	list1 =[12,34,56,56] arrld = np.array(list1)
In [7]:	type(arr1d) numpy.ndarray arr1d array([12, 34, 56, 56])
<pre>In [8]: In [9]: Out[9]:</pre>	list1.append(55)
ut[11]:	arr1d +30 #here can possible to add the values. array([42, 64, 86, 86]) list +2 #concatanation can't done with the int .It can be possoble by using one more list. TypeError Traceback (most recent call last)
n [13]:	<pre>cipython-input-10-251d964fe16c> in <module>> 1 list +2 TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'type' and 'int' 2-D array. list2 = [[23,34,45,67,34],[12,78,75,90,33]]</module></pre>
n [15]:	array = np.array(list2) print(array) [[23 34 45 67 34] [12 78 75 90 33]] type(array)
n [17]:	<pre>dtype('int32') array2d = np.array(list2,dtype=float)</pre>
n [19]:	print(array2d) [[23. 34. 45. 67. 34.] [12. 78. 75. 90. 33.]]
n [20]:	[12, 78, 75, 90, 33]]) array2d.astype(str) array([['23.0', '34.0', '45.0', '67.0', '34.0'],
ut[21]:	b'\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x0
n [23]:	\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x0
n [24]: ut[24]:	array([[23., 34., 45., 67., 34.], [12., 78., 75., 90., 33.]])
n [25]: n [26]: n [27]:	Shape: (2, 5) print('Size:',array2d.size) Size: 10
ut[27]: ut[27]: n [29]: ut[29]:	<pre>dtype('float64') arrld.ndim</pre>
n [30]: ut[30]: n [31]:	2
n [32]: n [33]: ut[33]:	[[529. 1156. 2025. 4489. 1156.] [144. 6084. 5625. 8100. 1089.]]
n [34]:	array2d[1] array([12., 78., 75., 90., 33.])
ut[35]: n [36]: ut[36]:	array2d[0][0] #[row][col]
n [39]: ut[39]: n [44]:	boolarray= array2d>30 boolarray array([[False, True, True, True],
n [46]:	<pre>array([34., 45., 67., 34., 78., 75., 90., 33.]) array(2d[:,:-1] array([[23., 34., 45., 67.],</pre>
n [48]:	array2d array([[23., 34., 45., 67., 34.],
ut[48]: n [50]: ut[50]:	[34., 67., 45., 34., 23.]]) np.nan and np.inf np.nan #not a number
n [51]: ut[51]: n [53]:	<pre>np.inf #infinite can't define. inf array2d</pre>
n [54]:	array2d[0][1]=np.inf array2d array([[nan, inf, 45., 67., 34.],
n [55]:	<pre>array([[nan, inf, 45., 67., 34.], [12., 78., 75., 90., 33.]]) np.isnan(array2d) array([[True, False, False, False], [False, False, False, False]]) np.isinf(array2d)</pre>
ut[56]: n [57]:	array([[False, True, False, False],
	<pre>#replace the inf and nan with 0. array2d[missing_flag] array([nan, inf])</pre>
n [60]: n [61]: ut[61]:	array2d array([[0., 0., 45., 67., 34.],
n [62]: ut[62]: n [64]:	43.4
n [65]: ut[65]: n [66]:	array2d.min() 0.0
n [67]:	31.426740206391116 array2d.var() #variance 987.64
n [69]:	array([[0., 0., 45., 67., 34.], [12., 78., 75., 90., 33.]])
out[69]: in [70]: out[70]: in [73]:	array2d.sum() 434.0
n [74]: out[74]: n [76]:	array([[0., 0., 45.], [12., 78., 75.]]) array2d[0:,2:]
out[76]:	<pre>array([[45., 67., 34.],</pre>
out[77]:	[45., 67.], [34., 12.], [78., 75.], [90., 33.]])
in [82]:	bb=array2d.ravel() print(bb) #if we cange the anything inside the ravel then it will change automatically of array2d element. #It is actualy the reference to the parent array and it is memory efficient. [0. 0. 45. 67. 34. 12. 78. 75. 90. 33.]
in [84]: Out[84]:	
Out[85]:	<pre>np.arange(1,10,dtype ='int') array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]) np.arange(1,10,2) array([1, 3, 5, 7, 9])</pre>
	np.linspace(1,100,100) array([1., 2., 3., 4., 5., 6., 7., 8., 9., 10., 11.,
In [92]:	56., 57., 58., 59., 60., 61., 62., 63., 64., 65., 66., 67., 68., 69., 70., 71., 72., 73., 74., 75., 76., 77., 78., 79., 80., 81., 82., 83., 84., 85., 86., 87., 88., 89., 90., 91., 92., 93., 94., 95., 96., 97., 98., 99., 100.])
In [93]:	<pre>array([[0., 0.],</pre>
[n [95]:	<pre>a =[1,2,3] print(a) [1, 2, 3] np.tile(a,3) #it is repeated the same list element three times.</pre>
In [97]:	<pre>array([1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]) np.repeat(a,3) #it is repeatating the one by one element of the list. array([1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3])</pre>
	np.repeat(array2d,3) array([1., 1., 1., 0., 0., 45., 45., 45., 67., 67., 67., 34., 34., 34., 12., 12., 12., 78., 78., 75., 75., 75., 90., 90., 90., 33., 33.]) Random
Out[99]: In [100	<pre>np.random.rand(3) #it will gives us the dimensions. array([0.27919725, 0.24025436, 0.73724932]) np.random.rand(3,3) array([[0.06745237, 0.2375528 , 0.56718996],</pre>
	[0.6521476 , 0.64476953, 0.90109756], [0.91959317, 0.86181678, 0.19145437]]) np.random.randn(3,3) #it will give us the uniformaly distributed random numbers array([[0.37653252, 0.97454075, -0.82976096],
	<pre>np.random.randint(0,10,size=[3,3]) #when we want the only int type of data randomly. array([[0, 9, 2],</pre>
	array([[4, 7, 8], [8, 6, 3], [6, 9, 1]]) By the some we want to reproduce the random numbers that time use the seed function.
In [109	array([[6, 1, 4],
In [111	array([[6, 1, 4],
Out [112	array([0., 1., 12., 33., 34., 45., 67., 75., 78., 90.])
Out[114	<pre>unique,counts = np.unique(array2d,return_counts=True) unique array([0., 1., 12., 33., 34., 45., 67., 75., 78., 90.])</pre>
In [115 Out[115 In [116	array([1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]) Numpy 2nd Part.
In [118	<pre>array([4, 4, 556, 763, 76, 662, 98, 88, 13]) index_grt20 = np.where(arr>20) index_grt20 #it will return the index postion.</pre>
In [120	array([556, 763, 76, 662, 98, 88])
Out[121 In [122 Out[122	<pre>array([False, False, True, True, True, True, True, False]) np.where(arr>20,'gt20','lr20') #those who are greater than 20 represented by 'gt20' if not then it represen array(['lr20', 'lr20', 'gt20', 'gt20', 'gt20', 'gt20', 'gt20', 'gt20', 'gt20', 'lr20'], dtype='<u4')< pre=""></u4')<></pre>
in [125 Out[125 In [126 Out[126	arr.max() #it will give us the maximum value directly. 763 arr.argmax() #it will gives us the index position.
out[126 in [127 out[127 in [128	arr[arr.argmax()] 763
ut[128 n [129 ut[129	0 arr[arr.argmin()] 4
n [137 n [140	to turn off the scientific notation.
ut[140	
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n [145 n [146 n [146 n [148 n [148 n [149 n [150 n [150 n [157 n [155 n [157 n [158 n [159 n [160 n [162	### Company of the Co

In [2]: import numpy as np