Q1. Matrix elements

What will be the **outcome** of the following code snippet?

```
x = np.ones((5,5))
x[1:-1,1:-1] = 0
```

- A. All the elements except those at the border are equated to zero.
- B. All the elements at the border are equated to zero.
- C. All the elements in the first and last columns are equated to zero.
- D. All the elements in the first and last rows are equated to zero.

Q2. Swapper

```
import numpy as np
A = np.arange(9).reshape(3,3)
print(A[[1,0,2], :])
```

What is the above code doing?

- A. Swap row 1 and row 3 in the array A
- B. Swap column 1 and column 3 in the array A
- C. Swap row 1 and row 2 in the array A
- D. Swap column 1 and Column 2 in the array A

Q3. Swappers

What would the following code do?

```
import numpy as np
A = np.arange(9).reshape(3,3)
print(A[:, ::-1])
```

- A. Reverse the rows of a 2D array A
- B. Reverse the columns of a 2D array A
- C. Reverse both rows and columns of a 2D Array A
- D. None of the above

Q4. Fancy indexing

```
import numpy as np
X = np.arange(12).reshape((3, 4))
row = np.array([0, 1, 2])
mask = np.array([1, 0, 1, 0], dtype=bool)
print(X[row[:, np.newaxis], mask])
```

What is the output of the above code?

```
A. ([[ 0 2] [ 4 6]) [ 8 10]]
B. [[1 0 1 0] [5 4 5 4] [9 8 9 8]]
C. [[0 1 0 1] [4 5 4 5] [8 9 8 9]]
D. [[ 1 3] [ 5 7] [ 9 11]]
```

Q5. Numpy on 2D

Suppose we run the following code:

```
import numpy as np
X = np.arange(12).reshape(3,4)
```

Now we have a 2-D array X that looks like:-

```
[[ 0 1 2 3]
[ 4 5 6 7]
[ 8 9 10 11]]
```

Which of the following is/are true statements?

```
A. X.max(axis=1) => [ 3, 7, 11]
B. X.sum() => 11
C. X.T.max(axis=0) => [ 3, 7, 11]
D. [i.min() for i in X] => [0, 4, 8]
```

Q6. Dot Dot Dash

```
Which of the following code will NOT throw an error?
Α.
arr1 = np.array([1,2,3])
arr2 = np.array([9,8,7])
np.dot(arr1, arr2)
В.
arr1 = np.array([[1,2], [3,4]])
arr2 = np.array([[1], [2]])
np.dot(arr1, arr2)
C.
arr1 = np.array([1,2,3])
k = 3
np.dot(arr1, k)
D.
arr1 = np.array([[1,2], [3,4]])
arr2 = np.array([1,1])
np.dot(arr1, arr2)
```

Q7. mapping in numpy

those are correct.

Given the NumPy array arr, which of the following line of code will return the expected output? import numpy as np arr= np.array([[2,3,4,5],[1,7,3,5],[2,8,6,9],[11,23,12,19]]) **Expected output:** array ([[4,6,8,10],[2,14,6,10], [4,16,12,18], [22,46,24,38]]) a. arr1 = np.array([[2,2,2,2]])def func(x, y):return x * y vec = np.vectorize(func) vec(arr, arr1) b. arr1 = np.array([[2],[2],[2],[2]])def func(x, y): return x * y vec = np.vectorize(func) vec(arr, arr1) C. arr1 = 2def func(x, y):return x * y vec = np.vectorize(func) vec(arr, arr1) There may be more than one correct answer. If so, please submit all

Q8. What will be printed?

Mark the options which are true about the outputs for code snippets a and b.

Code Snippet a:

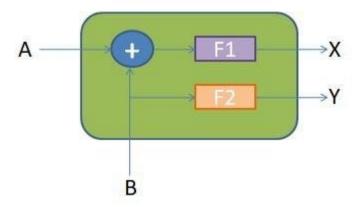
```
import numpy as np
x = np.array([[200,200,200],[300,300,300],[400,400,400]])
v = np.array([200,300,400])
print((x / v[:,None])[1][1])
```

Code Snippet b:

```
import numpy as np
p = np.array([[0], [10], [20]])
q = np.array([10, 11, 12])
print((p + q)[1][1])
```

- A. For 'a', the answer is 1.0
- B. For 'a', the answer is 2.0
- C. For 'b', the answer is 21
- D. The code in 'b' will throw ValueError.

Q9. Output of architecture



Given the above architecture, where "+", "F1" and "F2" represent **element-wise** operations.

Suppose an array 'A' of shape (10,3,32) and array 'B' of shape (10,3,1) are given as input to the unit, what will be the shape of 'X' and 'Y'?

- A. X.shape = (10,3,32)
- B. X.shape = (10,3,1)
- C. Y.shape= (10,3,1)
- D. Y.shape = (10,3,32)