

# Introduction

## Numpy Introduction

- . It is python library designed for scientific computation.
- . NumPy arrays are the main way to use NumPy Library.
- . In this course we will learn how to work with multi dimensional arrays using numpy.
- . It is really really fast compare to ordinary python lists.
- . It is fast because it has binding with c programming language.

1-d array - vector

2-d array - matrix

n-d array - tensor

## Create Numpy Arrays

```
In [2]: import numpy as np
```

```
In [24]: a=np.array([1,2,3])  
a
```

```
Out[24]: array([1, 2, 3])
```

```
In [25]: type(a)
```

```
Out[25]: numpy.ndarray
```

```
In [13]: a.ndim
```

```
Out[13]: 1
```

```
In [14]: a.shape
```

```
Out[14]: (3,)
```

```
In [26]: b=np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])  
b
```

```
Out[26]: array([[1, 2, 3],  
               [4, 5, 6]])
```

```
In [10]: type(b)
```

```
Out[10]: numpy.ndarray
```

```
In [11]: b.ndim
```

```
Out[11]: 2
```

```
In [15]: b.shape
```

```
Out[15]: (2, 3)
```

```
In [16]: b.dtype
```

```
Out[16]: dtype('int32')
```

## Matrix Creation

### np.zeros

```
In [19]:  
arr=np.zeros(5)  
arr
```

```
Out[19]: array([0., 0., 0., 0., 0.])
```

```
In [27]: arr.dtype
```

```
Out[27]: dtype('float64')
```

```
In [3]: arr1=np.zeros((5,), dtype=int)
```

```
In [4]: arr1
```

```
Out[4]: array([0, 0, 0, 0, 0])
```

```
In [33]: arr1.dtype
```

```
Out[33]: dtype('int32')
```

```
In [22]: arr=np.zeros((2,3))  
arr
```

```
Out[22]: array([[0., 0., 0.],  
               [0., 0., 0.]])
```

## np.ones

```
In [23]: arr=np.ones(5)  
print(arr)
```

```
[1.  1.  1.  1.  1.]
```

```
In [24]: arr=np.ones((3,3))  
print(arr)
```

```
[[1.  1.  1.]  
 [1.  1.  1.]  
 [1.  1.  1.]]
```

```
In [25]: print(1+np.ones((3,3)))
```

```
[[2.  2.  2.]  
 [2.  2.  2.]  
 [2.  2.  2.]]
```

## np.eye

```
In [27]: arr=np.eye((2),dtype=int)  
print(arr)
```

```
[[1 0]  
 [0 1]]
```

```
In [29]: arr=np.eye((3),dtype=int)
print(arr)
print(arr.shape)
```

```
[[1 0 0]
 [0 1 0]
 [0 0 1]]
(3, 3)
```

## np.diag

```
In [47]: arr=np.diag([1,2,3])
arr
```

```
Out[47]: array([[1, 0, 0],
               [0, 2, 0],
               [0, 0, 3]])
```

```
In [ ]: arr=np.diag([1,2,3])
arr
```

## Generate Random Float

```
In [38]: r=np.random.rand(2,2)#Random number generation (from Uniform distribution from 0 to 1
r
```

```
Out[38]: array([[0.70898963, 0.19630521],
               [0.28554925, 0.92244737]])
```

```
In [40]: #Random number generation from Normal distribution with zero mean and standard deviation 1 i.e. standard normal")
r=np.random.randn(2,2)
r
```

```
Out[40]: array([[ -0.08396783,  0.77999775],
               [-0.15600502, -0.14903589]])
```

## Generate Random Array

```
In [104]: # Generate a 1-D array containing 5 random integers from 0 to 100:
#randint (low, high, # of samples to be drawn)
rand_arr=np.random.randint(10,size=(5))
rand_arr
```

```
Out[104]: array([5, 1, 0, 2, 7])
```

```
In [109]: # Generate a 2-D array with 3 rows, each row containing 5 random integers from 0 to 100:
rand_arr=np.random.randint(10,size=(2,3))
rand_arr
```

```
Out[109]: array([[4, 0, 5],
                [3, 9, 1]])
```

```
In [110]: rand_arr=np.random.rand(5)
rand_arr
```

```
Out[110]: array([0.82710566, 0.85312883, 0.53820293, 0.66561322, 0.18900387])
```

```
In [173]: min=10
max=20
rand_arr=min+((max-min)*np.random.rand())
print(rand_arr)
```

```
15.678671645203169
```

## reshaping

```
In [183]: arr=np.random.randint(1,50,10)
arr
```

```
Out[183]: array([24, 21, 29, 43, 48, 14, 24, 21, 25, 48])
```

```
In [184]: arr.shape
```

```
Out[184]: (10,)
```

```
In [185]: arr=arr.reshape(2,5)
arr
```

```
Out[185]: array([[24, 21, 29, 43, 48],
                [14, 24, 21, 25, 48]])
```

```
In [186]: arr.shape
```

```
Out[186]: (2, 5)
```

## ravel()

```
In [17]: a=np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])  
a
```

```
Out[17]: array([[1, 2, 3],  
               [4, 5, 6]])
```

```
In [16]: a.ravel() # flattening into 1d array
```

```
Out[16]: array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])
```

## arange

```
In [6]: # Return evenly spaced values within a given interval.  
# A series of numbers from low to high  
np.arange(1,10,2)
```

```
Out[6]: array([1, 3, 5, 7, 9])
```

```
In [7]: np.arange(1,10,3)
```

```
Out[7]: array([1, 4, 7])
```

```
In [8]: list(range(1,10,2))
```

```
Out[8]: [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
```

```
In [34]: np.arange(10,0,-1)
```

```
Out[34]: array([10,  9,  8,  7,  6,  5,  4,  3,  2,  1])
```

## linspace

```
In [12]: # arange uses a step size  
# linspace uses the number of samples
```

```
In [15]: np.linspace(1,10,5)
```

```
Out[15]: array([ 1. ,  3.25,  5.5 ,  7.75, 10.  ])
```

```
In [17]: np.linspace(1,10,10,dtype=int)
```

```
Out[17]: array([ 1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10])
```

## Assigning value

```
In [41]: arr=np.diag([1,2,3])  
arr
```

```
Out[41]: array([[1, 0, 0],  
               [0, 2, 0],  
               [0, 0, 3]])
```

```
In [42]: arr[2,1]=4  
arr
```

```
Out[42]: array([[1, 0, 0],  
               [0, 2, 0],  
               [0, 4, 3]])
```

## Slicing

```
In [61]: a=np.arange(10,20)  
a
```

```
Out[61]: array([10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19])
```

```
In [62]: a[1:8:2] #[startindex:endindex(exclusive):step]
```

```
Out[62]: array([11, 13, 15, 17])
```

```
In [63]: a[[0,2,4]] #indexing can be done with array of integers
```

```
Out[63]: array([10, 12, 14])
```

```
In [ ]: # combination of assignment and slicing
```

```
In [64]: a=np.arange(10)
```

```
In [65]: b=np.arange(5)  
a[5:]=b[::-1]  
a
```

```
Out[65]: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0])
```

```
In [53]: a=np.arange(10)  
print(a)  
b=a[::2]  
print(b)
```

```
[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]  
[0 2 4 6 8]
```

```
In [55]: b[0]=10  
b
```

```
Out[55]: array([10,  2,  4,  6,  8])
```

```
In [56]: a
```

```
Out[56]: array([10,  1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9])
```

```
In [54]: # a slicing operation creates a view on the original array, which is just a way of accessing array data.  
# Thus the original array is not copied in memory.  
np.shares_memory(a,b) # used to check if two arrays share the same memory block.
```

```
Out[54]: True
```

```
In [57]: a=np.arange(10)  
c=a[::2].copy() # force copy  
c
```

```
Out[57]: array([0, 2, 4, 6, 8])
```

```
In [58]: np.shares_memory(a,c)
```

```
Out[58]: False
```



# Operations on numpy

```
In [ ]: # 1. Basic Operations with scalars(constant)
```

```
In [21]: a=np.array([1,2,3,4])  
a+1
```

```
Out[21]: array([2, 3, 4, 5])
```

```
In [22]: a**2
```

```
Out[22]: array([ 1,  4,  9, 16], dtype=int32)
```

```
In [23]: a=np.array([1,2,3,4]).reshape(2,2)  
b=np.array([1,2,3,4]).reshape(2,2)  
print('a=',a)  
print()  
print('b=',b)
```

```
a= [[1 2]  
    [3 4]]
```

```
b= [[1 2]  
    [3 4]]
```

```
In [24]: a+b
```

```
Out[24]: array([[2, 4],  
               [6, 8]])
```

```
In [25]: a-b
```

```
Out[25]: array([[0, 0],  
               [0, 0]])
```

```
In [26]: a*b
```

```
Out[26]: array([[ 1,  4],  
               [ 9, 16]])
```

```
In [27]: a.dot(b)
```

```
Out[27]: array([[ 7, 10],  
               [15, 22]])
```

```
In [36]: a/b
```

```
Out[36]: array([[1., 1.],  
               [1., 1.]])
```

```
In [28]: a
```

```
Out[28]: array([[1, 2],  
               [3, 4]])
```

## Statistics

```
In [29]: a.min()
```

```
Out[29]: 1
```

```
In [30]: a.max()
```

```
Out[30]: 4
```

```
In [45]: a.argmin() #index of minimum element
```

```
Out[45]: 0
```

```
In [46]: a.argmax() #index of maximum element
```

```
Out[46]: 3
```

```
In [31]: a.sum()
```

```
Out[31]: 10
```

```
In [32]: a.sum(axis=0)
```

```
Out[32]: array([4, 6])
```

```
In [33]: a.sum(axis=1)
```

```
Out[33]: array([3, 7])
```

```
In [37]: np.sqrt(a*b)
```

```
Out[37]: array([[1., 2.],  
               [3., 4.]])
```

```
In [38]: np.std(a)
```

```
Out[38]: 1.118033988749895
```

```
In [39]: a.mean()
```

```
Out[39]: 2.5
```

```
In [40]: a.median()
```

```
-----  
AttributeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
<ipython-input-40-d799d54f1221> in <module>  
----> 1 a.median()  
  
AttributeError: 'numpy.ndarray' object has no attribute 'median'
```

```
In [41]: np.median(a)
```

```
Out[41]: 2.5
```

```
In [42]: a
```

```
Out[42]: array([[1, 2],  
               [3, 4]])
```

```
In [44]: np.median(a,axis=0)
```

```
Out[44]: array([2., 3.])
```

## Transpose

```
In [48]: a.T
```

```
Out[48]: array([[1, 3],  
               [2, 4]])
```

