

Name: Ranjeet Gupta

Id no.: SC24M138

1. Array Operations

i) Create an empty and a full array

```
In [14]: import numpy as np

empty_array = np.empty((2,3)) #Creates a 2x3 empty array with not initialized el
print("Empty array using numpy.empty() \n", empty_array)
empty_array = []
print("Empty array using list", empty_array, "\n")

full_array = np.full((3, 3), 7) # Creates a 2x3 array filled with 7
print("Full array using numpy.full() \n", full_array)
full_array = [1] * 5
print("Full array using list", full_array)

Empty array using numpy.empty()
[[6.95167060e-310 1.91515980e-095 1.05386693e-311]
 [1.05386693e-311 8.89318163e-323 1.43279037e-322]]
Empty array using list []

Full array using numpy.full()
[[7 7 7]
 [7 7 7]
 [7 7 7]]
Full array using list [1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
```

ii) Create 2 arrays, one filled with zeros and another filled with one

```
In [18]: # Array filled with zeros
zeros_array = np.zeros((3, 4), dtype=int) # Creates a 3x4 array of zeros
print(zeros_array)

# Array filled with ones
ones_array = np.ones((3, 5), dtype=int) # Creates a 3x5 array of ones
print(ones_array)
```

```
[[0 0 0 0]
 [0 0 0 0]
 [0 0 0 0]]
[[1 1 1 1 1]
 [1 1 1 1 1]
 [1 1 1 1 1]]
```

iii) Perform matrix multiplication between two arrays

```
In [39]: matrix_1 = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
matrix_2 = np.array([[5, 6], [7, 8]])

# Perform matrix multiplication
result = np.dot(matrix_1, matrix_2)
print(result)
```

```
[[19 22]
 [43 50]]
```

iv) Convert a numpy array into csv

```
In [40]: # Create a sample NumPy array
arr = np.array([[1, 2, 3],
                [4, 5, 6]])

# Save the array to a CSV file
np.savetxt("test.csv", arr, delimiter=",", fmt='%d', header='Column1,Column2,Column3',
           # fmt='%d': Specifies the int format of the numbers
           # comments='#': Prevents from prefixing the header with #

print(f"Array saved to {\"test.csv\"}")

import pandas as pd

# Read the CSV file into a DataFrame
df = pd.read_csv('test.csv')

print("DataFrame read from CSV file: \n", df)
```

```
Array saved to test.csv
DataFrame read from CSV file:
   Column1  Column2  Column3
0         1         2         3
1         4         5         6
```

v) Plot line graph from NumPy array

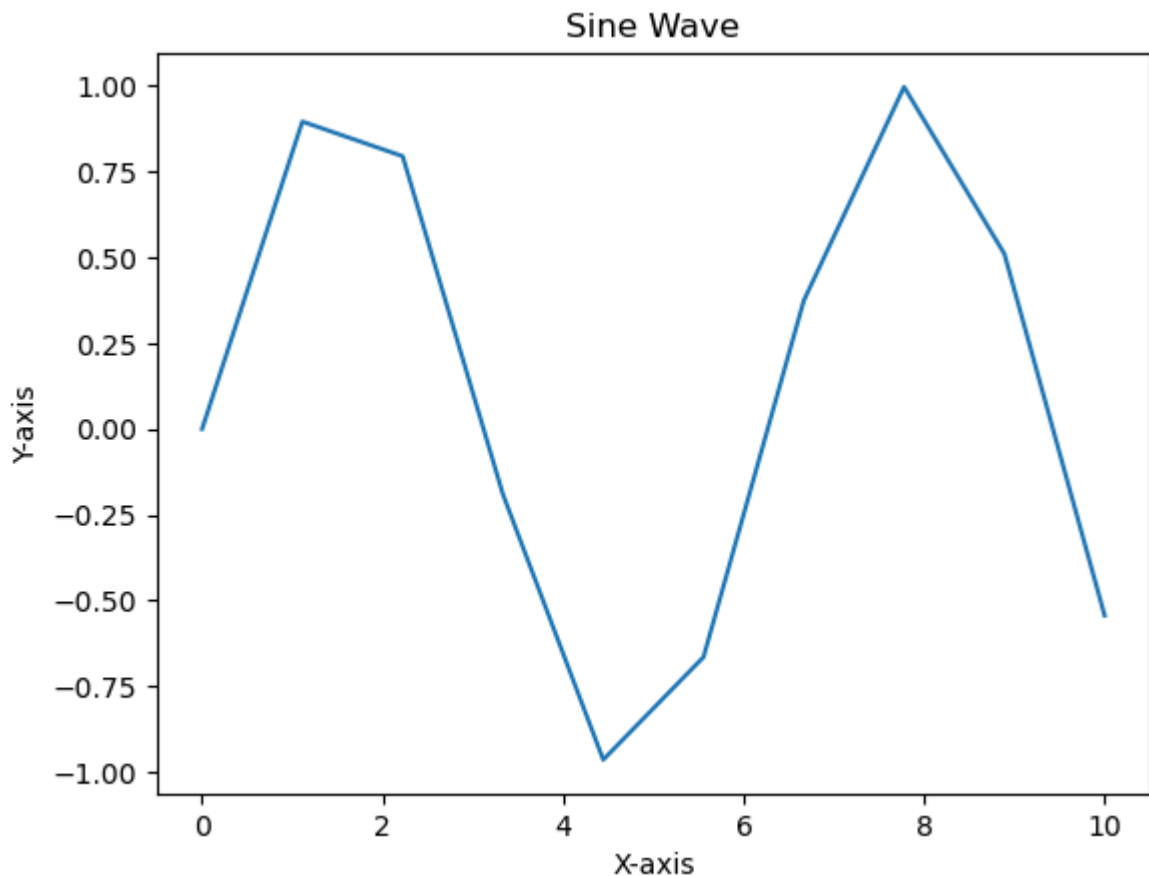
```
In [41]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Create a sample NumPy array
x = np.linspace(0, 10, 10)
y = np.sin(x)
```

```
# Plot the line graph
plt.plot(x, y)

# Add Labels and a title
plt.xlabel("X-axis")
plt.ylabel("Y-axis")
plt.title("Sine Wave")

plt.show() # Show the plot
```



2. Build a list that contains prime number btw 1 & 100, in 2 different ways: Using for loops and conditional if statements. Print total no. of prime numbers using a function of list and create a new list which displays these numbers in a descending order.

```
In [34]: def find_prime_no(start, end):
prime_numbers = []
for num in range(start, end + 1):
    if num <= 1:
        continue
    is_prime = True
    for i in range(2, int(num)):
        if num % i == 0:
```

```

        is_prime = False
        break
    if is_prime:
        prime_numbers.append(num)
    return prime_numbers

primes = find_prime_no(1, 100)
print(primes)
print("Total prime numbers:", len(primes))

# Create a new list with prime numbers in descending order
primes_descending = sorted(primes, reverse=True)
print("Prime numbers in descending order:", primes_descending)

```

[2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97]
 Total prime numbers: 25
 Prime numbers in descending order: [97, 89, 83, 79, 73, 71, 67, 61, 59, 53, 47, 43, 41, 37, 31, 29, 23, 19, 17, 13, 11, 7, 5, 3, 2]

3. Generate an array as given ([[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8], [9, 10, 11, 12], [13, 14, 15, 16]]), Print its dimensions, dtype.

```

In [47]: arr = np.array([[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8], [9, 10, 11, 12], [13, 14, 15, 16]])
print(arr)
print('Dimensions:', arr.shape)
print('Data type:', arr.dtype)

```

```

[[ 1  2  3  4]
 [ 5  6  7  8]
 [ 9 10 11 12]
 [13 14 15 16]]
Dimensions: (4, 4)
Data type: int32

```

i) Extract the first row from the array

```

In [57]: first_row = arr[0,:]
print(first_row)

```

```
[1 2 3 4]
```

ii) Extract the last column from the array.

```

In [54]: last_column = arr[:, -1]
print(last_column)

```

```
[ 4  8 12 16]
```

iii) Extract the subarray containing the first two rows and the last two columns.

```
In [58]: subarray = arr[:2, -2:]  
print(subarray)
```

```
[[3 4]  
 [7 8]]
```

iv) Reverse the order of elements in the second row.

```
In [62]: arr[1, :] = arr[1, :][::-1]  
print(arr)
```

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

4. For the given data that represents the monthly average precipitation and temperature of Trivandrum

1. Convert the precipitation to inches and temperature to Fahrenheit

```
In [8]: import pandas as pd  
  
#Read the csv file into dataframe  
filepath= r"C:\Users\Ranjeet Gupta\Downloads\Scientific Computing Lab\Lab2_triva  
df = pd.read_csv(filepath, encoding='Latin-1')  
# print(df)  
  
# ensure that columns are of string type, then clean and convert to numeric  
df['Precipitation / Rainfall mm '] = pd.to_numeric(df['Precipitation / Rainfall  
df['Avg. Temperature °C '] = pd.to_numeric(df['Avg. Temperature °C ']).astype(str)  
  
# Convert precipitation: (1 mm = 0.0393701 inches)  
df['Precipitation_inches'] = df['Precipitation / Rainfall mm '] * 0.0393701  
  
# Convert temperature from Celsius to Fahrenheit (F = C * 9/5 + 32)  
df['Temperature_F'] = df['Avg. Temperature °C '] * 9/5 + 32  
  
# # Drop the original columns if no longer needed  
# df = df.drop(columns=['Precipitation_mm', 'Temperature_C'])  
  
print("Converted Data:")  
print(df[['Precipitation_inches', 'Temperature_F']].head())  
  
# Save the updated DataFrame to a new CSV file  
output_filename = r"C:\Users\Ranjeet Gupta\Downloads\Scientific Computing Lab\co  
df.to_csv(output_filename, index=False)
```

```
print(f"Converted data saved to {output_filename}")

print("\n")
#Display the converted csv file into dataframe
df = pd.read_csv(output_filename, encoding='Latin-1')
print(df)
```

Converted Data:

	Precipitation_inches	Temperature_F
0	1.338583	78.08
1	2.244096	78.98
2	4.921263	79.88
3	7.480319	80.42
4	9.291344	79.88

Converted data saved to C:\Users\Ranjeet Gupta\Downloads\Scientific Computing Lab
\converted_trivandrum_weather_data.csv

	Unnamed: 0	Unnamed: 1	Month	Avg. Temperature Â°C	Unnamed: 4 \
0	NaN	NaN	January	25.6	(78) Â°F
1	?	NaN	February	26.1	(78.9) Â°F
2	NaN	NaN	March	26.6	(79.8) Â°F
3	NaN	NaN	April	26.9	(80.4) Â°F
4	NaN	NaN	May	26.6	(79.8) Â°F
5	NaN	NaN	June	25.4	(77.7) Â°F
6	NaN	NaN	July	25.0	(77) Â°F
7	NaN	NaN	August	25.0	(77) Â°F
8	NaN	NaN	September	25.3	(77.5) Â°F
9	NaN	NaN	October	25.4	(77.7) Â°F
10	NaN	NaN	November	25.4	(77.8) Â°F
11	NaN	NaN	December	25.5	(77.9) Â°F

	Min. Temperature Â°C (Â°F)	Unnamed: 6	Max. Temperature Â°C (Â°F) \
0	22.2 Â°C (71.9) Â°F		29.6 Â°C
1	22.6 Â°C (72.7) Â°F		30.1 Â°C
2	23.7 Â°C (74.6) Â°F		30 Â°C
3	24.8 Â°C (76.6) Â°F		29.6 Â°C
4	24.9 Â°C (76.8) Â°F		28.8 Â°C
5	24 Â°C (75.3) Â°F		27.4 Â°C
6	23.6 Â°C (74.5) Â°F		27.1 Â°C
7	23.5 Â°C (74.4) Â°F		27.1 Â°C
8	23.6 Â°C (74.5) Â°F		27.6 Â°C
9	23.5 Â°C (74.4) Â°F		27.9 Â°C
10	23.1 Â°C (73.6) Â°F		28.1 Â°C
11	22.6 Â°C (72.7) Â°F		28.7 Â°C

	Unnamed: 8	Precipitation / Rainfall mm	Unnamed: 10	Humidity(%) \
0	(85.2) Â°F	34	-1.3	72%
1	(86.2) Â°F	57	-2.2	74%
2	(86) Â°F	125	-4.9	80%
3	(85.3) Â°F	190	-7.5	84%
4	(83.9) Â°F	236	-9.3	85%
5	(81.4) Â°F	319	-12.6	89%
6	(80.7) Â°F	224	-8.8	88%
7	(80.8) Â°F	186	-7.3	87%
8	(81.7) Â°F	172	-6.8	86%
9	(82.2) Â°F	317	-12.5	86%
10	(82.6) Â°F	252	-9.9	84%
11	(83.7) Â°F	85	-3.3	77%

	Rainy days (d)	avg. Sun hours (hours)	Precipitation_inches \
0	4	9.6	1.338583
1	7	9.4	2.244096
2	14	8.7	4.921263
3	19	7.7	7.480319
4	19	6.5	9.291344
5	20	6.1	12.559062

6	19	6.6	8.818902
7	18	6.7	7.322839
8	16	7.0	6.771657
9	19	7.2	12.480322
10	16	8.0	9.921265
11	8	8.9	3.346458

	Temperature_F
0	78.08
1	78.98
2	79.88
3	80.42
4	79.88
5	77.72
6	77.00
7	77.00
8	77.54
9	77.72
10	77.72
11	77.90

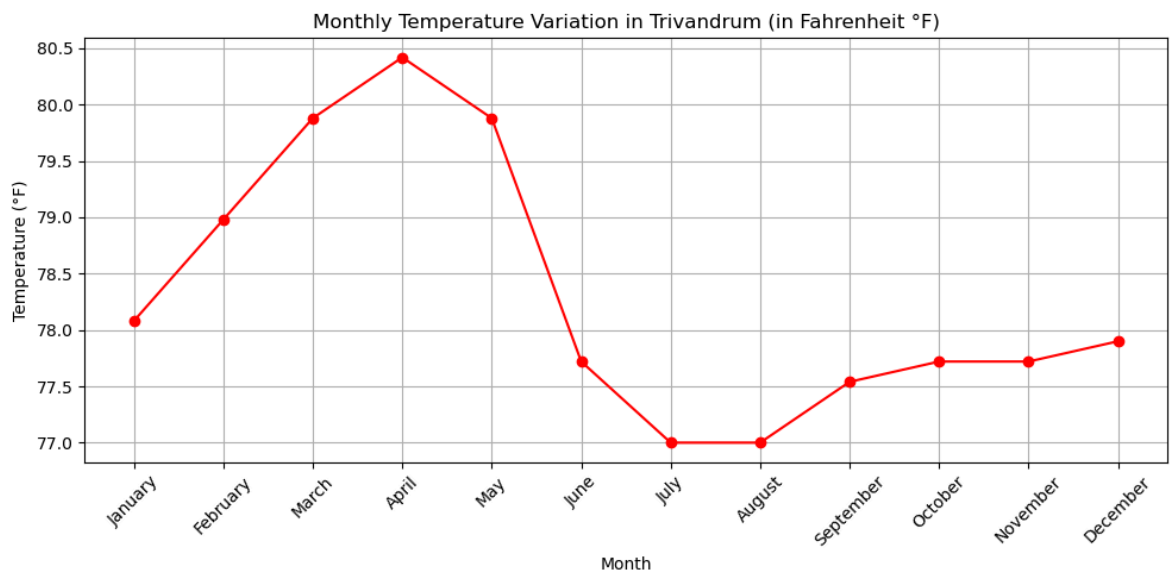
2. Plot a graph of the temperature variation

```
In [3]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Plot the temperature variation
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.plot(df['Month'], df['Temperature_F'], marker='o', linestyle='-', color='r')

# Adding titles and labels
plt.title('Monthly Temperature Variation in Trivandrum (in Fahrenheit °F)')
plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('Temperature (°F)')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.grid(True)

# Show the plot
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

In []:

In []: