

# Python Programming

## Unit 06 – Lecture 02 Notes

### NumPy Functions (Stats, Sorting, Searching)

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## 1 Lecture Overview

This lecture introduces frequently used NumPy functions for:

- array generation,
- reshaping,
- statistics,
- sorting and searching,
- and basic linear algebra.

## 2 Core Concepts

### 2.1 Generating Arrays

Useful functions:

- `np.zeros`, `np.ones`
- `np.empty` (uninitialized values)
- `np.arange`, `np.linspace`
- random arrays: `np.random.randint`, `np.random.random`

```
import numpy as np

a = np.zeros((2, 2))
b = np.ones((2, 2))
c = np.arange(0, 10, 2)
d = np.linspace(0, 1, 5)
r = np.random.randint(1, 10, size=(3, 3))
```

### 2.2 Reshape

`reshape` changes the array shape without changing data:

```
x = np.arange(1, 10) # size = 9
m = x.reshape((3, 3)) # 3x3 matrix
```

### 2.3 Statistics and Axis

Common statistics:

- `sum`, `mean`, `std`, `min`, `max`

Axis meaning for 2D array:

- `axis=0`: operate down the rows (column-wise result)
- `axis=1`: operate across columns (row-wise result)

```
print(m.sum(axis=0)) # column sums
print(m.sum(axis=1)) # row sums
```

### 2.4 Sorting and Searching

Sorting:

```
arr = np.array([3, 1, 2])
print(np.sort(arr)) # returns new sorted array
arr.sort() # sorts in-place
```

Searching:

```
arr = np.array([10, 50, 20, 80])
idx = np.argmax(arr)
print(idx, arr[idx])
```

## 2.5 Dot Product and Matrix Multiplication

```
a = np.array([1, 2, 3])
b = np.array([4, 5, 6])
print(a.dot(b)) # 1*4 + 2*5 + 3*6

M = np.arange(1, 10).reshape((3, 3))
print(M @ M)
```

## 3 Demo Walkthrough

File: demo/numpy\_functions\_demo.py

Observe:

- generating random arrays,
- reshaping and computing stats along axes,
- sorting and searching for max/2nd max,
- dot product and matrix multiplication.

## 4 Interactive Checkpoints (with Solutions)

### Checkpoint 1 Solution

**Question:** meaning of `axis=0`?

**Answer:** compute column-wise results (down the rows).

### Checkpoint 2 Solution

**Question:** difference between `np.sort(a)` and `a.sort()`?

**Answer:**

- `np.sort(a)` returns a new sorted array.
- `a.sort()` sorts the array in-place (mutates `a`).

## 5 Practice Exercises (with Solutions)

### Exercise 1: Row and Column Sums

**Task:** Create a 3x3 array and compute row sums and column sums.

**Solution:**

```
import numpy as np
m = np.arange(1, 10).reshape((3, 3))
print("Row sums:", m.sum(axis=1))
print("Col sums:", m.sum(axis=0))
```

## Exercise 2: Find Second Maximum

**Task:** Find second maximum element of an array.

**Solution (simple):**

```
import numpy as np
arr = np.array([10, 6, 8, 90, 12, 56])
u = np.unique(arr)
u.sort()
print("Second max =", u[-2])
```

## 6 Exit Question (with Solution)

**Question:** one function to generate sequence?

**Answer:** np.arange (or np.linspace)