

C# tarea inicial

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Declarar variable de los diferentes tipos, asignarles valor e imprimir el valor.

```
using System;
```

```
// Anthony Jerez 20251319
```

```
/* Using a recent feature called top-level statement
```

```
* Coming From .NET 9.0, useful for simple programs and scripting
```

```
*/
```

```
int myint = 22;
```

```
bool mybool = true;
```

```
string mycity = "Santo Domingo";
```

```
double mydouble = 2.2;
```

```
byte mybyte = 5;
```

```
char mychar = 'a';
```

```
float myfloat = 22.05f;
```

```
long mylong = 324;
```

```
Console.WriteLine(myint);
```

```
Console.WriteLine(mybool);
```

```
Console.WriteLine(mycity);
```

```
Console.WriteLine(mydouble);
```

```
Console.WriteLine(mybyte);
```

```
Console.WriteLine(mychar);
```

```
Console.WriteLine(myfloat);
```

```
Console.WriteLine(mylong);
```

```
Console.ReadKey();
```

C# tarea inicial

Buscar cómo se declara una constante en C# e imprimir el valor. Probar de cambiar su valor luego y ver qué es lo que pasa

Declarar una constante en C# es en cierta manera similar a declarar una variable, con la diferencia de que se usa la palabra clave `const` antes de definir el tipo. Una variable y una constante no son lo mismo ya que en la primera el valor asignado puede variar y en la segunda una vez asignado pues, no puede ser cambiado.

```
using System;
// Anthony Jerez 20251319
/* Using a recent feature called top-level statement
 * Coming From .NET 9.0, useful for simple programs and scripting
 */
const int constint = 22;

Console.WriteLine (constint);

Console.ReadKey();
// It Works|
```

```
using System;
// Anthony Jerez 20251319
/* Using a recent feature called top-level statement
 * Coming From .NET 9.0, useful for simple programs and scripting
 */
const int constint = 22;
constint = 30;

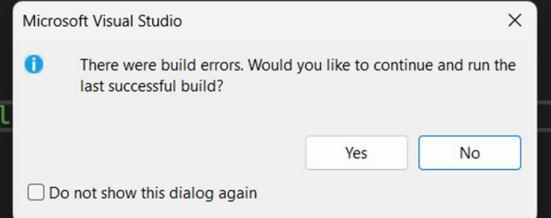
Console.WriteLine (constint);

Console.ReadKey();
// Ok, now there is a big problem
```

```
using System;
// Anthony Jerez 20251319
/* Using a recent feature called top-level statement
 * Coming From .NET 9.0, useful for simple programs and scripting
 */
const int constint = 22;
constint = 30;

Console.WriteLine (constint);

Console.ReadKey();
// Ok, now there is a big problem
```



C# tarea inicial

Declara un entero, incrementarlo, decrementarlo, hacer operaciones con el.

```
using System;
// Anthony Jerez 20251319
/* Using a recent feature called top-level statement
 * Coming From .NET 9.0, useful for simple programs and scripting
 */

int theint = 19;

int decrease = theint--;
//int increase = theint++;

Console.WriteLine(theint);

Console.ReadKey();
// 19 decreases to 18
```

```
using System;
// Anthony Jerez 20251319
/* Using a recent feature called top-level statement
 * Coming From .NET 9.0, useful for simple programs and scripting
 */

int theint = 19;

//int decrease = theint--;
int increase = theint++;

Console.WriteLine(theint);

Console.ReadKey();
// 19 increases to 20
```

```
using System;
// Anthony Jerez 20251319
/* Using a recent feature called top-level statement
 * Coming From .NET 9.0, useful for simple programs and scripting
 */

int theint = 19;

int sumint = theint + 2;
int subtractint = theint - 10;
int fourtimesint = theint * 4;
int dividesint = theint / 19;
int moduleint = theint % 19;

Console.WriteLine(sumint); //21
Console.WriteLine(subtractint); //9
Console.WriteLine(dividesint); //1
Console.WriteLine(fourtimesint); //76
Console.WriteLine(moduleint); //0

Console.ReadKey();
// Here some operations
```

C# tarea inicial

Declarar un float con valor=10152466.25. Declara un byte que es igual a 5 + el float.

```
using System;

// Anthony Jerez (2025-1319)
/* Using .NET 9.0 feature called top-level statements
 * Useful for scripting and simple programs
 */

float justafloat = 10152466.25f;

byte byteandfloat = (byte)(5 + justafloat);

Console.WriteLine(byteandfloat); // the byte equals 23
```

C# tarea inicial

Adjuntar comentario de una y de varias líneas un su código. Imprimir la fecha y hora del sistema.

```
using System;
// Anthony Jerez 20251319
/* Using a recent feature called top-level statement
 * Coming From .NET 9.0, useful for simple programs and scripting
 */
// Comments mission accomplished

DateTime today = DateTime.Now;

Console.WriteLine(today);

Console.ReadKey();
// So, today is .....
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background. At the top, there's a header bar with a file icon, the path 'D:\C#\Prog1_CSharp_Tarea1_A', and standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). Below the header, the text '29/9/2025 11:43:35 a. m.' is displayed in white, indicating the current date and time. The rest of the window is mostly blank, showing a few vertical lines from the terminal's scroll history.