20\7\23

Creates an array with zeros and ones.

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

```
In [3]: array = np.zeros(5)
    array[0] = 1
    array[2] = 1
    print(array)
```

[1. 0. 1. 0. 0.]

Create a array and print the output

```
In [20]: a=np.array([1,2,3,4])
print(a)
```

[1 2 3 4]

Creates an array with random values.

```
In [33]: array = np.random.randint(0, 10, 5)
print(array)
```

[3 4 4 2 1]

Creates an array with the range of values with even intervals.

```
In [7]: array = np.arange(0, 10, 2)
print(array)

[0 2 4 6 8]
```

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

```
In [8]: array = np.linspace(0, 10, 5)
print(array)

[ 0. 2.5 5. 7.5 10. ]
```

Access and manipulate elements in the array.

,

```
In [9]: | array = np.arange(0, 10)
         print(array[2])
         print(array[2:5])
         array[2] = 100
         print(array)
         2
         [2 3 4]
         [ 0
                1 100
                         3
                             4
                                 5
                                      6
                                          7
                                              8
                                                  9]
```

Creates a 2-dimensional array and checks the shape of the array.

```
In [10]: array = np.arange(0, 10).reshape(2, 5)
print(array)
print(array.shape)

[[0 1 2 3 4]
     [5 6 7 8 9]]
     (2, 5)
```

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

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

```
In [13]: array = np.random.randint(0, 1, (5, 5))
    print(array)

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

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

```
In [16]: array = np.arange(0, 5)
    a = np.repeat(array, 2)
    print(a)
    b = np.tile(array, (2, 2))
    print(b)

[0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4]
    [[0 1 2 3 4 0 1 2 3 4]
    [0 1 2 3 4 0 1 2 3 4]]
```

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

```
In [17]: array = np.arange(0, 10)
    print(array.shape)
    print(array.size)

(10,)
    10
```

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

```
In [25]: array = np.arange(0, 10)
size = np.ones(array.shape) * array.size
print(size)
```

```
[10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.]
```

To find the number of dimensions of the array.

```
In [19]: array = np.arange(0, 10)
print(array.ndim)
```

1

Creates a null array of size 10.

```
In [22]: array = np.zeros(10)
print(array)
```

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

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

[14 21 28 35 42]

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

```
In [35]: array = np.arange(10, 30)
    even = array % 2 == 0
    great = array > 20
    print(array[even & great])
```

[22 24 26 28]

Use Arithmetic operator and print the output using array

```
In [36]: array = np.arange(10, 30)
    print(array + 10)
    print(array * 2)
    print(array / 2)

[20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39]
    [20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58]
    [5. 5.5 6. 6.5 7. 7.5 8. 8.5 9. 9.5 10. 10.5 11. 11.5
    12. 12.5 13. 13.5 14. 14.5]
```

Use Relational operators and print the results using array

Difference between python and ipython

```
In [30]: print("Python is a programming language, while IPython is an interactive shell for Python."
```

Python is a programming language, while IPython is an interactive shell for Python.

```
In [ ]:
```