

Midterm No. 1 Test Skill	
Course Code: 201L	Program: Bachelor of Science in Computer Engineering
Course Title: Data Structures and Algorithms Laboratory	Date Performed: 9/6/2025
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1. Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have knowledge about array and its uses. • Write a program using array method or functions. • Allow the program to determine the even integers of a number. 	
2. Discussion	
<p>Array is a linear data structure that store data with the same data types. It is a collection of items stored at contiguous memory locations. In addition, Array is simpler to determine each element's position. Array behave like list except that they contain constrained and they are faster and use lesser memory space.</p>	
3. Materials and Equipment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desktop/Device: It is important to have a device so you can program • Operating System: Operating system are essential since you cannot use your device without it. • Python IDE: You may use Visual Studio Code, Pycharm, Google Colab, or any other Python IDE. 	
4. Procedure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a file that has name "Midterm-TestSkill.py" • Import array as arr • Create your main function • Assigned array <pre>arr.typecodes num = arr.array("i", [])</pre> • This are the sample code: <pre>import array as arr def main(): arr.typecodes num = arr.array('i', [i for i in range(20, 50) if i % 2 == 0]) print(num) x = True while x:</pre>	

```

    print("""\nMenu:
1. Display Even Numbers.
2. Display Maximum Number.
3. Display Minimum Number.
4. Reverse Array.
5. Exit.""")
    choice = int(input("Enter your Choice (1-5): "))
    if choice == 1:
        display_even(num)
    elif choice == 2:
        display_max(num)
    elif choice == 3:
        display_min(num)
    elif choice == 4:
        reverse_array(num)
    elif choice == 5:
        print("\nExiting the program...")
        x = False
    else:
        print("Invalid Choice. Choose between 1-5.")

def display_even(num):
    print("\nEven Numbers in the Array: ")
    for n in num:
        if n % 2 == 0:
            print(n)

def display_max(num):
    if len(num) == 0:
        print("Array is empty. No maximum value.")
    else:
        max_num = num[0]
        for i in num:
            if i > max_num:
                max_num = i
        print(f"\nMaximum Number in the Array: {max_num}")

def display_min(num):
    if len(num) == 0:
        print("Array is empty. No minimum value.")
    else:
        min_num = num[0]
        for i in num:
            if i < min_num:
                min_num = i
        print(f"\nMinimum Number in the Array: {min_num}")

```

```
def reverse_array(num):
    print("\nArray in Reverse Order: ")
    for i in range(len(num)-1, -1, -1):
        print(num[i])

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

5. Output

```
array('i', [20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48])

Menu:
1. Display Even Numbers.
2. Display Maximum Number.
3. Display Minimum Number.
4. Reverse Array.
5. Exit.
Enter your Choice (1-5): 1

Even Numbers in the Array:
20
22
24
26
28
30
32
34
36
38
40
42
44
46
48
```

Figure 1.0 Display the elements

```
array('i', [20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48])

Menu:
1. Display Even Numbers.
2. Display Maximum Number.
3. Display Minimum Number.
4. Reverse Array.
5. Exit.
Enter your Choice (1-5): 2

Maximum Number in the Array: 48
```

Figure 2.0 Find the maximum element

```
array('i', [20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48])

Menu:
1. Display Even Numbers.
2. Display Maximum Number.
3. Display Minimum Number.
4. Reverse Array.
5. Exit.
Enter your Choice (1-5): 4

Array in Reverse Order:
48
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
28
26
24
22
20
```

Figure 3.0 Reverse the Array

The program shows that the array can be used to determine the even integers of a certain number like for this problem less than 50 but not less than 20. It demonstrates how array can be used to arrange the data.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion array has a lot of applications in data structure and algorithms. This linear data structure uses lesser memory space since its items are stored at contiguous memory locations, making it easier to access. What I learned in this laboratory is the syntax of array which is `arr.array('i', [])` and it uses the same data types so you have to determine its type codes which is 'i' of integer and its syntax is "array.typecodes".

