+ Code — + Text

```
Q1-> Create a null vector of size 10 but the fifth value which is 1 (★☆☆)
```

```
# QUESTION 1
import numpy as np
a = np.zeros(10)  #main thing
print(a)
print("update 5th element to 1")
a[5] = 1
print(a)

[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
    update 5th element to 1
    [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
```

2. Create a vector with values ranging from 10 to 49

```
# QUESTION 2
a = np.arange(10,49)  #main thing
print("Original vector: ")
print(a)

Original vector:
  [10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33
  34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48]
```

3. Reverse a vector (first element becomes last)

```
# Question 3
x = np.arange(12, 20)
print("Original array:")
print(x)
print("Reverse array:")
x = x[::-1]
print(x)

    Original array:
    [12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19]
    Reverse array:
    [19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12]
```

4. Create a 3x3 matrix with values ranging from 0 to 8

5. Find indices of non-zero elements from [1,2,0,0,4,0]

```
# Question 5
arr = np.array([[1, 2, 0, 0, 4, 0]])
print ("Input array : \n", arr)

out_tpl = np.nonzero(arr)
print ("Indices of non zero elements : ", out_tpl)

Input array :
    [[1 2 0 0 4 0]]
    Indices of non zero elements : (array([0, 0, 0]), array([0, 1, 4]))
```

6. Create a 3x3 identity matrix

7. Create a 3x3x3 array with random values

8. Create a 10x10 array with random values and find the minimum and maximum values

```
# Question 8
import numpy as np
x = np.random.random((10.10))
print("Original Array:")
print(x)
xmin, xmax = x.min(), x.max()
print("Minimum and Maximum Values:")
print(xmin, xmax)
     Original Array:
     0.49997206 0.12626462 0.00154513 0.7592794 ]
      [0.14188369 0.50140765 0.29715195 0.50022681 0.81128163 0.85312077
      0.46531029 0.10516874 0.50353979 0.28951298]
      [0.95056371 0.93822617 0.70235653 0.80056629 0.86403222 0.70123721
       0.65217115 0.33481278 0.79516663 0.56247726]
      [0.26113865 0.52521586 0.20170587 0.63835616 0.61853267 0.72681869
      0.13747446 0.02462499 0.57972693 0.23218284]
      [0.53577469\ 0.7971974\ 0.14105529\ 0.91466426\ 0.17934351\ 0.43180858
       0.82948748 0.28146642 0.09002346 0.76370069]
      [\, 0.38092565\  \, 0.76164647\  \, 0.87412517\  \, 0.11981419\  \, 0.3432374\  \, \, 0.35037731
       0.9134666  0.82120737  0.06008297  0.99293106]
      [0.18219733 0.39346481 0.16163615 0.65149688 0.6344811 0.84844119
       0.3260104 0.30088347 0.52439711 0.99485253]
      [0.74458979 0.61400395 0.31224546 0.15210342 0.64992819 0.21738637
       0.69381985 0.26333308 0.87001456 0.38962699]
      [0.42091105 0.72750295 0.77842881 0.24429506 0.2745828 0.16290181
      0.01035131 0.49025782 0.74861342 0.89709985]
       \hbox{ \tt [0.36745666 \ 0.08550592 \ 0.80317259 \ 0.83432774 \ 0.72637416 \ 0.34334499 ] } 
       0.43951304 0.07085603 0.70631095 0.15068813]]
     Minimum and Maximum Values:
     0.001545129926052824 0.9948525283731123
```

9. Create a random vector of size 30 and find the mean value

10. Create a 2d array with 1 on the border and 0 inside

```
#Question 10
import numpy as np
x = np.ones((5,5))
print("Original array:")
print(x)
print("1 on the border and 0 inside in the array")
x[1:-1,1:-1] = 0
print(x)
     Original array:
     [[1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]
      [1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]
      [1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]
      [1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]
      [1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]]
     1 on the border and 0 inside in the array
     [[1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]
      [1. 0. 0. 0. 1.]
      [1. 0. 0. 0. 1.]
      [1. 0. 0. 0. 1.]
      [1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]]
  11. How to add a border (filled with 0's) around an existing array?
#Question 11
# Importing the NumPy library with an alias 'np'
import numpy as np
# Creating a 3x3 NumPy array filled with ones
x = np.ones((3, 3))
# Printing the original array
print("Original array:")
print(x)
# Modifying the array 'x' to set 0s on the border and 1s inside the array using the np.pad function
print("0 on the border and 1 inside in the array")
x = np.pad(x, pad_width=1, mode='constant', constant_values=0)
# Printing the desired result
print(x)
     Original array:
     [[1. 1. 1.]
      [1. 1. 1.]
      [1. 1. 1.]]
     0 on the border and 1 inside in the array
     [[0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
      [0. 1. 1. 1. 0.]
      [0. 1. 1. 1. 0.]
      [0. 1. 1. 1. 0.]
      [0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]]
  12. Create a 5x5 matrix with values 1,2,3,4 just below the diagonal
#Question 12
Z = np.diag(1+np.arange(4),k=-1)
print(Z)
     [[0 0 0 0 0]
      [1 0 0 0 0]
      [0 2 0 0 0]
      [0 0 3 0 0]
      [0 0 0 4 0]]
```

13. Create a 8x8 matrix and fill it with a checkerboard pattern Consider a (6,7,8) shape array, what is the index (x,y,z) of the 100th element?

```
# Question 13
import numpy as np
x = np.ones((3,3))
print(x)
print("Checkerboard pattern:")
x = np.zeros((8,8),dtype=int)
x[1::2,::2] = 1
x[::2,1::2] = 1
print(x)
     [[1. 1. 1.]
      [1. 1. 1.]
     [1. 1. 1.]]
     Checkerboard pattern:
     [[0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1]
      [10101010]
      [0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1]
      [10101010]
      [0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1]
      [10101010]
      [0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1]
      [10101010]]
Double-click (or enter) to edit
import numpy as np
print(np.unravel_index(100,(6,7,8)))
     (1, 5, 4)
  14. Create a checkerboard 8x8 matrix using the tile function
#Question 14
import numpy as np
Z = np.tile(np.array([[0,1],[1,0]]), (4,4))
print(Z)
     [[0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1]
      [10101010]
      [0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1]
      [10101010]
      [0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1]
      [10101010]
      [0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1]
      [10101010]]
  15. Normalize a 5x5 random matrix
# OUESTION 15
import numpy as np
x= np.random.random((3,3))
print("Original Array:")
print(x)
xmax, xmin = x.max(), x.min()
print(" max values -->",x.max())
print(" min values -->", x.min())
x = (x - xmin)/(xmax - xmin)
print("After normalization:")
print(x)
     Original Array:
     [[0.23876583 0.87436549 0.19046614]
      [0.92049115 0.32005732 0.69055766]
      [0.8096536 0.67128882 0.5620462 ]]
     max values --> 0.9204911499494861
     min values --> 0.19046613836400184
     After normalization:
     [[0.06616169 0.93681633 0.
                0.17751609 0.6850334 ]
      [1.
      [0.84817294 0.65863863 0.50899635]]
```

16. Multiply a 5x3 matrix by a 3x2 matrix (real matrix product)

array2 = [10, 30, 40, 60]print("Array2: ",array2)

[10 40 60]

print("Common values between two arrays:") print(np.intersect1d(array1, array2)) Array1: [0 10 20 40 60 80] Array2: [10, 30, 40, 60] Common values between two arrays:

```
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   # Question 16
   import numpy as np
   x = np.random.random((5,3))
   print("First array:")
   print(x)
   y = np.random.random((3,2))
   print("Second array:")
   print(y)
   z = np.dot(x, y)
   print("Dot product of two arrays:")
   print(z)
         First array:
        [[0.82342856 0.03206594 0.76621971]
          [0.51474909 0.41592724 0.24465447]
         [0.39626584 0.09298379 0.22489758]
          [0.51650515 0.9142299 0.70272492]
         [0.71574744 0.23838115 0.17418275]]
        Second array:
         [[0.98118469 0.66716825]
         [0.11625127 0.73597966]
         [0.89517734 0.01561955]]
        Dot product of two arrays:
         [[1.49756572 0.58493328]
         [0.77242513 0.65335963]
          [0.60094268 0.33632297]
          [1.24213076 1.0284267 ]
          [0.88591699 0.65568831]]
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                I \leftrightarrow \bigoplus \square \equiv \sqsubseteq \bigoplus \Psi \oplus \boxdot
   17. Given a 1D array, negate all elements which are between 3 and 8,
   # Ouestion 17
   import numpy as np
   arr = np.arange(10)
   arr[4:8] = np.multiply(arr[4:8],-1)
   print(arr)
         [0 1 2 3 -4 -5 -6 -7 8 9]
   # Ouestion 19
   import numpy as np
   array1 = np.array([0, 10, 20, 40, 60, 80])
   print("Array1: ",array1)
```

17. Given a 1D array, negate all elements which are between 3 and 8, in place.