1.What makes NumPy.shape() different form NumPy.size()?

Answer :-

NumPy.shape() :- NumPy arrayes have an attribute called shape that returns a tuple with each index having the number of corresponding elements.

NumPy.size() :- size() function in Python. The size of an array .The NumPy.size() function in the NumPy package returns the size of a given array.

Difference :- NumPy.shape() is used to get complete structural shape of our 2D array. For example (3,4). NumPy.size() will give us how many elements are present in total.

2.In NumPy, describe the idea of broadcasting.

Answer :- The term broadcasting refers to the ability of NumPy to treat arrays of different shapes during arithemetic operations. Arethemetic operations on arrays are usually done on corresponding elements. If two arrays are of exactly the same shape, then these operatons are smoothiy performed.

3.What makes Python better than other libraries for numerical computation?

Answer :-

- Numerical Python has a fixed-size, homogeneous(fixed-type), multdimensional array tpe and lotes of functions for various array operations. The result is a dynamically typed environment for array computing similar to basic matlab.

- We can use a lot of numerical libraries which can solve any mathematical problem.

- Also Python can solve any special numerical modules be used to solve numerical problems as well.

- All the above points we discussed makesPython better than other libraries for numerical computation.

4.How does NumPy deal with files?

Answer :- NumPy introduces a simple file format for ndarray odjects. This .npy file stores data, shape, dtype and other information required to reconstruct the ndarray in a disk file such that the array is correctly retrieved even if the file is on another machine with different architecture.

5.Mention the importance of NumPy.empty().

Answer :- The empty() function is used to create a new array of given shape and type, without initializing entries. Shape of the empty array, e.g., (2,3) or 2. Desired output datatype for the array, e.g., numpy. Int8