

Lab 2: Tasks on Looping, Arrays and Functions**PRE-LAB**

1. Differentiate the iteration statement and goto statement

Solution:

Iteration statements (e.g., for, while, do-while) repeat a block of code based on a condition, while goto statement transfers control to a labeled statement, potentially disrupting the normal flow of execution.

2. Are we able to store dissimilar items in Array? if yes justify?

Solution:

Yes, we can store dissimilar items in an array if the array type is declared as an array of objects (`object[]`), as all types in C# are derived from the `object`` type.

3. How many types of arrays in C#.net? and what are they?

Solution:

In C#.NET, there are three types of arrays:

1. Single-dimensional arrays
2. Multi-dimensional arrays
3. Jagged arrays

4. How can we initialize all the types of arrays in C#.Net?

Solution:

1. Single-dimensional array: `int[] numbers = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };`
2. Multi-dimensional array: `int[,] matrix = { { 1, 2 }, { 3, 4 }, { 5, 6 } };`
3. Jagged array: `int[][] jaggedArray = new int[3][] { new int[] { 1, 2 }, new int[] { 3, 4, 5 }, new int[] { 6, 7, 8, 9 } };`

5. In how many ways can we define functions? Write the syntaxes.

Solution:

1. Instance Methods:

```
class MyClass {
    public void MyMethod() {
        // Method body
    }
}
```

2. Static Methods:

```
class MyClass {
    public static void MyStaticMethod() {
        // Method body
    }
}
```

3. Extension Methods:

```
public static class MyExtensions {
    public static void MyExtensionMethod(this string str) {
        // Method body
    }
}
```

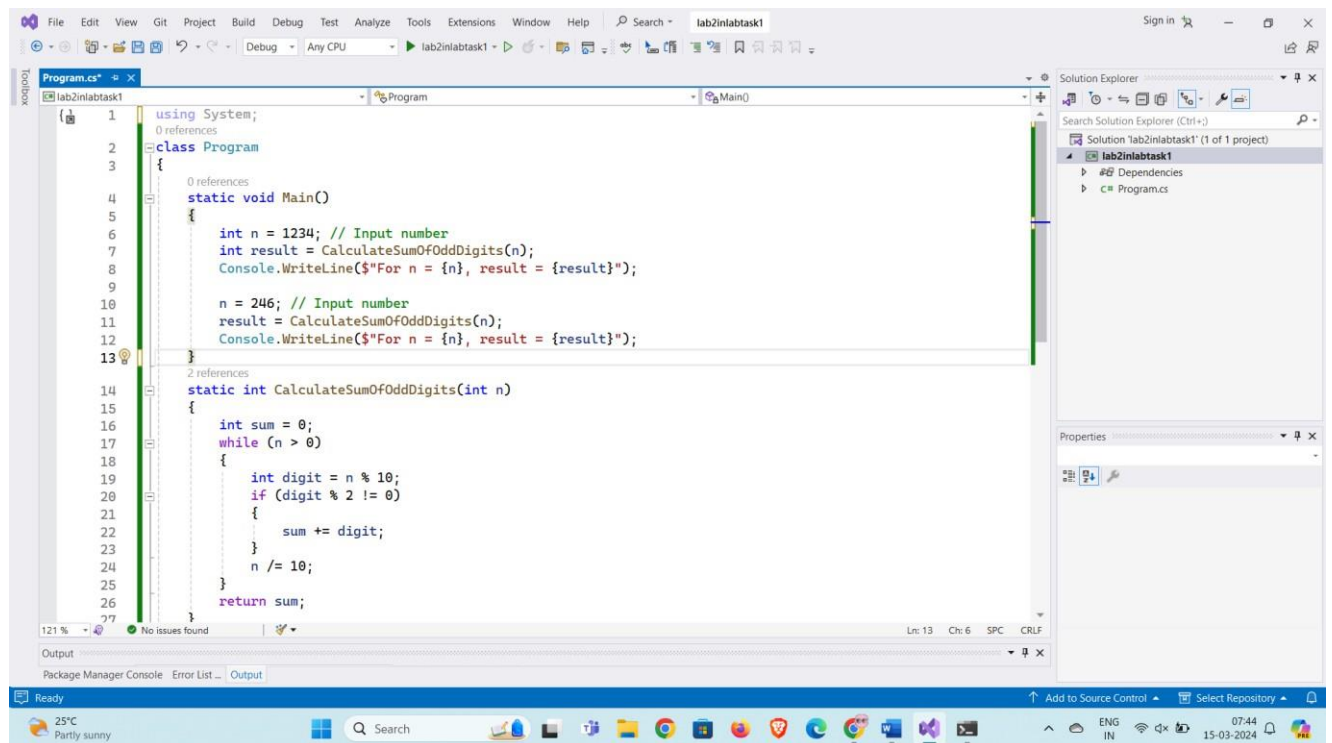
IN-LAB:

1. Write a C# code to implement the Tasks on Looping Statements?

TASK1: For a positive integer n calculate the *result* value, which is equal to the sum of the odd numbers in n

Example

```
n = 1234    result = 4 (1 + 3)
n = 246     result = 0
```

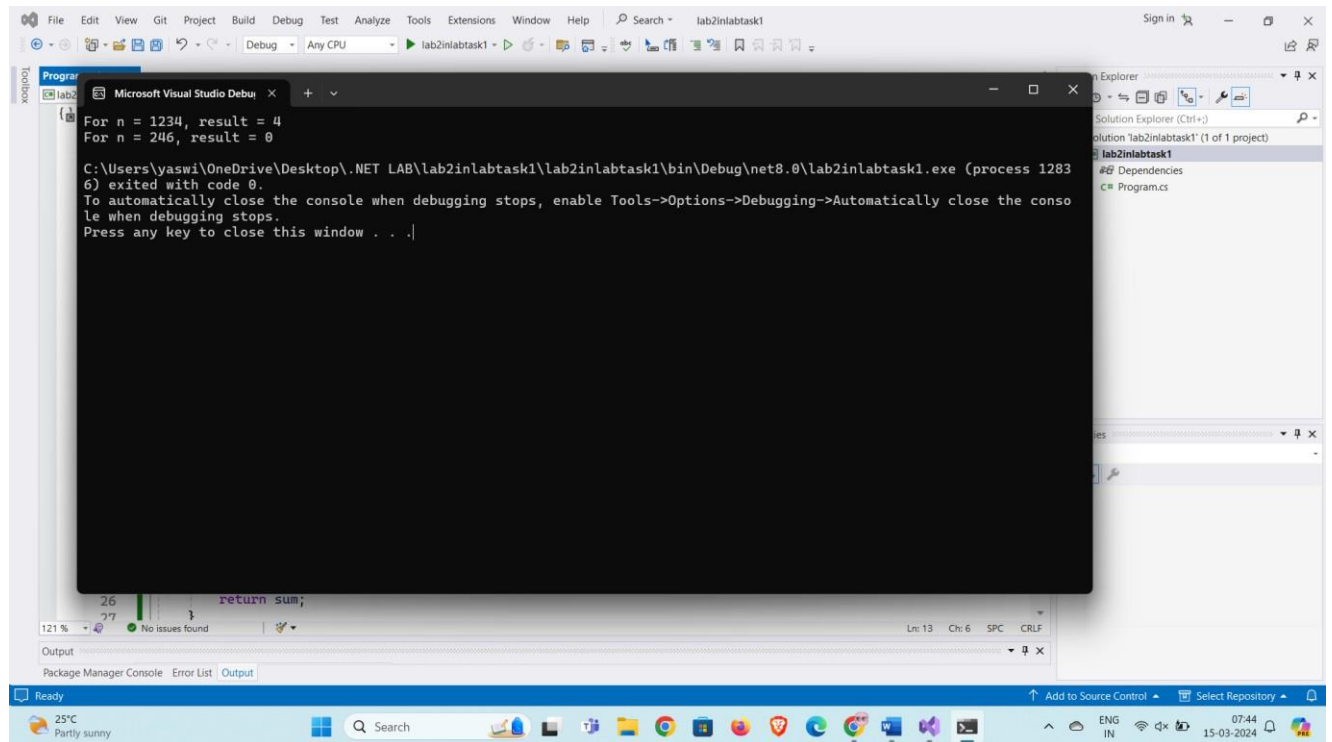


The screenshot shows a Visual Studio IDE with a C# project named 'lab2inlabtask1'. The code is as follows:

```
1 using System;
2
3 class Program
4 {
5     static void Main()
6     {
7         int n = 1234; // Input number
8         int result = CalculateSumOfOddDigits(n);
9         Console.WriteLine($"For n = {n}, result = {result}");
10
11         n = 246; // Input number
12         result = CalculateSumOfOddDigits(n);
13         Console.WriteLine($"For n = {n}, result = {result}");
14     }
15
16     static int CalculateSumOfOddDigits(int n)
17     {
18         int sum = 0;
19         while (n > 0)
20         {
21             int digit = n % 10;
22             if (digit % 2 != 0)
23             {
24                 sum += digit;
25             }
26             n /= 10;
27         }
28         return sum;
29     }
30 }
```

The Solution Explorer on the right shows the project structure with 'lab2inlabtask1' and its dependencies. The Properties window is empty. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Ln: 13 Ch: 6 SPC CRLF'.

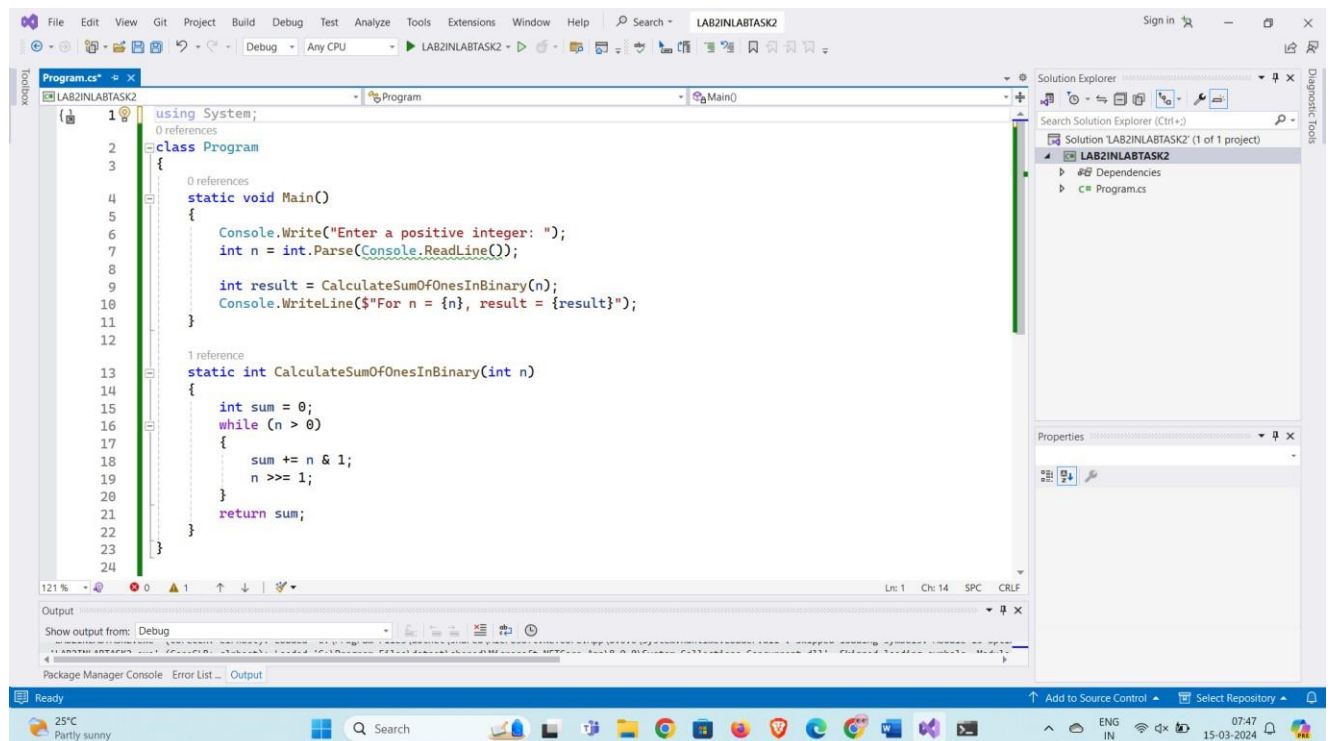
OUTPUT:



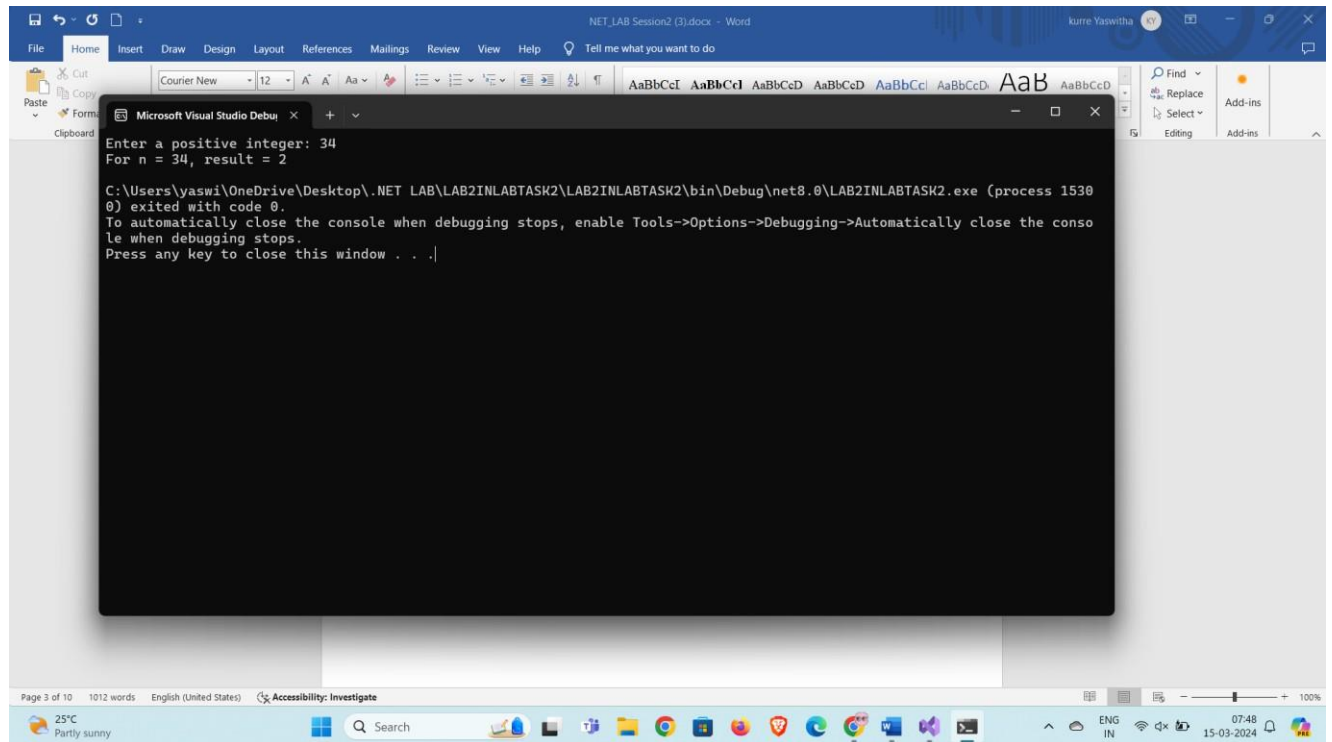
TASK2: For a positive integer n calculate the result value, which is equal to the sum of the “1” in the binary representation of n .

Example

$n = 14$ (decimal) = 1110 (binary) result = 3
 $n = 128$ (decimal) = 1000 0000 (binary) result = 1



OUTPUT:

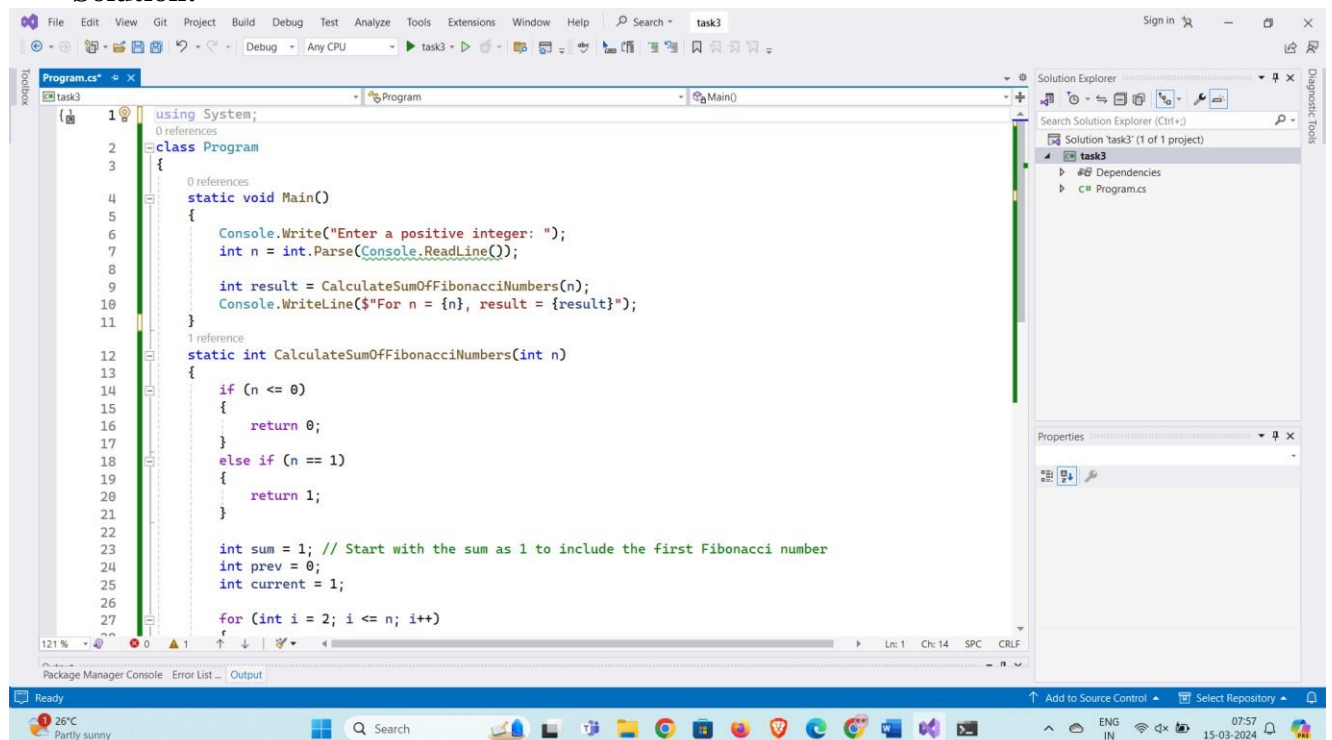


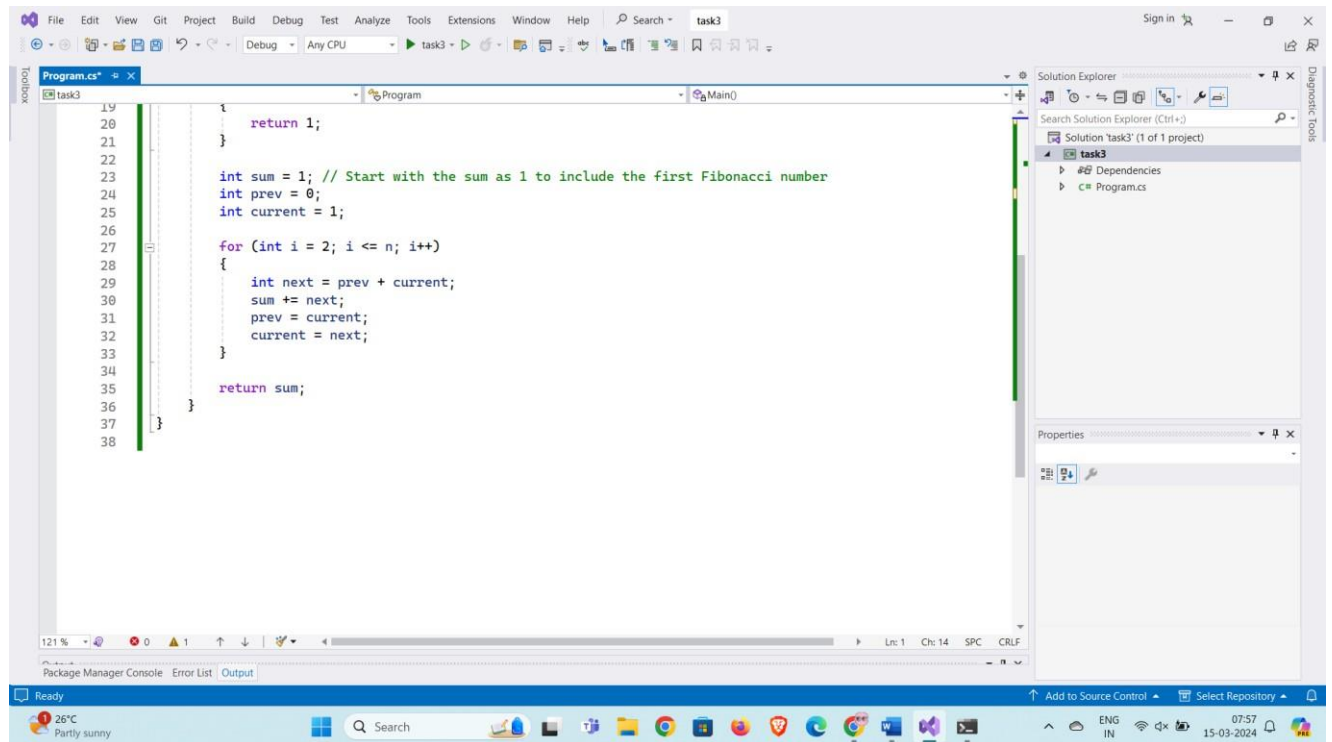
TASK3: For a positive integer n , calculate the result value equal to the sum of the first n Fibonacci numbers. Note: Fibonacci numbers are a series of numbers in which each next number is equal to the sum of the two preceding ones: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13... ($F_0=0$, $F_1=F_2=1$, then $F(n)=F(n-1)+F(n-2)$ for $n>2$)

Example

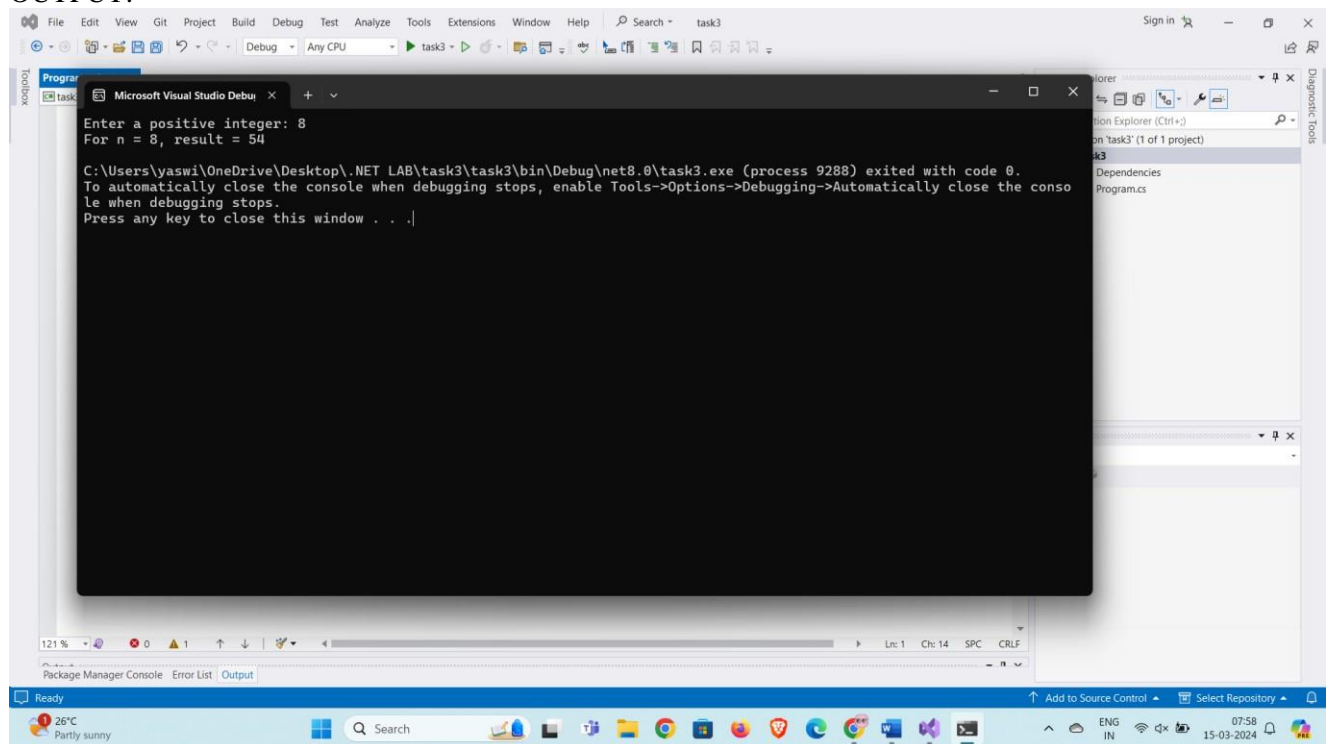
$n = 8$ result = 33
 $n = 11$ result = 143

Solution:





OUTPUT:

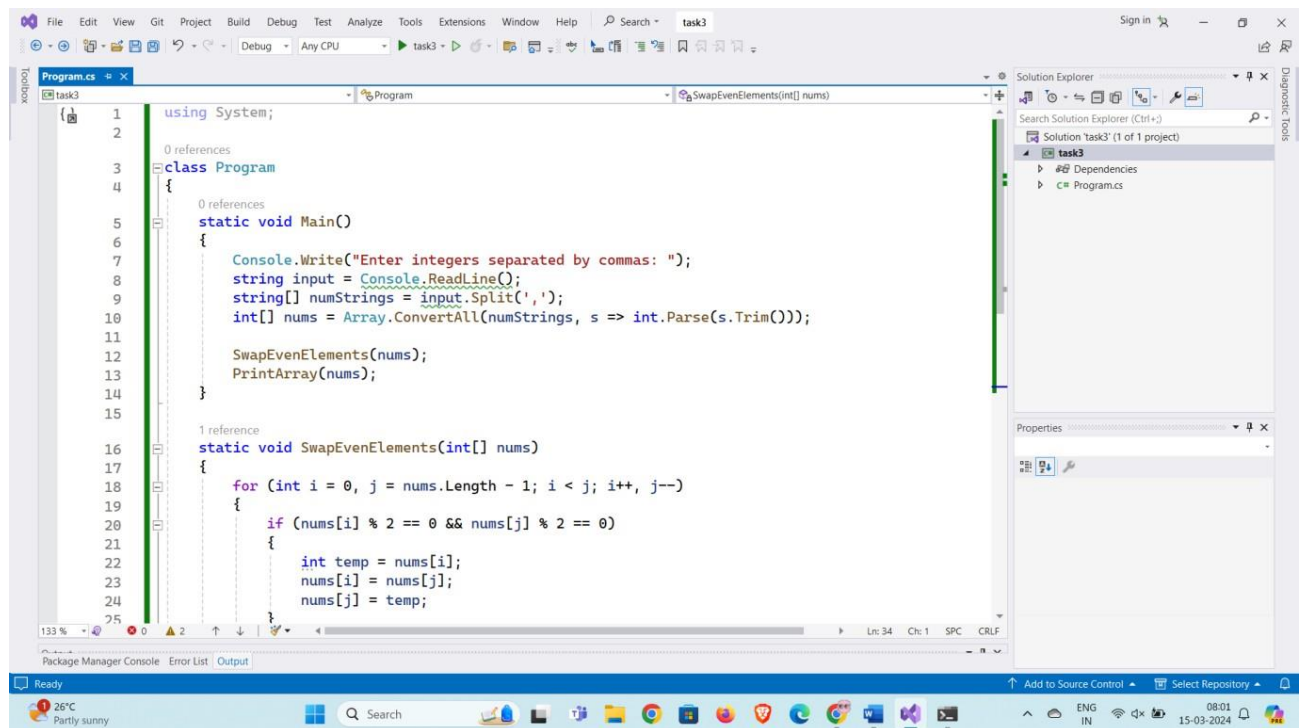


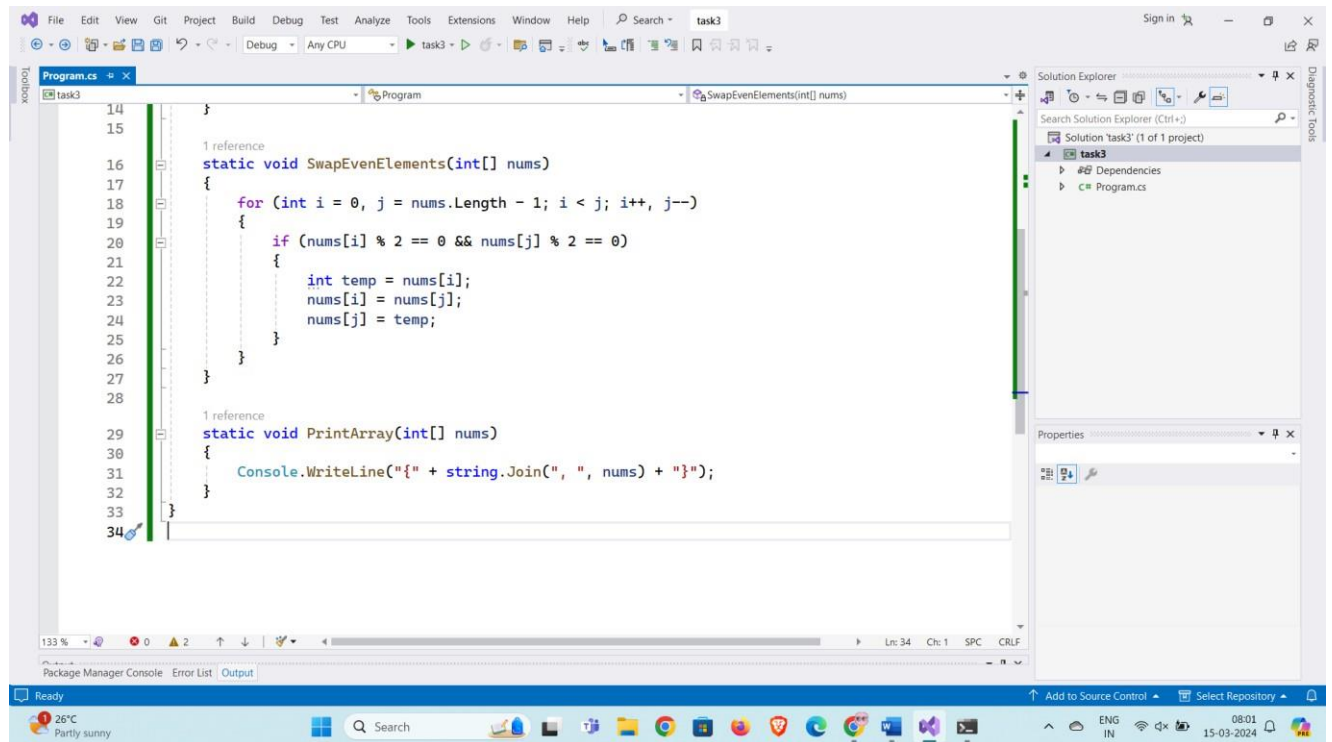
2. Write a C# code to implement the Tasks on Arrays?

TASK 1: In a given array of integers *nums* swap values of the first and the last array elements, the second and the penultimate etc., if the two exchanged values are even

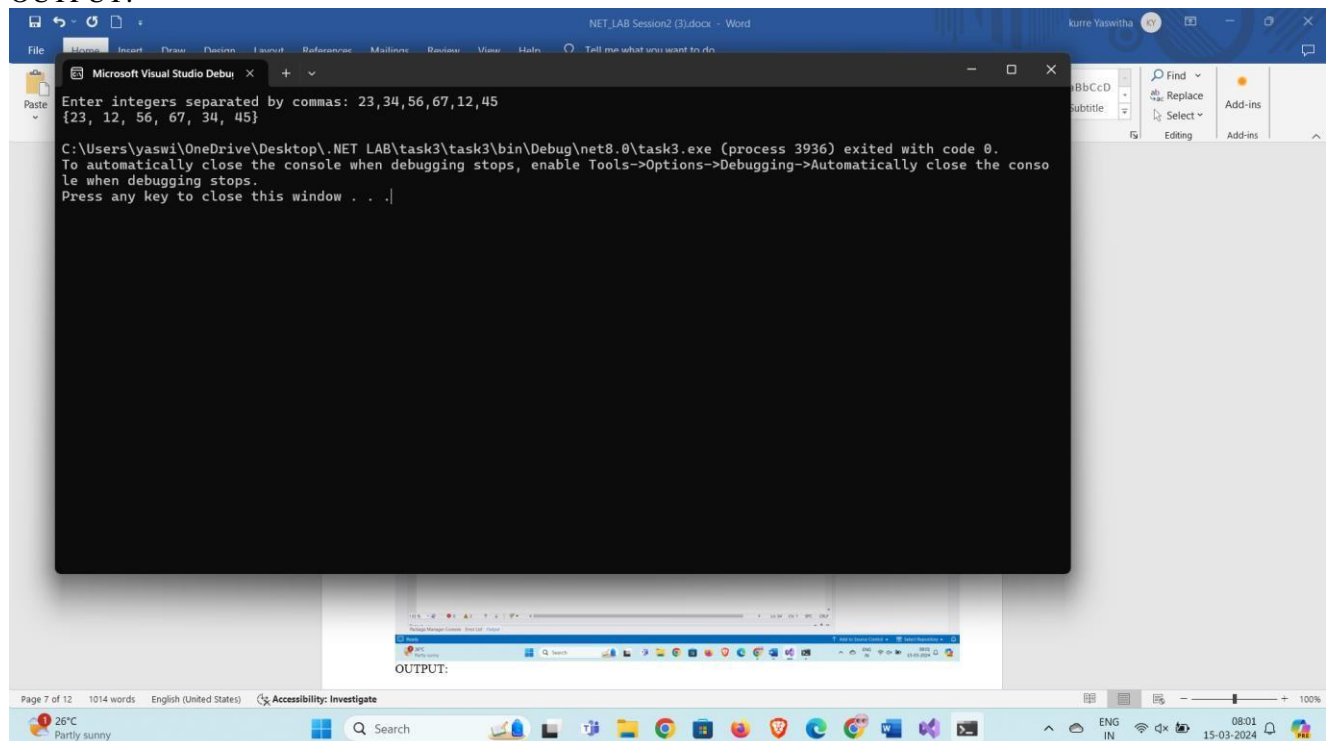
Example

```
{ 10 , 5, 3, 4}          => {4, 5, 3, 10}
{100, 2, 3, 4, 5}        => {100, 4, 3, 2, 5}
{100, 2, 3, 45, 33, 8, 4, 54} => {54, 4, 3, 45, 33, 8, 2, 100}
```





OUTPUT:



TASK 2:

In a given array of integers *nums* calculate integer *result* value, that is equal to the distance between the first and the last entry of the maximum value in the array.

Example

```

{4, 100!, 3, 4}          result = 0
{5, 50!, 50!, 4, 5}      result = 1
{5, 350!, 350, 4, 350!}  result = 3
{10!, 10, 10, 10, 10!}  result = 4

```

```

1  using System.Linq;
2
3  namespace lab2task
4  {
5      class Program
6      {
7          static void Main()
8          {
9              Console.WriteLine("Enter integers separated by spaces:");
10             int[] nums = Console.ReadLine()
11                             .Split(' ')
12                             .Select(num => int.Parse(num.TrimEnd(' ')))
13                             .ToArray();
14
15             int result = CalculateDistance(nums);
16
17             Console.WriteLine($"Result: {result}");
18         }
19
20         static int CalculateDistance(int[] nums)
21         {
22             int max = nums.Max();
23             int firstIndex = Array.IndexOf(nums, max);
24             int lastIndex = Array.LastIndexOf(nums, max);
25             return lastIndex - firstIndex;
26         }
27     }
28 }

```

OUTPUT:

```

Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Enter integers separated by spaces:
10! 3 4 10
Result: 3
C:\Users\yaswi\OneDrive\Desktop\ .NET LAB\lab2task\lab2task\bin\Debug\net8.0\lab2task.exe (process 20344) exited with code 0.
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable Tools->Options->Debugging->Automatically close the console when debugging stops.
Press any key to close this window . . .

```

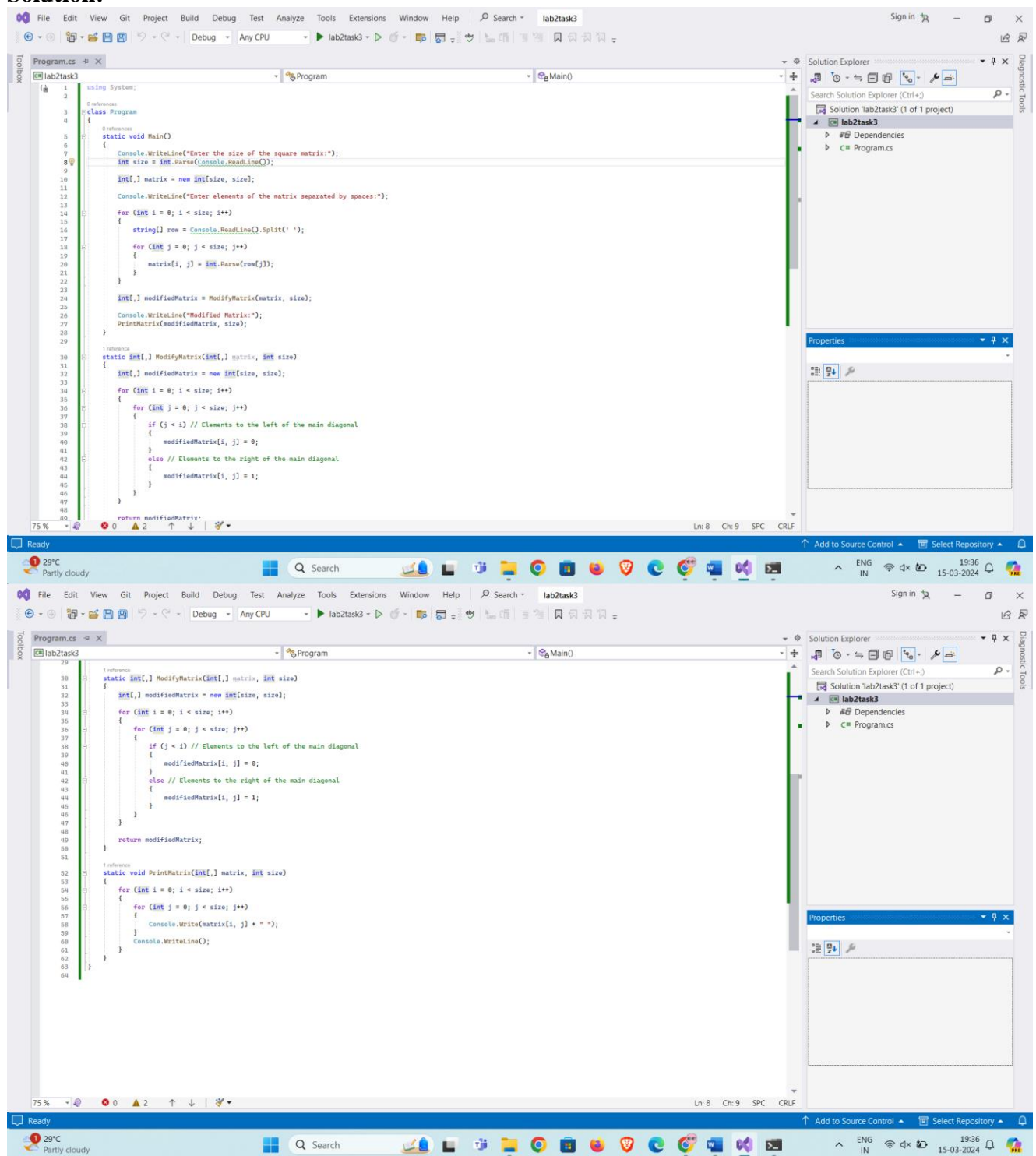
TASK 3: In a predetermined two-dimensional integer array (square matrix) *matrix* insert 0 into elements to the left side of the main diagonal, and 1 into elements to the right side of the diagonal.

Example

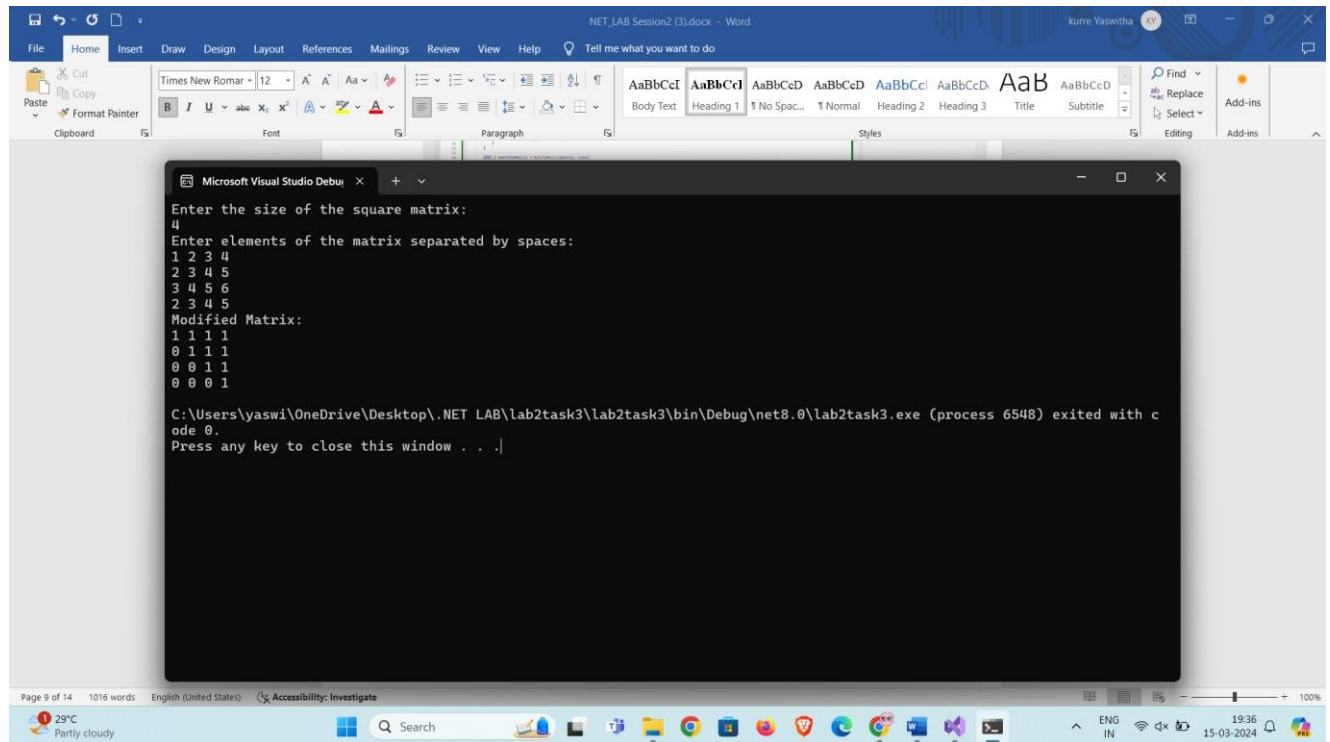
<pre> {{2, 4, 3, 3}, {5, 7, 8, 5}, {2, 4, 3, 3}, </pre>	=>	<pre> {{2, 1, 1, 1}, {0, 7, 1, 1}, {0, 0, 3, 1}, </pre>
---	----	---

{5, 7, 8, 5}} {0, 0, 0, 5}}

Solution:

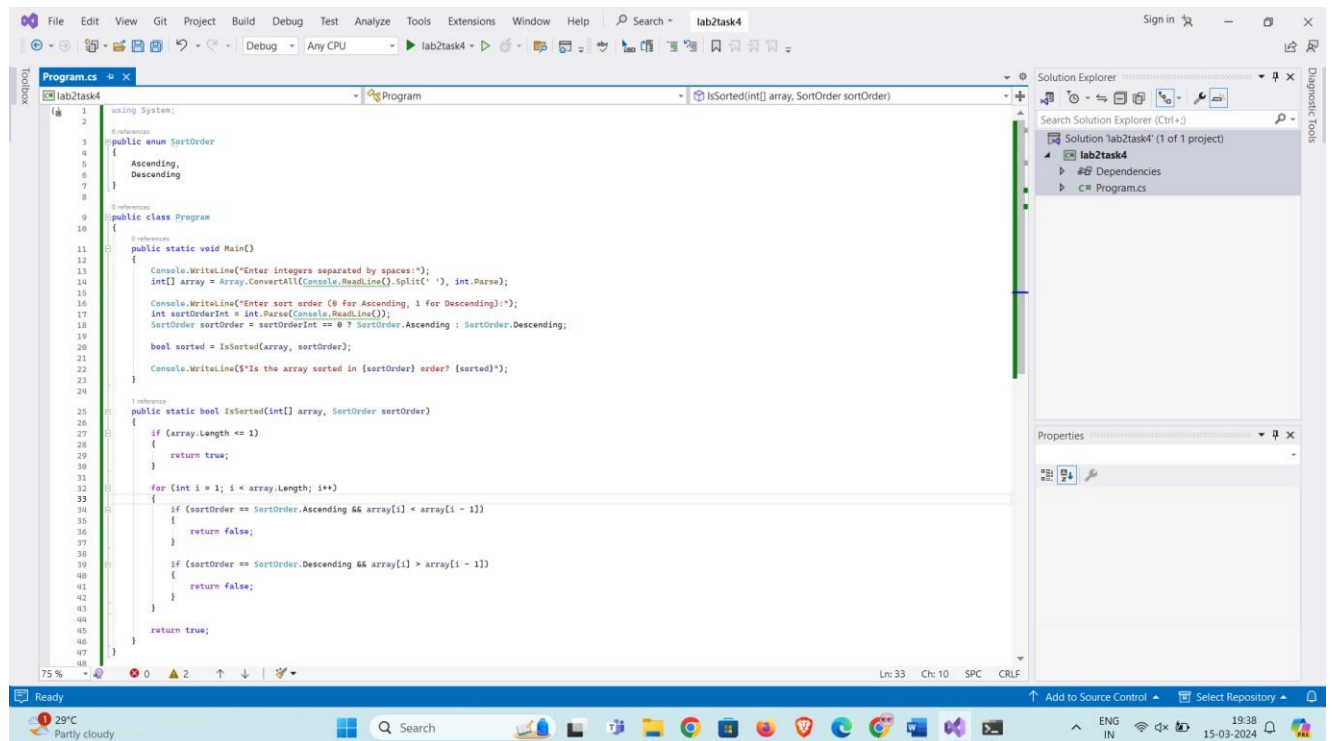


OUTPUT:

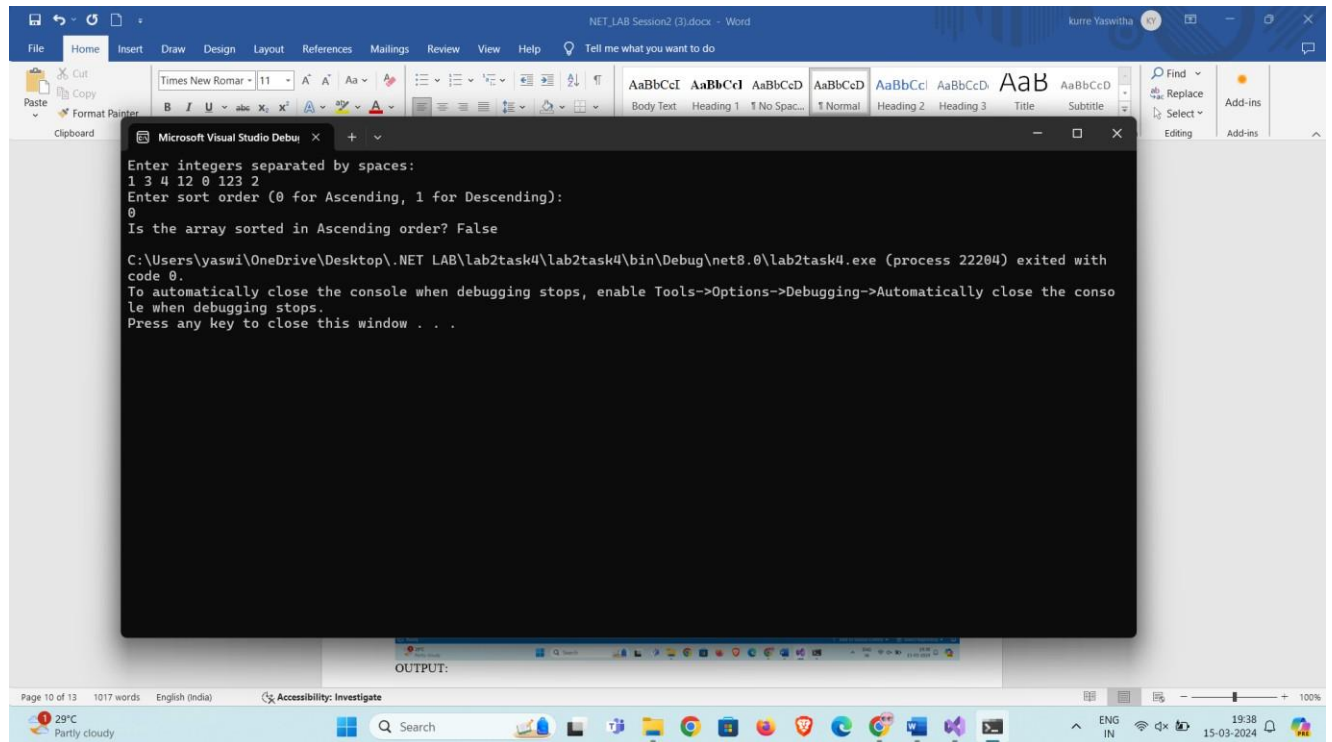


3. Write a C# code to implement the Tasks on Functions?

TASK 1: Create function *IsSorted*, determining whether a given *array* of integer values of arbitrary length is sorted in a given *order* (the order is set up by enum value *SortOrder*). Array and sort order are passed by parameters. Function does not change the array



OUTPUT:



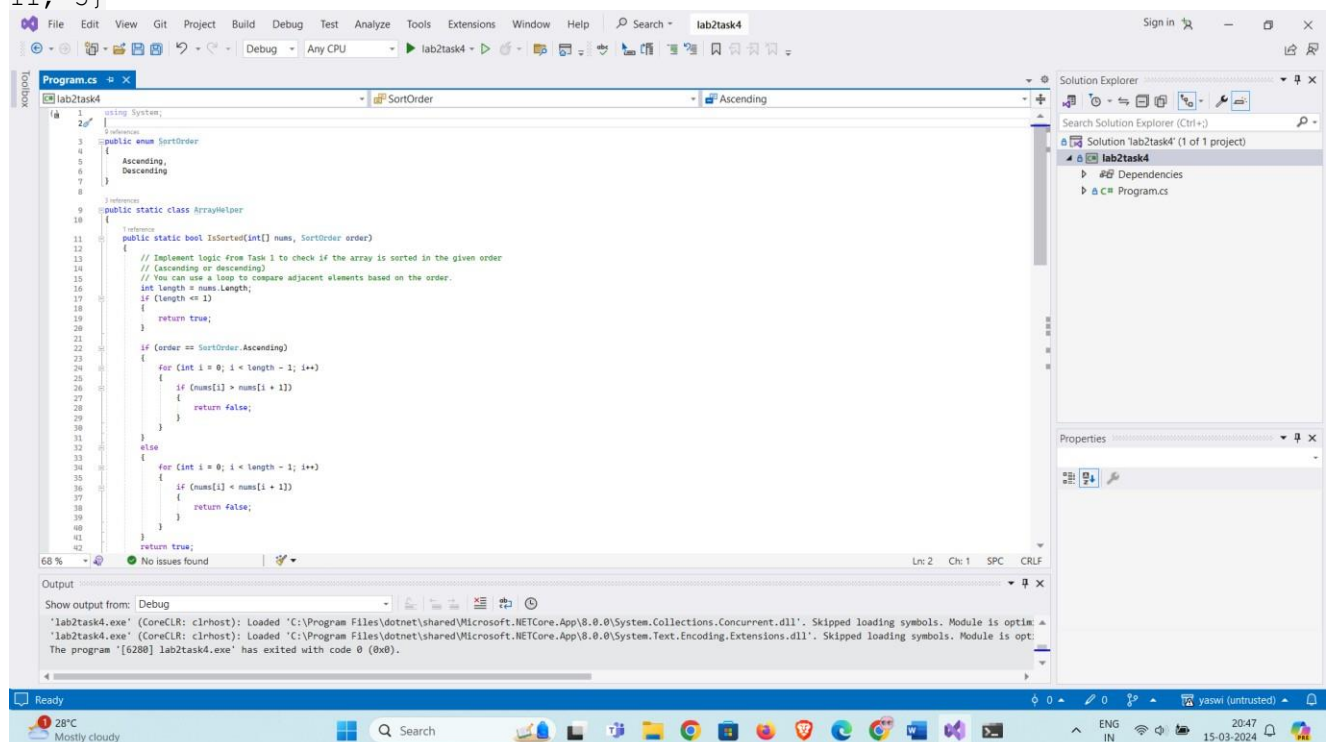
TASK 2: Create function *Transform*, replacing the value of each element of an integer *array* with the sum of this element value and its index, only if the given *array* is sorted in the given *order* (the order is set up by enum value *SortOrder*). Array and sort order are passed by parameters. To check, if the array is sorted, the function *IsSorted* from the Task 1 is called.

Example

For {5, 17, 24, 88, 33, 2} and "ascending" sort order values in the array do not change;

For {15, 10, 3} and "ascending" sort order values in the array do not change;

For {15, 10, 3} and "descending" sort order the values in the array change to {15, 11, 5}



```

// SortOrder.cs
using System;

public class SortOrder
{
    public static void Transform(int[] nums, SortOrder order)
    {
        if (!IsSorted(nums, order))
        {
            return; // Don't transform if not sorted in the given order
        }

        for (int i = 0; i < nums.Length; i++)
        {
            nums[i] += i; // Add element value and its index only if sorted
        }
    }

    public static bool IsSorted(int[] nums, SortOrder order)
    {
        if (order == SortOrder.Ascending)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < nums.Length; i++)
            {
                if (nums[i] > nums[i + 1])
                {
                    return false;
                }
            }
        }
        else
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < nums.Length; i++)
            {
                if (nums[i] < nums[i + 1])
                {
                    return false;
                }
            }
        }
        return true;
    }
}

// Program.cs
using System;

public class Program
{
    public static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        int[] arr1 = { 5, 17, 24, 88, 33, 2 };
        SortOrder order1 = SortOrder.Ascending;
        ArrayHelper.Transform(arr1, order1);
        Console.WriteLine("Array after Transform (Ascending): {0}", string.Join(", ", arr1)); // No change

        int[] arr2 = { 15, 10, 3 };
        SortOrder order2 = SortOrder.Ascending;
        ArrayHelper.Transform(arr2, order2);
        Console.WriteLine("Array after Transform (Ascending): {0}", string.Join(", ", arr2)); // No change

        int[] arr3 = { 15, 10, 3 };
        SortOrder order3 = SortOrder.Descending;
        ArrayHelper.Transform(arr3, order3);
        Console.WriteLine("Array after Transform (Descending): {0}", string.Join(", ", arr3)); // {15, 11, 5}
    }
}

```

OUTPUT:

```

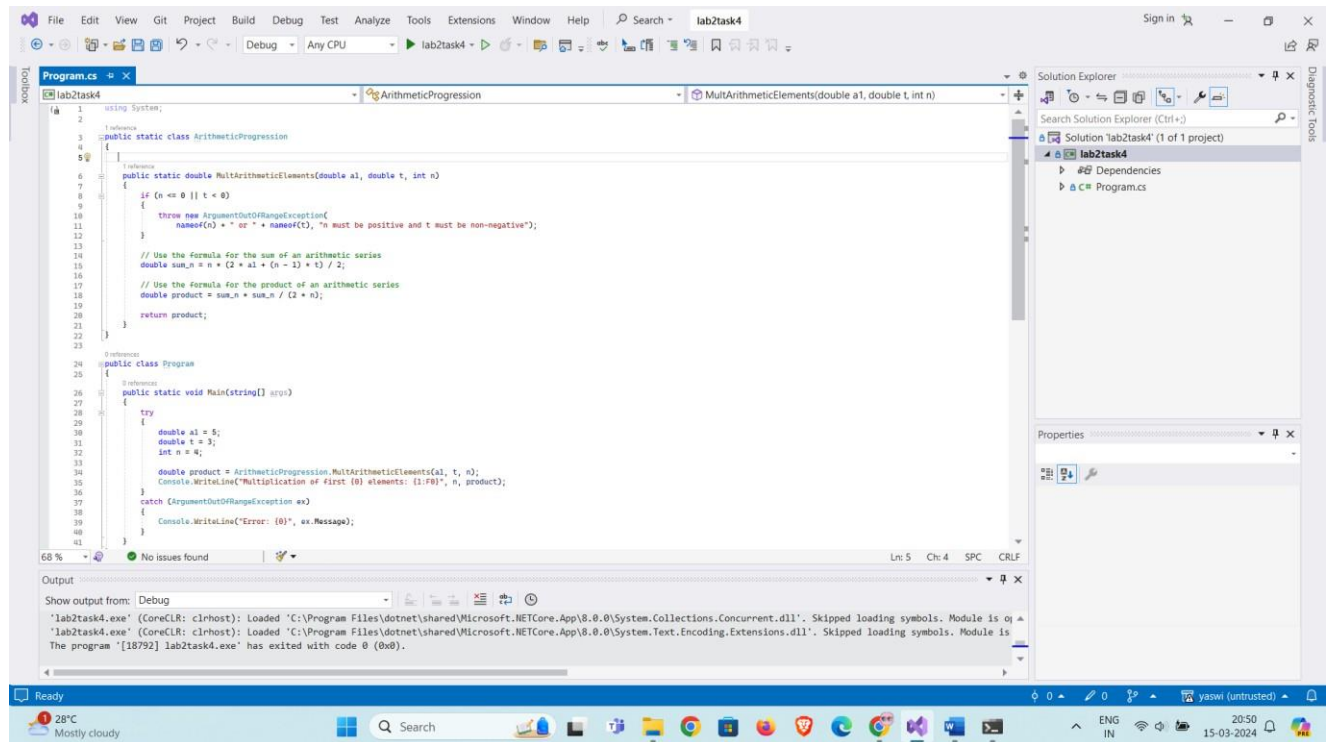
Array after Transform (Ascending): 5, 17, 24, 88, 33, 2
Array after Transform (Ascending): 15, 10, 3
Array after Transform (Descending): 15, 11, 5
C:\Users\yaswi\OneDrive\Desktop\.NET LAB\lab2task4\lab2task4\bin\Debug\net8.0\lab2task4.exe (process 6280) exited with code 0.
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable Tools->Options->Debugging->Automatically close the console when debugging stops.
Press any key to close this window . . .

```

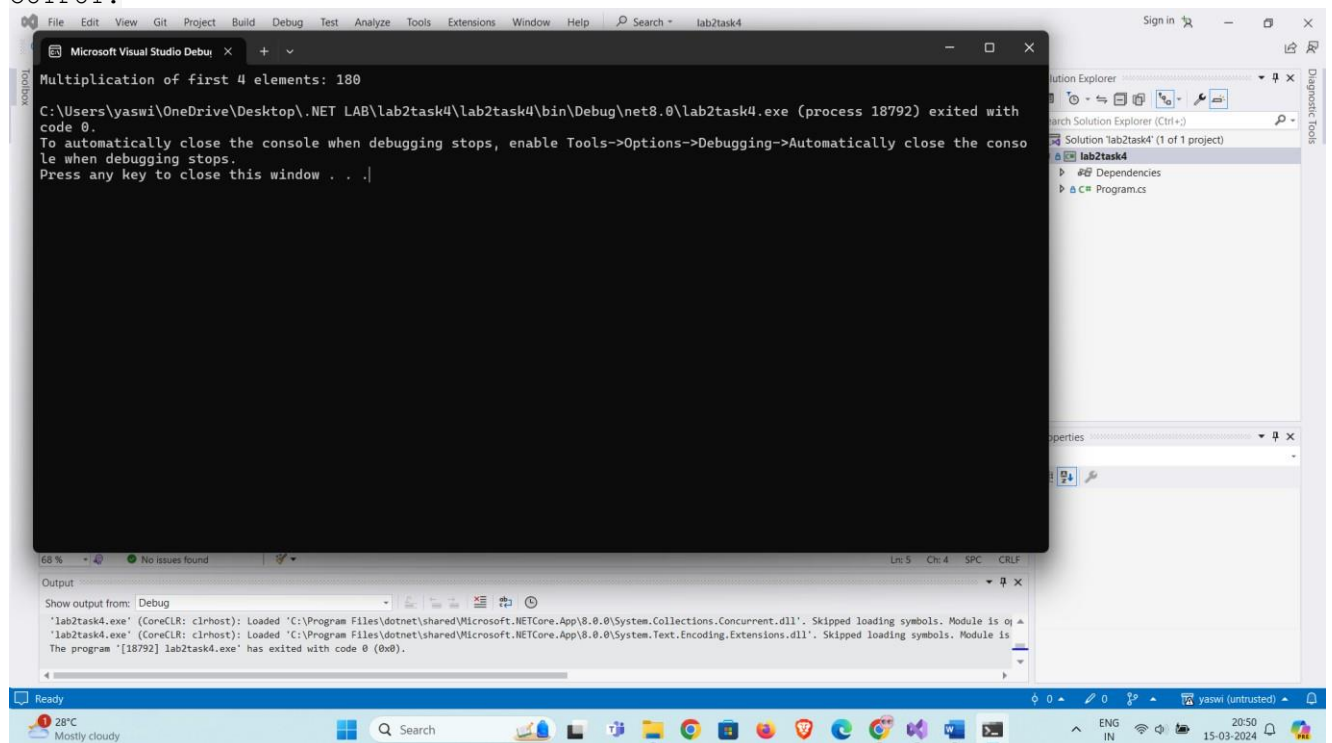
TASK 3: Create function *MultArithmeticElements*, which determines the multiplication of a given number of first *n* elements of arithmetic progression of real numbers with a given initial element of progression *a(1)* and progression step *t*. *a(n)* is calculated by the formula $a(n+1) = a(n) + t$.

Example

For $a(1) = 5$, $t = 3$, $n = 4$ multiplication equals to $5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \cdot 14 = 6160$



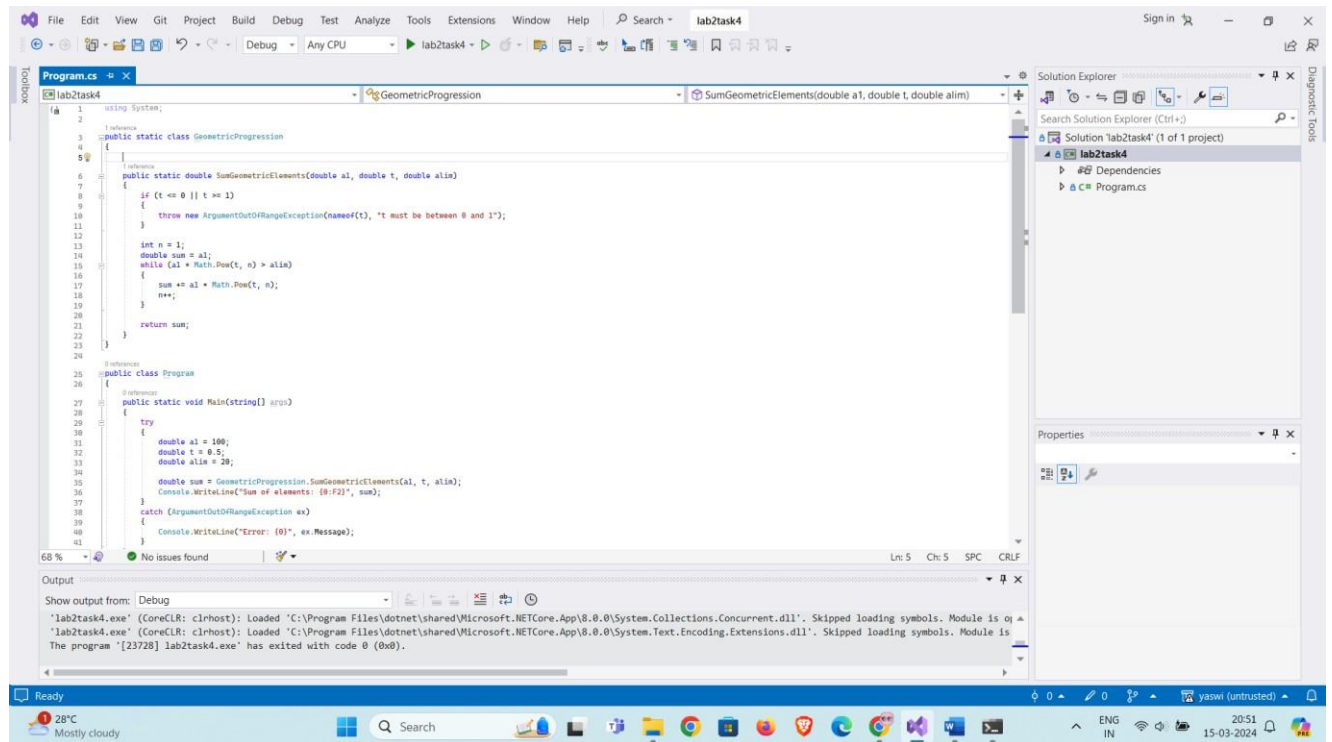
OUTPUT:



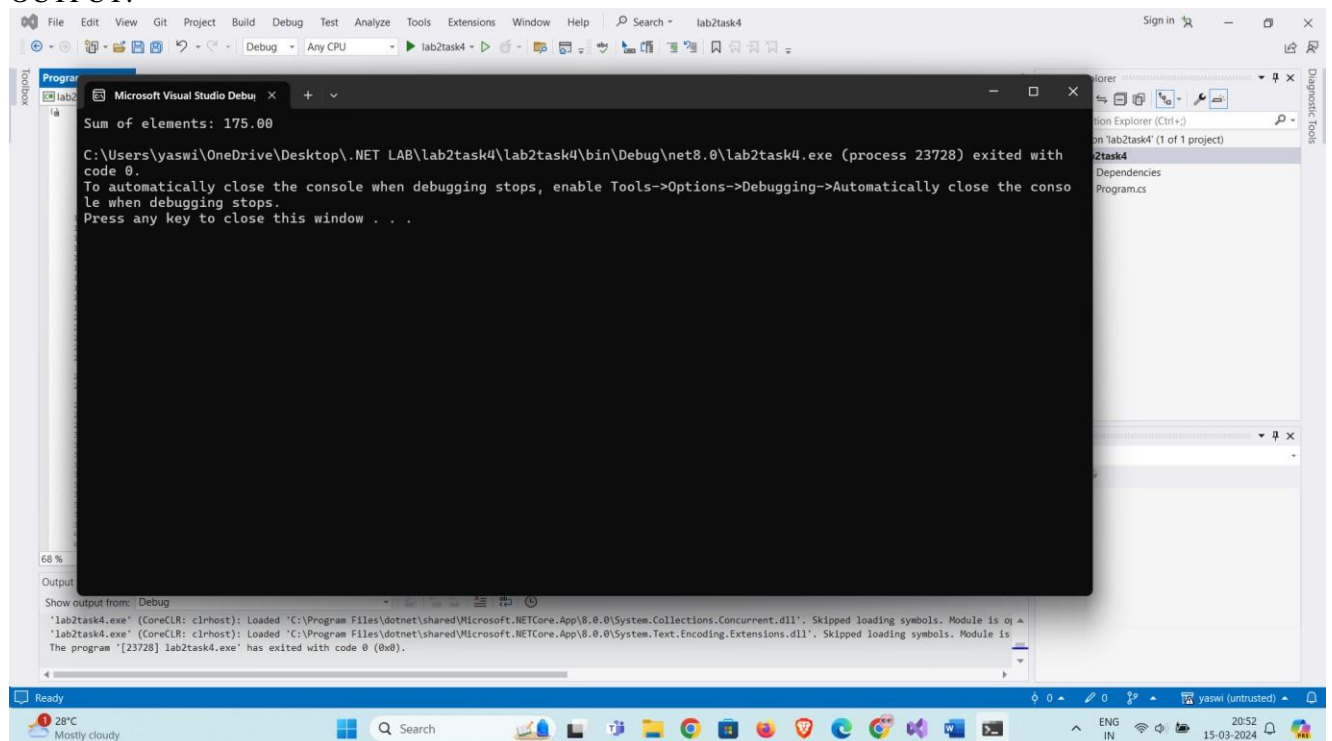
TASK 4: Create function *SumGeometricElements*, determining the sum of the first elements of a decreasing geometric progression of real numbers with a given initial element of a progression $a(1)$ and a given progression step t , while the last element must be greater than a given *alim*. an is calculated by the formula $a(n+1) = a(n) * t$, $0 < t < 1$.

Example

For a progression, where $a(1) = 100$, and $t = 0.5$, the sum of the first elements, grater than $alim = 20$, equals to $100+50+25 = 175$

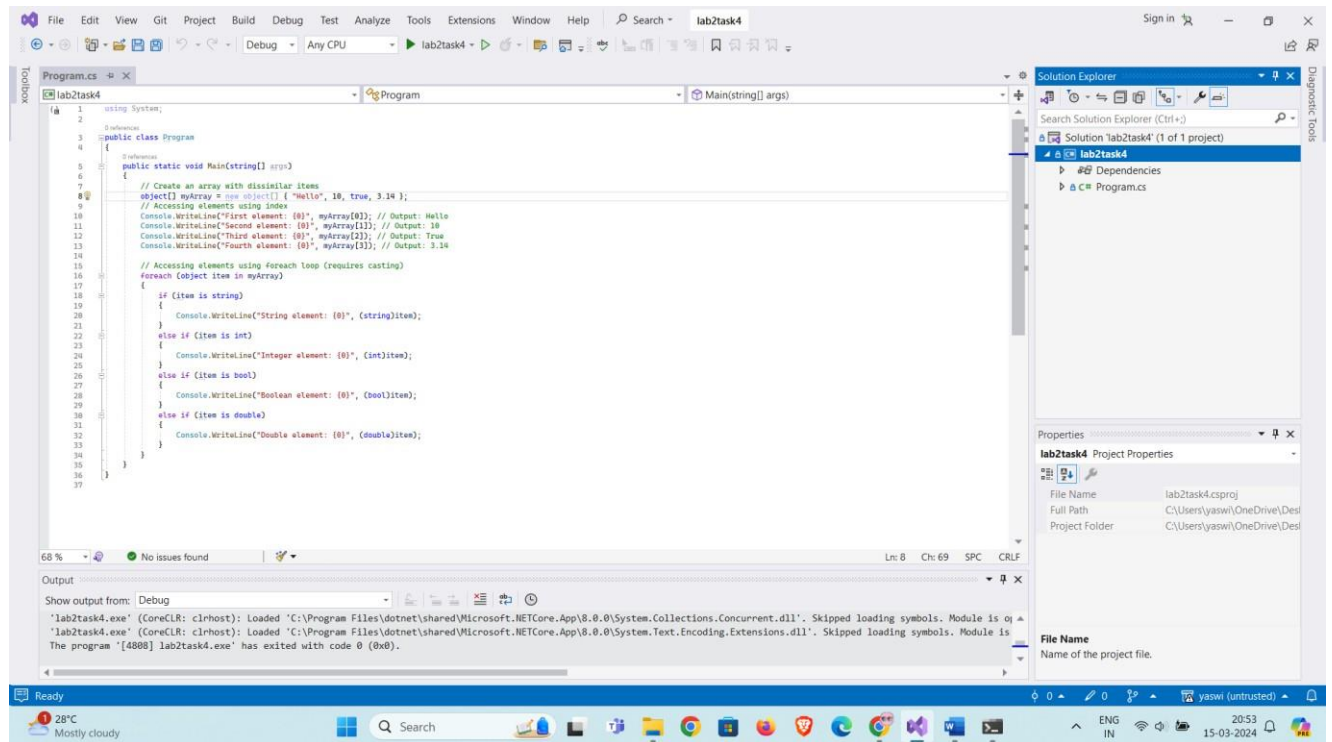


OUTPUT:



POST-LAB

1. Construct an Array with dissimilar items and access it?



OUTPUT:

