

MIDTERM EXAM SKILL-TEST	
Course Code: DSA 201L	Program: BS CpE
Course Title: DATA STRUCTURE AND ALGORITHM	Date Performed: September 6, 2025
Section: 2B	Date Submitted: September 26, 2025
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<b>1.Objectives</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To write a python program that makes an array of integers less than 50, but not less than 20.</li> <li>To be able to display each integer along with its index number.</li> <li>To count the number of elements in the list.</li> <li>To count the number of odd and even integers in the list.</li> </ul>	
<b>2. Discussion</b>	
<p>Arrays are the most flexible data structure used in python, since it can hold elements of different types like integers, strings, floats, Booleans, and even another list. Secondly, arrays are dynamically resized, you can add or remove elements without having to declare its size beforehand. Lastly, it has different built-in functions like append, insert, pop and more we can use to manipulate the elements inside it.</p> <p>In python, array is a collection of items stored in contiguous memory locations. Unlike list, python arrays require you to store only the same type of item all throughout the array, meaning if it contains an int, all elements must be int.</p> <p>In order to use python arrays, you must import it:</p> <pre>import array as arr</pre> <p>And it also has different typcodes which indicates different element types like 'i' for integers:</p> <pre>a = arr.array('i', [1,2,3,4])</pre> <p>And you can also display its typcode:</p> <pre>a.typecode</pre> <p>Overall, python array is really memory efficient and easy to use specially for beginners like me.</p>	
<b>3. Materials and Equipment</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>My laptop</li> <li>Google Colab</li> <li>Github</li> <li>Microsoft office web</li> </ul>	
<b>4. Procedure</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Import array as arr</li> <li>Initialize the array per the condition of integers less than 50 but not less than 20. I used the range function to do it faster.</li> <li>I first added the function to display the integer along with its index number. To do that, I made a function with a parameter list. Then I had to use a for loop that reads the parameter's index number</li> </ol>	

and value in the enumerated parameter. Under that for loop, I used an f string to print each result.

4. Then I made a function that counts the length of the parameter, which is the array. I just used the len function of the array to get its count then printed it.
5. Lastly, I made a function that counts the number of odd numbers and even numbers inside the array. To track the count, first I had to initialize two variables each for odd and even as 0. Then I used a for loop to read the integer in the array then I added an if and else statement that reads if the modulo of the number is 1 or 0. If the modulo is 1, then it will += 1 to the odd variable, then if the modulo is 0 it will += to the even variable. After it is finished with the for loop, I just printed the odd and even variables.

## 5. Output

```
import array as arr
arr.typecodes

evenList = arr.array('i', range(20, 50))
```

Figure 1 Screenshot of program from google colab

```
displayAll(evenList)
displayCount(evenList)
displayOddEven(evenList)
```

Figure 2 Screenshot of program from google colab

This is the output for number 1 and 2 in procedures.

```
#a. Display the elements
def displayAll(list):
    for index, item in enumerate(list):
        print(f"Index {index}: {item}")

    print(f"\n{list}")
```

Figure 3 Screenshot of program from google colab

```
Index 0: 20
Index 1: 21
Index 2: 22
Index 3: 23
Index 4: 24
Index 5: 25
Index 6: 26
Index 7: 27
Index 8: 28
Index 9: 29
Index 10: 30
Index 11: 31
Index 12: 32
Index 13: 33
Index 14: 34
Index 15: 35
Index 16: 36
Index 17: 37
Index 18: 38
Index 19: 39
Index 20: 40
Index 21: 41
Index 22: 42
Index 23: 43
Index 24: 44
Index 25: 45
Index 26: 46
Index 27: 47
Index 28: 48
Index 29: 49

array('i', [20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49])
```

Figure 4 Screenshot of output from google colab

This is the screenshot of number 3 in procedures along with its output.

```
#b. Count the number of elements
def displayCount(list):
    countNum = len(list)
    print(f"\nThere are {countNum} integers inside the array!")
```

Figure 5 Screenshot of program from google colab

There are 30 integers inside the array!

Figure 6 Screenshot of output from google colab

This is the screenshot of number 4 in procedures along with its output.

```
#c. Count the number of Odd and Even integers
def displayOddEven(list):
    evenCount = 0
    oddCount = 0
    for number in list:
        if number % 2 == 1:
            oddCount += 1
        else:
            evenCount += 1

    print(f"\nOdd: {oddCount} \nEven: {evenCount}")
```

Figure 7 Screenshot of program from google colab

Odd: 15  
Even: 15

Figure 8 Screenshot of output from google colab

This is the screenshot of number 5 in procedures along with its output.

## 6. Conclusion

In conclusion, this midterm skill test made me use different functions to manipulate an array. I can say that I have learned some of its function and I have deepened my understanding of for loops. If ever a future project requires me to use an array, I will be able to utilize it to utmost efficiency, and I would have a breeze.

