

# LAB 05: Matrix Handling

CS211 – Data Structures and Algorithms

Usman Institute of Technology

Fall 2019

- **How to submit:**

- Create an account on <http://www.turnitin.com/> as a Student (if you don't have already)
- Use following information at time of sign-up

- CS Section A**

- Class ID: 22664649
  - Enrollment Key: DSFALL19CSA

- CS Section B**

- Class ID: 22664651
  - Enrollment Key: DSFALL19CSB

**A. For this lab we will be re-using the content of Lab 02.**

**Create a class Matrix which takes two parameters to initialize: rows and cols and write functions in Python whose parameters and return value are given below.**

1. Add a constructor of the class must initialize a list containing rows \* cols element. All element must be declared 0 by default. You can use the following code to initialize the elements.

data = [0 for j in range(cols\*rows)]

```
class Matrix:
    def __init__(self, rows, cols):
        // your code goes here
```

2. Add a function **SetValues** which takes three parameters i, j and v, for row, column, and value respectively. The function set the value at i<sup>th</sup> row and j<sup>th</sup> column. The function is supposed to convert these two-dimension value into a linear dimension.

The following equation can be used for conversion:

Location = i \* R + j (memory addresses have been omitted from the equation)

```
def SetValues():
    // your code goes here
```

3. Add a function **GetValue()** which takes two parameters **i** and **j** and returns the value for  $i^{\text{th}}$  row and  $j^{\text{th}}$  column. You have to convert two dimensional values into a single dimension value, as discussed in above question.
4. The class should also have a function **PrintValues()** that print the values of the array in Row and Column format.

```
def PrintValues():  
    // your code goes here
```

5. Add a function **MultValues()** that takes two parameters Matrix A and Matrix B and returns a matrix containing multiplication of two given matrices.

```
def MultValues(array1, array2):  
    // your code goes here
```

6. Add a function **transpose()** that returns a matrix containing the transpose of the matrix.

```
def transpose():  
    // your code goes here
```

Example: Matrix A =  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$

Transpose =  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$

**B. Create a Python script by using the following functions by importing NumPy Library of Python.**

1. Create a Numpy Array.

```
import numpy as np  
  
array1 = np.array([[1,2,3,4],[5,6,7,8]], dtype=np.int64)  
print(array1)
```

2. Create an array of ones

```
x = np.ones((3,4), dtype=np.int64)  
print(x)
```

### 3. Create an array of zeros

```
y = np.zeros((2,3,4),dtype=np.int16)
print(y)
```

### 4. Create an array with random values

```
array2 = np.random.random((2,2))
print(array2)
```

### 5. Create a full array

```
array3 = np.full((3,3),7)
print(array3)
```

### 6. Create an identity matrix

```
array4 = np.identity(3,dtype=np.int64)
print(array4)
```

### 7. Find sum of two matrices

```
add = np.add(x,y)
print(add)
```

### 8. Find difference of two matrices

```
diff = np.subtract(x,y)
print(diff)
```

### 9. Find product of two matrices

```
mult = np.multiply(x,y)
print(mult)
```

### 10. Find division of two matrices

```
div = np.divide(y,x)
print(div)
```

**11. Find remainder of two matrices**

```
rem = np.remainder(y,x)  
print(rem)
```

**12. Check if two arrays are equal**

```
result = np.array_equal(x,y)  
print(result)
```