

## Working :

```
import numpy
numpy.__version__

'1.21.6'
```

## A Python List Is More Than Just a List

Let's consider now what happens when we use a Python data structure that holds many Python objects. The standard mutable multi-element container in Python is the list. We can create a list of integers as follows:

```
L = list(range(10))
L

[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

type(L[0])

int

L2 = [str(c) for c in L]
L2

['0', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9']
```

**Aim :** Learn basics of Numpy library for storing and efficiently processing any external data into python execution pipeline.

**Theory : NumPy** (short for Numerical Python) provides an efficient interface to store and operate on dense data buffers. In some ways, *NumPy arrays* are like Python's built-in *list type*, but NumPy arrays provide much more *efficient storage* and *data operations* as the arrays grow larger in size. NumPy arrays form the core of nearly the entire ecosystem of data science tools in Python

NumPy is a Python library used for working with arrays. It also has functions for working in domain of linear algebra, fourier transform, and matrices. NumPy was created in 2005 by Travis Oliphant. It is an open source project and you can use it freely.

In Python we have lists that serve the purpose of arrays, but they are slow to process. NumPy aims to provide an array object that is up to 50x faster than traditional Python lists. The array object in NumPy is called *ndarray*, it provides a lot of supporting functions that make working with *ndarray*

very easy. Arrays are very frequently used in data science, where speed and resources are very important.

NumPy arrays are stored at one continuous place in memory unlike lists, so processes can access and manipulate them very efficiently. This behavior is called locality of reference in computer science. This is the main reason why NumPy is faster than lists. Also it is optimized to work with

```
type(L2[0])
```

```
str
```

Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
L3 = [True, "2", 3.0, 4]
[type(item) for item in L3]

[bool, str, float, int]
```

## ▼ Fixed-Type Arrays in Python

Python offers several different options for storing data in efficient, fixed-type data buffers. The built-in `array` module (available since Python 3.3) can be used to create dense arrays of a uniform type:

```
import array
L = list(range(10))
A = array.array('i', L)
A

array('i', [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

## ▼ Creating Arrays from Python Lists

First, we can use `np.array` to create arrays from Python lists:

```
import numpy as np
# integer array:
np.array([1, 4, 2, 5, 3])

array([1, 4, 2, 5, 3])
```

Remember that unlike Python lists, NumPy is constrained to arrays that all contain the same type.

```
np.array([3.14, 4, 2, 3])  
  
array([3.14, 4.    , 2.    , 3.    ])
```

If we want to explicitly set the data type of the resulting array, we can use the `dtype` keyword:

```
np.array([1, 2, 3, 4], dtype='float32')  
  
array([1., 2., 3., 4.], dtype=float32)
```

Finally, unlike Python lists, NumPy arrays can explicitly be multi-dimensional; here's one way of initializing a multidimensional array using a list of lists:

```
# nested lists result in multi-dimensional arrays  
np.array([range(i, i + 3) for i in [2, 4, 6]])  
  
array([[2, 3, 4],  
       [4, 5, 6],  
       [6, 7, 8]])
```

## ▼ Creating Arrays from Scratch

Especially for larger arrays, it is more efficient to create arrays from scratch using routines built into NumPy. Here are several examples:

```
# Create a length-10 integer array filled with zeros  
np.zeros(10, dtype=int)  
  
array([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0])
```

```
# Create a 3x5 floating-point array filled with ones  
np.ones((3, 5), dtype=float)  
  
array([[1., 1., 1., 1., 1.],  
       [1., 1., 1., 1., 1.],  
       [1., 1., 1., 1., 1.]])
```

```
# Create a 3x5 array filled with 3.14  
np.full((3, 5), 3.14)  
  
array([[3.14, 3.14, 3.14, 3.14, 3.14],  
       [3.14, 3.14, 3.14, 3.14, 3.14],  
       [3.14, 3.14, 3.14, 3.14, 3.14]])
```

```

# Create an array filled with a linear sequence
# Starting at 0, ending at 20, stepping by 2
# (this is similar to the built-in range() function)
np.arange(0, 20, 2)

    array([ 0,  2,  4,  6,  8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18])

# Create an array of five values evenly spaced between 0 and 1
np.linspace(0, 1, 5)

    array([0.   , 0.25, 0.5  , 0.75, 1.   ])

# Create a 3x3 array of uniformly distributed
# random values between 0 and 1
np.random.random((3, 3))

    array([[0.51263278, 0.06481629, 0.87342162],
          [0.58538407, 0.61121165, 0.29213307],
          [0.75438715, 0.13971501, 0.53716559]])

# Create a 3x3 array of normally distributed random values
# with mean 0 and standard deviation 1
np.random.normal(0, 1, (3, 3))

    array([[ 0.34424299, -0.09460626, -0.04243406],
          [ 0.53229387, -0.1368524 , -1.61271893],
          [-0.30513826,  0.02301194,  0.29198691]])

# Create a 3x3 array of random integers in the interval [0, 10)
np.random.randint(0, 10, (3, 3))

    array([[7, 2, 7],
          [8, 9, 8],
          [8, 4, 1]])

# Create a 3x3 identity matrix
np.eye(5)

    array([[1., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
          [0., 1., 0., 0., 0.],
          [0., 0., 1., 0., 0.],
          [0., 0., 0., 1., 0.],
          [0., 0., 0., 0., 1.]])

# Create an uninitialized array of three integers
# The values will be whatever happens to already exist at that memory location
np.empty(3)

    array([0.75, 0.75, 0.   ])

```

## NumPy Standard Data Types

NumPy arrays contain values of a single type, so it is important to have detailed knowledge of those types and their limitations. Because NumPy is built in C, the types will be familiar to users of C, Fortran, and other related languages.

The standard NumPy data types are listed in the following table. Note that when constructing an array, they can be specified using a string:

```
np.zeros(10, dtype='int16')
```

Or using the associated NumPy object:

```
np.zeros(10, dtype=np.int16)
```

Following table shows all datatypes for Numpy Array

Data type	Description
bool_	Boolean (True or False) stored as a byte
int_	Default integer type (same as C long; normally either int64 or int32)
intc	Identical to C int (normally int32 or int64)
intp	Integer used for indexing (same as C ssize_t; normally either int32 or int64)
int8	Byte (-128 to 127)
int16	Integer (-32768 to 32767)
int32	Integer (-2147483648 to 2147483647)
int64	Integer (-9223372036854775808 to 9223372036854775807)
uint8	Unsigned integer (0 to 255)
uint16	Unsigned integer (0 to 65535)
uint32	Unsigned integer (0 to 4294967295)
uint64	Unsigned integer (0 to 18446744073709551615)
float_	Shorthand for float64.
float16	Half precision float: sign bit, 5 bits exponent, 10 bits mantissa
float32	Single precision float: sign bit, 8 bits exponent, 23 bits mantissa
float64	Double precision float: sign bit, 11 bits exponent, 52 bits mantissa
complex_	Shorthand for complex128.
complex64	Complex number, represented by two 32-bit floats
complex128	Complex number, represented by two 64-bit floats

## ▼ NumPy Array Attributes

We will learn about important Attributes with NumPy Array objects

Each array object has attributes `ndim` (the number of dimensions), `shape` (the size of each dimension), and `size` (the total size of the array), the `dtype`, the data type of the array :

```
#Consider following sample arrays
np.random.seed(0) # seed for reproducibility

x1 = np.random.randint(10, size=6) # One-dimensional array
x2 = np.random.randint(10, size=(3, 4)) # Two-dimensional array
x3 = np.random.randint(10, size=(3, 4, 5)) # Three-dimensional array

print("x3 ndim: ", x3.ndim)
print("x3 shape:", x3.shape)
print("x3 size: ", x3.size)
print("dtype:", x3.dtype)

x3 ndim:  3
x3 shape: (3, 4, 5)
x3 size:  60
dtype: int64
```

Other attributes include `itemsize`, which lists the size (in bytes) of each array element, and `nbytes`, which lists the total size (in bytes) of the array:

```
print("itemsize:", x3.itemsize, "bytes")
print("nbytes:", x3.nbytes, "bytes")

itemsize: 8 bytes
nbytes: 480 bytes
```

## ▼ Array Indexing: Accessing Single Elements

Next we learn how to access single element in a NumPy array NumPy follows indexing similar to that of Python in a dimension index starts at 0 till length-1

So `x1[0]` will mean 0th element and `x1[5]` means sixth element in array `x1`.

We can use negative index value to indicate accessing elements from back side of array.

In a multi-dimensional array, items can be accessed using a comma-separated tuple of indices as shown in below code cell.

```
# accessing third list's first element
x2[2, 0]

1

# accessing second last element from second list
```

```
x2[1, -2]
```

```
# modifying value at a particular index
x2[0, 0] = 12
x2
```

```
array([[12,  5,  2,  4],
       [ 7,  6,  8,  8],
       [ 1,  6,  7,  7]])
```

## ▼ Array Slicing: Accessing Subarrays

Just as we can use square brackets to access individual array elements, we can also use them to access subarrays with the *slice* notation, marked by the colon ( : ) character. The NumPy slicing syntax follows that of the standard Python list; to access a slice of an array *x*, use this:

```
x[start:stop:step]
```

If any of these are unspecified, they default to the values *start=0*, *stop= size of dimension*, *step=1*. We'll take a look at accessing sub-arrays in one dimension and in multiple dimensions.

## ▼ One-dimensional subarrays

```
x = np.arange(10)
x
```

```
x[:5] # first five elements
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
```

```
x[5:] # elements after index five
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
```

```
x[4:7] # sub-array of index 4, 5, 6
array([4, 5, 6])
```

```
x[::2] # every other element
array([0, 2, 4, 6, 8])
```

```
x[2::2] # every other element starting at index 2
```

```
array([2, 4, 6, 8])
```

A potentially confusing case is when the `step` value is negative. In this case, the defaults for `start` and `stop` are swapped. This becomes a convenient way to reverse an array:

```
x[::-1] # all elements, reversed
array([9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0])

x[3::-2] # reversed every other from index 3
array([3, 1])
```

## ▼ Multi-dimensional subarrays

Multi-dimensional slices work in the same way, with multiple slices separated by commas. For example:

```
x2[:2, :3] # This is sub Array of x2 with first two rows and first three columns

#Check how we can reverse the multidimension array
x2[::-1, ::-1]

array([[ 7,  7,  6,  1],
       [ 8,  8,  6,  7],
       [ 4,  2,  5, 12]])
```

## ▼ Accessing array rows and columns

One commonly needed routine is accessing of single rows or columns of an array. This can be done by combining indexing and slicing, using an empty slice marked by a single colon (`:`):

```
print(x2[:, 0]) # first column of x2
[12  7  1]

print(x2[0, :]) # first row of x2
[12  5  2  4]
```

## ▼ Subarrays as no-copy views

One important—and extremely useful—thing to know about array slices is that they return *views* rather than *copies* of the array data. This is one area in which NumPy array slicing differs from



Python list slicing: in lists, slices will be copies. Consider our two-dimensional array from before:

```
x2_sub[0, 0] = 99
x2_sub_copy = x2_sub[:2, :2]
x2_sub_copy[0, 0] = 42
print(x2_sub)
print(x2_sub_copy)
print(x2)
```

```
[[42  5]
 [ 7  6]]
[[42  5]
 [ 7  6]]
[[42  5  2  4]
 [ 7  6  8  8]
 [ 1  6  7  7]]
```

```
x2_sub[0, 0] = 99
#Above statement not only modifies subarray but also the original array as well
print(x2_sub)
```

```
[[99  5]
 [ 7  6]]
```

Despite the nice features of array views, it is sometimes useful to instead explicitly copy the data within an array or a subarray. This can be most easily done with the `copy()` method:

```
x2_sub[0, 0] = 99
x2_sub_copy = x2_sub[:2, :2]
x2_sub_copy[0, 0] = 42
print(x2_sub)
print(x2_sub_copy)
print(x2)
```

```
[[42  5]
 [ 7  6]]
[[42  5]
 [ 7  6]]
[[42  5  2  4]
 [ 7  6  8  8]
 [ 1  6  7  7]]
```

## ▼ Array Concatenation and Splitting

All of the preceding routines worked on single arrays. It's also possible to combine multiple arrays into one, and to conversely split a single array into multiple arrays. We'll take a look at those operations here.

### Concatenation of arrays

Concatenation, or joining of two arrays in NumPy, is primarily accomplished using the routines `np.concatenate`, `np.vstack`, and `np.hstack`. `np.concatenate` takes a tuple or list of arrays as its first argument, as we can see here:

```
x = np.array([1, 2, 3])
y = np.array([3, 2, 1])
np.concatenate([x, y])

array([1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 1])
```

```
grid = np.array([[1, 2, 3],
                 [4, 5, 6]])
```

```
# concatenate along the first axis
np.concatenate([grid, grid])
```

```
array([[1, 2, 3],
       [4, 5, 6],
       [1, 2, 3],
       [4, 5, 6]])
```

```
# concatenate along the second axis (zero-indexed)
np.concatenate([grid, grid], axis=1)
```

```
array([[1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3],
       [4, 5, 6, 4, 5, 6]])
```

When joining arrays of mixed dimensions, it can be clearer to use the `np.vstack` (vertical stack) and `np.hstack` (horizontal stack) functions as shown below:

```
x = np.array([1, 2, 3])
grid = np.array([[9, 8, 7],
                 [6, 5, 4]])
```

```
# vertically stack the arrays
np.vstack([x, grid])
```

```
array([[1, 2, 3],
       [9, 8, 7],
       [6, 5, 4]])
```

```
# horizontally stack the arrays
y = np.array([[99],
              [99]])
np.hstack([grid, y])
```

```
array([[ 9,  8,  7, 99],
       [ 6,  5,  4, 99]])
```

## ▼ Splitting of arrays

The opposite of concatenation is splitting, which is implemented by the functions `np.split`, `np.hsplit`, and `np.vsplit`. For each of these, we can pass a list of indices giving the split points:

```
x = [1, 2, 3, 99, 99, 3, 2, 1]
x1, x2, x3 = np.split(x, [3, 5])
print(x1, x2, x3)

[1 2 3] [99 99] [3 2 1]
```

Notice that  $N$  split-points, leads to  $N + 1$  subarrays. The related functions `np.hsplit` and `np.vsplit` are similar:

```
grid = np.arange(16).reshape((4, 4))
grid
```

```
upper, lower = np.vsplit(grid, [2])
print(upper)
print(lower)
```

```
[[0 1 2 3]
 [4 5 6 7]]
[[ 8  9 10 11]
 [12 13 14 15]]
```

```
left, right = np.hsplit(grid, [2])
print(left)
print(right)
```

```
[[ 0  1]
 [ 4  5]
 [ 8  9]
 [12 13]]
[[ 2  3]
 [ 6  7]
 [10 11]
 [14 15]]
```

## **bold text**## Introducing UFuncs

For many types of operations, NumPy provides a convenient interface into just this kind of statically typed, compiled routine. This is known as a *vectorized* operation. This can be accomplished by simply performing an operation on the array, which will then be applied to each

element. This vectorized approach is designed to push the loop into the compiled layer that

```
#Consider following loop based implementation to find reciprocals for each element of an array
np.random.seed(0)
```

```
def compute_reciprocals(values):
    output = np.empty(len(values))
    for i in range(len(values)):
        output[i] = 1.0 / values[i]
    return output
```

```
big_array = np.random.randint(1, 100, size=1000000)
%timeit compute_reciprocals(big_array)
```

1.82 s ± 279 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1 loop each)

```
#Same operation using UFuncs applying '/' over array elements
%timeit (1.0 / big_array)
```

752 µs ± 9.64 µs per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1000 loops each)

Vectorized operations in NumPy are implemented via *ufuncs*, whose main purpose is to quickly execute repeated operations on values in NumPy arrays. UFuncs are extremely flexible – before we saw an operation between a scalar and an array, but we can also operate between two arrays as well as multidimensional arrays.

Computations using vectorization through ufuncs are nearly always more efficient than their counterpart implemented using Python loops, especially as the arrays grow in size. Any time you see such a loop in a Python script, you should consider whether it can be replaced with a vectorized expression.

## ▼ Exploring NumPy's UFuncs

Ufuncs exist in two flavors: *unary ufuncs*, which operate on a single input, and *binary ufuncs*, which operate on two inputs.

### Array arithmetic

NumPy's ufuncs feel very natural to use because they make use of Python's native arithmetic operators. The standard addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division can all be used:

```
x = np.arange(4)
print("x =", x)
print("x + 5 =", x + 5)
print("x - 5 =", x - 5)
print("x * 2 =", x * 2)
print("x / 2 =", x / 2)
print("x // 2 =", x // 2) # floor division
```

```
#some advanced arithmetic expression  -(x/2+1)^2
-(0.5*x + 1) ** 2
```

```
x      = [0 1 2 3]
x + 5   = [5 6 7 8]
x - 5   = [-5 -4 -3 -2]
x * 2   = [0 2 4 6]
x / 2   = [0.  0.5 1.  1.5]
x // 2  = [0 0 1 1]
array([-1.  , -2.25, -4.  , -6.25])
```

The following table lists the arithmetic operators implemented in NumPy:

Operator	Equivalent ufunc	Description
+	np.add	Addition (e.g., $1 + 1 = 2$ )
-	np.subtract	Subtraction (e.g., $3 - 2 = 1$ )
-	np.negative	Unary negation (e.g., $-2$ )
*	np.multiply	Multiplication (e.g., $2 * 3 = 6$ )
/	np.divide	Division (e.g., $3 / 2 = 1.5$ )
//	np.floor_divide	Floor division (e.g., $3 // 2 = 1$ )
**	np.power	Exponentiation (e.g., $2 ** 3 = 8$ )
%	np.mod	Modulus/remainder (e.g., $9 \% 4 = 1$ )

## ▼ Specialized ufuncs

NumPy has many more ufuncs available, including hyperbolic trig functions, bitwise arithmetic, comparison operators, conversions from radians to degrees, rounding and remainders, and much more. A look through the NumPy documentation reveals a lot of interesting functionality.

Another excellent source for more specialized and obscure ufuncs is the submodule `scipy.special`. If you want to compute some obscure mathematical function on your data, chances are it is implemented in `scipy.special`. There are far too many functions to list them all, but the following snippet shows a couple that might come up in a statistics context:

```
#importing package special from scipy package
from scipy import special

# Gamma functions (generalized factorials) and related functions
x = [1, 5, 10]
print("gamma(x)      =", special.gamma(x))
print("ln|gamma(x)| =", special.gammaln(x))
print("beta(x, 2)   =", special.beta(x, 2))

gamma(x)      = [1.0000e+00 2.4000e+01 3.6288e+05]
ln|gamma(x)|  = [ 0.          3.17805383 12.80182748]
beta(x, 2)    = [0.5          0.03333333 0.00909091]
```

Many other special functions like error functions, beta integral can also be evaluated.

## ▼ Aggregates

For binary ufuncs, there are some interesting aggregates that can be computed directly from the object. For example, if we'd like to *reduce* an array with a particular operation, we can use the `reduce` method of any ufunc. A reduce repeatedly applies a given operation to the elements of an array until only a single result remains.

For example, calling `reduce` on the `add` ufunc returns the sum of all elements in the array:

```
x = np.arange(1, 6)
np.add.reduce(x)
```

15

```
np.multiply.reduce(x)
```

120

```
x = [1, 2, 3, 4]
y = [4, 5, 6, 7]
z = []
```

```
for i, j in zip(x, y):
    z.append(i + j)
print(z)
```

[5, 7, 9, 11]

```
#note the difference in output with accumulate
np.add.accumulate(x)
```

array([ 1, 3, 6, 10])

**Answer Following Questions :** (You should either type the answer in separate text cell or code cell as per questions asked)

\*1. \* What are UFuncs in numpy?

## ▼ Ans:

UFunc(Universal Function) in numpy is a function that operates on ndarrays in an element-wise manner.

In NumPy, universal functions are instances of the `numpy.ufunc` class.

---

2. Which are various attributes of numpy arrays object?

Ans:

- `ndim` : `ndim` represents the number of dimensions (axes) of the `ndarray`.
  - `shape` : is a tuple of integers representing the size of the `ndarray` in each dimension.
  - `size` : is the total number of elements in the `ndarray`. It is equal to the product of elements of the `shape`.
  - `dtype` : tells the data type of the elements of a NumPy array. In NumPy array, all the elements have the same data type.
  - `itemsize` : returns the size (in bytes) of each element of a NumPy array.
- 

\*3. \*If you have 3 dimensional array in numpy object Obj how to identify its size, type and dimensions ?

Ans:

- `ndim` : Use `ndim` attribute available with the NumPy array as `numpy_array_name.ndim` to get the number of dimensions.
- Shape of the NumPy array: `shape`
- Size of the NumPy array: `size`

```
import numpy as np
a_3d = np.arange(24).reshape((2, 3, 4))
print(a_3d.ndim)
print(a_3d.shape)
print(a_3d.size)
print(len(a_3d))
print(a_3d.shape[0])
```

```
3
(2, 3, 4)
24
2
2
```

4. Consider an object has dimensions 342 and you want to convert it to 46 shape explain how will you do it? Show this using a code cell, taking an example of 34\*2 np array of random int between 1 and 50.

```
obj = np.random.randint(1,50,size=(3,4,2))
print("original obj:\n",obj)
subObj=obj.reshape((4,6))
print("reshape obj:\n",subObj)
```

original obj:

```
[[[26 27]
  [ 6 27]
  [23 19]
  [36 29]]
```

```
[[18  7]
 [ 8 28]
 [49 14]
 [ 3 40]]
```

```
[[10 30]
 [12 29]
 [45 30]
 [14 41]]]
```

reshape obj:

```
[[26 27  6 27 23 19]
 [36 29 18  7  8 28]
 [49 14  3 40 10 30]
 [12 29 45 30 14 41]]
```

5. Consider above 46 array, sample 23 sub array from left bottom of this array store the result in variable subObj variable.

▼ Ans:

```
sub_array =subObj[2:4,0:3]
print("sub-array:\n",sub_array)
```

sub-array:

```
[[49 14  3]
 [12 29 45]]
```

**Conclusion :** Thus we have learned basics of Numpy library for storing and efficiently processing any external data into python execution pipeline.



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