#### 1. Basic Array Manipulation:

Create a 1D array with values ranging from 0 to 9.

```
import numpy as np
#Create 1D array
np_array1d = np.arange(10)
print(np_array1d)

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

Reshape the array into a 3x3 matrix.

**Explore Reshape Function** 

```
np_array1d = np.arange(9)
#Reshaping into 3x3 matrix
reshaped_array = np_array1d.reshape(3, 3)
print(reshaped_array)

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

Access the element at the second row, second column.

```
np_array1d = np.arange(9)
reshaped_array = np_array1d.reshape(3, 3)
#Access the elemnet
element = reshaped_array[1, 1]
print(element)
```

Perform element-wise addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division on two arrays [1, 2, 3] and [4, 5, 6].

```
array1 = np.array([1, 2, 3])
array2 = np.array([4, 5, 6])

#Perform element-wise addition
add = array1 + array2
print(add)

#Perform element-wise subtraction
sub = array1 - array2
```

```
print(sub)

#Perform element-wise multiplication
mul = array1 * array2
print(mul)

#Perform element-wise division
div = array1 / array2
print(div)

[5 7 9]
[-3 -3 -3]
[ 4 10 18]
[ 0.25 0.4 0.5 ]
```

Find the sum, mean, and standard deviation of the array [1, 2, 3, 4, 5].

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

#find sum
sum = array.sum()
print(sum)

#find mean
mean = array.mean()
print(mean)

#find standard deviation
std = np.round(array.std(), 2) #round method
print(std)

15
3.0
1.41
```

Reshape the array [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] into a 2x3 array.

Explore Reshape

```
row = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])
reshaped_row = row.reshape(2, 3)
print(reshaped_row)

[[1 2 3]
  [4 5 6]]
```

# 2. Indexing and Slicing:

Create a 5x5 array with random integers.

```
random_array = np.random.randint(0, 200, size=(5,5))
print(random_array)

[[ 34  77  114  22  17]
  [ 45  139  188  30  120]
  [121  119  22  167  107]
  [127  115  41  88  114]
  [ 88  96  151  182  32]]
```

Replace all values in the sub-array with a specific value.

```
random_array[1:4, 1:4] = 101
print(random_array)

[[ 34   77  114   22  17]
  [ 45  101  101  101  120]
  [121  101  101  101  107]
  [127  101  101  101  114]
  [ 88  96  151  182  32]]
```

Extract the subarray [[3, 4], [7, 8]] from the array [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6], [7, 8]].

### 3. Broadcasting:

Create a 2D array of shape (3, 3) with values from 0 to 2.

```
values = np.array([0, 1, 2])
arr_2d = np.tile(values, (3, 1))
print(arr_2d)
```

```
[[0 1 2]
[0 1 2]
[0 1 2]]
```

Add a 1D array of shape (3,) to each row of the 2D array using broadcasting.

## 4. Concatenation and Splitting

- 1. Create two 2D arrays of shape (3, 3) with random integers.
- 2. Concatenate them horizontally and vertically.
- 3. Split the concatenated arrays back into the original arrays.

```
arr1 2d = np.random.randint(\frac{0}{0}, \frac{50}{0}, size=(\frac{3}{0}, \frac{3}{0})
arr2 2d = np.random.randint(0, 50, size=(3, 3))
print('Original array 1')
print(arr1 2d)
print('Original array 2')
print(arr2 2d)
print('Horizontal Concatenated Array')
horizontal_concat_array = np.hstack((arr1 2d, arr2 2d))
print(horizontal_concat_array)
print('Vertical Concatenated Array')
vertical_concat_array = np.vstack((arr1_2d, arr2 2d))
print(vertical_concat_array)
print('Split Horizontal Array')
original arr1 h, original arr2 h = np.hsplit(horizontal concat array,
2)
print(original arr1 h)
print(original_arr2_h)
print('Split Vertical Array')
original arr1 v, original arr2 v = np.vsplit(vertical concat array, 2)
print(original arr1 v)
print(original arr2 v)
Original array 1
[[42 2 12]
```

```
[21 19 8]
 [17 22 43]]
Original array 2
[[ 2 19 41]
 [46 12 32]
 [37 23 6]]
Horizontal Concatenated Array
[[42 2 12 2 19 41]
[21 19 8 46 12 32]
[17 22 43 37 23 6]]
Vertical Concatenated Array
[[42 2 12]
 [21 19 8]
 [17 22 43]
 [ 2 19 41]
 [46 12 32]
 [37 23 6]]
Split Horizontal Array
[[42 2 12]
[21 19 8]
[17 22 43]]
[[ 2 19 41]
[46 12 32]
[37 23 6]]
Split Vertical Array
[[42 2 12]
 [21 19 8]
 [17 22 43]]
[[ 2 19 41]
[46 12 32]
 [37 23 6]]
```

#### **Bonus Question**

Find mode of this array = [1,2,1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,1,2,2,22,21,1,1,1,1,2,5]

Hint: Use count and also loop

```
rand_array = [1,2,1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,1,2,2,22,21,1,1,1,1,2,5]
#occurrences of each element
count = {}
for value in rand_array:
    if value in count:
        count[value] += 1
    else:
        count[value] = 1
```

```
#Mode of the given array
max_count = 0
mode = None

for key,value in count.items():
    if value > max_count:
        max_count = value
        mode = key

print(f'The Mode of Given array is {mode}')

The Mode of Given array is 1
```

#### **Notes**

- 1. All the Questions carry Equal Points (2 points)
- 2. Bonus Question carry 5 points
- 3. Review lecture for any query

Good Luck!