```
In [1]: #Question 1a
        import numpy as np
        np.random.seed(0)
        a=np.reshape(np.random.randint(0, 11, size=360, dtype='int'),(3,12,10))
        print("a array:"+str(a))
        print("Shape of a:"+str(a.shape))
                                          2 4]
       a array:[[[
                      10
                               3 2 10]
                       0 10
                            2 10
                                  3 10]
         [9 3 7 3 2 1 1 2 1 4]
```

```
1 3 3 9 2 5
                                     5]
          [10 7 2 7 1 6 10
       Shape of a: (3, 12, 10)
In [2]: #Question 1b
        b=a[0:3,2:10,1:9]
        print("b array:"+str(b))
        print("Shape of b:"+str(b.shape))
       b array:[[[ 5
                                    0 3]
          [ 9 10 10
                    8
                               91
             7 2
                            9 10]
                              4]
              5
                               2]
              9
                               2]
             3
                   5
                               91
                            0 10]
             3
                 3
                    8
                       8
                               3]
```

```
[710184704]
          [10 6 4 2 4 6 3 10]
         [850854710]]]
       Shape of b: (3, 8, 8)
In [9]: #Question 1c
        c=np.sum(b,axis=2)
        print("c array:"+str(c))
        print("Shape of c:"+str(c.shape))
       c array:[[41 30 44 32 55 42 37 35]
         [46 41 33 41 54 43 39 42]
         [20 42 45 45 36 41 45 47]]
       Shape of c:(3, 8)
In [4]: #Question 1d
        d=np.reshape(b,(3*8*8,1))
        print("d array:"+str(d))
        print("Shape of array:"+str(d.shape))
        print("Size of array:"+str(np.size(d)))
       d array:[[ 5]
         [ 9]
         [8]
         [ 91
         [ 4]
         [ 3]
         [ 0]
         [ 3]
         [ 2]
         [ 3]
         [8]
         [ 1]
         [ 3]
         [ 3]
         [ 3]
         [7]
         [ 9]
```

[9] [0] [10] [4] [7] [3] [2] [0] [0] [4] [6] [8] [4] [9] [10] [10] [8] [1] [1] [7] [9] [6] [7] [2] [0] [3] [5] [9] [10] [6] [3] [4] [4] [8] [4]

[7] [5] [5] [0] [1] [3] [0] [6] [3] [10] [3] [8] [8] [2] [0] [8] [8] [3] [8] [10] [2] [3] [0] [3] [6] [9] [0] [6] [5] [3] [1]

[8] [9] [6] [5] [7] [8] [8] [2] [6] [6] [8] [8] [2] [6] [3] [6] [0] [8] [4] [8] [2] [3] [9] [3] [3] [7] [3] [2] [1]

[2] [1] [5] [5] [5] [2] [5] [7] [6] [2] [3] [5] [9] [1] [9] [10] [0] [6] [0] [10] [4] [3] [3] [8] [8] [7] [0] [3] [7] [10] [1] [8] [4]

```
[ 7]
         [ 0]
         [ 4]
         [10]
         [6]
          [4]
         [2]
         [ 4]
         [ 6]
         [ 3]
         [10]
         [8]
         [5]
         [ 0]
         [8]
         [5]
         [ 4]
         [7]
         [10]]
        Shape of array: (192, 1)
        Size of array:192
In [5]: #Question 1e
        np.random.seed(0)
        import time
        e=np.reshape(np.random.randint(0, 11, size=1000*1000, dtype='int'),(100
        0,1000))
        f=np.reshape(np.random.randint(0, 11, size=1000*1000, dtype='int'),(100
        0,1000))
        start time=time.time()
        M=e@f
        end time=time.time()
        print("Execution time using @ operator:",end time-start time)
        Execution time using @ operator: 3.729900598526001
In [6]: def matmul(a,b):
            M=np.zeros((len(a),len(a)))
            for i in range(np.size(a,1)):
```

Execution time using matmul: 1301.0255846977234

The built in function is faster than the maltiplication of matrices using matmul function. The performance of Python reduces when there are inner loops in the function. The loops take more time in memory allocation thus reducing the speed of hand-built functions. Built-in functions are often implemented using the best memory usage practices.

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In [ ]:

In [ ]:
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