Here's a compact NumPy Cheat Sheet tailored for Data **Analysis:**

■ NumPy Cheat Sheet for Data Analysis



[Importing

import numpy as np

X Array Creation

np.array([1, 2, 3]) # From list

np.zeros((2, 3)) # 2x3 zeros

np.ones((3, 3)) # 3x3 ones

np.full((2, 2), 7) # Fill with 7s

np.eye(3) # 3x3 Identity matrix

np.arange(0, 10, 2) # [0, 2, 4, 6, 8]

np.linspace(0, 1, 5) # 5 values between 0 and 1

Random Numbers

np.random.rand(2, 3) # Uniform [0, 1)

np.random.randn(3, 3) # Standard normal

np.random.randint(1, 10, (2, 2)) # Random ints

np.random.seed(42) # Reproducibility

Array Inspection

a.shape # Shape

a.ndim # Dimensions

a.size # Total elements

a.dtype # Data type

□ Indexing & Slicing

a[0, 1] # Access element

a[:, 1] # Column slice

a[1:3,:] # Row slice

Boolean filter a[a > 5]

a[[0, 2], [1, 3]] # Fancy indexing

Array Operations

a + b# Element-wise addition

a * b # Multiplication

a @ b # Matrix multiplication (dot)

a ** 2 # Power

Math & Stats

np.sum(a), np.mean(a)

np.std(a), np.var(a)

np.min(a), np.max(a)

np.median(a)

np.cumsum(a), np.cumprod(a)

np.percentile(a, 50)

© Reshaping

a.reshape(3, 2) # New shape

a.flatten() # 1D view

a.ravel() # Flattened view

© Combining & Splitting

np.concatenate([a, b], axis=0)

np.vstack((a, b))

np.hstack((a, b))

np.split(a, 2) # Split into 2
np.hsplit(a, 2)

Linear Algebra

np.dot(a, b) # Dot product

np.linalg.inv(a) # Inverse

np.linalg.det(a) # Determinant

np.linalg.eig(a) # Eigenvalues/vectors

np.linalg.solve(a, b) # Solve Ax = b

☐ Missing/Invalid Data

np.isnan(a), np.isinf(a)

np.nan_to_num(a)

np.where(np.isnan(a), 0, a)

Save/Load

np.save('data.npy', a)

np.load('data.npy')

np.savetxt('data.csv', a, delimiter=',')

np.loadtxt('data.csv', delimiter=',')