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### **NumPy Test**

- 1.A) Numerical Python
- 2.B) `np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])`
- 3.A) `[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]`
- 4.B) `arr.ndim`
- 5.B) `print(myArr[0])`
- 6.B) `print(arr[1, 2])`
- 7.B) `print(arr[2:5])`
- 8.A) `print(arr[3:])`
- 9.B) `print(arr[:,2])`
- 10.A) `arr.dtype`
- 11.C) `arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4], dtype=np.float)`
- 12.B) The view SHOULD BE Affected by the changes made to the original array.
- 13.C) The copy SHOULD NOT be affected by the changes made to the original array.
- 14.C) The shape is the number of elements in each dimensions.
- 15.A) `arr.shape`
- 16.A) `Concatenate()`
- 17.A) `array_split()`
- 18.A) `where()`
- 19.A) `np.where(arr==4)`
- 19.C) `sort()`
- 20.A) `np.random.randint(100)`
- 21.B) `random.normal(size=1000, loc=50, scale=0.2)`
- 22.B) `np.add(arr1, arr2)`
- 23.D) `np.subtract(arr1, arr2)`
- 24.A) All the other 3 are rounding methods in NumPy
- 25.B) `[1 3 6]`
- 26.D) All the above
- 27.B) `array([2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7])`
- 28.C) 3
- 29.C) It returns the byte size of each element of the array

- 30.A) 6
- 31.B) `array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])`
- 32.B) `a = np.array([(1, 2, 3), (4, 5, 6)]); a.reshape(2, 4)`
- 33.D) `float64`
- 34.B) It contains 1s in all the diagonals
- 35.A) `array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])`
- 36.B) `arr = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]); np.hstack((arr, arr))`
- 37.C) `full()`
- 38.B) `a1 = np.array([1, 2, 3, 3]); a2 = np.array([0, 4, 9]); np.add(a1, a2)`
- 39.C) `A.T`
- 40.B) 108
- 41.A) number of items
- 42.A) 8
- 43.D) `reshape()`
- 44.C) To create a matrix with all elements as 0
- 45.A) `[[[1]], [[2]], [[3]], [[4]]]`
- 46.D) All of the mentioned above
- 47.A) `array([[0, 2], [1, 3]])`
- 48.A) `[[[10]]`  
          `[[20]]`  
          `[[30]]`  
          `[[40]]]`
- 49.A) `ndarray`
- 50.C) Negative one