



Experiment No. 11
Program to manipulate arrays using NumPy
Date of Performance: 28/03/24
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## Experiment No. 11

**Title:** Program to manipulate arrays using NumPy

**Aim:** To study and implement arrays manipulation using NumPy

**Objective:** To introduce NumPy package

### Theory:

**Numpy** is a general-purpose array-processing package. It provides a high-performance multidimensional array object, and tools for working with these arrays. It is the fundamental package for scientific computing with Python. Besides its obvious scientific uses, Numpy can also be used as an efficient multi-dimensional container of generic data.

### *Arrays in Numpy*

Array in Numpy is a table of elements (usually numbers), all of the same type, indexed by a tuple of positive integers. In Numpy, number of dimensions of the array is called rank of the array. A tuple of integers giving the size of the array along each dimension is known as shape of the array. An array class in Numpy is called as **ndarray**. Elements in Numpy arrays are accessed by using square brackets and can be initialized by using nested Python Lists.



### Creating a Numpy Array

Arrays in Numpy can be created by multiple ways, with various number of Ranks, defining the size of the Array. Arrays can also be created with the use of various data types such as lists, tuples, etc. The type of the resultant array is deduced from the type of the elements in the sequences.

**Note:** Type of array can be explicitly defined while creating the array.

### Code:

```
import numpy as np

# Define the first array
A = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])
print("Array A:")
print(A)

# Define the second array
B = np.array([[7, 8, 9], [10, 11, 12]])
print("\nArray B:")
print(B)

# Add the two arrays
result = A + B
print("\nResult of addition:")
print(result)

# Take input from the user
element_to_search = int(input("\nEnter the element to search: "))

# Search for the element
result = result == element_to_search

# Print the index where the element is found
if np.any(result):
    indices = np.where(result)
```



```
print(f"Element {element_to_search} found at indices:", indices)
else:
    print(f"Element {element_to_search} not found in the array.")
```

### Output:

The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a file named 'main.py'. The code defines two NumPy arrays, A and B, and performs several operations on them. The output window shows the results of these operations, including the arrays themselves, the result of their addition, and a prompt for user input.

```
main.py  [Icons]  Save  Run  Output  Clear

1  import numpy as np
2
3  # Define the first array
4  A = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])
5  print("Array A:")
6  print(A)
7
8  # Define the second array
9  B = np.array([[7, 8, 9], [10, 11, 12]])
10 print("\nArray B:")
11 print(B)
12
13 # Add the two arrays
14 result = A + B
15 print("\nResult of addition:")
16 print(result)
17
18 # Take input from the user
19 element_to_search = int(input("\nEnter the element to search: "))
20
21 # Search for the element
22 result = result == element_to_search
```

Array A:  
[[1 2 3]  
[4 5 6]]

Array B:  
[[ 7 8 9]  
[10 11 12]]

Result of addition:  
[[ 8 10 12]  
[14 16 18]]

Enter the element to search: |

**Conclusion:** NumPy package has been studied and arrays have been implemented and manipulated.

The program effectively demonstrates array manipulation using NumPy, showcasing operations like array creation, addition, and element searching, highlighting NumPy's efficiency and simplicity in handling array operations.