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In [2]: import numpy as np
 In [3]: # Q1. Create a numpy array starting from 2 till 50 with a stepsize of 3
         np.arange(2, 50, 3)
Out[3]: array([ 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 47])
In [13]: # Q2. Accept two lists of 5 elements each from the user.
         # Convert them to numpy arrays. Concatenate these arrays
         # and print it. Also sort these arrays and print it.
         1 = []
         for i in range(5):
             1.append(float(input("Enter 5 numbers:")))
         print(1)
         arr = np.array(1)
         print(arr)
         print(type(arr))
         11 = []
         for i in range(5):
             11.append(float(input("Enter 5 numbers:")))
         print(l1)
         arr1 = np.array(11)
         print(arr1)
         print(type(arr1))
         print(np.concatenate((arr,arr1)))
         print(np.sort(np.concatenate((arr,arr1))))
         Enter 5 numbers:5
         Enter 5 numbers:3
         Enter 5 numbers:4
         Enter 5 numbers:6
         Enter 5 numbers:2
         [5.0, 3.0, 4.0, 6.0, 2.0]
         [5. 3. 4. 6. 2.]
         <class 'numpy.ndarray'>
         Enter 5 numbers:8
         Enter 5 numbers:9
         Enter 5 numbers:3
         Enter 5 numbers:1
         Enter 5 numbers:5
         [8.0, 9.0, 3.0, 1.0, 5.0]
         [8. 9. 3. 1. 5.]
         <class 'numpy.ndarray'>
         [5. 3. 4. 6. 2. 8. 9. 3. 1. 5.]
         [1. 2. 3. 3. 4. 5. 5. 6. 8. 9.]
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In [15]: # Q3. Write a code snippet to find the dimensions of a ndarray and its size.
         arr = np.array([[[0, 1, 2, 3],
                                         [4, 5, 6, 7]],
                                        [[0, 1, 2, 3],
                                         [4, 5, 6, 7]],
                                        [[0 ,1 ,2, 3],
         . . .
                                         [4, 5, 6, 7]])
         print(arr.ndim)
         print(arr.size)
         3
         24
In [21]: # Q4. How to convert a 1D array into a 2D array? Demonstrate with the help of a d
         # Hint: np.newaxis, np.expand_dims
         a = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])
         print(a)
         print(a.shape)
         a2 = a[np.newaxis, :]
         print(a2)
         print(a2.shape)
         a3 = np.expand_dims(a, axis=0)
         print(a3)
         print(a3.shape)
         [1 2 3 4 5 6]
         (6,)
         [[1 2 3 4 5 6]]
         (1, 6)
         [[1 2 3 4 5 6]]
         (1, 6)
```

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In [24]: # Q5. Consider two square numpy. Stack them vertically and horizontally.
         # Hint: Use vstack(), hstack()
         a1 = np.array([[1, 1],
                        [2, 2]])
         a2 = np.array([[3, 3],
                         [4, 4]])
         print(a1)
         print(a2)
         print(np.vstack((a1, a2)))
         print(np.hstack((a1, a2)))
         [[1 1]
          [2 2]]
         [[3 3]
          [4 4]]
         [[1 \ 1]
          [2 2]
          [3 3]
          [4 4]]
         [[1 1 3 3]
          [2 2 4 4]]
In [27]: # Q6. How to get unique items and counts of unique items?
         a = np.array([11, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 12, 13, 11, 14, 18, 19, 20])
         print(a)
         print(np.unique(a))
         unique values, occurrence count = np.unique(a, return counts=True)
         print(occurrence_count)
         [11 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 12 13 11 14 18 19 20]
         [11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20]
         [3 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1]
```