



NumPy

The NumPy library is the core library for scientific computing in Python. It provides a high-performance multidimensional array object, and tools for working with these arrays.

Use the following import convention:
>>> import numpy as np



NumPy Arrays

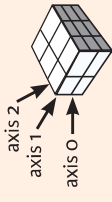
1D array

1	2	3
---	---	---

2D array

axis 1	1.5	2	3
axis 0	4	5	6

3D array



Creating Arrays

```
>>> a = np.array([1,2,3])
>>> b = np.array([[1.5,2,3], (4,5,6)], dtype = float)
>>> c = np.array([[(1.5,2,3), (4,5,6)], [(3,2,1), (4,5,6)]] ,
dtype = float)
```

Initial Placeholders

```
>>> np.zeros (3,4)
>>> np.ones ((2,3,4),dtype=np.int16)
>>> d = np.arange (10,25,5)

>>> np.linspace (0,2,9)

>>> e = np.full ((2,2),7)
>>> f = np.eye (2)
>>> np.random.random ((2,2))
>>> np.empty ((3,2))
```

Create an array of zeros
Create an array of ones
Create an array of evenly spaced values (step value)
Create an array of evenly spaced values (number of samples)
Create a constant array
Create a 2X2 identity matrix
Create an array with random values
Create an empty array

I/O

Saving & Loading On Disk

```
>>> np.save('my_array', a)
>>> np savez('array.npz', a, b)
>>> np.load('my_array.npy')
```

Saving & Loading Text Files

```
>>> np.loadtxt('myfile.txt')
>>> np.genfromtxt('my_file.csv', delimiter=',')
>>> np.savetxt('myarray.txt', a, delimiter=" " )
```

Data Types

>>> np.int64	Signed 64-bit integer types
>>> np.float32	Standard double-precision floating point
>>> np.complex	Complex numbers represented by 128 floats
>>> np.bool	Boolean type storing <code>TRUE</code> and <code>FALSE</code> values
>>> np.object	Python object type
>>> np.string	Fixed-length string type
>>> np.unicode_	Fixed-length unicode type

Inspecting Your Array

```
>>> a.shape
>>> len(a)
>>> b.ndim
>>> e.size
>>> b.dtype
>>> b.dtype.name
>>> b.astype(int)
```

Array dimensions
Length of array
Number of array dimensions
Number of array elements
Data type of array elements
Name of data type
Convert an array to a different type

Asking For Help

```
>>> np.info(np.ndarray.dtype)
```

Array Mathematics

Arithmetic Operations

>>> g = a - b array([[-0.5, 0. , 0.], [-3. , -3. , -3.]])	Subtraction
>>> np.subtract(a,b) >>> b + a array([[2.5, 4. , 6.], [5. , 7. , 9.]])	Subtraction Addition
>>> np.add(b,a)	Addition
>>> a / b array([[0.6666667, 1. , [0.25 , 0.4 , 0.5]])	Division
>>> np.divide(a,b)	Division
>>> a * b array([[1.5, 4. , 9.], [4. , 10. , 18.]])	Multiplication
>>> np.multiply(a,b)	Multiplication
>>> np.exp(b)	Exponentiation
>>> np.sqrt(b)	Square root
>>> np.sin(a)	Print sines of an array
>>> np.cos(b)	Element-wise cosine
>>> np.log(a)	Element-wise natural logarithm
>>> e.dot(f) array([[7. , 7.], [7. , 7.]])	Dot product

Comparison

>>> a == b array([[False, True, True], [False, False, False]], dtype=bool)	Element-wise comparison
>>> a < 2 array([True, False, False], dtype=bool)	Element-wise comparison
>>> np.array_equal(a, b)	Array-wise comparison

Aggregate Functions

>>> a.sum()	Array-wise sum
>>> a.min()	Array-wise minimum value
>>> b.max(axis=0)	Maximum value of an array row
>>> b.cumsum(axis=1)	Cumulative sum of the elements
>>> a.mean()	Mean
>>> b.median()	Median
>>> a.corrcoef()	Correlation coefficient
>>> np.std(b)	Standard deviation

Copying Arrays

>>> h = a.view()	Create a view of the array with the same data
>>> np.copy(a)	Create a copy of the array
>>> h = a.copy()	Create a deep copy of the array

Sorting Arrays

>>> a.sort()	Sort an array
>>> c.sort(axis=0)	Sort the elements of an array's axis

Subsetting, Slicing, Indexing

Also see Lists

>>> a[2] 3	Select the element at the 2nd index
>>> b[1,2] 6.0	Select the element at row 1 column 2 (equivalent to <code>b[1][2]</code>)
>>> a[0:2] array([1, 2])	Select items at index 0 and 1
>>> b[0:2,1] array([2., 5.])	Select items at rows 0 and 1 in column 1
>>> b[:,1] array([[1.5, 2., 3.]])	Select all items at row 0 (equivalent to <code>b[0:1, :]</code>) Same as <code>[1, :, :]</code>
>>> c[1,...] array([[3., 2., 1.], [4., 5., 6.]])	Reversed array a
>>> a[a<2] array([1])	Select elements from a less than 2
>>> b[[1, 0, 1, 0], [0, 1, 1, 2, 0]] array([[4., 2., 6., 1.5])	Select elements (1,0), (0,1), (1,2) and (0,0)
>>> b[[1, 0, 1, 0]][:, [0,1,2,0]] array([[4., 5., 6., 4.], [4.5, 5., 3., 4.5], [1.5, 2., 3., 1.5]])	Select a subset of the matrix's rows and columns

Array Manipulation

>>> i = np.transpose(b) >>> i.T	Permute array dimensions Permute array dimensions
>>> b.ravel()	Flatten the array
>>> g.reshape(3,-2)	Reshape, but don't change data
>>> h.resize((2,6)) >>> np.append(h,g) >>> np.insert(a, 1, 5) >>> np.delete(a, [1])	Return a new array with shape (2,6) Append items to an array Insert items in an array Delete items from an array
>>> np.concatenate((a,d), axis=0) array([1, 2, 3, 10, 15, 20])	Concatenate arrays
>>> np.vstack((a,b)) array([[1., 2., 3.], [4., 5., 6.]])	Stack arrays vertically (row-wise)
>>> np.r_[e,f] >>> np.hstack((e,f)) array([[7., 7., 7., 1., 0.1, [7., 7., 0., 1.]])	Stack arrays vertically (row-wise) Stack arrays horizontally (column-wise)
>>> np.column_stack((a,d)) array([[1, 10], [2, 15], [3, 20]])	Create stacked column-wise arrays
>>> np.c_[a,d]	Create stacked column-wise arrays
>>> np.hsplit(a,3) [array([1]), array([2]), array([3])]	Split the array horizontally at the 3rd index
>>> np.vsplit(c,2) [array([[1.5, 2., 1.], [4., 5., 6.]])], array([[3., 2., 3.], [4., 5., 6.]])]	Split the array vertically at the 2nd index

Splitting Arrays