

## TEST

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**ROLL - 2105611**

1. Numerical Python
2. np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
3. [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]
4. arr.ndim
5. print(myArr[0])
6. print(arr[1, 2])
7. print(arr[2:5])
8. print(arr[3:])
9. print(arr[::-2])
10. arr.dtype
11. arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4], dtype=np.float)
12. The view SHOULD BE Affected by the changes made to the original array.
13. The copy SHOULD NOT be affected by the changes made to the original array.
14. None of the Above
15. arr.shape
16. Concatenate()
17. array\_split()
18. where()
19. np.where(arr==4)
19. order()
20. np.random.randint(100)
21. random.normal(size=1000, loc=50, scale=0.2)
22. np.add(arr1, arr2)
23. np.subtract(arr1, arr2)
24. np.around()
25. [1 3 6]
26. All the above
27. array([2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7])
28. 3
29. It returns the byte size of each element of the array
30. 6

- 31. `array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])`
- 32. `a = np.array([(1, 2, 3), (4, 5, 6)])`; `a.reshape(2, 4)`
- 33. `float64`
- 34. None of the Above
- 35. `array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])`
- 36. `arr = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])`; `np.hstack((arr, arr))`
- 37. `full()`
- 38. `a1 = np.array([1, 2, 3, 3])`; `a2 = np.array([0, 4, 9])`; `np.add(a1, a2)`
- 39. `A.T`
- 40. 108
- 41. number of items
- 42. 8
- 43. `reshape()`
- 44. To create a matrix with all elements as 0
- 45. `[[[1]], [[2]], [[3]], [[4]]]`
- 46. All of the mentioned above
- 47. `array([[0, 2], [1, 3]])`
- 48. `[[[10]]`
  - `[[20]]`
  - `[[30]]`
  - `[[40]]`
- 49. `ndarray`
- 50. Negative one