

Array Creation

- We can create an array of various dimensions 1D, 2D, 3D, 5D...
- We can also take scalar values to create numpy array
- Example of different dimensions of array

The diagram illustrates three types of arrays on a dark background:

- One Dimension:** A horizontal row of five light orange boxes containing the numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9.
- Two Dimension:** A 2x5 grid of light orange boxes. The first row contains 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and the second row contains 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.
- Three Dimension:** A 3D structure with three overlapping planes. The front plane (light blue) contains a 2x2 grid with values 1, 2, 3, 4. The middle plane (light purple) contains values 5, 6, 8. The back plane (light pink) contains the value 8.

- Creating a scalar array , 2D array , 3D arrays using Numpy
- We first need to import numpy to use it

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> ar = np.array(12)
>>> ar
array(12)
```

```

>>> ar1 = np.array([1,3,5,7,9])
>>> ar1
array([1, 3, 5, 7, 9])
>>> ar2 = np.array([[1,3,5,7,9],[2,4,6,8,10]])
>>> ar2
array([[ 1,  3,  5,  7,  9],
       [ 2,  4,  6,  8, 10]])
>>> ar3 = np.array([[[1,2],[3,4]],[[5,6],[7,8]]])
>>> ar3
array([[[1, 2],
       [3, 4]],
       [[5, 6],
       [7, 8]]])

```

- We can mention our own dimensions in an array by using *ndim* attribute

```

>>> import numpy as np
>>> ar1 = np.array([1,3,5,7,9])
>>> ar1
array([1, 3, 5, 7, 9])
>>> ar1.ndim
1
>>> ar1 = np.array([1,3,5,7,9],ndmin=3)
>>> ar1
array([[[1, 3, 5, 7, 9]]])
>>> ar1.ndim
3
>>>

```

- Numpy attributes

```

np.dtype
np.shape
np.itemsize
np.ndim
np.nbytes

```

- Lets see them with examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>>
>>> ar1 = np.array([1,3,5,7,9])
>>> ar2 = np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
```

- We can create array of float type as well

```
>>> ar5 = np.array([1.1,2.2,3.3])
>>> ar5.dtype
dtype('float64')
>>>
```