### **Python Programming**

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# Chapter 10.1

## **Numpy**

#### **Topics Covering**

- · Numpy Arrays
  - double dimension arrays
  - resizing, reshaping
  - vector multiplication
  - boolean filtering
  - querying using where() function
  - indexing
  - slicing
  - mean, median, stndard deviation, average
  - Transpose
  - Broadcasting
- · Nimpy matrix
  - addition, multiplication
  - trnaspose, inverse
- · Numpy random module

#### What's NumPy?

NumPy is a Python extension to add support for large, multi-dimensional arrays and matrices, along with a large library of high-level mathematical functions.

```
In [1]:
x = 20
```

```
import sys
sys.getsizeof(x)
```

```
Out[2]:
```

28

```
In [3]:
x.bit_length()
Out[3]:
5
In [4]:
1 = [2, 3, 4, 5]
print(1)
[2, 3, 4, 5]
In [5]:
from array import array
In [6]:
a = array('H', [2, 3, 4, 5])
In [7]:
a
Out[7]:
array('H', [2, 3, 4, 5])
In [8]:
1[2]
Out[8]:
4
In [9]:
sys.getsizeof(1)
Out[9]:
96
In [10]:
sys.getsizeof(a)
Out[10]:
72
In [11]:
a[2]
Out[11]:
4
```

```
In [12]:
a[2:4] # slicing works
Out[12]:
array('H', [4, 5])
In [13]:
import numpy as np
In [14]:
a = np.array([2,3,4,5,7])
In [15]:
a
Out[15]:
array([2, 3, 4, 5, 7])
In [16]:
a.shape
Out[16]:
(5,)
In [17]:
a.dtype
Out[17]:
dtype('int64')
In [18]:
a.ndim
Out[18]:
1
In [19]:
a.size
Out[19]:
5
In [20]:
a.nbytes
Out[20]:
40
```

```
In [21]:
a = np.array(range(10))
In [22]:
a.dtype
Out[22]:
dtype('int64')
In [23]:
a
Out[23]:
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
In [24]:
a = np.array(range(10), dtype=float)
Out[24]:
dtype('float64')
In [25]:
а
Out[25]:
array([0., 1., 2., 3., 4., 5., 6., 7., 8., 9.])
In [26]:
a.dtype, a.nbytes
Out[26]:
(dtype('float64'), 80)
In [27]:
a = np.array((3, 5, 7, 1))
In [28]:
a.dtype, a.nbytes
Out[28]:
```

(dtype('int64'), 32)

```
In [29]:
a = np.array([2+3j, 4+5j])
a.nbytes
Out[29]:
32
In [30]:
a = np.array([True, False, True])
a.nbytes
Out[30]:
3
In [31]:
a = np.array(['Apple', 'Banana', 'Tender Coconut'])
a.dtype, a.nbytes
Out[31]:
(dtype('<U14'), 168)
In [32]:
a
Out[32]:
array(['Apple', 'Banana', 'Tender Coconut'], dtype='<U14')</pre>
In [33]:
print(a)
a.dtype
['Apple' 'Banana' 'Tender Coconut']
Out[33]:
dtype('<U14')
In [34]:
import numpy as np
a = np.array(range(10), dtype='uint64')
In [35]:
а
Out[35]:
```

#### Multi-dimension arrays:

array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9], dtype=uint64)

```
In [36]:
```

```
Out[36]: (3, 2, 3)
```

#### datatypes

- · bool: Boolean (True or False) stored as a bit
- inti: Platform integer (normally either int32 or int64)
- int8: Byte (-128 to 127)
- int16: Integer (-32768 to 32767)
- int32: Integer (-2 **31 to 2** 31 -1)
- int64: Integer (-2 63 to 2 63 -1)
- uint8: Unsigned integer (0 to 255)
- uint16: Unsigned integer (0 to 65535)
- uint32: Unsigned integer (0 to 2 \*\* 32 1)
- uint64: Unsigned integer (0 to 2 \*\* 64 1)
- float16: Half precision float: sign bit, 5 bits exponent, and 10 bits mantissa
- float32: Single precision float: sign bit, 8 bits exponent, and 23 bits mantissa
- float64 or float: Double precision float: sign bit, 11 bits exponent, and 52 bits mantissa
- complex64 Complex number, represented by two 32-bit floats (real and imaginary components)
- complex128 or complex: Complex number, represented by two 64-bit floats (real and imaginary components)
- SN: String with N ASCII characters,i.e, 'S20', means string with width 20 characters
- UN: String with N UNICODE characters, i.e, 'U20', means string with width 20 characters

#### dtype Character codes

```
Type code
                C Type
                                    Minimum size in bytes
   'b'
                signed integer
                                    1
   'B'
                unsigned integer
                                    1
   'u'
                Unicode character
                                    2 (see note)
   'h'
                signed integer
                                    2
   'H'
                unsigned integer
                                    2
   'i'
                signed integer
                                    2
   'I'
                unsigned integer
                                    2
   '1'
                signed integer
                                    4
   'L'
                unsigned integer
   'q'
                signed integer
                                    8 (see note)
   'Q'
                unsigned integer
                                    8 (see note)
   'f'
                floating point
                                    4
                floating point
   'd'
                                    8
In [37]:
a = np.array(range(1, 11, 3))
print(a)
[ 1 4 7 10]
In [38]:
a = np.arange(1,11,3, dtype='uint32')
print(a)
[ 1 4 7 10]
In [39]:
a = np.empty(4)
print (a.dtype)
print (a)
float64
[4.9e-324 2.0e-323 3.5e-323 4.9e-323]
In [40]:
a = np.empty((4, 3))
print (a.dtype)
print (a)
float64
[[-3.10503618e+231 -2.68677853e+154
                                      2.37663529e-3121
 [ 2.14321575e-312 2.37663529e-312 2.56761491e-312]
 [ 8.48798317e-313 9.33678148e-313
                                      1.08221785e-312]
```

[ 8.70018274e-313 3.99910963e+252 8.34404849e-309]]

```
In [41]:
a = np.empty((4, 3), dtype='int32')
print (a.dtype)
print (a)
int32
[[0 0 0]]
[0 0 0]
[0 0 0]
[0 0 0]]
In [42]:
a = np.zeros((3, 5), dtype='uint64')
print (a.dtype)
print (a)
uint64
[[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]]
[0 0 0 0 0]
[0 0 0 0 0]]
In [43]:
np.ones((4, 3))
Out[43]:
array([[1., 1., 1.],
       [1., 1., 1.],
       [1., 1., 1.],
       [1., 1., 1.]])
In [44]:
np.identity(4)
Out[44]:
array([[1., 0., 0., 0.],
       [0., 1., 0., 0.],
       [0., 0., 1., 0.],
       [0., 0., 0., 1.]])
In [45]:
a = np.arange(1, 25)
а
Out[45]:
array([ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
17,
```

18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24])

```
In [46]:
a.reshape((4, 3, 2))
Out[46]:
array([[[ 1, 2],
       [3, 4],
       [5, 6]],
      [[ 7, 8],
       [ 9, 10],
       [11, 12]],
      [[13, 14],
       [15, 16],
       [17, 18]],
      [[19, 20],
       [21, 22],
       [23, 24]]])
In [47]:
a.reshape((2, 12))
Out[47]:
array([[ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12],
      [13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24]])
In [48]:
а
Out[48]:
array([ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
17,
      18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24])
In [49]:
a.resize(4, 6)
In [50]:
а
Out[50]:
array([[ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6],
      [ 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12],
      [13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18],
      [19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24]])
```

```
In [51]:
import numpy as np
a = np.arange(24).reshape(4, 6)
Out[51]:
array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
      [6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11],
       [12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17],
       [18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23]])
In [52]:
import numpy as np
a = np.arange(24)
In [53]:
a.reshape(6, 4)
Out[53]:
array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3],
      [4, 5, 6, 7],
       [ 8, 9, 10, 11],
      [12, 13, 14, 15],
      [16, 17, 18, 19],
      [20, 21, 22, 23]])
In [54]:
a.reshape(2,3,4)
Out[54]:
array([[[ 0, 1, 2, 3],
       [4, 5, 6, 7],
        [8, 9, 10, 11]],
       [[12, 13, 14, 15],
       [16, 17, 18, 19],
        [20, 21, 22, 23]]])
In [55]:
а
Out[55]:
array([ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,
16,
      17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23])
In [56]:
a = np.arange(24)
a.resize(4, 3) # modifies actual array
```

```
In [57]:
а
Out[57]:
array([[ 0, 1, 2],
      [ 3, 4, 5],
[ 6, 7, 8],
      [ 9, 10, 11]])
In [58]:
a.flatten()
Out[58]:
array([ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11])
In [59]:
а
Out[59]:
array([[ 0, 1, 2],
      [ 3, 4, 5],
      [ 6, 7, 8],
      [ 9, 10, 11]])
In [60]:
a.resize(a.size)
In [61]:
a
Out[61]:
array([ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11])
In [62]:
b = a.ravel()
print (b) # produces view of the array
c = a.flatten() # takes a copy of the array
print (c)
[ 0 1 2
          3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11]
[ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11]
```

```
In [63]:
```

```
# traversing array using ravel
for x in a.ravel():
    print (x)
```

```
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
```

#### Note:

The difference is that flatten always returns a copy and ravel returns a view of the original array whenever possible.

This isn't visible in the printed output, but if you modify the array returned by ravel, it may modify the entries in the

original array. If you modify the entries in an array returned from flatten this will never happen. ravel will often be faster

since no memory is copied, but you have to be more careful about modifying the array it returns.

#### In [64]:

```
import numpy as np
l = [
    (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5),
    (6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11),
    [12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17],
    [18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23]
    ]
a = np.array(1)
```

```
In [65]:
```

```
a
```

```
a[1][4]
```

```
Out[66]:
```

In [66]:

```
In [67]:
a[1, 4]
Out[67]:
10
In [68]:
a[1, :5]
Out[68]:
array([ 6, 7, 8, 9, 10])
In [69]:
a[:, :4]
Out[69]:
array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3], [ 6, 7, 8, 9],
       [12, 13, 14, 15],
       [18, 19, 20, 21]])
In [70]:
a[:, -1]
Out[70]:
array([ 5, 11, 17, 23])
In [71]:
a[:, ::-1]
Out[71]:
array([[ 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0],
       [11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6],
       [17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12],
       [23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18]])
In [72]:
Out[72]:
array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
       [ 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11], [12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17],
       [18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23]])
```

```
In [73]:
a[:, ::-2]
Out[73]:
array([[ 5, 3, 1],
      [11, 9, 7],
      [17, 15, 13],
      [23, 21, 19]])
In [74]:
a
Out[74]:
array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
      [ 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11],
      [12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17],
      [18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23]])
In [75]:
a[1, 4] = 999
Out[75]:
array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4,
                                5],
             7,
                     9, 999, 11],
                 8,
        6,
      [
      [ 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17],
      [ 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23]])
Replacing a slice with a value
In [76]:
a[1, :4] = 999
Out[76]:
array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3,
                           4,
                                5],
      [999, 999, 999, 999, 999, 11],
      [ 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17],
      [ 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,
                               23]])
Replacing a slice with a sequence
In [77]:
a[1, :4] = [55, 88, 77, 66]
Out[77]:
array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4,
                               5],
      [ 55, 88, 77, 66, 999,
                               11],
      [ 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
                                17],
      [ 18,
            19, 20,
                      21, 22,
                                23]])
```

#### Replacing a slice with another slice

[19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24]])

```
In [78]:
a[1, :4] = a[2, 2:]
Out[78]:
array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4,
                                5],
      [ 14, 15, 16, 17, 999, 11],
      [ 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
                                17],
      [ 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,
                                23]])
Swapping:
In [79]:
a = np.arange(1, 25).reshape(4, 6)
Out[79]:
array([[ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6],
      [7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12],
      [13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18],
      [19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24]])
In [80]:
a[1, 2], a[2, 5] = a[2, 5], a[1, 2]
In [81]:
а
Out[81]:
array([[ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6],
      [ 7, 8, 18, 10, 11, 12],
      [13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 9],
```

```
In [82]:
# Applying math function sin()
c = np.sin(a)
С
Out[82]:
array([[ 0.84147098, 0.90929743, 0.14112001, -0.7568025 , -0.9589242
7,
        -0.2794155 ],
       [ 0.6569866 , 0.98935825, -0.75098725, -0.54402111, -0.9999902 ]
1,
       -0.53657292],
       [0.42016704, 0.99060736, 0.65028784, -0.28790332, -0.9613974]
9,
         0.41211849],
       [0.14987721, 0.91294525, 0.83665564, -0.00885131, -0.8462204]
        -0.90557836]])
In [83]:
С
Out[83]:
array([[ 0.84147098, 0.90929743, 0.14112001, -0.7568025 , -0.9589242
7,
        -0.2794155 ],
       [ 0.6569866 , 0.98935825, -0.75098725, -0.54402111, -0.9999902 ]
1,
       -0.53657292],
       [0.42016704, 0.99060736, 0.65028784, -0.28790332, -0.9613974]
9,
         0.41211849],
       [0.14987721, 0.91294525, 0.83665564, -0.00885131, -0.8462204]
       -0.90557836]])
In [84]:
c < 0
Out[84]:
array([[False, False, False,
                             True,
                                     True, True],
       [False, False, True, True,
                                     True, True],
       [False, False, False,
                                     True, False],
                              True,
       [False, False, False, True,
                                     True, True]])
In [85]:
c[c < 0]
Out[85]:
array([-0.7568025 , -0.95892427, -0.2794155 , -0.75098725, -0.5440211
1,
       -0.99999021, -0.53657292, -0.28790332, -0.96139749, -0.0088513
1,
       -0.8462204 , -0.90557836])
```

```
In [86]:
c[c < 0] = 0
In [87]:
С
Out[87]:
array([[0.84147098, 0.90929743, 0.14112001, 0. , 0.
                ],
      [0.6569866 , 0.98935825, 0. , 0.
                                                 , 0.
                ],
      [0.42016704, 0.99060736, 0.65028784, 0.
                                                  , 0.
       0.41211849],
      [0.14987721, 0.91294525, 0.83665564, 0.
                                                  , 0.
            ]])
In [88]:
c[(c < 0) | (c > 0.9)] = 0
С
Out[88]:
array([[0.84147098, 0.
                           , 0.14112001, 0.
                                                 , 0.
           ],
      0.
      [0.6569866, 0.
                           , 0. , 0.
                                                  , 0.
      0.
                ],
      [0.42016704, 0.
                           , 0.65028784, 0.
      0.41211849],
      [0.14987721, 0.
                           , 0.83665564, 0.
                                                 , 0.
       0.
                ]])
In [89]:
c[(c > 0) & (c <= 0.9)] = 1
С
Out[89]:
array([[1., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0.],
      [1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
      [1., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1.],
      [1., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0.]]
Where exactly this happend?
In [90]:
c = np.arange(1, 25).reshape(4, 6)
С
Out[90]:
array([[ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6],
      [ 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12],
      [13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18],
      [19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24]])
```

```
In [91]:
np.where(c > 17)
Out[91]:
(array([2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3]), array([5, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]))
In [92]:
x, y = np.where(c > 17)
print ("List of indices where c > 17:")
[(i, j) for i, j in zip(x, y)]
List of indices where c > 17:
Out[92]:
[(2, 5), (3, 0), (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4), (3, 5)]
In [93]:
x = np.arange(1, 13).reshape(3, 4)
y = np.arange(13, 25).reshape(3, 4)
Out[93]:
array([[ 1, 2, 3, 4],
       [5, 6, 7, 8],
       [ 9, 10, 11, 12]])
In [94]:
У
Out[94]:
array([[13, 14, 15, 16],
       [17, 18, 19, 20],
       [21, 22, 23, 24]])
In [95]:
b = (x%2 == 0)
In [96]:
b
Out[96]:
array([[False, True, False,
                              True],
       [False, True, False,
                              True],
       [False, True, False,
                             True]])
In [97]:
x[b] = y[b]
```

```
In [98]:
х
Out[98]:
array([[ 1, 14, 3, 16],
      [ 5, 18, 7, 20],
       [ 9, 22, 11, 24]])
Scalar multiplcation
In [99]:
x * -1
Out[99]:
array([[-1, -14, -3, -16],
      [-5, -18, -7, -20],
       [-9, -22, -11, -24]
In [100]:
a = np.arange(1, 10).reshape(3, 3)
b = np.arange(10, 19).reshape(3, 3)
In [101]:
print(a)
print(b)
[[1 2 3]
[4 5 6]
[7 8 9]]
[[10 11 12]
 [13 14 15]
 [16 17 18]]
Array addition
In [102]:
a + b
Out[102]:
array([[11, 13, 15],
       [17, 19, 21],
```

#### **Element wise multiplication**

[23, 25, 27]])

```
In [103]:
a * b
Out[103]:
array([[ 10, 22, 36],
      [ 52, 70, 90],
       [112, 136, 162]])
In [104]:
print (a)
print (b)
[[1 2 3]
[4 5 6]
[7 8 9]]
[[10 11 12]
[13 14 15]
[16 17 18]]
In [105]:
a.dot(b) # matrix multiplication
Out[105]:
array([[ 84, 90, 96],
      [201, 216, 231],
       [318, 342, 366]])
In [106]:
a.transpose()
Out[106]:
array([[1, 4, 7],
       [2, 5, 8],
       [3, 6, 9]])
In [107]:
a.T # transpose
Out[107]:
array([[1, 4, 7],
       [2, 5, 8],
       [3, 6, 9]])
In [108]:
a.std()
Out[108]:
2.581988897471611
```

```
In [109]:
a.var()
Out[109]:
6.66666666666667
In [110]:
a.mean()
Out[110]:
5.0
In [111]:
np.average(a)
Out[111]:
5.0
In [112]:
a = np.arange(1,10).reshape(3, 3)
print (a)
a.all()
[[1 2 3]
[4 5 6]
[7 8 9]]
Out[112]:
True
In [113]:
a = np.zeros((3, 4))
a[1,2] = 1
Out[113]:
array([[0., 0., 0., 0.],
       [0., 0., 1., 0.],
       [0., 0., 0., 0.]])
In [114]:
a.any()
Out[114]:
True
In [115]:
a = np.arange(9).reshape(3, 3)
b = np.arange(9, 18).reshape(3, 3)
```

```
In [116]:
print ("---a")
print (a)
print ("----")
print (b)
np.hstack((a, b))
----a----
[[0 1 2]
[3 4 5]
[6 7 8]]
----b----
[[ 9 10 11]
[12 13 14]
[15 16 17]]
Out[116]:
array([[ 0, 1, 2, 9, 10, 11],
      [ 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 14],
       [ 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17]])
In [117]:
c = np.vstack((a, b))
In [118]:
С
Out[118]:
array([[ 0, 1, 2],
      [ 3, 4, 5],
      [6, 7, 8],
       [ 9, 10, 11],
      [12, 13, 14],
       [15, 16, 17]])
Matrices
In [119]:
a = np.mat('4 3 1; 2 1 8; 6 5 4')
b = np.mat([[2, 5, 6], [2, 1, 5], [7, 8, 9]])
c = np.mat(np.arange(9).reshape(3, 3))
Out[119]:
matrix([[4, 3, 1],
       [2, 1, 8],
```

[6, 5, 4]])

```
In [120]:
b
Out[120]:
matrix([[2, 5, 6],
        [2, 1, 5],
        [7, 8, 9]])
In [121]:
С
Out[121]:
matrix([[0, 1, 2],
        [3, 4, 5],
        [6, 7, 8]])
In [122]:
b.I
Out[122]:
matrix([[-0.4025974, 0.03896104, 0.24675325],
        [ 0.22077922, -0.31168831, 0.02597403],
        [0.11688312, 0.24675325, -0.1038961]])
In [123]:
b.T
Out[123]:
matrix([[2, 2, 7],
        [5, 1, 8],
        [6, 5, 9]])
In [124]:
a=np.mat('4 3; 2 1')
b=np.mat('1 2; 3 4')
In [125]:
a + b
Out[125]:
matrix([[5, 5],
        [5, 5]])
In [126]:
a * b
Out[126]:
matrix([[13, 20],
        [5, 8]])
```

#### numpy random module

```
In [127]:
np.random.rand(10)
Out[127]:
array([0.07479079, 0.72665947, 0.70042678, 0.77335042, 0.1155922,
       0.8048485 , 0.93547217, 0.70002197, 0.19946388, 0.38868979])
In [128]:
np.random.randint(1,101, size=10)
Out[128]:
array([13, 82, 41, 52, 43, 82, 66, 58, 14, 13])
In [129]:
np.random.randint(1,11, size=20)
Out[129]:
array([8, 4, 4, 2, 6, 9, 4, 7, 5, 4, 3, 1, 6, 3, 8, 2, 3, 5, 9, 8])
In [130]:
np.random.randint(1,101, size=10).reshape(2,5)
Out[130]:
array([[31, 43, 23, 51, 18],
       [67, 91, 31, 87, 35]])
In [131]:
a = np.mat(np.random.randint(1, 10, size=12).reshape(3, 4))
b = np.mat(np.random.randint(1, 10, size=12).reshape(4, 3))
print (a)
print (b)
print (a * b)
[[1 5 8 9]
[5 4 1 7]
[5 5 6 2]]
[[6 1 8]
 [7 3 8]
 [9 3 2]
 [8 2 7]]
[[185 58 127]
 [123 34 123]
 [135 42 106]]
```

```
In [132]:
np.random.sample((3, 4))
Out[132]:
array([[0.68980796, 0.02076431, 0.93742826, 0.81879762],
       [0.57583921, 0.45666754, 0.18365687, 0.983695],
       [0.98617154, 0.38839879, 0.63944443, 0.80156979]])
In [133]:
np.random.random_sample((3, 4))
Out[133]:
array([[0.51031749, 0.21900293, 0.41421075, 0.01706868],
       [0.51677009, 0.43820286, 0.38699853, 0.60941428],
       [0.45946998, 0.05787105, 0.74831082, 0.01195137]])
In [134]:
c = np.random.random sample((3, 4))
1 = c.tolist()
print (1)
[0.6244031913275435, 0.6443901998016525, 0.6734318602030748, 0.929253]
3340000765], [0.08985269810854213, 0.378120153640894, 0.54022794103574
61, 0.9572109765617419], [0.1095517450379383, 0.09347802495263291, 0.1
66817717516749, 0.25583261658587464]]
In [135]:
c.shape
Out[135]:
(3, 4)
In [136]:
import numpy as np
c = np.array([[0, 1, 2],
        [3, 4, 5],
        [6, 7, 8]])
print(c)
[[0 1 2]
[3 4 5]
 [6 7 8]]
In [137]:
c * [5, 3, 1] # Broadcasting
Out[137]:
array([[ 0, 3, 2],
       [15, 12,
                 5],
       [30, 21, 8]])
```

```
In [138]:
[5, 3, 1] * c # Broadcasting
Out[138]:
array([[ 0, 3,
                    2],
        [15, 12,
                    5],
        [30, 21, 8]])
In [139]:
С
Out[139]:
array([[0, 1, 2],
        [3, 4, 5],
        [6, 7, 8]])
In [140]:
c * [[5],
      [3],
      [1]]
Out[140]:
array([[ 0, 5, 10],
        [ 9, 12, 15],
        [ 6, 7, 8]])
Broadcasting Rules
In order for an operation to broadcast, the size of all the trailing dimensions for both arrays must either:
be equal OR one of them must be one
       A (1d array): 3
       B (2d array): 2 x 3
Result (2d array): 2 x 3
       A (2d array): 6 x 1
       B (3d array): 1 x 6 x 4
Result (3d array): 1 x 6 x 4
```

Result (4d array): 3 x 2 x 6 x 4

A (4d array): 3 x 1 x 6 x 1 B (3d array): 2 x 1 x 4

np.linspace() devides the range into n equal partitions and returns list of points.

```
In [141]:
np.linspace(1, 100, 15)
Out[141]:
```