

NumPy (Numerical Python)

- Go to the website “numpy.org”
- Click “Documentation”
 - NumPy quickstart
 - NumPy: the absolute basics for beginners
 - NumPy fundamentals
- Array (N-dimensional array, ndarray)
 - 1-dimensional array (vector)
 - 2-dimensional array (matrix)
 - 3 or higher dimensional array (tensor)

Array from list

- `import numpy as np`
- `np.array([1, 2, 3])`
 - Vector
 - Has one axis (dimension)
 - Has 3 elements
 - Has a length of 3
- `np.array([[1, 2, 3],
 [4, 5, 6]])`
 - Matrix
 - Has two axes (dimensions)
 - First axis has a length of 2
 - Second axis has a length of 3

Attributes for numpy.ndarray

- `.ndim`
 - the number of axes (dimensions) of the array.
- `.shape`
 - the size of the array in each dimension.
- `.size`
 - the total number of elements of the array.
- `.dtype`
 - the type of the elements in the array.
- `.itemsize`
 - the size in bytes of each element of the array.

Array creation

`np.zeros(3)`

`np.zeros((3, 4))`

`np.ones(3)`

`np.ones((3, 4))`

`np.identity(5)`

`np.arange(6), np.arange(6.0)`

`np.arange(2, 9)`

`np.arange(2, 20, 3)`

`np.linspace(2, 3, 11)`

`np.arange(12).reshape(3, 4)`

Matrix operations

`A * B` # elementwise product

`A @ B` # matrix product

`A.dot(B)` # matrix product

`from numpy.linalg import inv`

`inv(A)`

`np.transpose(A)`

`A.T`

Numpy functions

`np.sum(B)`

`np.sum(B, axis=0)`

`np.sum(B, axis=1)`

`np.mean()`

`np.max()`

`np.argmax()`

`np.hstack((a, b))`


`np.vstack((a, b))`

`np.hsplit()`


`np.vsplit()`


Pandas (Panel Data Analysis)

In 2008, *pandas* development began at [AQR Capital Management](#).

Columns 

Symbols	AAPL	NKE	GOOGL	AMZN	FB
Date					
2018-01-02	41.248272	61.186932	1073.209961	1189.010010	181.419998
2018-01-03	41.241089	61.177288	1091.520020	1204.199951	184.669998
2018-01-04	41.432659	61.138741	1095.760010	1209.589966	184.330002
2018-01-05	41.904385	61.659157	1110.290039	1229.140015	186.850006
2018-01-08	41.748737	62.208481	1114.209961	1246.869995	188.279999
...
2021-08-25	148.360001	169.560196	2841.580078	3299.179932	368.390015
2021-08-26	147.539993	166.645004	2828.810059	3316.000000	364.380005
2021-08-27	148.600006	167.580002	2880.080078	3349.629883	372.630005
2021-08-30	153.119995	168.029999	2891.810059	3421.570068	380.660004
2021-08-31	151.830002	164.740005	2893.949951	3470.790039	379.380005

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923 rows × 5 columns  Values

Dataframe and Series

- Dataframe (2-dimensions)
- Series (1-dimension)

```
df['AAPL']
```

Date	
2018-01-02	41.248272
2018-01-03	41.241089
2018-01-04	41.432659
2018-01-05	41.904385
2018-01-08	41.748737
...	
2021-08-25	148.360001
2021-08-26	147.539993
2021-08-27	148.600006
2021-08-30	153.119995
2021-08-31	151.830002

Name: AAPL, Length: 923, dtype: float64

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Values

Functions, methods, and attributes

`pd.Series()`

`pd.DataFrame()`

`pd.date_range()`

`s.index`

`s.values`

`s.abs()`

`df.index`

`df.columns`

`df.values`

`df.T`

`df.head()`

`df.tail()`

`df.describe()`

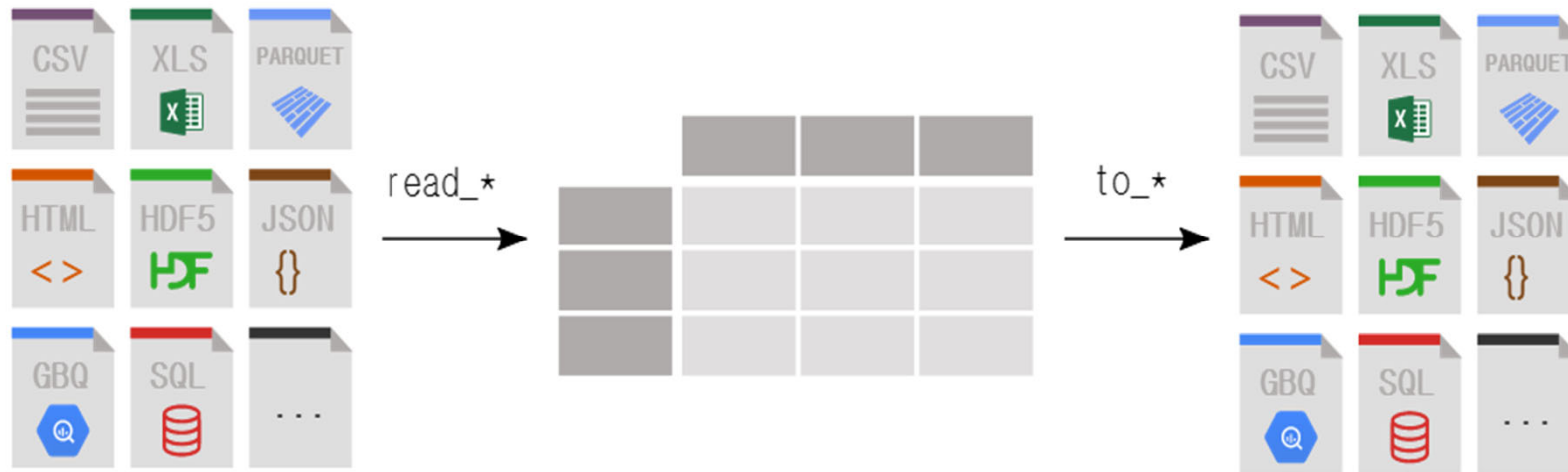
`df.sort_index()`

`df.sort_values()`

`df.loc[]`

`df.iloc[]`

Reading and Writing



```
import seaborn as sns  
df = sns.load_dataset('titanic')  
df.to_excel('titanic.xlsx')
```

Additional methods

`df.dtypes`

`df.info()`

`df.mean()`

`df.median()`

`df.groupby()`

`df.value_counts()`

`df.count()`