Solution Explanation: Steps & Test Cases

Solution Explanation:

The given program performs multiple string manipulations based on user inputs. The steps are as follows:

Step 1: Take User Inputs

- The program first collects four inputs from the user:
 - 1. **Main String** The base string for operations.
 - 2. **Substring** A substring to check for its existence in the main string.
 - 3. **Character to be replaced** A character in the main string that needs to be replaced.
 - 4. **Replacement Character** The character that will replace the old character.

Step 2: Perform String Operations

- The program performs the following operations using separate functions:
 - 1. Check Substring Existence (CheckSubstringExists)
 - Uses Contains() method to check if the substring exists in the main string.
 - 2. Replace Character (ReplaceCharacter)
 - Uses Replace() method to swap the given character with another.
 - 3. Swap Case (SwapCase)
 - Iterates over each character in the string.
 - Converts uppercase letters to lowercase and vice versa.
 - 4. Remove Whitespaces (RemoveWhitespace)
 - Removes all whitespace characters using Where() and string.Concat().
 - 5. Count Letter Frequency (CountLetters)
 - Uses GroupBy() and ToDictionary() to count occurrences of each letter.

Step 3: Display Results

The program prints:

- o Whether the substring exists.
- o The string after replacing the character.
- The case-swapped version of the string.
- o The string with spaces removed.
- o The count of each letter in the main string.

Test Cases

Test Case #	Main String	Substri ng	Char to Replac e	Replaceme nt Char	Expected Output
1	"Hello World"	"World	'0'	'x'	Substring Exists: Yes Replaced: "Hellx Wxrld" Case Swapped: "hELLO wORLD" No Spaces: "HelloWorld" Letter Count: H:1, e:1, 1:3, o:2, W:1, r:1, d:1
2	"CSharp Programmi ng"	"Java"	'a'	'@'	Substring Exists: No Replaced: "CSh@rp Progr@mming" Case Swapped: "cSHARP pROGRAMMING" No Spaces: "CSharpProgramming" Letter Count: C:1, S:1, h:1, a:2, r:2, p:2, P:1, o:1, g:2, m:2, i:1, n:1
3	"Data Science"	"Sci"	'e'	'3'	Substring Exists: Yes Replaced: "Data Sci3nc3" Case Swapped: "dATA sCIENCE" No Spaces: "DataScience" Letter Count: D:1, a:2, t:1, S:1, c:2, i:2, e:2, n:1

4	"Machine Learning"	"Learn "	'n'	'#'	Substring Exists: Yes Replaced: "Machine Lear#i#g" Case Swapped: "mACHINE 1EARNING" No Spaces: "MachineLearning" Letter Count: M:1, a:2, c:1, h:1, i:2, n:2, e:2, L:1, r:1, g:1
5	"Big Data Analytics "	"Data"	'A'	"@"	Substring Exists: Yes Replaced: "Big Data @nalytics" Case Swapped: "bIG dATA aNALYTICS" No Spaces: "BigDataAnalytics" Letter Count: B:1, i:2, g:1, D:1, a:4, t:1, A:2, n:1, l:1, y:1, c:1, s:1

Key Observations

- The substring existence check correctly identifies whether a substring exists.
- The replacement operation changes only the specified character occurrences.
- Case swapping accurately toggles upper and lower case.
- Whitespace removal removes all spaces without affecting other characters.
- Letter counting provides correct frequencies for each letter.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;

class Program
{
    static void Main()
    {
        //Input 1: Main String
```

```
string mainString = GetInput("");
   //Input 2: Sub String
    string substring = GetInput("");
   // Input 3: Character to be replaced
    char charToReplace = GetInput("")[0];
   // Input 4: Character to be replaced with
    char replacementChar = GetInput("")[0];
    bool substringExists = CheckSubstringExists(mainString, substring);
    string replacedString = ReplaceCharacter(mainString, charToReplace,
replacementChar):
    string caseSwapped = SwapCase(mainString);
    string noSpaces = RemoveWhitespace(mainString);
     Dictionary<char, int> letterCount = CountLetters(mainString);
    Console.WriteLine($"Substring Exists: {(substringExists? "Yes": "No")}");
    Console.WriteLine($"Replaced: {replacedString}");
    Console.WriteLine($"Case Swapped: {caseSwapped}");
    Console.WriteLine($"No Spaces: {noSpaces}");
    Console.WriteLine($"Letter Count: {string.Join(", ", letterCount.Select(kvp =>
$"{kvp.Key}: {kvp.Value}"))}");
  static string GetInput(string prompt)
    Console.WriteLine(prompt);
    return Console.ReadLine();
  static bool CheckSubstringExists(string main, string sub)
    return main.Contains(sub);
  }
  static string ReplaceCharacter(string input, char oldChar, char newChar)
    return input.Replace(oldChar, newChar);
  }
  static string SwapCase(string input)
    return new string(input.Select(c => char.IsLetter(c) ? (char.IsUpper(c) ?
char.ToLower(c) : char.ToUpper(c)) : c).ToArray());
```

```
static string RemoveWhitespace(string input)
{
    return string.Concat(input.Where(c => !char.IsWhiteSpace(c)));
}

static Dictionary<char, int> CountLetters(string input)
{
    return input.GroupBy(c => c).Where(g => char.IsLetter(g.Key)).ToDictionary(g => g.Key, g => g.Count());
}
}
```

Summary of Fixes

Issue	Fix
Empty prompts in GetInput	Provide meaningful prompts
Possible IndexOutOfRangeException	Validate input length before indexing
Incorrect LINQ in SwapCase	Fix syntax in Select
Inefficient whitespace removal	Use string.Concat with LINQ
Counting all characters in CountLetters	Count only letters

There are specific gaps that need to be addressed to ensure a stronger foundation in **C# programming concepts**.

2. Key Issues Identified in Code Submissions

- **Syntax Errors:** Incorrect function declarations, misplaced parentheses, and improper keyword usage.
- **Logical Errors:** Incorrect implementation of string manipulation, improper conditions in loops and if statements.
- Runtime Issues: Lack of null checks, leading to potential exceptions.
- Code Readability: Inconsistent formatting, making debugging and maintenance difficult.
- Incorrect Use of C# Features: Misuse of Select(), ToArray(), and ContainsKey() functions.

3. Improvement Plan & Corrective Actions

To improve the overall coding proficiency and test scores, the following steps will be implemented:

✓ Targeted Training on Core C# Concepts

- Conduct focused sessions on String Manipulation, Collections, LINQ, and Exception Handling.
- Reinforce understanding of syntax, logic formulation, and debugging techniques.

Hands-on Practice & Code Reviews

- Assign structured coding exercises that reflect common mistakes identified in the test.
- Conduct **peer code reviews** to help participants identify and correct errors.

☑ Guidelines for Future Code Submissions

- Ensure proper syntax and logical structure before submitting.
- Implement **null checks and validation** to avoid runtime errors.
- Follow **consistent naming conventions** for variables and functions.
- Use **comments and proper indentation** for better readability.

☑ Mock Test Retake with Enhanced Evaluation

- Conduct another **mock assessment** after implementing these improvements.
- Include live debugging sessions where incorrect answers are analyzed.

4. Next Steps

• A follow-up training schedule will be shared.

- Teams are encouraged to actively participate in coding discussions to clarify doubts.
- Regular feedback loops will be maintained to track progress.

```
using System;
using System.Collection.Generic;
using System.Ling;
class Program{
 static void Main(){
  //input:Main String
  Console.Write("Enter the main string: ");
  string mainString=Console.ReadLine();
  //input: Substring to Check
  Console.Write("Enter the substring to check: ");
  //input : character to replace
  Console.Write("Enter the character to replace: ");
  char charToReplace= Console.ReadKey().KeyChar;
  Console.WriteLine();
  //input: Replacement character
  Console.Write("Enter the replacement character: ");
  Console.ReadKey().keyChar;
  Console.WriteLine();
  ////1. check if substring exists
  bool substringExists=
  CheckSubstringExists(mainString,substring);
  Console.WriteLine($"Substring Exists:{(substingExits? "yes":"No")}");
  //2. Replace character
  string replacedstr=ReplaceCharacter(mainString,charToReplace, replacementChar);
  Console.WritwLine($"Replaced: \"{replacedStr}\"");
  //3 swap case
  string caseSwapped=SwapCase(mainString);
  Console.WriteLine($"Case Swapped:\"{caseSwapped}\"");
  // remove white spaces
  string noSpaces= RemoveWhitespace(mainString);
  Console.WriteLine($"No Spaces: \"{noSpaces}\"");
  //5 count letter occurrences
  Dictionary<char,int> letterCount=CountLetters(mainString);
  Console.WriteLine("Letter Count:");
  foreach(var kvp in letterCount.OrderBy(k=>k.key))
```

```
{
   Console.WriteLine($"{kvp.key}:{kvp.value}");
  }
 static bool CheckSubstringExists(String main,string sub){
  return main.Contains(sub);
 }
 static string ReplaceCharacter(string input, char oldChar, char newChar){
  return input.Replace(oldChar,newChar);
 static string SwapCase(string input){
  return new string(input.Select(c=>char.lsLetter(c)?(char.lsUpper(c)?
char.ToLower(c):char.ToUpper(c)):c).ToArray());
 }
 static string RemoveWhitespace(string input){
  return new string(input.Where(c=>!char.IsWhiteSpace(c)).ToArray());
 static Dictionary<char,int>letterCount=new Dictionary<char,int>();
 foreach(char c in input.Where(char.IsLetter)){
  if(letterCount.ContainsKey(c))
      letterCount[c]++;
  else
   letterCount[c]=1;
 return letterCount;
```

Summary of Fixes

Issue	Fix
System.Collection.Generic (incorrect namespace)	Changed to System.Collections.Generic

Missing input variable for substring	Added string substring = Console.ReadLine();	
replacementChar not assigned	Stored Console.ReadKey().KeyChar in replacementChar	
Misspelled variable substingExits	Fixed to substringExists	
Console.WritwLine typo	Changed to Console.WriteLine	
Incorrectly declared letterCount	Fixed method signature and loop	
Incorrect use of .key	Changed to . Key	