

**SUBJECT NAME: DOT NET LAB**

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Experiment Number: 1( i )

Fibonacci Series

Aim:

To write a C# program to generate the Fibonacci series.

Algorithm:

1. Start the program.
2. Enter the limit.
3. Assign the value for the limit.
4. Run loop from 0 to limit.
5. Print the value & swap the value.
6. Stop the program.

Program: (Fibonacci Series)

using System;

using System.Collections.Generic;

using System.Linq;

using System.Text;

using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace fibonacci

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

int f1 = -1, f2 = 2, f3, i;

Console.Write("Enter the fibonacci series:");

int n = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

Console.WriteLine("The Series is:");

for (i = 0; i< n; i++)

{

f3 = f1 + f2;

f1 = f2;

f2 = f3;

Console.Write(f3 + " ");

}

Console.ReadLine();

}

}

}

Output:

Enter the Fibonacci Series: 5

The Series is:

1 2 3 5 8

Result:

Hence, the program Fibonacci series is executed & output is verified.

Experiment Number: 1 ( ii )

Factorial Number

Aim:

To write a C# program to find factorial of a given number.

Algorithm:

1. Start the program.
2. Enter the number whose factorial has to be found.
3. Assign to a variable.
4. Declare a fact variable and assign 1.
5. Run for loop from 1 to number and multiply fact=fact\*i.
6. Print the value as per the variable assign.
7. Stop the program.

Program:(Factorial)

using System;

usingSystem.Collections.Generic;

usingSystem.Linq;

usingSystem.Text;

usingSystem.Threading.Tasks;

namespace Factorial

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

long fact = 1;

Console.Write("Enter the no to find factorial:");

int n = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

for (inti = 2; i<= n; i++)

{

fact = fact \* i;

}

Console.WriteLine("\n The factorial is:");

Console.WriteLine(n+"!="+fact);

Console.ReadLine();

}

}

}

Output:

Enter the Number to get Factorial: 4

The Factorial of: 4! =24

Result:

Hence, the program factorial number is executed & output is verified.

Experiment Number: 2 ( i )

Complex Number

Aim:

To write a C# program for complex number.

Algorithm:

1. Start the program.
2. Declare the class complex.
3. Write a function to overload +operator.
4. Declare two objects of the complex class.
5. Assign real & imaginary value to both objects.
6. Add both objects using +operator.
7. Display the value.
8. Stop the program.

Program:(Complex Number)

using System;

class Complex

{

double x;

double y;

public Complex()

{ }

public Complex(double real, double img)

{

x = real;

y = img;

}

public static Complex operator +(Complex c1, Complex c2)

{

Complex c3 = new Complex();

c3.x = c1.x + c2.x;

c3.y = c1.y + c2.y;

return (c3);

}

public void display()

{

Console.Write(x);

Console.Write("+j" + y);

Console.WriteLine();

}

}

classComplextest

{

public static void Main()

{

Complex a, b, c;

a =new Complex (2.5, 3.5);

b =new Complex (1.6, 2.7);

c = a + b;

Console.Write("a=");

a.display();

Console.Write("b=");

b.display();

Console.Write("c=");

c.display();

Console.ReadLine();

}

}

Output:

First Complex Number: 2.5 + j3.5

Second Complex Number: 1.6 + j2.7

The Sum Of The Two Complex Numbers: 4.1 + j6.2

Result:

Hence, the program complex number is executed & output is verified.

Experiment Number: 2 ( ii )

Matrix Addition

Aim:

To write a C# program for matrix addition.

Algorithm:

1. Start the program.
2. Create a class matrix.
3. Write a function to overload + operator.
4. Create two object of class matrix.
5. Take the matrix value that is randomly generated.
6. Add the two matrix using + operator.
7. Display the matrix.
8. Stop the program.

Program: (Matrix Addition)

using System;

usingSystem.Collections.Generic;

usingSystem.Linq;

usingSystem.Text;

usingSystem.Threading.Tasks;

namespace matrix

{

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

int i, j;

int[,] a = new int[2, 2];

int[,] b = new int[2, 2];

int[,] c = new int[2, 2];

Console.WriteLine("Enter the first matrix:");

for (i = 0; i< 2; i++)

{

for (j = 0; j < 2; j++)

{

a[i, j] = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());

}

}

Console.WriteLine("Enter the Second matrix:");

for (i = 0; i< 2; i++)

{

for (j = 0; j < 2; j++)

{

b[i, j] = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());

}

}

Console.WriteLine("Resultant of two matrix is:");

for (i = 0; i< 2; i++)

{

for (j = 0; j < 2; j++)

{

c[i, j] = a[i, j] + b[i, j];

Console.WriteLine(+c[i, j]);

}

}

Console.ReadLine();

}

}

}

Output:

Enter the First Matrix:

1

3

5

7

Enter the Second Matrix:

2

4

6

8

Resultant of Two Matrix is:

3

7

11

15

Result:

Hence, the program matrix addition is executed & output is verified.

Experiment Number: 3( i )

Student Status

(Multiple Inheritance)

Aim:

To write a C# program to find the student information.

Algorithm:

1. Start the program.
2. Create a structure with student name, Reno, dept.
3. Ask the information from the user.
4. Display the information given by the user.
5. Stop the program.

Program

using System;

usingSystem.Collections.Generic;

usingSystem.Linq;

usingSystem.Text;

usingSystem.Threading.Tasks;

namespacestudentlist

{

struct student

{

public string name;

publicintrollnumber;

public string dept;

publicint mark;

publicint total, avg;

}

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

student s;

int total = 0;

Console.Write("Enter the Name:");

s.name = Console.ReadLine();

Console.Write("Enter the Register Number:");

s.rollnumber = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());

Console.Write("Enter the Dept.:");

s.dept = Console.ReadLine();

int[] mark = new int[5];

Console.WriteLine("Enter the 5 Subject Marks");

for (inti = 0; i< 5; i++)

{

mark[i] = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());

total = total + mark[i];

}

Console.WriteLine("Name:" + s.name);

Console.WriteLine("Register Number:" + s.rollnumber);

Console.WriteLine("Dept.:" + s.dept);

Console.WriteLine("Total Marks:" + total);

Console.WriteLine("Average:" + total / 5);

Console.ReadLine();

}

}

}

Output:

Enter the Name:Vicky

Enter the Register Number: 91061101117

Enter the Dept.: CSE

Enter the 5 Subject Marks:

88

86

92

91

85

Name: Vicky

Register Number:91061101117

Dept.: CSE

Total Marks: 442

Average: 88

Result:

Hence, the program student status is executed & output is verified.

Experiment Number: 3 ( ii )

Area of an object

(Multiple inheritance)

Aim:

To write a C# program to find area of an object using multiple inheritance.

Algorithm:

1. Start the program.
2. Create an interface Area and declare a method compute.
3. Define two class Square and Circle implementing Area.
4. In classes define the method of interface.
5. Perform the necessary calculation.
6. Display the result as per the given value.
7. Stop the program.

Program: (Area of an Object)

using System;

usingSystem.Collections.Generic;

usingSystem.Linq;

usingSystem.Text;

namespaceareaofanobject

{

interface Area

{

double Compute(double x);

}

classSquare:Area

{

public double Compute(double x)

{

return(x\*x);

}

}

classCircle:Area

{

public double Compute(double x)

{

return(Math.PI \*x\*x);

}

}

class Program

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

Square sqr=new Square();

Circle cr=new Circle();

Area area=(Area)sqr;

Console.WriteLine("Area of Square="+area.Compute(10));

area=(Area)cr;

Console.WriteLine("Area of Circle="+ area.Compute(10));

Console.ReadLine();

}

}

}

Output:

Area of Square = 100

Area of Circle = 314.159265358979

Result:

Hence, the program student status is executed & output is verified.

Experiment Number: 4( i )

Enumerator

Aim:

To write a C# program to implement enum type.

Algorithm:

1. Start the program.
2. Declare the enum as shape.
3. Use the SWITCH CASE method for getting area of square & circle.
4. Default be the invalid input.
5. Declare the class enumtest.
6. Display the output.
7. Stop the program.

Program: (Enumerator)

using System;

usingSystem.Collections.Generic;

usingSystem.Linq;

usingSystem.Text;

usingSystem.Threading.Tasks;

namespace enumerator

{

class Area

{

public enum Shape

{

circle,

square

}

public void areashape(int x, Shape shape)

{

double area;

switch (shape)

{

caseShape.circle:

area = Math.PI \* x \* x;

Console.WriteLine("circle area=" + area);

break;

caseShape.square:

area = x \* x;

Console.WriteLine("square area=" + area);

break;

}

}

}

class enumtest

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

Area area = new Area();

area.areashape(15, Area.Shape.circle);

area.areashape(15, Area.Shape.square);

area.areashape(15, (Area.Shape)1);

area.areashape(15, (Area.Shape)10);

Console.ReadLine();

}

}

}

Output:

Circle area = 706.858347057703

Square area = 225

Result:

Hence, the program enumerator is executed & output is verified.

Experiment: 4 ( ii )

Structure

Aim:

To write a C# program to implement structure.

Algorithm:

1. Start the program.
2. Construct a structure employee.
3. Give the id & salary for the output.
4. Get the void display for the result.
5. Use the structure as new employee.
6. Stop the program.

Program: (Structure)

using System;

namespace @struct

{

class Program

{

publicstruct employee

{

int id;

double salary;

publicemployee(int id, double salary)

{

this.id = id;

this.salary = salary;

}

publicemployee(int id, int salary)

{

this.id = id;

this.salary = 3400.00;

}

publicemployee(employee x)

{

this.id = x.id;

this.salary = x.salary;

}

public void DisplayValues()

{

Console.WriteLine(“Structure”);

Console.WriteLine("ID: " + this.id.ToString());

Console.WriteLine("Salary : " + this.salary.ToString());

}

}

static void Main(string[] args)

{

employeeemp = new employee(12,4560.00);

emp.DisplayValues();

Console.ReadLine();

}

}

}

Output:

Structure

ID: 12

Salary: 4560

Result:

Hence, the program structureis executed & output is verified.

Experiment Number: 5

Design a Calculator

Aim:

To write a VB.net program to create a calculator.

Algorithm:

1. Start the program.
2. Create the GUI for the user.
3. Let the user enter two values in a Textbox.
4. Calculate the value based on the function selected by the user by clicking button.
5. Store the calculated value in a variable.
6. Display the resulted value in the result textbox when user click on = button.
7. Stop the program.

Program: (Calculator)

Public Class Calculator

Inherits System.Windows.Forms.Form

Dim num1 As Double

Dim num2 As Double

Dim result As Double

Dim add As Boolean

Dim sb As Boolean

Dim mul As Boolean

Dim div As Boolean

Private Sub Button13\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button13.Click

mul = True

num2 = num1

num1 = 0

TextBox1.Text = " "

End Sub

Private Sub Button17\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button17.Click

End

End Sub

Private Sub Calculator\_Load(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles MyBase.Load

TextBox1.Text = " "

add = sb = mul = div = False

End Sub

Private Sub Button1\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click

TextBox1.Text = TextBox1.Text + Button1.Text

num1 = TextBox1.Text

End Sub

Private Sub Button2\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button2.Click

TextBox1.Text = TextBox1.Text + Button2.Text

num1 = TextBox1.Text

End Sub

Private Sub Button3\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button3.Click

TextBox1.Text = TextBox1.Text + Button3.Text

num1 = TextBox1.Text

End Sub

Private Sub Button4\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles

Button4.Click

TextBox1.Text = TextBox1.Text + Button4.Text

num1 = TextBox1.Text

End Sub

Private Sub Button5\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button5.Click

TextBox1.Text = TextBox1.Text + Button5.Text

num1 = TextBox1.Text

End Sub

Private Sub Button6\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button6.Click

TextBox1.Text = TextBox1.Text + Button6.Text

num1 = TextBox1.Text

End Sub

Private Sub Button7\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button7.Click

TextBox1.Text = TextBox1.Text + Button7.Text

num1 = TextBox1.Text

End Sub

Private Sub Button8\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button8.Click

TextBox1.Text = TextBox1.Text + Button8.Text

num1 = TextBox1.Text

End Sub

Private Sub Button9\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button9.Click

TextBox1.Text = TextBox1.Text + Button9.Text

num1 = TextBox1.Text

End Sub

Private Sub Button14\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button14.Click

div = True

num2 = num1

num1 = 0

TextBox1.Text = " "

End Sub

Private Sub Button12\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button12.Click

sb = True

num2 = num1

num1 = 0

TextBox1.Text = " "

End Sub

Private Sub Button11\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles

Button11.Click

add = True

num2 = num1

TextBox1.Text = " "

End Sub

Private Sub Button15\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button15.Click

If add Then

result = num1 + num2

End If

If sb Then

result = num2 - num1

End If

If mul Then

result = num1 \* num2

End If

If div Then

result = num2 / num1

End If

TextBox1.Text = result

num1 = result

End Sub

Private Sub Button16\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button16.Click

TextBox1.Text = " "

num1 = 0

result = 0

add = False

sb = False

mul = False

div = False

num2 = 0

End Sub

Private Sub Button10\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button10.Click

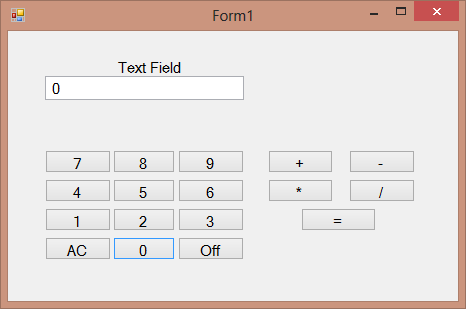
TextBox1.Text = TextBox1.Text + Button10.Text

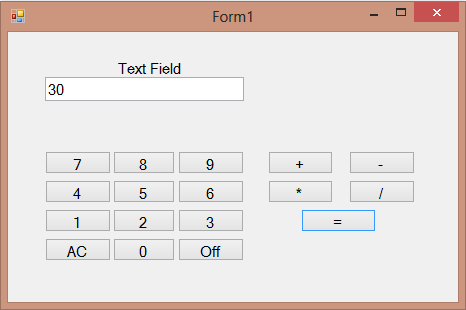
num1 = TextBox1.Text

End Sub

End Class

Output:





Result:

Hence, the program calculator is executed & output is verified.

Experiment Number: 6( i )

Employee details

Aim:

To write a VB.NET program to find the net salary of employee.

Algorithm:

1. Start the program.
2. Create the GUI for the user.
3. Design some label, textbox & button.
4. After giving values by the user, system will find the gross &net salary of that employee.
5. It provides message-box which gives the salary details.
6. After clicking end button the GUI will be exit.
7. Stop the program.

Program: (Employee Details)

Public Class Form1

Private Sub Label5\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Label5.Click

End Sub

Private Sub Button1\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click

TextBox7.Text = (Val(TextBox5.Text) - (Val(TextBox6.Text)))

MsgBox("Hi! " & TextBox1.Text &" your Net Salary is Rs" & TextBox7.Text)

End Sub

Private Sub Form1\_Load(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles MyBase.Load

End Sub

Private Sub TextBox5\_TextChanged(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles TextBox5.TextChanged

TextBox5.Text = (Val(TextBox2.Text) + (Val(TextBox3.Text) + (Val(TextBox4.Text))))

End Sub

Private Sub Button2\_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button2.Click

End

End Sub

End Class

Output:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| F:\Study Materials\Record\Image\emp det.PNG | F:\Study Materials\Record\Image\emp det1.PNG | F:\Study Materials\Record\Image\emp det2.PNG |

Result:

Hence, the program employee detail is executed & output is verified.

Experiment number: 6 ( ii )

Voters

(Exception handling)

Aim:

To write a C# program for voters through exception handling.

Algorithm:

1. Start the program.
2. Declare the name & age its data-type.
3. Use the try-catch method to getting the result.
4. Use if method for checking the age.
5. Get the message-box for getting the output as the user are eligible for vote or not.
6. Stop the program.

Program: (Voters)

Module Module

Sub Main()

Dim vname As String

Dim age As Integer

Try

Console.Write("Enter your Name:")

vname = Console.ReadLine()

Console.Write("Enter your Age:")

age = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine())

If (age >= 18) Then

MsgBox("Hi " &vname& " Your age is greater than 18, so you are eligible for vote")

Else

MsgBox("Sorry " &vname& " Your age is less than 18, so you are not eligible for vote")

End If

Catch ex As Exception

Console.WriteLine("Exception is:" &ex.Message)

Console.ReadLine()

End Try

End Sub

End Module

Output:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Enter your Name: Vicky  Enter your Age: 22  F:\Study Materials\Record\Image\exception hand.PNG | Enter your Name: John  Enter your Age*:* 16  F:\Study Materials\Record\Image\exception hand1.PNG |

Result:

Hence, the program - voters is executed & output is verified.

Experiment Number: 7

ADO.NET

Aim:

To write a Vb.net program to connect with the SQL server and perform insertion, updating, deletion using ADO.Net.

Algorithm:

1. Start the program.
2. Open the server explorer using view menu IDE.
3. Right click data connection node and create new database menu option.
4. Use windows authentication and specify the database name.
5. Right click the table node and select add new table e.g. table inventory.
6. Using the table editor add columns e.g. name,no.
7. Right click inventory table and select show table data.
8. Declare the connection and command object.
9. Paste the database connection string and set the connection string.
10. Open the connection and run the needed query.
11. Stop the program.

Program: (Student Record)

Imports System.Data.SqlClient

Public Class Form1

Dim sqlconn As New SqlConnection()

Dim sqlcomm As New SqlCommand()

Dim sqldaat As New SqlDataAdapter()

Dim ds As New DataSet()

Private Sub StdBindingNavigatorSaveItem\_Click(sender As System.Object, e As System.EventArgs) Handles StdBindingNavigatorSaveItem.Click

Me.Validate()

Me.StdBindingSource.EndEdit()

Me.TableAdapterManager.UpdateAll(Me.VickyDataSet)

End Sub

Private Sub Form1\_Load(sender As System.Object, e As System.EventArgs) Handles MyBase.Load

'TODO: This line of code loads data into the 'VickyDataSet2.std' table. You can move, or remove it, as needed.

Me.StdTableAdapter1.Fill(Me.VickyDataSet.std)

End Sub

Private Sub insert\_Click(sender As System.Object, e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click

sqlconn = New SqlConnection("Data Source=PRINCES\QLEXPRESS;InitialCatalog=vicky;Integrated Security=True")

sqlcomm = New SqlCommand("dbo.StoredProcedure1", sqlconn)

sqlcomm.CommandType = CommandType.StoredProcedure

sqlcomm.Parameters.AddWithValue("@name", TextBox1.Text)

sqlcomm.Parameters.AddWithValue("@regno", TextBox2.Text)

sqlcomm.Parameters.AddWithValue("@dept", TextBox3.Text)

sqlconn.Open()

sqlcomm.ExecuteNonQuery()

sqlconn.Close()

MessageBox.Show("inserted",”Data Inserted”)

End Sub

Private Sub delete\_Click(sender As System.Object, e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button2.Click

sqlconn = New SqlConnection("Data Source=PRINCE\SQLEXPRESS;InitialCatalog=vicky;Integrated Security=True")

sqlcomm = New SqlCommand("dbo.StoredProcedure3", sqlconn)

sqlcomm.CommandType = CommandType.StoredProcedure

sqlcomm.Parameters.AddWithValue("@name", TextBox1.Text)

sqlconn.Open()

sqlcomm.ExecuteNonQuery()

sqlconn.Close()

MessageBox.Show("deleted",”Record Deleted”)

End Sub

Private Sub update\_Click(sender As System.Object, e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button4.Click

sqlconn = New SqlConnection("Data Source=PRINCE\SQLEXPRESS;InitialCatalog=vicky;Integrated Security=True")

sqlcomm = New SqlCommand("dbo.StoredProcedure5", sqlconn)

sqlcomm.CommandType = CommandType.StoredProcedure

sqlconn.Open()

sqlcomm.Parameters.AddWithValue("@name", TextBox1.Text)

sqlcomm.Parameters.AddWithValue("@regno", TextBox2.Text)

sqlcomm.Parameters.AddWithValue("@dept", TextBox3.Text)

Try

sqlcomm.ExecuteNonQuery()

Catch ex As SqlException

Catch ex As Exception

Finally

If IsNothing(sqlcomm) = False Then

sqlcomm.Dispose()

sqlcomm = Nothing

End If

sqlconn.Close()

End Try

MessageBox.Show("Updated", "Record Updated")

End Sub

End Class

Private Sub select\_Click(sender As System.Object, e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button5.Click

sqlconn = New SqlConnection("Data Source=PRINCE\SQLEXPRESS;InitialCatalog=vicky;Integrated Security=True")

sqlcomm = New SqlCommand("dbo.StoredProcedure6", sqlconn)

sqlcomm.CommandType = CommandType.StoredProcedure

sqlconn.Open()

sqldaat.SelectCommand = sqlcomm

sqldaat.Fill(ds, "dbo.StoredProcedure6")

sqlconn.Close()

End Sub

Private Sub exit\_Click(sender As System.Object, e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button3.Click

End

End Sub

Stored Procedure:

Insert:

ALTER PROCEDURE dbo.StoredProcedure1

@name nvarchar(50),@regnoint,@deptnvarchar(50)

AS

insert into std values(@name,@regno,@dept)

RETURN

Delete:

ALTER PROCEDURE dbo.StoredProcedure3

@name nvarchar(50)

AS

delete from std where @name=name

RETURN

Update:

ALTER PROCEDURE dbo.StoredProcedure5

@name nvarchar(50),@regnoint,@deptnvarchar(50)

AS

updatestd set name=@name,regno =@regno,dept=@dept where name=@name

RETURN

Select:

ALTER PROCEDURE dbo.StoredProcedure6

@name nvarchar(50)

AS

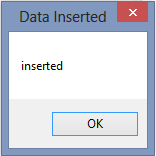
select\* from std where name=@name

RETURN

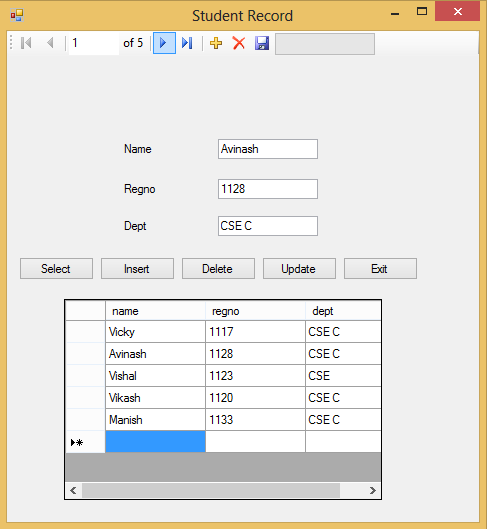
Output:

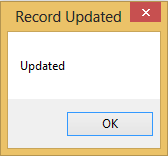
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| F:\Study Materials\Record\Image\q1.PNG | F:\Study Materials\Record\Image\q7.PNG |

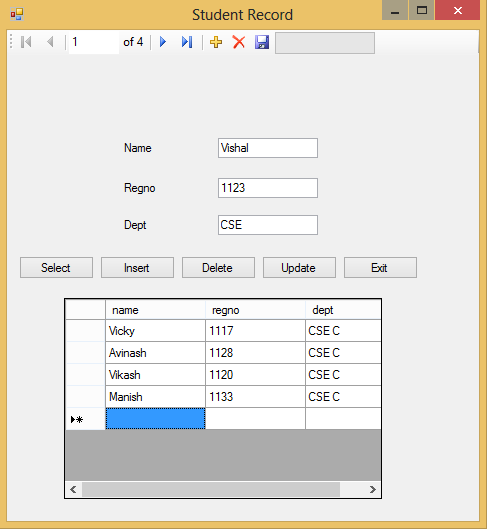
Data Insert:

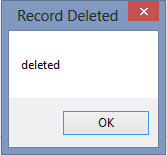


Data Update:





Data Delete:



Result:

Hence, the program ado.net is executed & output is verified.

Experiment number: 8 ( i )

Asp.net

(PAYMENT DETAILS)

Aim:

To create a webpage using asp.net to find the gross amount.

Algorithm:

1. Start the program.
2. Create a dynamic web pages using html codes.
3. Design the label, text-box& button for getting the output.
4. Give the codes for each text-box & button.
5. After clicking the calculate button, we will get the gross amount, discount, & net amount of the employee.
6. Stop the program.

Program: PAYMENT DETAILS (ASP.NET)

HTML Codes:

<%@ Page Language="C#" AutoEventWireup="true" CodeFile="Default.aspx.cs" Inherits="\_Default" %>

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">

<head runat="server">

<title></title>

</head>

<body>

<form id="form1" runat="server">

<div>

<h1>PAYMENT DETAILS</h1>

</div>

<div>

Name<asp:TextBox ID="TextBox1" runat="server"></asp:TextBox>

<br />

<br />

Quantity<asp:TextBox ID="TextBox2" runat="server"></asp:TextBox>

<br />

<br />

Rate<asp:TextBox ID="TextBox3" runat="server"></asp:TextBox>

<br />

<br />

Gross Amount<asp:TextBox ID="TextBox4"runat="server"></asp:TextBox>

<br />

<br />

Discount<asp:TextBox ID="TextBox5" runat="server"></asp:TextBox>

<br />

<br />

Net Amount <asp:TextBox ID="TextBox6" runat="server"></asp:TextBox>

<br />

<br />

<asp:Button ID="Button1" runat="server" onclick="Button1\_Click"

Text="Calculate" />

</div>

</form>

</body>

</html>

C# Code:

using System;

usingSystem.Collections.Generic;

usingSystem.Linq;

usingSystem.Web;

usingSystem.Web.UI;

usingSystem.Web.UI.WebControls;

public partial class \_Default : System.Web.UI.Page

{

protected void Page\_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)

{

}

protected void Button1\_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)

{

int a, b, c;

float x, y;

a = Convert.ToInt32(TextBox2.Text);

b = Convert.ToInt32(TextBox3.Text);

c = a \* b;

x = c \* 10 / 100;

y = c - x;

TextBox4.Text = c.ToString();

TextBox5.Text = x.ToString();

TextBox6.Text = y.ToString();

}

}

Output:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| F:\Study Materials\Record\Image\asp.png | F:\Study Materials\Record\Image\asp1.png |

Result:

Hence, the asp.net program for employee salary is executed & output is verified.

Experiment Number: 8 (ii)

Asp.net

(Attendance percentage)

Aim:

To design a webpage using asp.net to find the student percentage

Algorithm:

1. Start the program.
2. Create a dynamic web pages using html codes.
3. Design the label, text-box & button.
4. Assign the codes for text-box & button.
5. After giving the values for no of total working days & present days, the output will be generated.
6. Stop the program.

Program: (Attendance Percentage)

HTML Codes:

<%@ Page Language="C#" AutoEventWireup="true" CodeFile="Default.aspx.cs" Inherits="\_Default" %>

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">

<body>

<form id="form1" runat="server">

<div>

<h2><strong>Attendance Percentage </strong></h2>

<p>

<asp:TextBox ID="name" runat="server"></asp:TextBox>

</p>

<p>

<asp:TextBox ID="regno" runat="server"></asp:TextBox>

</p>

<p

<asp:TextBox ID="total" runat="server"></asp:TextBox>

</p>

<p

<asp:TextBox ID="present" runat="server"></asp:TextBox>

</p>

<p

<asp:TextBox ID="absent" runat="server"></asp:TextBox>

</p>

<p

<asp:TextBox ID="percentage" runat="server"></asp:TextBox>

</p>

<p

<asp:TextBox ID="fine" runat="server"></asp:TextBox>

</p>

<p>

<asp:Button ID="Button1" runat="server" onclick="Button1\_Click"

Text="Calculate Percentage" />

</p>

</div>

</form>

</body>

</html>

C# Code:

using System;

usingSystem.Collections.Generic;

usingSystem.Linq;

usingSystem.Web;

usingSystem.Web.UI;

usingSystem.Web.UI.WebControls;

public partial class \_Default : System.Web.UI.Page

{

protected void Button1\_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)

{

int a, b,c ;

float x;

a = Convert.ToInt32(total.Text);

b = Convert.ToInt32(present.Text);

x = (float)b\* 100 / a;

c = a - b;

percentage.Text = x.ToString();

absent.Text = c.ToString();

if (x >= 75)

fine.Text = "No Fine";

else if (x >= 60 && x < 75)

fine.Text = "Rs 1000";

else if (x >= 40 && x < 60)

fine.Text = "Rs 2000";

else

fine.Text="Not Eligible for Exam";

}

}

Output:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| F:\Study Materials\Record\Image\ap.png | F:\Study Materials\Record\Image\ap1.png |
| F:\Study Materials\Record\Image\ap2.png | F:\Study Materials\Record\Image\ap3.png |

Result:

Hence, the asp.net program for finding the student attendance percentage is executed & output is verified.