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In [1]:
         import numpy as np
In [3]: # Task 1.
         # Create a 3x3 matrix with values ranging from 0 to 8.
         matrix = np.arange(9).reshape((3, 3))
         print(matrix)
         [[0 1 2]
          [3 4 5]
          [6 7 8]]
In [5]: # Task 2.
         # Create a 3x3 matrix where the diagonal elements are [1, 2, 3] and the off-diagonal e
         off_diagonal_zero = np.zeros((3,3))
         for i in range(len(off_diagonal_zero)):
             off_diagonal_zero[i,i] = i+1
         print(off_diagonal_zero)
         [[1. 0. 0.]
          [0. 2. 0.]
          [0. 0. 3.]]
In [7]: #Task 3
         #calculate mean , median , s.d
         array = np.array([1,2,3,4,5])
         print("Mean : ",np.mean(array))
         print("Median : ",np.median(array))
         print("Standard Deviation : ",np.std(array))
         Mean : 3.0
         Median: 3.0
         Standard Deviation: 1.4142135623730951
In [11]: #Task 4
         a = np.array([1,2,3])
         b = np.array([4,5,6])
         result = np.concatenate((a,b))
         print(result)
         [1 2 3 4 5 6]
In [14]: #task 5 dot product
         A = np.array([[1, 2],
                       [3, 4]])
         B = np.array([[5, 6],
                        [7, 8]])
         result = np.dot(A,B)
         print(result)
         [[19 22]
          [43 50]]
In [15]: #task 6 replace even by zeros
         array = np.array([1,2,3,4,5])
         array[array % 2 == 0] = 0
         print(array)
         [1 0 3 0 5]
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In [16]:
         # Task 7
         # .Given a matrix [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]], calculate the sum of each column
         matrix = np.array([[1, 2, 3],
                             [4, 5, 6],
                             [7, 8, 9]])
         result = np.sum(matrix , axis = 0)
         print(result)
         [12 15 18]
In [22]: # Task 8
         # .Write a function that takes two arrays A and B, and returns the indices where
         # the elements of A are greater than the corresponding elements of B
         def returnGreaterIndexes(a,b):
             greaterIndexes = []
             for i in range(len(a)):
                 if a[i] > b[i] :
                     greaterIndexes.append(i)
              return np.array(greaterIndexes)
         a = np.array([1,2,3,4,5])
         b = np.array([0,2,1,3,9])
         indexes = returnGreaterIndexes(a , b)
         print(indexes)
         [0 2 3]
In [25]: # Task 9
         # .Given a 2D array, calculate the sum of the diagonal elements that are divisible
         # by 3.
         x = np.arange(9).reshape(3,3)
         summ = 0
         for i in range(len(x)):
             if x[i,i] % 3 == 0:
                 summ+=x[i,i]
         print("Sum of diagonal elements that are divisible by 3 is : ",summ)
         Sum of diagonal elements that are divisible by 3 is: 0
In [48]:
         # Task 10.
         # Create a function that takes a 2D array and returns the row with the maximum
         # sum of its elements.
         def returnMaxRow(x):
             rowsum = []
             m = 0
             rowsum = np.sum(x, axis = 1)
             m = np.max(rowsum)
             for i in range(len(rowsum)):
                 if m == rowsum[i]:
                      return x[i]
         x = np.arange(5,9).reshape(2,2)
         print(x)
         maxrow = returnMaxRow(x)
         print("Max row is : ",maxrow)
         [[5 6]
          [7 8]]
         Max row is : [7 8]
In [38]: # Task 11.
         # Generate a random 5x5 matrix and replace all negative values with zeros, while
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# keeping the positive values intact.
         ran = np.random.randn(5,5)
         ran[ran < 0] = 0
         print(ran)
         [[0.
                      0.64057847 0.
                                            0.87705578 0.
                      0.09966257 0.
          [0.
                                                       0.
                                                                  ]
          [2.50965986 0.
                               0.99616139 0.
                                                                  ]
                                                       0.
          [0.
                      0.
                                 0.86398172 0.
                                                       0.
          [0.6663097 0.
                                            0.
                                                       0.0557859 ]]
                                 0.
In [51]: # Task 12.
         # Given a 1D array, calculate the moving average over a window of size 3. The
         # mov-ing average at index i is the average of elements at indices i-1, i, and i+1.
         x = np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6,7])
         print(len(x))
         averageofele = []
         for i in range(len(x)):
             if i == 0 :
                 averageofele.append((x[i] + x[i+1])/2)
             elif i == len(x) - 1:
                 averageofele.append((x[i] + x[i - 1])/2)
             else:
                 averageofele.append((x[i] + x[i+1] + x[i-1])/3)
         result = averageofele
         print(result)
         [1.5, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 6.5]
In [2]: # Task 13.
         # Implement the Euclidean distance function that takes two arrays as inputs and
         # re-turns the Euclidean distance between them.
         array1 = np.array([1,2,3,4,5])
         array2 = np.array([7,6,5,4,3])
         temp = array1 - array2
         distance = np.sqrt(np.sum(np.square(temp)))
         print("Euclidean Distance: ", distance)
         Euclidean Distance: 7.745966692414834
In [7]: # Task 14:
         # Create a function that takes an array and returns a new array with the
         # elements normalized between
         def arrayNormalizer(npArray):
             m = np.max(npArray)
             array = np.copy(npArray)
             return array/m
         x = np.array([[1,2,3],
                       [4,5,6],
                       [7,8,9]]
         result = arrayNormalizer(x)
         print(result)
```

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[[0.11111111 0.22222222 0.33333333]
[0.44444444 0.5555556 0.66666667]
[0.77777778 0.88888889 1. ]]
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In [ ]: | #top
        x[i-1, j]
        #right
        x[i, j+1]
        #left
        x[i, j-1]
        #bottom
        x[i+1, j]
        #top left
        x[i-1,j-1]
        #top right
        x[i-1, j+1]
        #bottom right
        x[i+1,j+1]
        #bottom left
        x[i+1, j-1]
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In [48]: # Task 15:
         # Implement a function that takes a 2D array and returns a new array where
         # each element is the
         # average of its neighboring elements (including diagonals). If a neighboring element
         # out of bounds,
         # consider it as zero
         array = np.arange(1,26).reshape(5,5)
         x = np.zeros((len(array)+2,len(array)+2))
         x[1:-1, 1:-1] = array
         print(x)
         print()
         print()
         results = []
         for i in range(1, len(x)-1):
             for j in range(1,len(x)-1):
                 count = 9
                 count -=1 if x[i-1,j] == 0 else 0
                 count -=1 if x[i,j+1] == 0 else 0
                 count -=1 if x[i,j-1] == 0 else 0
                 count -=1 if x[i+1,j] == 0 else 0
                 count -=1 if x[i-1,j-1] == 0 else 0
                 count -=1 if x[i-1,j+1] == 0 else 0
                 count -=1 if x[i+1,j+1] == 0 else 0
                 count -=1 if x[i+1,j-1] == 0 else 0
                 results.append(np.round((x[i,j]+x[i-1,j]+x[i+1,j]+x[i,j+1]+x[i,j-1]+x[i-1,j-1]
         results = np.array(results).reshape(5,5)
         print(results)
```

[[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.] [0. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 0.] [0. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 0.] [0. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 0.] [0. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 0.] [0. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 0.] [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]

[[4. 4.5 5.5 6.5 7.] [6.5 7. 8. 9. 9.5] [11.5 12. 13. 14. 14.5] [16.5 17. 18. 19. 19.5] [19. 19.5 20.5 21.5 22.]