

Practical 1: Working with basic C# and ASP.NET

- a) Create an application to print on screen the output of adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing two numbers entered by the user in C#.

Code :

```
private void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e){
    try {
        double number1 = Convert.ToDouble(txtNumber1.Text);
        double number2 = Convert.ToDouble(txtNumber2.Text);
        double addition = number1 + number2;
        double subtraction = number1 - number2;
        double multiplication = number1 * number2;
        double division = number2 != 0 ? number1 / number2 : double.NaN; // Check division by 0
        txtAddition.Text = addition.ToString();
        txtSubtraction.Text = subtraction.ToString();
        txtMultiplication.Text = multiplication.ToString();
        txtDivision.Text = division != double.NaN ? division.ToString() : "Error"; // Handle division by zero
    } catch (Exception ex) {
        MessageBox.Show("Invalid input! Please enter valid numbers.");
    }
}
```

- b) Create an application to print Floyd's triangle till n rows in C#.

Code :

```
private void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e) {
    int numOfRows = Convert.ToInt32(NoOfRows.Text);
    int number = 1;
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
    for(int i=1; i<=numOfRows; i++) {
        for (int j=1; j<=i; j++) {
            sb.Append(number + " ");
            number++;
        }
        sb.Append("\n");
    }
    Lawaris.Text = sb.ToString();
}
```

c) Create an application to demonstrate following operations

- i) Generate Fibonacci series.
- ii) Test for Prime numbers.

Code :

```
private void FibonacciSeries(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e) {
    int a, b, c, i, n;
    a = 1;
    b = 1;
    FiboSeries.Content = a.ToString() + b.ToString();
    n = Convert.ToInt32(Number.Text);
    for(i=2; i<n; i++) {
        c = a + b;
        FiboSeries.Content = FiboSeries.Content + c.ToString();
        a = b;
        b = c;
    }
}

private void PrimeNumbers(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e){
    int n, i, s = 0;
    n = Convert.ToInt32(Number.Text);
    if (n == 0 || n == 1)
        s = 1;
    for(i=2; i<=n/2; i++) {
        if (n % i == 0) {
            s = 1;
            break;
        }
    }
    if (s == 0)
        PrimeNo.Content = "The given number is Prime. ";
    else
        PrimeNo.Content = "The given number is not Prime. ";
}
```

Practical 2: Working with basic C# and ASP.NET

a) Create a simple application to demonstrate the concepts boxing and unboxing

Code :

```
private void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e) {
    int valueType = Convert.ToInt32(NumberTxt.Text);
    object boxed = valueType; //The value type 'valueType' is boxed
    Label1.Content = "Boxed value: " + boxed;
    int unboxed = (int)boxed;
    Label2.Content = "Unboxed value: " + unboxed;
}
```

b) Create a simple application to perform addition and subtraction using delegate.

Code :

```
private void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e) {
    int x = Convert.ToInt32(NumberTxt1.Text);
    int y = Convert.ToInt32(NumberTxt2.Text);
    MathOperation add = new MathOperation(Add);
    MathOperation sub = new MathOperation(Sub);
    Label1.Content = add(x, y).ToString();
    Label2.Content = sub(x, y).ToString();
}
```

Enter Number1

5

Enter Number2

11

Calculate

Add

16

Subtract

-6

Multiply

55

Divide

0.454545454545455

MainWindow

Floyd's Triangles

Enter Number of Rows :

10

Result

```
1
2 3
4 5 6
7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36
37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45
46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55
```

MainWindow

Enter the Number :

5

Fibonacci Series

11235

Prime Numbers

The given number is Prime.

MainWindow

Enter the value:

Print Boxed and Unboxed Value

Boxed value: 511

Unboxed value: 511

MainWindow

Delegate Demo

Enter the Number 1:

Enter the Number 2:

Delegate

23

1