

WHY USE NUMPY?

$l1 = [1, 2, 3] \leftarrow$ C

- NumPy provides efficient storage
- It also provides better ways of handling data for processing
- It is fast
- It is easy to learn
- NumPy uses relatively less memory to store data

axis



Subscribe

JUPYTER NOTEBOOK

- The **Jupyter Notebook** is an open-source web application that allows you to create and share documents that contain live code, equations, visualizations and narrative text.
- The Notebook has support for over 40 programming languages, including Python, R, Julia, and Scala.
- Notebooks can be shared with others using email, Dropbox, GitHub and the [Jupyter Notebook Viewer](#).
- Your code can produce rich, interactive output: HTML, images, videos, LaTeX, and custom MIME types.



Subscribe

See also:
[Array creation routines](#)

Introduction

There are 5 general mechanisms for creating arrays:

1. Conversion from other Python structures (e.g., lists, tuples)
2. Intrinsic numpy array creation objects (e.g., `arange`, `ones`, `zeros`, etc.)
3. Reading arrays from disk, either from standard or custom formats
4. Creating arrays from raw bytes through the use of strings or buffers
5. Use of special library functions (e.g., `random`)

This section will not cover means of replicating, joining, or otherwise expanding or mutating existing arrays. Nor will it cover creating object arrays or structured arrays. Both of those are covered in their own sections.

Converting Python array_like Objects to

- Array creation
 - Introduction
 - Converting Python array_like Objects to NumPy Arrays
 - Intrinsic NumPy Array Creation
 - Reading Arrays From Disk
 - Standar Binary Format:
 - Commc ASCII

ew