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```
In [8]:
         import numpy as np
In [9]: # Task 1: Create 3D array having two rows and two columns and 10
         # parallel
         a = np.ones((10,2,2))
         print(a)
         [[[1. 1.]
           [1. 1.]]
          [[1. 1.]
           [1. 1.]]
          [[1. 1.]
           [1. 1.]]
          [[1. 1.]
           [1. 1.]]
          [[1. 1.]
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          [[1. 1.]
           [1. 1.]]
          [[1. 1.]
           [1. 1.]]
          [[1. 1.]
           [1. 1.]]]
In [10]: # Task 2: Convert a 4D Numpy array having 24 elements into a 2D array
         # having square of each element.
         fourDArray = np.array([[
                        [[1,2],[3,4]],
                        [[5,6],[7,8]],
                        [[9,10],[11,12]]
                       ],
                        [[13,14],[15,16]],
                        [[17,18],[19,20]],
                       [[21,22],[23,24]]
                       ]])
         twoDArray = fourDArray.reshape(6,4)**2
         print(twoDArray)
         [[ 1
               4 9 16]
          [ 25 36 49 64]
          [ 81 100 121 144]
          [169 196 225 256]
          [289 324 361 400]
          [441 484 529 576]]
```

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```
In [84]: # Task 3: Make a list of 1000 elements between 0 and 1. Calculate square
         # of each element and print time taken for execution.
         # Repeat it for Numpy and compare time. Increase elements up to 10000 and 1000000
         # and see results.
         #first Part
         import time as t
         start_time = t.time()
         value = 0
         thousandEleArray = list()
         for i in range(0,1000):
             value+=0.001
             formatted_string = "{:.4f}".format(value)
             float_value = float(formatted_string)
             thousandEleArray.append(float value)
         %timeit thousandSquEleArray = [i**2 for i in thousandEleArray]
         print("For 1000 numpy array",t.time() - start_time," milliseconds has been taken")
         407 \mus \pm 12 \mus per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 1,000 loops each)
         For 1000 numpy array 3.3077075481414795 milliseconds has been taken
In [83]: #second part
         new_start_time = t.time()
         print("using numpyArray")
         x = np.arange(0,1,0.001)
         %timeit y = x**2
         print("For 1000 numpy array",t.time() - new_start_time," milliseconds has been taken")
         x = np.arange(0,1,0.0001)
         %timeit y = x**2
         print("For 10000 numpy array",t.time() - new_start_time," milliseconds has been taken"
         x = np.arange(0,1,0.00001)
         %timeit y = x**2
         print("For 10000 numpy array",t.time() - new_start_time," milliseconds has been taken"
         using numpyArray
         2.5 \mus \pm 20.7 ns per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 100,000 loops each)
         For 1000 numpy array 2.125077724456787 milliseconds has been taken
         8.98 \mus \pm 194 ns per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 100,000 loops each)
         For 10000 numpy array 9.404545783996582 milliseconds has been taken
         88.7 \mus \pm 1.7 \mus per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 10,000 loops each)
         For 10000 numpy array 16.604185104370117 milliseconds has been taken
In [14]: # Task 4: Make a Numpy array having 5 rows and 5 columns using ones() function
         # After that convert it into the following shape:
         # [[1., 1., 1., 1., 1.],
         # [1., 0., 0., 0., 1.],
         # [1., 0., 0., 0., 1.],
         # [1., 0., 0., 0., 1.],
         # [1., 1., 1., 1., 1.]]
         ones = np.ones((5,5))
         zeros = np.zeros((3,3))
         ones[1:4, 1:4] = zeros
         print(ones)
```

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[[1. 1. 1. 1. 1.] [1. 0. 0. 0. 1.] [1. 0. 0. 0. 1.] [1. 0. 0. 0. 1.] [1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]]