

Difference Between List and Array:

List	Array
Can consist of elements belonging to different data types	Only consists of elements belonging to the same data type
No need to explicitly import a module for declaration	Need to explicitly import a module for declaration
Cannot directly handle arithmetic operations	Can directly handle arithmetic operations
Can be nested to contain different type of elements	Must contain either all nested elements of same size
Preferred for shorter sequence of data items	Preferred for longer sequence of data items
Greater flexibility allows easy modification (addition, deletion) of data	Less flexibility since addition, deletion has to be done element wise
The entire list can be printed without any explicit looping	A loop has to be formed to print or access the components of array
Consume larger memory for easy addition of elements	Comparatively more compact in memory size

```
In [1]: #import numpy
import numpy as np
```

Numpy Array

```
In [2]: np.array([1,2,3,4,5])
Out[2]: array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
```

N-Dimensional Array Object

```
arr=np.array([[1,2,3,4,5],[201,202,203,204,205]])
        arr
Out[4]: array([[ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
               [201, 202, 203, 204, 205]])
In [5]: # 3_Dimensional_Array
        arr = np.array([[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]], [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]])
        print(arr)
        [[[1 2 3]
         [4 5 6]]
         [[1 2 3]
          [4 5 6]]]
```

In [4]: # 2 dimensional array

```
In [6]: #Higher Dimensional Array
arr = np.array([1, 2, 3], ndmin=5)
print(arr)
print('number of dimensions :', arr.ndim)

[[[[1 2 3]]]]]
number of dimensions : 5
```

Differnt Method in numpy

```
In [7]: arr=np.array([1,2,3,4,5])
         arr
 Out[7]: array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
 In [8]: arr.dtype
 Out[8]: dtype('int32')
 In [9]: arr.max()
 Out[9]: 5
In [10]: arr.min()
Out[10]: 1
In [11]: arr.mean()
Out[11]: 3.0
```

```
In [12]: arr_1=([5,4,2,3,1])
         np.sort(arr_1)
Out[12]: array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
In [13]: arr = np.array([4, 2, 7, 5, 5, 9, 4, 7, 8, 1])
         x = np.where(arr == 7)
         print(x)
         (array([2, 7], dtype=int64),)
         press tab after "arr." to see all method
```

Slicing Array

```
arr[start:end]
         arr[start:end:step]
In [14]: # 1st and 2nd value of colon respectively declares the start and end of array using slicing.
         # If it is null then it defines start or end remain same
         arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7])
         print(arr[:4])
         [1 2 3 4]
In [15]: # step value to determine the step of the slicing:
         arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7])
         print(arr[::2])
         [1 3 5 7]
In [16]: arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7])
         print(arr[1::2])
         [2 4 6]
```

```
In [17]: arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7])
         print(arr[-3:-1])
         [5 6]
In [18]: import numpy as np
         arr = np.array([[1, 2, 3, 4, 5], [6, 7, 8, 9, 10]])
         print(arr[1, 1:4])
         [7 8 9]
In [19]:
         arr = np.array([[1, 2, 3, 4, 5], [6, 7, 8, 9, 10]])
         print(arr[0:2, 2])
         [3 8]
In [20]: arr = np.array([[1, 2, 3, 4, 5], [6, 7, 8, 9, 10]])
         print(arr[0:2, 1:4])
         [[2 3 4]
          [7 8 9]]
```

Genarating dummy variable

```
In [21]: np.zeros(3)
Out[21]: array([0., 0., 0.])
In [22]: np.ones(5)
Out[22]: array([1., 1., 1., 1., 1.])
In [23]: np.ones((5,3))
Out[23]: array([[1., 1., 1.],
                [1., 1., 1.],
                [1., 1., 1.],
                [1., 1., 1.],
                [1., 1., 1.]])
```

Arrange array

```
In [24]: np.arange(0,10,1)
Out[24]: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
In [25]: np.arange(2,20,.5)
Out[25]: array([ 2. , 2.5, 3. , 3.5, 4. , 4.5, 5. , 5.5, 6. , 6.5, 7. ,
               7.5, 8., 8.5, 9., 9.5, 10., 10.5, 11., 11.5, 12., 12.5,
              13. , 13.5, 14. , 14.5, 15. , 15.5, 16. , 16.5, 17. , 17.5, 18. ,
              18.5, 19. , 19.51)
In [26]: arr=np.arange(-10,11)
        arr
Out[26]: array([-10, -9, -8, -7, -6, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2,
                3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10])
In [27]: np.absolute(arr) #absolute value
Out[27]: array([10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
               7, 8, 9, 10])
```

Random Value

```
Out[30]: array([[[ 0.27985757, -0.84631692],
                  [-0.92257803, -0.51567284],
                  [-1.96799993, 1.14042545]],
                [[ 0.96783359, -0.28441088],
                  [ 0.33827437, 1.35139777],
                  [ 0.42229746, -0.87312835]],
                [-0.48192752, -1.02948696],
                  [-0.52761622, 0.54187545],
                  [ 0.72403859, -0.43639268]],
                [-0.923002, -0.86123717],
                 [ 1.09573211, 0.23835872],
                  [ 0.11076563, 0.95180322]]])
  In [31]: #create a random int value
          np.random.randint(11,30)
  Out[31]: 15
  In [32]: #create defined random int value
          np.random.randint(11,30,3)
  Out[32]: array([24, 20, 14])
```

In [30]: np.random.randn(4,3,2)

Numpy Operation

```
In [33]: arr=np.arange(0,10,1)
         arr
Out[33]: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
In [34]: arr+arr
Out[34]: array([0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18])
In [35]: arr-arr
Out[35]: array([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0])
In [36]: arr*arr
Out[36]: array([0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81])
In [37]: arr/arr
         e:\program files\lib\site-packages\ipykernel launcher.py:1: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered
         in true divide
           """Entry point for launching an IPython kernel.
Out[37]: array([nan, 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.])
```

```
In [38]:
       arr**arr
Out[38]: array([
                     1,
                              1,
                                                 27,
                                                         256,
                                                                  3125,
                 46656, 823543, 16777216, 387420489], dtype=int32)
In [39]: arr+10
Out[39]: array([10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19])
In [40]: arr**2
Out[40]: array([ 0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81], dtype=int32)
In [41]: arr/0
        e:\program files\lib\site-packages\ipykernel_launcher.py:1: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encountere
        d in true divide
          """Entry point for launching an IPython kernel.
        e:\program files\lib\site-packages\ipykernel launcher.py:1: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered
        in true divide
          """Entry point for launching an IPython kernel.
```

```
Out[42]: array([0. , 1. , 1.41421356, 1.73205081, 2. , 2.23606798, 2.44948974, 2.64575131, 2.82842712, 3. ])

In [43]: np.max(arr)

Out[43]: 9

In [44]: np.sin(arr)

Out[44]: array([0. , 0.84147098, 0.90929743, 0.14112001, -0.7568025, -0.95892427, -0.2794155 , 0.6569866 , 0.98935825, 0.41211849])
```

In [42]: np.sqrt(arr)

Reshape

```
In [45]: arr=np.arange(1,16)
        arr
Out[45]: array([ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15])
In [46]: # 2 darray
        new_arr = arr.reshape(5, 3)
        print(new_arr)
        [[1 2 3]
         [4 5 6]
         [789]
         [10 11 12]
         [13 14 15]]
In [47]: # 3 darray
         arr= np.arange(1,13)
         new arr = arr.reshape(2, 3, 2)
         print(new_arr)
         [[[ 1 2]
          [34]
          [5 6]]
         [[ 7 8]
          [ 9 10]
          [11 12]]]
```

Joining Numpy Array

```
In [50]: arr1 = np.array([1, 2, 3])
    arr2 = np.array([4, 5, 6])
    arr = np.concatenate((arr1, arr2))
    print(arr)
[1 2 3 4 5 6]
```

```
In [3]: num1=np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
        num2=np.array([[21,22,23],[31,32,33]])
In [5]: num=np.concatenate((num1,num2))
        num
Out[5]: array([[ 1, 2, 3],
               [4, 5, 6],
               [21, 22, 23],
               [31, 32, 33]])
In [7]: | num=np.concatenate((num1,num2),axis=0)
        num
Out[7]: array([[ 1, 2, 3],
               [4, 5, 6],
               [21, 22, 23],
               [31, 32, 33]])
In [8]: num=np.concatenate((num1,num2),axis=1)
        num
Out[8]: array([[ 1, 2, 3, 21, 22, 23],
               [ 4, 5, 6, 31, 32, 33]])
```

Spliting Numpy Array

```
In [52]: arr = np.arange(1,10)
          new arr = np.array split(arr, 3)
          new_arr
Out[52]: [array([1, 2, 3]), array([4, 5, 6]), array([7, 8, 9])]
In [53]: #Access the splitted arrays
         print(new_arr[0])
         print(new_arr[1])
         print(new arr[2])
         [1 2 3]
         [4 5 6]
         [7 8 9]
In [54]: | arr = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9], [10, 11, 12], [13, 14, 15], [16, 17, 18]])
         newarr = np.array split(arr, 3)
         print(newarr)
         [array([[1, 2, 3],
                [4, 5, 6]]), array([[ 7, 8, 9],
                [10, 11, 12]]), array([[13, 14, 15],
                [16, 17, 18]])]
```

```
In [53]: #Access the splitted arrays
         print(new_arr[0])
         print(new_arr[1])
         print(new_arr[2])
         [1 2 3]
         [4 5 6]
         [7 8 9]
In [54]: arr = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9], [10, 11, 12], [13, 14, 15], [16, 17, 18]])
         newarr = np.array split(arr, 3)
         print(newarr)
         [array([[1, 2, 3],
                [4, 5, 6]]), array([[ 7, 8, 9],
                [10, 11, 12]]), array([[13, 14, 15],
                [16, 17, 18]])]
```