tensor.bitwise_and tensor.bitwise_and

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Copy fnbitwise_and(self:@Tensor, other:@Tensor)->Tensor;

...

Computes the bitwise AND of two tensors element-wise. The input tensors must have either:

- · Exactly the same shape
- The same number of dimensions and the length of each dimension is either a common length or 1.

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Args

- self
- (@Tensor
-) The first tensor to be compared
- other
- (@Tensor
-) The second tensor to be compared

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Panics

- · Panics if the shapes are not equal or broadcastable
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Returns

A newTensor with the same shape as the broadcasted inputs.

Example

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```
Copy usecore::array::{ArrayTrait,SpanTrait};
```

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useorion::operators::tensor::{TensorTrait,Tensor,U32Tensor};
```

 $fn and _example() -> Tensor \{ lettensor_1 = TensorTrait :::: new(shape : array![3,3].span(), data : array![0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8].span(),); \\ fn and _example() -> Tensor \{ lettensor_1 = TensorTrait :::: new(shape : array![3,3].span(), data : array![0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8].span(),); \\ fn and _example() -> Tensor \{ lettensor_1 = TensorTrait :::: new(shape : array![3,3].span(), data : array![0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8].span(),); \\ fn and _example() -> Tensor \{ lettensor_1 = TensorTrait :::: new(shape : array![3,3].span(), data : array![0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8].span(),); \\ fn and _example() -> Tensor \{ lettensor_1 = TensorTrait ::: new(shape : array![3,3].span(), data : array![0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8].span(),); \\ fn and _example() -> Tensor \{ lettensor_1 = TensorTrait ::: new(shape : array![3,3].span(), data : array![0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8].span(),); \\ fn and _example() -> Tensor \{ lettensor_1 = TensorTrait ::: new(shape : array![3,3].span(), data :$

lettensor_2=TensorTrait::::new(shape:array![3,3].span(), data:array![0,1,2,0,4,5,0,6,2].span(),);

returntensor_1.bitwise_and(@tensor_2); }

[0,1,2,0,4,5,0,6,2]

Previous tensor.where Next tensor.bitwise xor

Last updated3 months ago