

**NumPy Exam Paper (Total 30 Questions - 2 Marks Each)**



**Section A: NumPy Creation (13 Questions)**

1. **From a Python List**   
 Write a code to create a NumPy array from the following list:

list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

**Answer:** list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

newlis=np.array(list1)

print(newlis)

2. **From a Tuple**   
 Convert the tuple (10, 20, 30, 40) into a NumPy array.

**Answer:** tup=(10, 20, 30, 40)

tupnew=np.array(tup)

print(tupnew)

type(tupnew)

3. **Using arange**   
 Create a NumPy array from 0 to 30 with a step of 5 using arange .

**Answer:** rangelis=np.array(range(0,30,5))

print(rangelis)

type(rangelis)

4. **Using linspace**   
 Create an array of 6 evenly spaced values between 0 and 50 using linspace .

**Answer:**

5. **Using ones**   
 Create a 4x4 matrix of ones using NumPy.

**Answer:**

one=np.ones((4,4))

print(one)

type(one)

6. **Using zeros**   
 How do you create a 3x3 matrix of zeros in NumPy?

**Answer:** zero=np.zeros((3,3))

print(zero)

type(zero)

7. **Using empty**   
 What is the purpose of empty in NumPy? Create a 2x2 uninitialized array.

**Answer:**

8. **Using full**   
 Create a 5x5 array where all elements are equal to 9 using full .

**Answer:** nine=np.full((5,5),9)

print(nine)

type(nine)

9. **Using eye**   
 Create a 3x3 identity matrix using eye .

**Answer:** eye=np.eye(3,3)

print(eye)

10. **Using random**   
Generate a 2x2 matrix of random integers between 1 and 100 using NumPy’s random module.

**Answer:**

11. **Using astype**   
 Convert the array np.array([10, 20, 30]) to a float array using astype .

**Answer:**

lis=np.array([10, 20, 30])

new=lis.astype(np.float64)

print(new)

12. **Using reshape**   
 Reshape the array np.arange(9) into a 3x3 matrix.

**Answer:** lis= np.arange(9)

nlis=lis.reshape(3,3)

print(nlis)

13. **Using diag**   
 Create a 4x4 matrix with the diagonal elements [10, 20, 30, 40] using diag .

**Answer:** lis=[10, 20, 30, 40]

newlis=np.diag(lis)

print(newlis)



**Section B: Indexing, Slicing, and Fancy Indexing (12 Questions)**

14. **Accessing Elements in 1D Array**   
 Access the third element of the array np.array([5, 10, 15, 20, 25]) .

**Answer:** lis=np.array([5, 10, 15, 20, 25])

lis[3]

15. **Accessing Elements in 2D Array**   
Retrieve the element at row 2, column 3 from the 2D array np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]) .

**Answer:** lis=np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]])

lis.reshape(3,3)

lis[2,2]

16. **Negative Indexing in 1D Array**   
Use negative indexing to access the last element of the array np.array([12, 23, 34, 45]) .

**Answer:** lis=np.array([12, 23, 34, 45])

print(lis)

lis[-1]

17. **Slicing a 1D Array**   
 Slice the array np.array([10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60]) to get the first four elements.

**Answer:** lis=np.array([10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60])

lis[:5]

18. **Slicing a 2D Array**   
From the array np.array([[10, 20, 30], [40, 50, 60], [70, 80, 90]]) , slice out the first two rows and the first two columns.

**Answer:** lis=np.array([[10, 20, 30], [40, 50, 60], [70, 80, 90]])

lis

lis[0:2,(0,1)]

19. **Reverse a 1D Array Using Slicing**   
 Reverse the array np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) using slicing.

**Answer:** lis=np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])

lis[-1:]

20. **Fancy Indexing in 1D Array**   
Using fancy indexing, select the 1st, 3rd, and 4th elements from the array arr = np.array([10, 20, 30, 40, 50]) .

**Answer:** arr=np.array([10, 20, 30, 40, 50])

arr[[(1,3,4)]]

21. **Fancy Indexing in 2D Array**   
 Use fancy indexing to retrieve elements at positions (0, 1), (1, 2), and (2, 0) from the array arr = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]) .

**Answer:** arr = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]])

arr[[(0,1),(1,2),(0,2)]]

22. **Slice every second element in 1D Array**   
 From the array np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]) , slice every second element.

**Answer:**

y =np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8])

y[::2]

23. **Slice every second column in a 2D Array**   
For the array np.array([[10, 20, 30, 40], [50, 60, 70, 80], [90, 100, 110, 120]]) , slice every second column.

**Answer:** array =np.array([[10, 20, 30, 40], [50, 60, 70, 80], [90, 100, 110, 120]])

array[::,(2)]

24. **Access last row using negative indexing**   
Retrieve the last row from the array np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6], [7, 8]]) using negative indexing.

**Answer:**

25. **Reverse each row in a 2D Array**   
Reverse the order of elements in each row of the array np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]) .

**Answer:** array= np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]])

array[:, -1]



**Section C: NumPy Copying (5 Questions)**

26. **Shallow Copy Using view()**   
 What is a shallow copy in NumPy? Demonstrate with a code example using view() .

**Answer:**

27. **Shallow Copy Modification**   
In a shallow copy, how does modifying an element affect the original array? Provide a code example.

**Answer:**

28. **Deep Copy Using copy()**   
What is a deep copy in NumPy? Show how to create a deep copy using the copy() method.

**Answer:**

29. **Effect of Modifying Deep Copy**   
 Does modifying a deep copy affect the original array? Illustrate with an example.

**Answer:**

30. **Difference Between Shallow and Deep Copy**   
 Briefly explain the difference between shallow and deep copy in NumPy with examples.

**Answer:**

