

MODULE – 1

3. Create First C# Program "Hello World"

3.1 What is namespace?

- **Defining namespace in C#**

```
namespace MyNamespace
{
    Class MyClass
    {
        Public void MyMethod()
        {
            System.Console.WriteLine("Creating my namespace");
        }
    }
} //output: Creating my namespace
```

In the above example, a namespace MyNamespace is created. It consists of a class MyClass as its member. MyMethod is a method of class MyClass.

- **Accessing members of namespace in C#**

```
MyNamespace.MyClass myclass= new MyNamespace.MyClass();
```

- **The 'using' keyword**

```
using System;
namespace MyNamespace
{
    class Hello
    {
        Static void Main(string args[])
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Hello World");
        }
    }
} //output: Hello World
```

- **Nested namespace**

```
Using System;
namespace MyNamespace
{
    Namespace Nested
    {
        Public class SampleClass
        {
```

```

        Public static void myMethod()
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Nested namespace");
        }
    }
}
Namespace MyProgram
{
    Public class MyClass
    {
        Public static void Main()
        {
            MyNamespace.Nested.SampleClass.myMethod();
        }
    }
} //output: Nested namespace

```

- **Creating aliases**

```

using con = System.Console; // Create an alias
class MyClient
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        con.WriteLine("Hey");
    }
} //output: Hey

```

### 3.2 What is class?

- **Constructors**

```

class MyClass
{
    public MyClass()
    {

    }
}

```

- **Method**

```

public void MyMethod(int parameter1, string parameter2)
{
    // write your method code here
}

```

- **Property**

```

private int _myPropertyVar;

public int MyProperty

```

```
{
    get { return _myPropertyVar; }
    set { _myPropertyVar = value; }
}
```

\_myPropertyVar is a private field that cannot be accessed directly. It will only be accessed via MyProperty. Thus, MyProperty encapsulates \_myPropertyVar.

- **Class example**

```
using System;
public class Student
{
    public int id;
    public String name;
}
class TestStudent{
    public static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Student s1 = new Student();
        s1.id = 101;
        s1.name = "Nandini";
        Console.WriteLine(s1.id);
        Console.WriteLine(s1.name);
    }
} //output: 101
           Nandini
```

### 3.3 Variable & Method Declaration

```
Using System;
namespace Declaring
{
    Class Program
    {
        String name="Nandini", city="Rajkot";
        Public void printdetails()
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Name:"+name);
            Console.WriteLine("City:"+ city);
        }

        Static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            Program p=new Program();
            p.printdetails();
        }
    }
} //output-> Name: Nandini
           City:Rajkot
```

## 6. Understanding datatypes & variables with conversion

### 6.2 Data type Conversion

#### 1. Implicit type conversion

```

using System;
namespace Implicit
{
    class SumProgram
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            int value1 = 567;
            int value2 = 765;
            long summation;
            summation = value1 + value2;
            Console.WriteLine("summation = " + summation);
        }
    }
} //output-> Sum=1332

```

## 2. Explicit type conversion

```

using System;
namespace Explicit
{
    class ExplicitConversion
    {
        public static void Main(string[] args) {
            double d = 5673.74;
            int i;
            // cast double to int.
            i = (int)d;
            Console.WriteLine(i);
        }
    }
} //output: 5673

```

## 3. Conversion with built-in methods

```

using System;
namespace Conver
{
    class BuiltIn
    {
        public static void Main(String[] args)
        {
            float f = 56.123F;
            Console.WriteLine(Convert.ToString(f));
            Console.WriteLine(Convert.ToInt32(f));
        }
    }
} //output:56.123
56

```

### 6.3 Boxing/Unboxing

```
using System;
class Box
{
    Public static void Main()
    {
        int num = 10;
        object obj = num;    // boxing

        int i = (int)obj;    // unboxing

        Console.WriteLine("Value of object is : " + obj);
        Console.WriteLine("Value of i is : " + i);
    }
}
//output->Value of object is : 10
           Value of i is : 10
```

## 7. Understanding Decision making & statements

### 7.1 if else, switch

- **If...else if**

```
using System;
public class Condition
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        int i = 10, j = 20;
        if (i == j)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("i is equal to j");
        }
        else if (i > j)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("i is greater than j");
        }
        else if (i < j)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("i is less than j");
        }
    }
}
//output: i is less than j
```

- **If...else if...else**

```
using System;
public class Condition
{

```

```

public static void Main()
{
    int i = 20, j = 20;
    if (i > j)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("i is greater than j");
    }
    else if (i < j)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("i is less than j");
    }
    else
    {
        Console.WriteLine("i is equal to j");
    }
}
}
//output: i is equal to j

```

- **switch Statement**

```

using System;
public class SwitchCondition
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        string statementType = "switch";

        switch (statementType)
        {
            case "if.else":
                Console.WriteLine("if...else statement");
                break;
            case "ternary":
                Console.WriteLine("Ternary operator");
                break;
            case "switch":
                Console.WriteLine("switch statement");
                break;
        }
    }
}
//output: switch statement

```