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| Experiment No. 9 |
| Program to manipulate arrays using NumPy |
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**Experiment No. 9**

**Title:** Program to manipulate arrays using NumPy

**Aim:** To study and implement arrays manipulation using NumPy

**Objective:** To introduce NumPy package

**Theory:**

**Numpy**is a general-purpose array-processing package. It provides a high-performance multidimensional array object, and tools for working with these arrays. It is the fundamental package for scientific computing with Python.  
Besides its obvious scientific uses, Numpy can also be used as an efficient multi-dimensional container of generic data.

#### Arrays in Numpy

Array in Numpy is a table of elements (usually numbers), all of the same type, indexed by a tuple of positive integers. In Numpy, number of dimensions of the array is called rank of the array.A tuple of integers giving the size of the array along each dimension is known as shape of the array. An array class in Numpy is called as **ndarray**. Elements in Numpy arrays are accessed by using square brackets and can be initialized by using nested Python Lists.

**Creating a Numpy Array**  
Arrays in Numpy can be created by multiple ways, with various number of Ranks, defining the size of the Array. Arrays can also be created with the use of various data types such as lists, tuples, etc. The type of the resultant array is deduced from the type of the elements in the sequences.  
**Note:** Type of array can be explicitly defined while creating the array.

**Program:**

import numpy as np

# Function to demonstrate array manipulation using NumPy

def numpy\_array\_manipulation():

# Creating arrays using different methods

array1 = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) # Creating array from a list

array2 = np.zeros((3, 3)) # Creating a 3x3 array filled with zeros

array3 = np.ones((2, 4)) # Creating a 2x4 array filled with ones

array4 = np.random.randint(0, 10, size=(2, 3)) # Creating a 2x3 array with random integers between 0 and 10

# Displaying the created arrays

print("Array 1:")

print(array1)

print("\nArray 2:")

print(array2)

print("\nArray 3:")

print(array3)

print("\nArray 4:")

print(array4)

# Array manipulation

array5 = np.arange(10) # Creating an array with numbers from 0 to 9

array6 = array5.reshape(2, 5) # Reshaping the array to a 2x5 array

array7 = array6.transpose() # Transposing the array

array8 = np.flip(array5) # Flipping the array

# Displaying the manipulated arrays

print("\nArray 5:")

print(array5)

print("\nArray 6 (Reshaped):")

print(array6)

print("\nArray 7 (Transposed):")

print(array7)

print("\nArray 8 (Flipped):")

print(array8)

# Function to search for an element in an array

def search\_element(array, element):

if element in array:

print(f"Element {element} found in the array.")

else:

print(f"Element {element} not found in the array.")

# Demonstrating array manipulation

numpy\_array\_manipulation()

# Searching for an element in an array

search\_element(np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]), 3)

**Output:**

Array 1:

[1 2 3 4 5]

Array 2:

[[0. 0. 0.]

[0. 0. 0.]

[0. 0. 0.]]

Array 3:

[[1. 1. 1. 1.]

[1. 1. 1. 1.]]

Array 4:

[[8 4 7]

[2 9 9]]

Array 5:

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

Array 6 (Reshaped):

[[0 1 2 3 4]

[5 6 7 8 9]]

Array 7 (Transposed):

[[0 5]

[1 6]

[2 7]

[3 8]

[4 9]]

Array 8 (Flipped):

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

Element 3 found in the array.

**Conclusion:**

Experiment No. 9 underscores the robust capabilities of NumPy for array manipulation in Python, particularly in scientific computing tasks. Throughout the experiment, various operations such as creating, reshaping, transposing, and flipping arrays were demonstrated, showcasing the versatility of NumPy. Additionally, the ability to search for elements within arrays underscores NumPy's practical utility in data analysis and scientific research. Overall, this experiment serves as a comprehensive introduction to NumPy and its essential functionalities for efficient array processing in Python, highlighting its significance in modern data science workflows.