Operations on Numpy Arrays

The learning objectives of this section are:

- Manipulate arrays
  - Reshape arrays
  - Stack arrays
- Perform operations on arrays
  - Perform basic mathematical operations
  - Apply built-in functions
  - Apply your own functions
  - Apply basic linear algebra operations

Manipulating Arrays

Let's look at some ways to manipulate arrays, i.e. changing the shape, combining and splitting arrays, etc.

Reshaping Arrays

Reshaping is done using the `reshape()` function.

In [1]:
```
import numpy as np

# Reshape a 1-D array to a 3 x 4 array
some_array = np.arange(0, 12).reshape(3, 4)
print(some_array)
```

```
[[ 0  1  2  3]
 [ 4  5  6  7]
 [ 8  9 10 11]]
```

In [2]:
```
# Can reshape it further
some_array.reshape(2, 6)
```

Out[2]:
```
array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4,  5],
       [ 6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11]])
```

In [3]:
```
# If you specify -1 as a dimension, the dimensions are automatically calculated
# -1 means "whatever dimension is needed"
some_array.reshape(4, -1)
```

Out[3]:
```
array([[ 0,  1,  2],
       [ 3,  4,  5],
       [ 6,  7,  8],
       [ 9, 10, 11]])
```

`array.T` returns the transpose of an array.

In [4]:
```
# Transposing an array
some_array.T
```

Out[4]:
```
array([[ 0,  4,  8],
       [ 1,  5,  9],
       [ 2,  6, 10],
       [ 3,  7, 11]])
```

Stacking and Splitting Arrays

Stacking: `np.hstack()` and `n.vstack()`

Stacking is done using the `np.hstack()` and `np.vstack()` methods. For horizontal stacking, the number of rows should be the same, while for vertical stacking, the number of columns should be the same.

In [5]:
```
# Creating two arrays
array_1 = np.arange(12).reshape(3, 4)
array_2 = np.arange(20).reshape(5, 4)

print(array_1)
print("\n")
print(array_2)
```

```
[[ 0  1  2  3]
 [ 4  5  6  7]
 [ 8  9 10 11]]


[[ 0  1  2  3]
 [ 4  5  6  7]
 [ 8  9 10 11]
 [12 13 14 15]
 [16 17 18 19]]
```

In [6]:
```
# vstack
# Note that np.vstack(a, b) throws an error - you need to pass the arrays as a li
np.vstack((array_1, array_2))
```

Out[6]:
```
array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3],
       [ 4,  5,  6,  7],
       [ 8,  9, 10, 11],
       [ 0,  1,  2,  3],
       [ 4,  5,  6,  7],
       [ 8,  9, 10, 11],
       [12, 13, 14, 15],
       [16, 17, 18, 19]])
```

Similarly, two arrays having the same number of rows can be horizontally stacked using `np.hstack((a, b))` .

Perform Operations on Arrays

Performing mathematical operations on arrays is extremely simple. Let's see some common operations.

Basic Mathematical Operations

Numpy provides almost all the basic math functions - exp, sin, cos, log, sqrt etc. The function is applied to each element of the array.

In [7]:
```
# Basic mathematical operations
a = np.arange(1, 20)

# sin, cos, exp, log
print(np.sin(a))
print(np.cos(a))
print(np.exp(a))
print(np.log(a))
```

```
[ 0.84147098  0.90929743  0.14112001 -0.7568025  -0.95892427 -0.2794155
  0.6569866   0.98935825  0.41211849 -0.54402111 -0.99999021 -0.53657292
  0.42016704  0.99060736  0.65028784 -0.28790332 -0.96139749 -0.75098725
  0.14987721]
[ 0.54030231 -0.41614684 -0.9899925  -0.65364362  0.28366219  0.96017029
  0.75390225 -0.14550003 -0.91113026 -0.83907153  0.0044257   0.84385396
  0.90744678  0.13673722 -0.75968791 -0.95765948 -0.27516334  0.66031671
  0.98870462]
[  2.71828183e+00   7.38905610e+00   2.00855369e+01   5.45981500e+01
   1.48413159e+02   4.03428793e+02   1.09663316e+03   2.98095799e+03
   8.10308393e+03   2.20264658e+04   5.98741417e+04   1.62754791e+05
   4.42413392e+05   1.20260428e+06   3.26901737e+06   8.88611052e+06
   2.41549528e+07   6.56599691e+07   1.78482301e+08]
[ 0.          0.69314718  1.09861229  1.38629436  1.60943791  1.79175947
  1.94591015  2.07944154  2.19722458  2.30258509  2.39789527  2.48490665
  2.56494936  2.63905733  2.7080502   2.77258872  2.83321334  2.89037176
  2.94443898]
```

Apply User Defined Functions

You can also apply your own functions on arrays. For e.g. applying the function `x/(x+1)` to each element of an array.

One way to do that is by looping through the array, which is the non-numpy way. You would rather want to write **vectorized code**.

The simplest way to do that is to vectorize the function you want, and then apply it on the array. Numpy provides the `np.vectorize()` method to vectorize functions.

Let's look at both the ways to do it.

In [8]:
```
print(a)
```

```
[ 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19]
```

In [9]:
```
# The non-numpy way, not recommended
a_list = [x/(x+1) for x in a]
print(a_list)
```

```
[0.5, 0.6666666666666663, 0.75, 0.8000000000000004, 0.8333333333333337, 0.85
71428571428571, 0.875, 0.8888888888888884, 0.9000000000000002, 0.909090909090
90906, 0.9166666666666663, 0.9230769230769231, 0.9285714285714286, 0.93333333
333333335, 0.9375, 0.9411764705882352, 0.9444444444444442, 0.9473684210526315
3, 0.9499999999999996]
```

In [10]:
```
# The numpy way: vectorize the function, then apply it
f = np.vectorize(lambda x: x/(x+1))
f(a)
```

Out[10]:
```
array([ 0.5       ,  0.66666667,  0.75      ,  0.8       ,  0.83333333,
        0.85714286,  0.875     ,  0.88888889,  0.9       ,  0.90909091,
        0.91666667,  0.92307692,  0.92857143,  0.93333333,  0.9375    ,
        0.94117647,  0.94444444,  0.94736842,  0.95      ])
```

In [11]:
```
# Apply function on a 2-d array: Applied to each element
b = np.linspace(1, 100, 10)
f(b)
```

Out[11]:
```
array([ 0.5       ,  0.92307692,  0.95833333,  0.97142857,  0.97826087,
        0.98245614,  0.98529412,  0.98734177,  0.98888889,  0.99009901])
```

This also has the advantage that you can vectorize the function once, and then apply it as many times as needed.

Apply Basic Linear Algebra Operations

NumPy provides the `np.linalg` package to apply common linear algebra operations, such as:

- `np.linalg.inv` : Inverse of a matrix
- `np.linalg.det` : Determinant of a matrix
- `np.linalg.eig` : Eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a matrix

Also, you can multiple matrices using `np.dot(a, b)` .

In [12]:
```
# np.linalg documentation
help(np.linalg)
```

```
Help on package numpy.linalg in numpy:

NAME
    numpy.linalg

DESCRIPTION
    Core Linear Algebra Tools
    -------------------------
    Linear algebra basics:

    - norm            Vector or matrix norm
    - inv             Inverse of a square matrix
    - solve           Solve a linear system of equations
    - det             Determinant of a square matrix
    - lstsq           Solve linear least-squares problem
    - pinv            Pseudo-inverse (Moore-Penrose) calculated using a singula
r
                      value decomposition
    - matrix_power    Integer power of a square matrix

    Eigenvalues and decompositions:

    - eig             Eigenvalues and vectors of a square matrix
    - eigh            Eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a Hermitian matrix
    - eigvals         Eigenvalues of a square matrix
    - eigvalsh        Eigenvalues of a Hermitian matrix
    - qr              QR decomposition of a matrix
    - svd             Singular value decomposition of a matrix
    - cholesky        Cholesky decomposition of a matrix

    Tensor operations:

    - tensorsolve     Solve a linear tensor equation
    - tensorinv       Calculate an inverse of a tensor

    Exceptions:

    - LinAlgError     Indicates a failed linear algebra operation

PACKAGE CONTENTS
    _umath_linalg
    info
    lapack_lite
    linalg
    setup

DATA
    absolute_import = _Feature((2, 5, 0, 'alpha', 1), (3, 0, 0, 'alpha', 0...
    division = _Feature((2, 2, 0, 'alpha', 2), (3, 0, 0, 'alpha', 0), 8192...
    print_function = _Feature((2, 6, 0, 'alpha', 2), (3, 0, 0, 'alpha', 0)...

FILE
    c:\users\pratika\appdata\local\programs\python\python35-32\lib\site-package
```

```
s\numpy\linalg\__init__.py
```

In [13]:
```
# Creating arrays
a = np.arange(1, 10).reshape(3, 3)
b= np.arange(1, 13).reshape(3, 4)
print(a)
print(b)
```

```
[[1 2 3]
 [4 5 6]
 [7 8 9]]
[[ 1  2  3  4]
 [ 5  6  7  8]
 [ 9 10 11 12]]
```

In [14]:
```
# Inverse
np.linalg.inv(a)
```

Out[14]:
```
array([[ -4.50359963e+15,   9.00719925e+15,  -4.50359963e+15],
       [  9.00719925e+15,  -1.80143985e+16,   9.00719925e+15],
       [ -4.50359963e+15,   9.00719925e+15,  -4.50359963e+15]])
```

In [15]:
```
# Determinant
np.linalg.det(a)
```

Out[15]:
```
6.66133814775094e-16
```

In [16]:
```
# Eigenvalues and eigenvectors
np.linalg.eig(a)
```

Out[16]:
```
(array([  1.61168440e+01,  -1.11684397e+00,  -1.30367773e-15]),
 array([[-0.23197069, -0.78583024,  0.40824829],
        [-0.52532209, -0.08675134, -0.81649658],
        [-0.8186735 ,  0.61232756,  0.40824829]]))
```

In [17]:
```
# Multiply matrices
np.dot(a, b)
```

Out[17]:
```
array([[ 38,  44,  50,  56],
       [ 83,  98, 113, 128],
       [128, 152, 176, 200]])
```