## **Introduction to NumPy**

- NumPy is a Python package and it stands for numerical python
- Fundamental package for numerical computations in Python
- Supports N-dimensional array objects that can be used for processing multidimensional data
- Supports different data-types

#### **Array**

- An array is a data structure that stores values of same data type
- Lists can contain values corresponding to different data types,
- · Arrays in python can only contain values corresponding to same data type

### **NumPy Array**

- A numpy array is a grid of values, all of the same type, and is indexed by a tuple of nonnegative integers
- The number of dimensions is the rank of the array
- The shape of an array is a tuple of integers giving the size of the array along each dimension

#### **Creation of array**

```
In [1]:
```

```
my_list = [1,2,3,4,5,6]
print(my_list)
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

To create numpy array, we first need to import the numpy package:

```
In [3]:
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
In [4]:
```

```
array = np.array(my_list, dtype = int)
print(array)
```

```
[1 2 3 4 5 6]
```

```
In [5]:
print(type(array))
print(len(array))
print(array.ndim)
print(array.shape)
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
6
1
(6,)
In [6]:
array2 = array.reshape(3,2)
print(array2)
array2.shape
[[1 2]
[3 4]
[5 6]]
Out[6]:
(3, 2)
In [7]:
array3 = array.reshape(3,-1)
print(array3)
print(array3.ndim)
[[1 2]
[3 4]
[5 6]]
In [8]:
## Initializing numpy arrays from nested Python lists
my_list2 = [1,2,3,4,5]
my_list3 = [2,3,4,5,6]
my_list4 = [9,7,6,8,9]
mul_arr = np.array([my_list2, my_list3,my_list4])
print(mul_arr)
print(mul_arr.shape)
```

```
[[1 2 3 4 5]
[2 3 4 5 6]
[9 7 6 8 9]]
(3, 5)
```

```
In [9]:
mul_arr.reshape(1,15)
Out[9]:
array([[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 7, 6, 8, 9]])
NumPy-Attributes
In [10]:
a = np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
print(a.shape)
(2, 3)
In [35]:
# reshaping the ndarray
a.shape = (3,2)
print(a)
[[1 2]
[3 4]
 [5 6]]
In [11]:
# Reshape function to resize an array
b = a.reshape(3,2)
print(b)
[[1 2]
[3 4]
[5 6]]
In [13]:
r = range(24)
In [14]:
print(r)
range(0, 24)
In [15]:
# an array of evenly spaced numbers
a = np.arange(24)
print(a)
print(a.ndim)
[ \ 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9 \ 10 \ 11 \ 12 \ 13 \ 14 \ 15 \ 16 \ 17 \ 18 \ 19 \ 20 \ 21 \ 22 \ 23 ]
```

```
In [16]:
```

```
# Reshaping the array 'a'
b = a.reshape(6,4,1)
print(b)
[[0]]]
 [ 1]
  [ 2]
  [ 3]]
[[ 4]
 [5]
 [ 6]
 [ 7]]
[[ 8]]
 [ 9]
  [10]
  [11]]
[[12]
  [13]
  [14]
  [15]]
 [[16]
  [17]
  [18]
  [19]]
 [[20]
  [21]
  [22]
  [23]]]
```

#### numpy.itemsize

This array attribute returns the length of each element of array in bytes.

```
In [17]:
```

```
# dtype of array is int8 (1 byte)
x = np.array([1,2,3,4,5], dtype = np.int8)
print(x.itemsize)

In [18]:

# dtype of array is now float32 (4 bytes)
x = np.array([1,2,3,4,5], dtype = np.float32)
print(x.itemsize)
```

4

# **NumPy Arithmetic operations**

```
In [19]:
x = np.array([[1,2],[3,4]], dtype=np.float64)
y = np.array([[5,6],[7,8]], dtype=np.float64)
print(x)
print(y)
[[1. 2.]
[3. 4.]]
[[5. 6.]
[7. 8.]]
In [20]:
print(x + y)
print(np.add(x, y))
[[ 6. 8.]
[10. 12.]]
[[ 6. 8.]
[10. 12.]]
In [21]:
print(x - y)
print(np.subtract(x, y))
[[-4. -4.]
[-4. -4.]]
[[-4. -4.]
[-4. -4.]]
In [22]:
print(x * y)
print(np.multiply(x, y))
print(x.dot(y))
[[ 5. 12.]
[21. 32.]]
[[ 5. 12.]
[21. 32.]]
[[19. 22.]
[43. 50.]]
In [23]:
print(x.dot(y))
print(np.dot(x, y))
[[19. 22.]
[43. 50.]]
[[19. 22.]
```

[43. 50.]]

```
In [24]:
print(x / y)
print(np.divide(x, y))
[[0.2
            0.33333333]
[0.42857143 0.5
                       ]]
[[0.2
             0.33333333]
[0.42857143 0.5
                       ]]
In [26]:
print(np.sum(x))
                         # Compute sum of all elements
print(np.sum(x, axis=0)) # Compute sum of each column
print(np.sum(x, axis=1)) # Compute sum of each row
10.0
[4. 6.]
[3. 7.]
In [ ]:
```