# Lab: Data Types: Numeral Types and Type Conversion

Problems for exercises and homework for the [“Programming Fundamentals Extended” course @ SoftUni](https://softuni.bg/courses/programming-fundamentals).

You can check your solutions here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/390/Data-Types-and-Variables-Lab>.

# Integer and Real Numbers

## Time Since Birthday

Write program to enter an integer number of **years** and convert it to **days**, **hours** and **minutes**.

### Examples

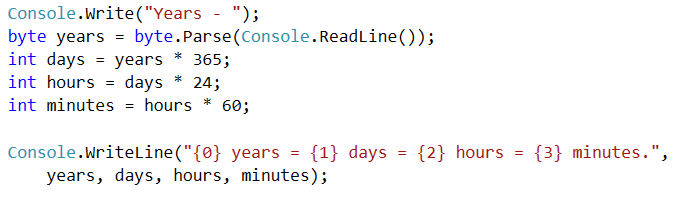
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 20 | 20 years = 7300 days = 175200 hours = 10512000 minutes. |
| 14 | 14 years = 5110 days = 122640 hours = 7358400 minutes. |

### Hints

* Use appropriate data type to fit the result after each data conversion.
* Assume that every year has 365 days.

### Solution

You might help yourself with the code below:



## Circle Perimeter (12 Digits Precision)

Write program to enter a radius r (real number) and **print the perimeter** of a circle with exactly **12 digits** after the decimal point. Use data type of **enough precision** to hold the results.

### Examples

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |  | **Input** | **Output** |
| 0.05 | 0.314159265359 |  | 1.2 | 7.539822368616 |

### Hints

* You might use the data type double. It has precision of 15-16 digits.
* To print the output with exactly 12 digits after the decimal point, you might use the following code:



## Exact Product of Real Numbers

Write program to enter n numbers and calculate and print their **exact product** (without rounding).

### Examples

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |  | **Input** | **Output** |
| 3  1000000000000000000  5  10 | 50000000000000000000 |  | 2  0.00000000003  333333333333.3 | 9.999999999999 |

### Hints

* If you use types like float or double, the result will lose some of its precision. Also it might be printed in scientific notation.
* You might use the decimal data type which holds real numbers with high precision with less loss.
* Note that decimal numbers sometimes hold the unneeded zeroes after the decimal point, so 0m is different than 0.0m and 0.00000m.

# Type Conversion

## Transport

Calculate how many courses will be needed to **transport n persons** by using 3 vehicles of **capacity 4, 8 and 12** respectively. The input holds one line: the **number of people n**. The vehicles **can** travel at the same time.

### Examples

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** | **Comments** |
| 50 | 3 | 2 course \* 24 persons + 1 course \* 2 person |
| 24 | 1 | All the persons fit inside in one total course of the vehicles.  Only one course is needed. |
| 150 | 7 | 150 / (4 + 8 + 12) = 6.25 => 7 courses  6 courses \* 24 people (4 + 8 + 12) + 1 course \* 6 people |

### Hints

* You should **divide** n **by** the sum of all the cars’ capacity. This gives you the number of full courses (e.g. 25 / 24 = 1.04).
* If n does not divide without a remainder, you will need one additional partially full course (e.g. 25 % 24 = 1).
* Another approach is to round up n / (4+8+12) to the nearest integer (ceiling), e.g. 25/24 = 1.04 🡪 rounds up to 2.
* Sample code for the round-up calculation:



## Special Numbers

A **number** is **special** when its **sum of digits is 5, 7 or 11**.

Write a program to read an integer n and for all numbers in the range **1…n** to print the number and if it is special or not (True / False).

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 15 | 1 -> False  2 -> False  3 -> False  4 -> False  5 -> True  6 -> False  7 -> True  8 -> False  9 -> False  10 -> False  11 -> False  12 -> False  13 -> False  14 -> True  15 -> False |

### Hints

To calculate the sum of digits of given number num, you might repeat the following: sum the last digit (num % 10) and remove it (sum = sum / 10) until num reaches 0.

## Triples of Latin Letters

Write a program to read an integer **n** and print all **triples** of the first **n small Latin letters**, ordered alphabetically:

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 3 | aaa  aab  aac  aba  abb  abc  aca  acb  acc  baa  bab  bac  bba  bbb  bbc  bca  bcb  bcc  caa  cab  cac  cba  cbb  cbc  cca  ccb  ccc |

### Hints

Perform 3 nested loops from 0 to n-1. For each number num print its corresponding Latin letter as follows:



## Greeting

Write a program that enters **first name**, **last name** and **age** and prints "***Hello, <first name> <last name>. You are <age> years old.***". Use interpolated strings.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Svetlin  Nakov  25 | Hello, Svetlin Nakov. You are 25 years old. |

### Hints

You might use the following code:



# Variables

## Refactor Volume of Pyramid

You are given a **working code** that finds the **volume of a pyramid**. However, you should consider that the variables exceed their optimum span and have improper naming. Also, search for variables that **have multiple purpose**.

### Code

|  |
| --- |
| **Sample Code** |
| double dul, sh, V = 0;  Console.Write("Length: ");  dul = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());  Console.Write("Width: ");  sh = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());  Console.Write("Heigth: ");  V = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());  V = (dul + sh + V) / 3;  Console.WriteLine("Pyramid Volume: {0:F2}", V); |

### Hints

* **Reduce the span** of the variables by declaring them in the moment they receive a value, not before
* Rename your variables to **represent their** real **purpose** (example: "dul" should become length, etc.)
* Search for variables that have multiple purpose. If you find any, **introduce a new variable**.

## Refactor Special Numbers

You are given a **working code** that is a solution to **Problem 5. Special Numbers**. However, the variables are **improperly named, declared before** they are needed and some of them are used for multiple things. Without using your previous solution, **modify the code** so that it is **easy to read and understand**.

### Code

|  |
| --- |
| **Sample Code** |
| int kolkko = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());  int obshto = 0; int takova = 0; bool toe = false;  for (int ch = 1; ch <= kolkko; ch++)  {  takova = ch;  while (ch > 0)  {  obshto += ch % 10;  ch = ch / 10;  }  toe = (obshto == 5) || (obshto == 7) || (obshto == 11);  Console.WriteLine($"{takova} -> {toe}");  obshto = 0;  ch = takova;  } |

### Hints

* Reduce the span of the variables by declaring them in the moment they receive a value, not before
* Rename your variables to represent their real purpose (example: "dul" should become length, etc.)
* Search for variables that have multiple purpose. If you find any, introduce a new variable