Numpy

Collection Data Types

```
• List: my list = [3, 8, 1, 6, 0, 8, 4]
Tuple: thistuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")
Sets: thisset = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}
Dictionary: thisdict = {
   "brand": "Ford",
   "model": "Mustang",
   "year": 1964
```

Numpy

- import numpy as np
- cvalues = [20.1, 20.8, 21.9, 22.5, 22.7, 22.3, 21.8, 21.2, 20.9, 20.1]
- C = np.array(cvalues)
- print(C)
- print(C * 9 / 5 + 32)
- Type(C)

Arange

- import numpy as npa = np.arange(1, 10)print(a)
- x = np.arange(0.5, 10.4, 0.8)print(x)

linspace

- import numpy as np# 50 values between 1 and 10:
- print(np.linspace(1, 10))# 7 values between 1 and 10:
- print(np.linspace(1, 10, 7))

Zero-dimensional Arrays in Numpy

import numpy as np

```
x = np.array(42)
print("x: ", x)
print("The type of x: ", type(x))
print("The dimension of x:", np.ndim(x))
```

One-dimensional Arrays

```
F = np.array([1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21])
V = np.array([3.4, 6.9, 99.8, 12.8])
print("F: ", F)
print("V: ", V)
print("Type of F: ", F.dtype)
print("Type of V: ", V.dtype)
print("Dimension of F: ", np.ndim(F))
print("Dimension of V: ", np.ndim(V))
```

Two- and Multidimensional Arrays

Shape of an Array

```
x = np.array([ [67, 63, 87],
[77, 69, 59],
[85, 87, 99],
[79, 72, 71],
[63, 89, 93],
[68, 92, 78]])
```

print(np.shape(x))

- x.shape = (3, 6)print(x)
- x.shape = (2, 9)print(x)

```
B = np.array([ [[111, 112, 113], [121, 122, 123]], [[211, 212, 213], [221, 222, 223]], [[311, 312, 313], [321, 322, 323]], [[411, 412, 413], [421, 422, 423]] ])
```

print(B.shape)

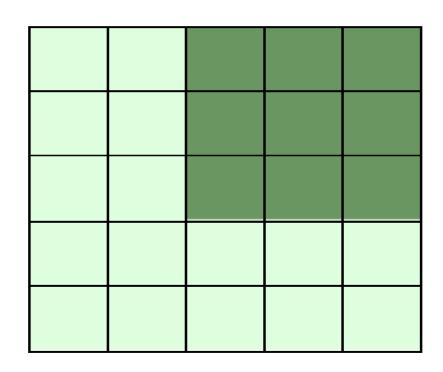
Indexing and Slicing

F = np.array([1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21])
 # print the first element of F
 print(F[0])
 # print the last element of F
 print(F[-1])

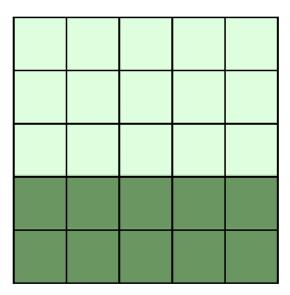
slicing

- S = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
- print(S[2:5])
- print(S[:4])
- print(S[6:])
- print(S[:])

```
• A = np.array([
  [11, 12, 13, 14, 15],
  [21, 22, 23, 24, 25],
  [31, 32, 33, 34, 35],
  [41, 42, 43, 44, 45],
  [51, 52, 53, 54, 55]])
  print(A[:3, 2:])
```



print(A[3:, :])



print(A[:, 4:])

The identity Function

- import numpy as np np.identity(4)
- np.identity(4, dtype=int)

Numerical Operations

import numpy as np

```
Ist = [2,3, 7.9, 3.3, 6.9, 0.11, 10.3, 12.9]
v = np.array(Ist)
v = v + 2
print(v)
```

import numpy as np
 A = np.array([[11, 12, 13], [21, 22, 23], [31, 32, 33]])
 B = np.ones((3,3))
 print("Adding to arrays: ")
 print(A + B)

Broadcasting

print(A + B)

import numpy as np
 A = np.array([[11, 12, 13], [21, 22, 23], [31, 32, 33]])
 B = np.array([1, 2, 3])

print("Multiplication with broadcasting: ")
print(A * B)
print("... and now addition with broadcasting: ")

