```
#1D array
import numpy as np
a = np.array([1,2,3])
print("1D array : ",a)
#2D array
a2 = np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
print("2D array : ",a2)
#3D array
a3 = np.array([[[[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]]]])
print("3D array : ",a3)
① 1D array : [1 2 3]
2D array : [[1 2 3]
      [4 5 6]]
     3D array: [[[[1 2 3]
        [4 5 6]
        [7 8 9]]]]
b = np.arange(24)
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]
#minimum dimensions
a = np.array([1,2,3,4,5], ndmin = 2)
print(a)
     [[1 2 3 4 5]]
#dtype paramater
a = np.array([1,2,3],dtype = complex)
print(a)
     [1.+0.j 2.+0.j 3.+0.j]
a = np.array([[1,2],[3,4]])
print(a.shape)
     (2, 2)
a = np.array([[[1,2,3],[4,5,6]]])
a.shape=(3,2)
print(a)
     [[1 2]
      [3 4]
      [5 6]]
#1D array
a = np.arange(24)
a.ndim
     1
#now reshape it
b = a.reshape(2,3,4)
print(b)
#b is having three dimensions
     [[[ 0 1 2 3]
[ 4 5 6 7]
       [ 8 9 10 11]]
      [[12 13 14 15]
       [16 17 18 19]
       [20 21 22 23]]]
#dtype of array is int8(1 byte)
x = np.array([1,2,3,4,6],dtype = np.int8)
print(x.itemsize)
     1
```

```
#dtype of array is now float32(4 bytes)
x = np.array([1,2,3,4,5],dtype = np.float32)
print(x.itemsize)
     4
x = np.array([1,2,3,4,5])
print(x.flags)
       C_CONTIGUOUS : True
       F_CONTIGUOUS : True
       OWNDATA : True
       WRITEABLE : True
       ALIGNED : True
       WRITEBACKIFCOPY : False
x = np.empty([3,2],dtype = int)
print(x)
     [[1 2]
      [3 4]
      [5 6]]
x = np.zeros([3,2],dtype = int)
print(x)
     [[0 0]]
      [0 0]
      [0 0]]
import numpy as np
c = np.linspace(5,10,5)#start,end,number of points
     array([ 5. , 6.25, 7.5 , 8.75, 10. ])
d = np.ones((3,5))
d
     array([[1., 1., 1., 1., 1.],
            [1., 1., 1., 1., 1.],
[1., 1., 1., 1., 1.]])
x = np.zeros((3,3))
     array([[0., 0., 0.],
            [0., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 0.]])
y = np.eye(3)#creates a matrix with 1 as the diagonals and 0 as non-diagonals
     z = np.eye(3,2)
     array([[1., 0.],
            [0., 1.],
[0., 0.]])
a = np.diag([1,2,3,4])#construct a diagonal array
     array([[1, 0, 0, 0],
            [0, 2, 0, 0],
            [0, 0, 3, 0],
            [0, 0, 0, 4]])
a = np.random.rand(4)
     array([0.26855035, 0.48576027, 0.00687081, 0.08636429])
```

```
\ensuremath{\mbox{\sc twe}} can explicitly specify the required data type
a = np.arange(10,dtype ='float')
а
     array([0., 1., 2., 3., 4., 5., 6., 7., 8., 9.])
b = np.array([1+2j, 5+1j])
     array([1.+2.j, 5.+1.j])
c = np.array([True,False,True])
display(c.dtype)
     dtype('bool')
a = np.arange(10)
print(a)
print(a[5])
print(a[-2])
     [0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
b = np.diag([1,2,3])
print(b)
print(b[2,2])
     [[1 0 0]
      [0 2 0]
     [0 0 3]]
b[2,1]=10
b
    #slicing
a = np.arange(10)
print(a[1:10:2])
     [1 3 5 7 9]
b= np.arange(10)
b[5:] = 10 #assign 10 from index 5 to end
print(b)
     [ 0 1 2 3 4 10 10 10 10 10]
a = np.arange(10)
b = a[::2]
np.shares_memory(a,b)
     True
c = a[::2].copy()#force the copy
np.shares_memory(a,c)
     False
c[0] = 5
print(c)
print(a)
     [5 2 4 6 8]
[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
```

Using Boolean Mask

```
a = np.random.randint(0,20,15)
print(a)
     [17 11 5 4 13 17 11 10 3 4 16 11 11 9 14]
mask = (a\%2 = = 0)
even_numbers = a[mask]
even_numbers
    array([ 4, 10, 4, 16, 14])
a[mask]=-1#it can be very useful to assign a new value to sub array
     array([17, 11, 5, -1, 13, 17, 11, -1, 3, -1, -1, 11, 11, 9, -1])
Using Integer Array
a = np.arange(0,100,10)
print(a)
    [ 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90]
a[[9,7]] = -200
print(a)
print(b)
     [ 0 10
                20 30 40 50 60 -200 80 -2001
     [0 2 4 6 8]
```

NUMERICAL OPERATION ON NUMPY

Element wise Operation

```
a = np.arange(10)
print(a+1)
    [ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10]
print(a**2)
    [ 0 1 4 9 16 25 36 49 64 81]
b = np.ones(10)+1
print("b =",b)
print("a-b =",a-b)
   print(a*b)
    [ 0. 2. 4. 6. 8. 10. 12. 14. 16. 18.]
#Matrix multiplication
c = np.diag([1,2,3,4])
print(c)
print("*"*100)
print(c*c)
print("*"*100)
print(c.dot(c))
    [[1000]
     [0 2 0 0]
    [0 0 3 0]
    [0 0 0 4]]
                ********************************
    [[ 1 0 0 0]
     0 4 0 0]
    [0 0 9 0]
    [00016]]
```

```
[[1000]
      [0400]
      [0090]
      [ 0 0 0 16]]
#element comparision
a = np.array([1,2,5,4])
b = np.array([6,2,9,4])
print(a==b)
print(a>b)
print(a<b)</pre>
     [False True False True]
     [False False False False]
     [ True False True False]
#Array wise Comparison
print(np.array_equal(a,b))
c = np.array([1,2,5,4])
print(np.array_equal(a,c))
     False
     True
Logical Operators
a = np.array([1,0,0,1],dtype='bool')
b = np.array([0,1,0,1],dtype='bool')
print(np.logical_or(a,b))
print(np.logical_and(a,b))
print(np.logical_not(a,b))
     [ True True False True]
     [False False False True]
     [False True True False]
Transcendental Function
a = np.arange(5)+1
print(np.sin(a))
     [ \ 0.84147098 \ \ 0.90929743 \ \ 0.14112001 \ -0.7568025 \ \ -0.95892427 ]
print(np.log(a))
     [0.
                0.69314718 1.09861229 1.38629436 1.60943791]
print(np.exp(a))
     [ \ \ 2.71828183 \quad \  7.3890561 \quad \  \  20.08553692 \quad 54.59815003 \ 148.4131591 \ ]
Shape Mismatch
a = np.array([1,2,3,4])
b = np.array([5,10])
print(a+b)
                                                Traceback (most recent call last)
     <ipython-input-54-1a1bcb51abe4> in <cell line: 3>()
          1 a = np.array([1,2,3,4])
           2 b = np.array([5,10])
     ----> 3 print(a+b)
     ValueError: operands could not be broadcast together with shapes (4,) (2,)
Basic Reductions
x = np.array([1,2,3,4])
print(np.sum(x))
```

10

```
y = np.array([[1,2],[3,4]])
print(y)
print("*"*100)
print(y.T) #T = Transpose
     [[1 2]
     [3 4]]
*****
                     *********************
     [[1 3]
      [2 4]]
print(y.sum(axis = 0)) #column wise sum
print(y.sum(axis = 1)) #row wise sum
     [4 6]
     [3 7]
print(y.max())
     4
print(y.argmin()) #index of minimum element
     0
print(y.argmax())#index of maximum element
     3
Logical REductions
\label{eq:print(np.all([True \ ,False \ , \ False])) \#logical and}
    False
print(np.any([True ,False , False]))#logical or
     True
a = np.zeros([50,50])
print(np.any(a!=0))
     False
Statistics
x = np.arange(1,10)
print(np.mean(x))#mean
print(np.median(x))#median
     5.0
     5.0
y = np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
print(np.mean(y,axis=0))#column wise mean
print(np.mean(y,axis=1))#row wise mean
     [2.5 3.5 4.5]
     [2.5.]
print(np.std(x))
     2.581988897471611
```

1. Write a Numpy program to convert a list of numeric value into one dimensional Numpy array

```
import numpy as np
lst = [1,2,3,4,5]
arr = np.array(lst)
print(arr)
     [1 2 3 4 5]
2. Wriite a numpy program to create a 3x3 matrix with values ranging from 2 to 10
val = np.arange(2,11)
mat = val.reshape(3,3)
print(mat)
     [[ 2 3 4]
      [5 6 7]
      [8 9 10]]
3. Write a numpy program to sort an along the first, last axis of array
a = [[3,2],[1,4]]
print(np.sort(a,axis=0))
print(np.sort(a,axis=1))
     [[1 2]
      [3 4]]
     [[2 3]
      [1 4]]
4. Write a NumPy program to create a contiguous flattened array
a = np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]])
b = a.flatten()
print(b)
     [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
5. Write a NumPy program to display all dates for the month of march, 2017
import numpy as np
import datetime
date = datetime.date(2017,3,1)
dates = np.arange(date,date + datetime
print("Display all dates for the month of march,2017:")
print(dates)
     ValueError
                                                Traceback (most recent call last)
     <ipython-input-82-9b350446ccec> in <cell line: 5>()
           3 import numpy as np
           4 import datetime
     ----> 5 dates = np.arange('2017-03-01','2017-03-32',dtype='datetime64[D]')
           6 print("Display all dates for the month of march, 2017:")
           7 print(dates)
     ValueError: Day out of range in datetime string "2017-03-32"
Start coding or generate with AI.
```