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AI-ML using Python CAAS Summer Training 2023

Answers:

Q1. A) Numerical Python

Q2. B) `np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])`

Q3. A) `[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]`

Q4. B) `arr.ndim`

Q5. B) `print(myArr[0])`

Q6. B) `print(arr[1, 2])`

Q7. B) `print(arr[2:5])`

Q8. C) `print(arr[4:])`

Q9. B) `print(arr[:,2])`

Q10. A) `arr.dtype`

Q11. C) `arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4], dtype=np.float)`

Q12. B) The view SHOULD BE Affected by the changes made to the original array.

Q13. C) The copy SHOULD NOT be affected by the changes made to the original array.

Q14. C) The shape is the number of elements in each dimensions.

Q15. A) `arr.shape`

Q16. A) `Concatenate()`

Q17. A) `array_split()`

Q18. A) `where()`

Q19. A) `np.where(arr==4)`

Q20. D) `np.random.randint(0, 100, 2)`

Q21. B) `random.normal(size=1000, loc=50, scale=0.2)`

Q22. B) `np.add(arr1, arr2)`

Q23. D) `np.subtract(arr1, arr2)`

Q24. D) `np.around()`

Q25. B) `[1 3 6]`

Q26. D) All the above

Q27. B) `array([2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7])`

Q28. C) 3

Q29. C) It returns the byte size of each element of the array

Q30. A) 6

Q31. B) `array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])`

Q32. B) `a = np.array([(1, 2, 3), (4, 5, 6)]); a.reshape(2, 4)`

Q33. D) `float64`

Q34. D) None of the Above

Q35. A) `array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])`

Q36. B) `arr = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]); np.hstack((arr, arr))`

Q37. C) `full()`

Q38. B) `a1 = np.array([1, 2, 3, 3]); a2 = np.array([0, 4, 9]); np.add(a1, a2)`

Q39. C) A.T

Q40. B) 108

Q41. A) number of items

Q42. A) 8

Q43. D) `reshape()`

Q44. C) To create a matrix with all elements as 0

Q45. A) `[[[1]], [[2]], [[3]], [[4]]]`

Q46. D) All of the mentioned above

Q47. A) `array([[0, 2], [1, 3]])`

Q48. A) `[[[10]], [[20]], [[30]], [[40]]]`

Q49. A. `ndarray`

Q50. C. Negative one