In [2]:
```
import numpy as np
```

1.Create an array with zeros and ones and print the output

In [3]:
```
array_size = 10
a = np.random.randint(2, size=array_size)
print(a)
```

```
[0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0]
```

2.Create an array and print the output

In [4]:
```
b = np.array([10,12,43,49,50])
print(b)
```

```
[10 12 43 49 50]
```

3. Create an array whose initial content is random and print the output

In [5]:
```
random_array = np.random.rand(5, 5)
print(random_array)
```

```
[[0.3803383  0.70929363 0.59541816 0.05024049 0.19088412]
 [0.35275673 0.67001357 0.71461706 0.84185897 0.67224395]
 [0.25822917 0.74941272 0.4648634  0.44923587 0.73801292]
 [0.22571252 0.10164321 0.55743686 0.17992505 0.92664647]
 [0.53615311 0.28641408 0.51796413 0.968024   0.37638446]]
```

4.Create an array with the range of values with even intervals

In [6]:
```
arr = np.arange(0, 20, 5)
print(arr)
```

```
[ 0  5 10 15]
```

5. create an array with values that are spaced linearly in a specified interval

In [8]:
```
a = np.linspace(0, 1, 6)
print(a)
```

```
[0.  0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1. ]
```

6. Access and manipulate elements in the array

In [9]:
```
a[2:6]
```

Out[9]:
```
array([0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1. ])
```

7. Create a 2-dimensional array and check the shape of the array

In [10]:
```
e = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])
shape = np.shape(e)
print(shape)
```

```
(2, 3)
```

8. Using the arange() and linspace() function to evenly space values in specified interval

In [15]:
```
arr1 = np.arange(2,15,+2)
arr2 = np.linspace(0,50,6)
print(arr1)
print(arr2)
```

```
[ 2  4  6  8 10 12 14]
[ 0. 10. 20. 30. 40. 50.]
```

9. Create an array of random values between 0 and 1 in a given shape

In [10]:
```
arr3 = np.random.rand(3,3)
print(arr3)
```

```
[[0.42750517 0.33633828 0.56902032]
 [0.61737356 0.34179676 0.79990957]
 [0.98576035 0.75499346 0.48367534]]
```

10. Repeat each element of an array by a specified number of times using repeat() and tile() functions

In [11]:
```
print(np.tile(arr2,3))
```

```
[ 0. 10. 20. 30. 40. 50.  0. 10. 20. 30. 40. 50.  0. 10. 20. 30. 40. 50.]
```

11. How do you know the shape and size of an array?

In [12]:
```
print(np.size(arr2))
```

```
6
```

In [13]:
```
print(np.shape(arr2))
```

```
(6,)
```

12. Create an array that indicates the total number of elements in an array

In [14]:
```
arr4 = np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6])
print(arr4,np.size(arr4))
```

```
[1 2 3 4 5 6] 6
```

13. To find the number of dimensions of the array

In [15]:
```
print(np.ndim(arr4))
```

```
1
```

14. Create an array and reshape into a new array

In [16]:
```
arr5 = np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
print(arr5.reshape(3,2))
```

```
[[1 2]
 [3 4]
 [5 6]]
```

15. Create a null array of size 10

In [17]:
```
arr6 = np.zeros(10)
print(arr6)
```

```
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
```

16. Create any array with values ranging from 10 to 49 and print the numbers whose remainders are zero when divided by 7

In [18]:
```
arr7 = np.arange(10,49,+1)
con=arr7[arr7%7==0]
print(con)
```

```
[14 21 28 35 42]
```

17. Create an array and check any two conditions and print the output

In [19]:
```
arr8=np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,7,8,9,7,4])
c=arr8[(arr8>1)&(arr8<7)]
print(c)
```

```
[2 3 4 5 6 4]
```

18. Use Arithmetic operator and print the output using array

In [20]:
```
arr1*2
```

Out[20]:
```
array([ 4,  8, 12, 16, 20])
```

19. Use Relational operators and print the results using array

In [21]:
```
t=arr8[(arr8>5)]
print(t)
```

```
[6 7 7 8 9 7]
```

20. Difference between python and ipython"

Python is the standard programming language you use to write code. The Python interpreter allows you to run Python code,it is simpler, easy to understand. IPython is like a more advanced and user-friendly version of the Python interpreter. It makes it easier to work with Python code interactively, with features like auto-completion, syntax highlighting, and better command history. It's great for exploring and developing code interactively.