```
.shape
.size
.ndim
.dtype
import numpy as np
x = np.array([5,7,8,2,9,15])
print(x)
→ [ 5 7 8 2 9 15]
#shape
#no of rows and columns denchhaa shape le
print(x.shape)
→ (6,)
mat = np.array([[5, 4, 3], [9, 7, 6]])
print(mat)
→ [[5 4 3]
      [9 7 6]]
print(mat.shape)
→ (2, 3)
#size
#size le no of elements denchhaa 1d ma
#2d ma size le no of elements denchhaa
print(x.size)
→ 6
print(mat.shape)
→ (2, 3)
print(x.size)
→ 6
#ndim
#no of dimension denchhaa ndim le
print(mat.ndim)
→ 2
#elements ko type vandenaaa(data type vandencha)
print(x.dtype)
→ int64
# int 64 ko meaning suppose 5 vaye
# 5 lai binary ma convert gardaaa 101 hunchhaa ra yo 101 ta 3 bit ko vayo now yesko aagadi 62 ottaa 0 add garchhaa
#3 dimension ma
import numpy as np
matrix = np.array([
    [[2,4],[5,2]],
    [[7,5],[1,9]]
print(matrix)
```

#Attributes

```
ValueError
                                              Traceback (most recent call last)
     Cell In[20], line 2
          1 #3 dimension ma
     ----> 2 matrix = np.array([[[2,4],[5,2],[[7,5],[1,9]]]])
          3 print(matrix)
     ValueError: setting an array element with a sequence. The requested array has an inhomogeneous shape after 3 dimensions. The detected
     shape was (1, 3, 2) + inhomogeneous part.
#Slicing/Indexing
#indexing(starts from 0)
#particular element matraa chaiyo bhane
x = np.array([5,7,8,2,9,15])
print(x)
→ [5 7 8 2 9 15]
print(x[2])
→ 8
#last ko element ko lagi -1 bata start
print(x[-1])
→ 15
Start coding or generate with AI.
#slicing
#sabei elements chaoyenaa array ko kunnei part matraa chaiyo bahne slicing garna sakenchhaa
#syntax:x[start index: stop index]
x = np.array([5,7,8,2,9,15])
print(x[0:3])
→ [5 7 8]
print(x[1:5])
→ [7 8 2 9]
print(x[0:])
# #stop index deyena bhane 7829
<del>_</del>__
       Cell In[30], line 1
         print(x(1:))
     SyntaxError: invalid syntax
#syntax : x[startindex : stopindex :step]# by default step is 1
Start coding or generate with AI.
x = np.array([5,7,8,2,9,15])
print(x[:5 :2])
→ [5 8 9]
x[::]
\Rightarrow array([ 5, 7, 8, 2, 9, 15])
x[::-1]
```

```
\rightarrow array([15, 9, 2, 8, 7, 5])
x[1: -1]
\rightarrow array([7, 8, 2, 9])
x[-2:1: -1] #by defaukt +1 ho step science
→ array([9, 2, 8])
x[-2:1]
→ array([], dtype=int64)
y = x[0:3]
print(y)
→ [5 7 8]
#Modification
print(x)
→ [ 5 7 8 2 9 15]
# yo amthi ko 2 lai 12 banauna paryo bhane
print(x)
→ [ 5 7 8 12 9 15]
#сору
y =x[0:3]
print(y)
→ [5 7 8]
y[0] = 15
print(y)
→ [15 7 8]
print(x)
→ [15 7 8 12 9 15]
#copy view
#banako y copy hainaaa view ho, so inndepenet vayenaa
x = np.array([5,7,8,2,9,15])
y =x[0: 3].copy()
print(y)
→ [5 7 8]
y[0] = 15
print(y)
→ [15 7 8]
print(x)
→ [ 5 7 8 2 9 15]
```

#copy ley chhutei memory location use garchhaa bhane view ley same memory location use garchhaa

Start coding or  $\underline{\text{generate}}$  with AI.

```
# #Functions:
1.np.sum()
2.np.prod()
3. np.min()
4.np.max()
5.np.mean()
6.np.std()
np.median()
np.sort()
np.unique()
x = np.array([5,7,8,2,9,15])
sum = np.sum(x)
print(sum)
→ 46
sum = np.sum(x)
print(f'sum={sum}')
→ sum=46
Start coding or generate with AI.
#x.shape #numpy ko array le call garne
prod = np.prod(x)
print(prod)
→ 75600
min= np.min(x)
print( f'min={min}')
→ min=2
max= np.max(x)
print( f'max={max}')
→ max=15
mean= np.mean(x)
print( f'mean={mean}')
→ mean=7.66666666666667
#point pachhadi 666666667 naaaikana .67 sammaa aaune garna ko lagi
mean= np.mean(x)
print( f'mean={mean:.2f}') #.2f ko maning point pachhdi ko 2 ottaa dene
→ mean=7.67
std= np.std(x) #std=>standard deviation
print( f'std={std}')
→ std=3.986086914367133
#if sab value 5 vako vaye std = 0 kinaki value scatter vako chhaina
median= np.median(x)
print( f'median={median}')
→ median=7.5
```

```
sort= np.sort(x) #by default ascending
print( f'sort={sort}')

sort=[ 2 5 7 8 9 15]

#for decending
sort= np.sort(x)[::-1] #sort in ascending then reversse it
print( f'sort={sort}')

sort=[15 9 8 7 5 5 2]

#2 ottaaa 5 vako vayeni yeutaa matraa dentyo unique le gardaa
unique= np.unique(x)
print( f'unique={unique}')

unique=[ 2 5 7 8 9 15]

#for documentation
numpy documentation
help(np.sort)#sorting ko documentation
```

**₹** 

```
#Array arithmetic
np.add()
np.multiply()
np.divide()
np.floor_divide()
np.mod()
np.power()
np.sqrt()
x = np.array([5,4,6,1])
y = np.array([2,1,3,4])
\hbox{\#corresponfing element ko sum}
z = np.add(x,y)
print(z)
→ [7 5 9 5]
z= x + y
print(z)
→ [7 5 9 5]
x = np.array([5,4,6,1])
y = np.array([2,1,3,4,5])
#corresponfing element ko sum
z = np.add(x,y)
print(z)
₹ ------
     ValueError
                                           Traceback (most recent call last)
     Cell In[80], line 4
          2 y = np.array([2,1,3,4,5])
3 #corresponfing element ko sum
     ----> 4 z = np.add(x,y)
          5 print(z)
     ValueError: operands could not be broadcast together with shapes (4,) (5,)
#error aayo because k=array ko size same hunu paryo
x = np.array([5,4,6,1])
y = np.array([2,1,3,4])
z = x/y
print(z)
→ [2.5 4. 2. 0.25]
#floor_divide ley point pachhadi ko dedena
x = np.array([5,4,6,1])
y = np.array([2,1,3,4])
z = np.multiply(x,y)
print(z)
→ [10 4 18 4]
x = np.array([5,4,6,1])
y = np.array([2,1,3,4])
z = np.mod(x,y)\# mod ley remainder denchhaa
print(z)
→ [1 0 0 1]
```

x = np.array([5,4,6,1])y = np.array([2,1,3,4])

```
z = np.floor_divide(x,y) #point pachhadi ko dedemaa
print(z)
→ [2 4 2 0]
x = np.array([5,4,6,1])
y = np.array([2,1,3,4])
z = np.power(x,y)
print(z)
→ [ 25 4 216 1]
x = np.array([5,4,6,1])
y = np.array([2,1,3,4])
z = np.sqrt(x) #sqrt ma(x,y) deda dedena individually ki ta x ko ki y ko sqrt garnu parchhaa.
print(z)
2. 23606798 2.
                           2.44948974 1.
                                              ]
\#cube root lagauna ko lagi .sqrt jasto specific function chhaina so k garne vandaa power ma 1/3 type ko hannee
#braodcasting
- np.zeros()
- np.ones()
- np.full()
- np.arange()
-np.linspsace()
-np.random.random()
-np.random.randint()
```

#random generation

-np.random.uniform()