [69]: np.square(a)
Out[69]: array([10000, 10000, 10000, 10000, 10000, 10000, 10000, 10000, 10000,
       10000])
```

Matrix multiplication

```
table -- row , colum ...matrix
```

In NumPy, a matrix is essentially a two-dimensional array, specifically represented by the numpy.ndarray object.

```
In [70]: m1 = np.array([[1,2],[3,4]])
         m2 = np.array([[5,6],[7,8]])
In [71]: m1.shape
Out[71]: (2, 2)
In [72]: m1.ndim
Out[72]: 2
In [73]: m1 * m2 # you can use all type of arithmatic operation on the matrices
Out[73]: array([[ 5, 12],
                [21, 32]])
In [74]: m1 + m2
Out[74]: array([[ 6, 8],
                [10, 12]])
In [75]: m1 -
Out[75]: array([[-4, -4],
                [-4, -4]])
In [77]: m1 / m2
Out[77]: array([[0.2
                          , 0.33333333],
                [0.42857143, 0.5
```

dot matrix multiplication

```
1 * 5 + 2 * 7 = 19

1 * 6 + 2 * 8 = 22

3 * 5 + 4 * 7 = 43

3 * 6 + 4 * 8 = 50
```

Broadcasting

```
In [ ]: # Rules
```

The dimensions have the same size.

One of the dimensions has a size of 1.

