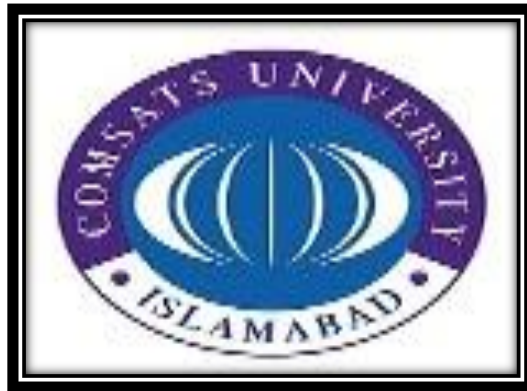


COMSATS UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD ATTOCK CAMPUS

COMPUTER SCIENCE (SOFTWARE ENGINEERING)



LAB ASSIGNMENT NO : 01

SUBJECT: **VISUAL PROGRAMMING**

SUBMITTED BY: **RAVIA IQBAL**

REGISTRATION NO: **SP21-BSE-025/ATK**

SUBMITTED TO: **SIR JAMAL**

SEMESTER: **05**

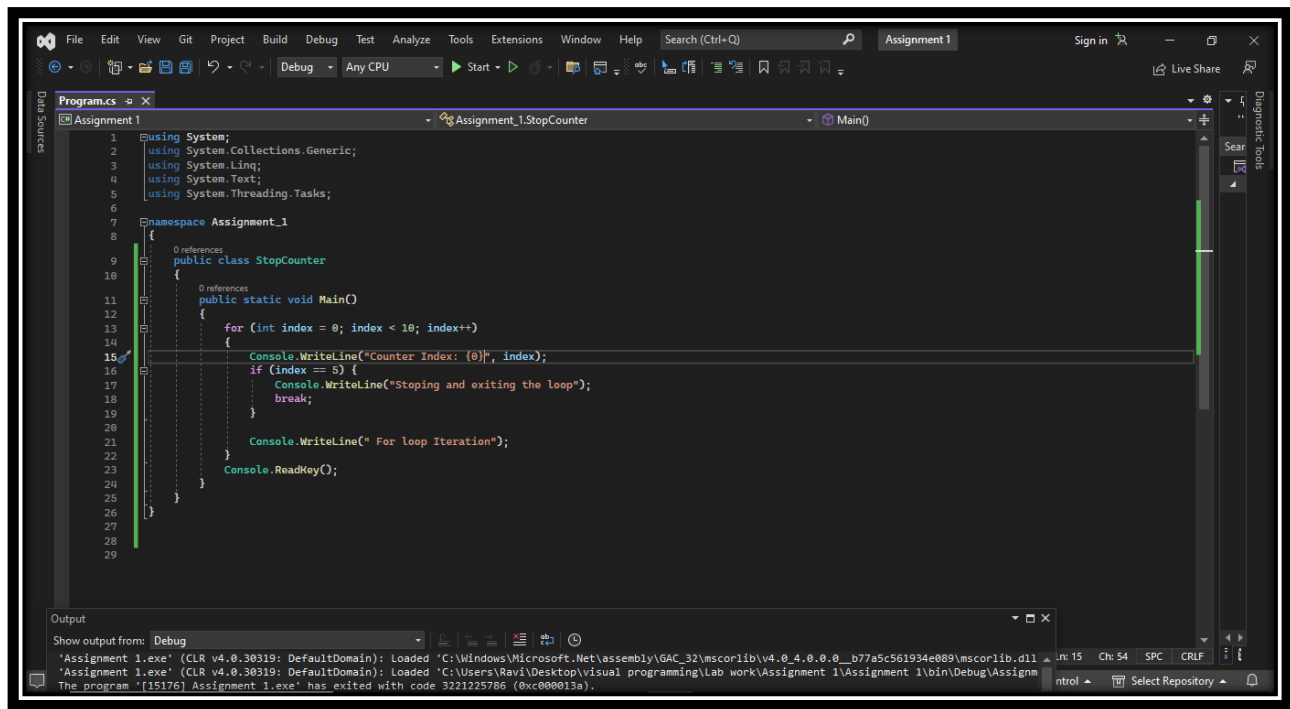
DATE: **19TH MARCH, 2023**

Problem 01:

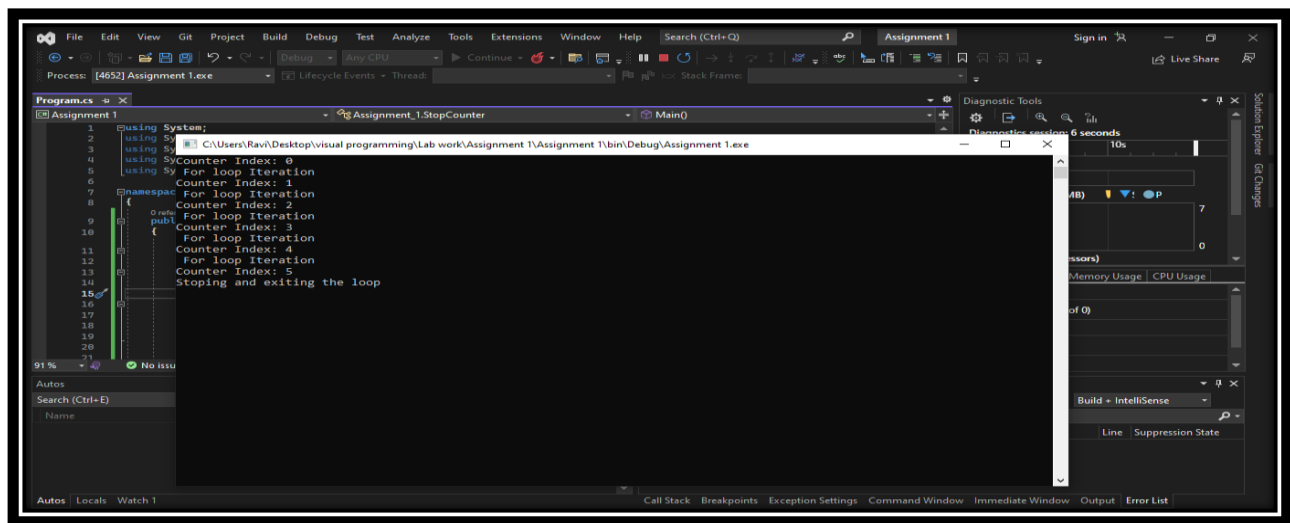
In the following program for printing numbers from 0 to 9, the loop must break when the value of the number becomes 5. Place the break statement at the appropriate position to achieve the result.

```
using System; {  
public class StopCounter {  
public static void Main() {  
for (int index=0; index < 10; index++) {  
Console.WriteLine("Counter Index: (0)", index);  
if (index==5) { { } }  
Console.WriteLine("Stoping and exiting the loop");  
Console.WriteLine(" For loop Iteration");  
}}}
```

Solution:



Output:

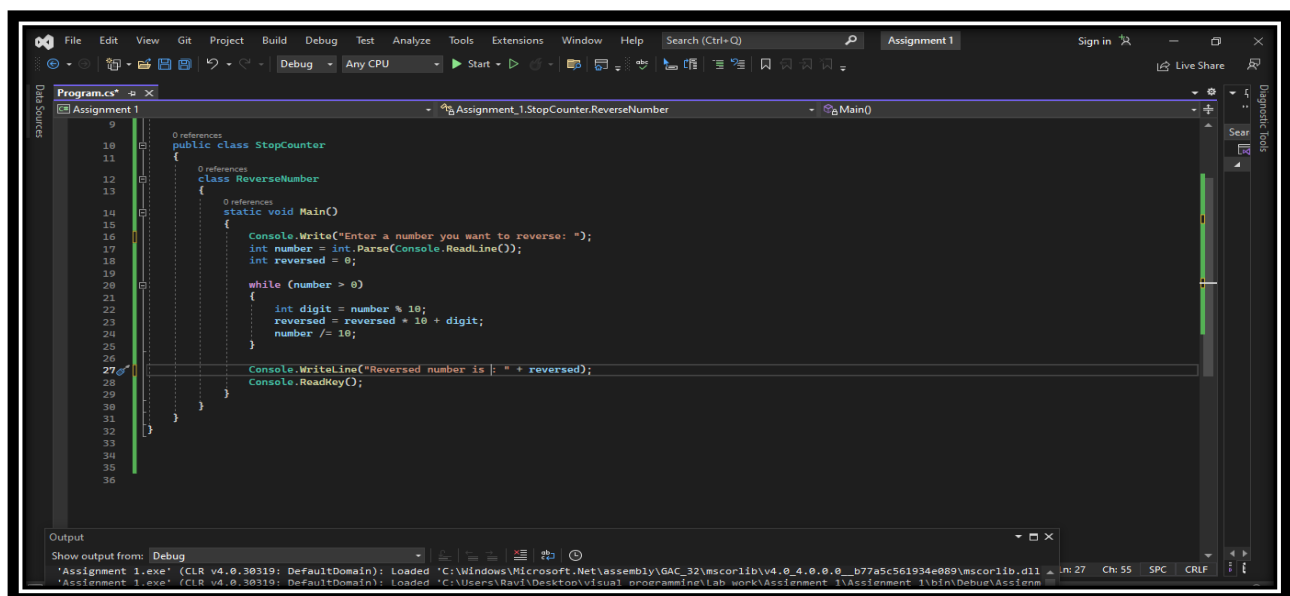


In this program, the break statement is added inside the if statement that checks if the value of index is equal to 5. When index is equal to 5, the break statement is executed, which immediately exits the loop. Also, in the original program, there are two pairs of curly braces around the if statement, which are unnecessary and cause a syntax error. They have been removed in the corrected program.

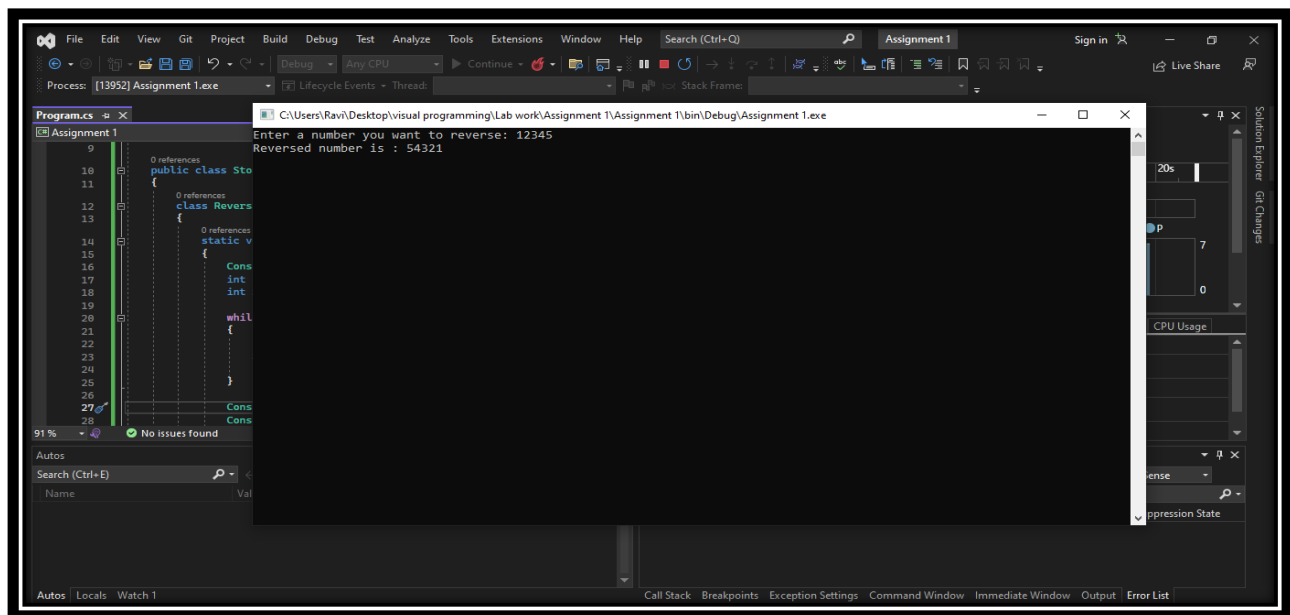
Program 2:

Given a number, write a program using while loop to reverse the digits of the number. For example, the number 12345 should be written as 54321.

Solution:



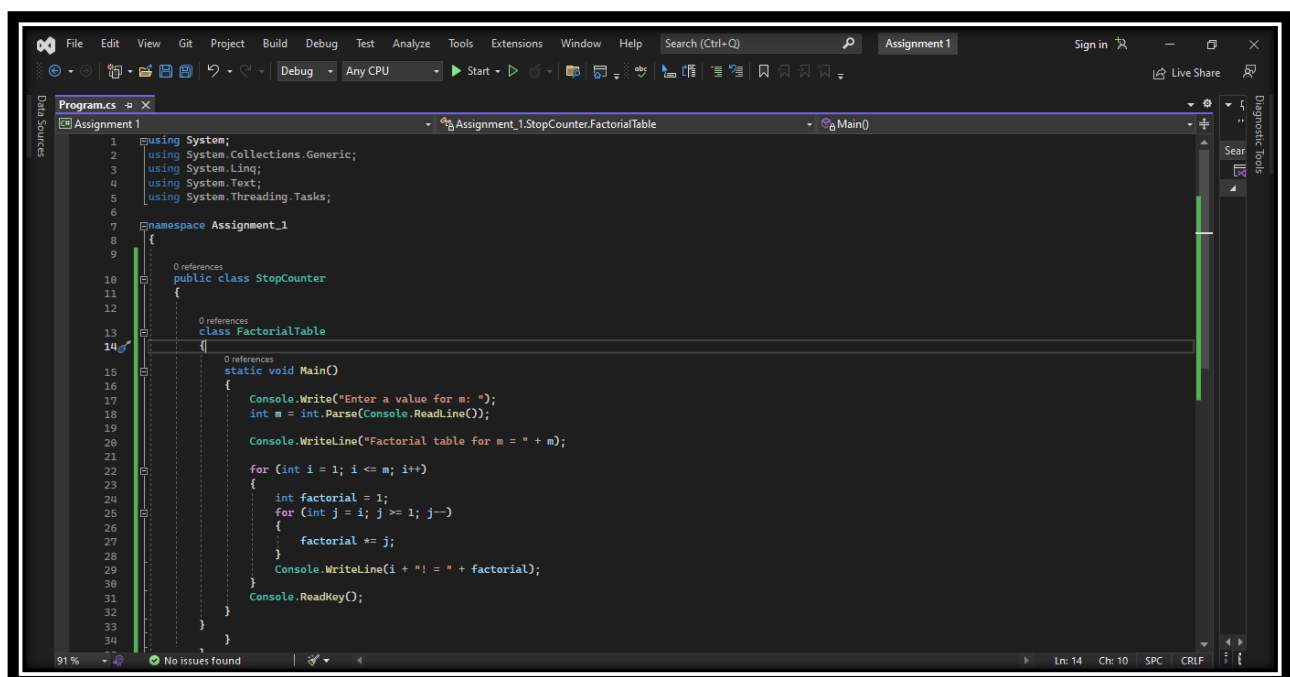
Output:



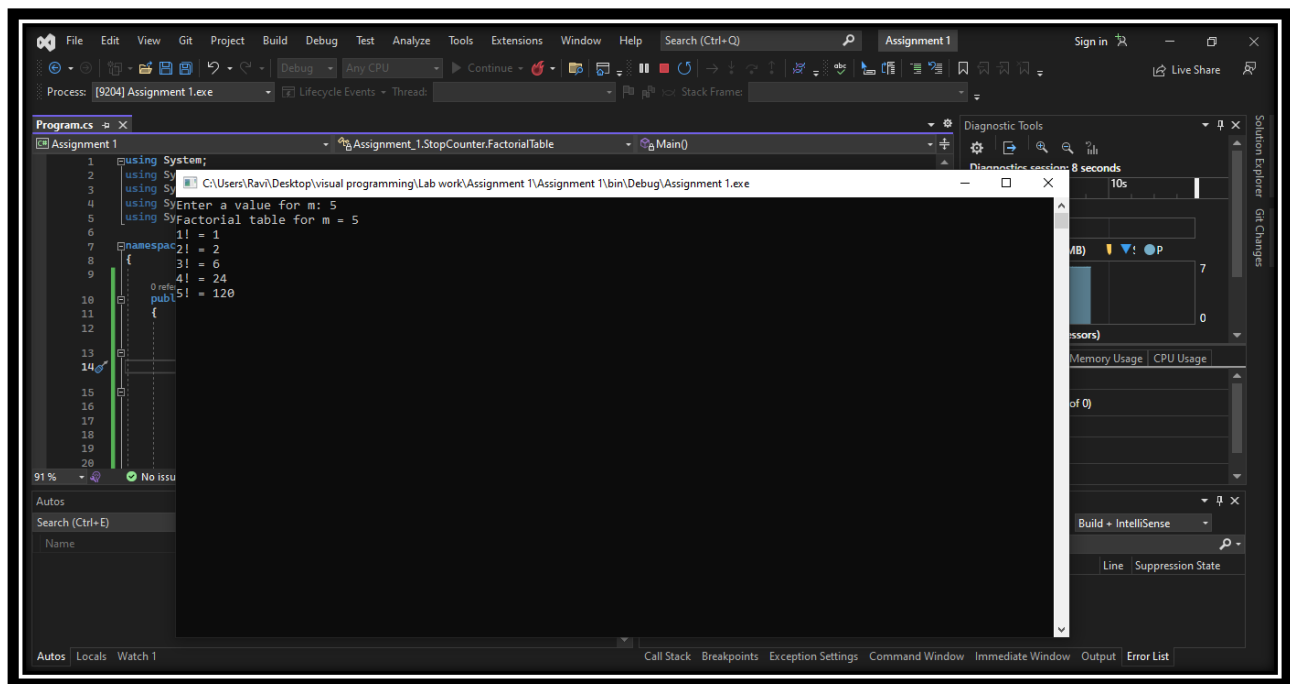
Problem 3:

The factorial of an integer m is the product of consecutive integers from 1 to m . That is $\text{Factorial } m = m! = m * (m-1) * \dots * 1$. Write a program that computes and prints a table of factorials for any given m .

Solution:

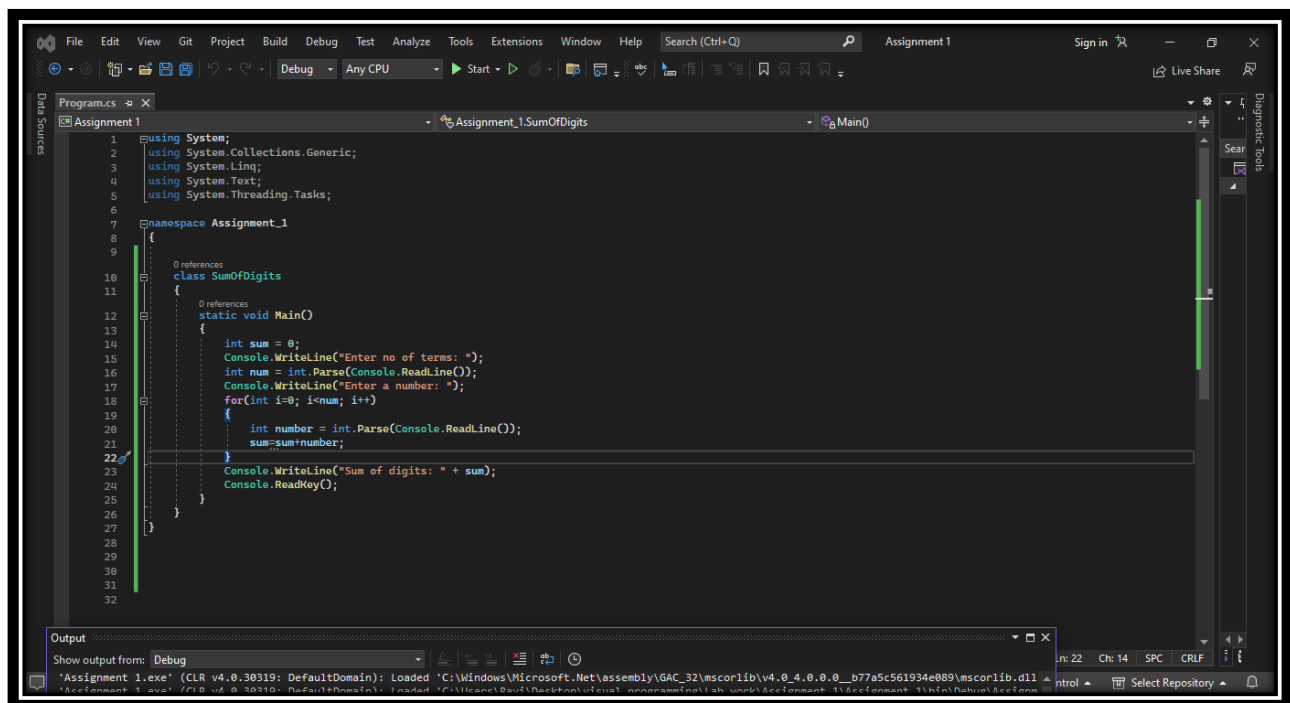


Output:

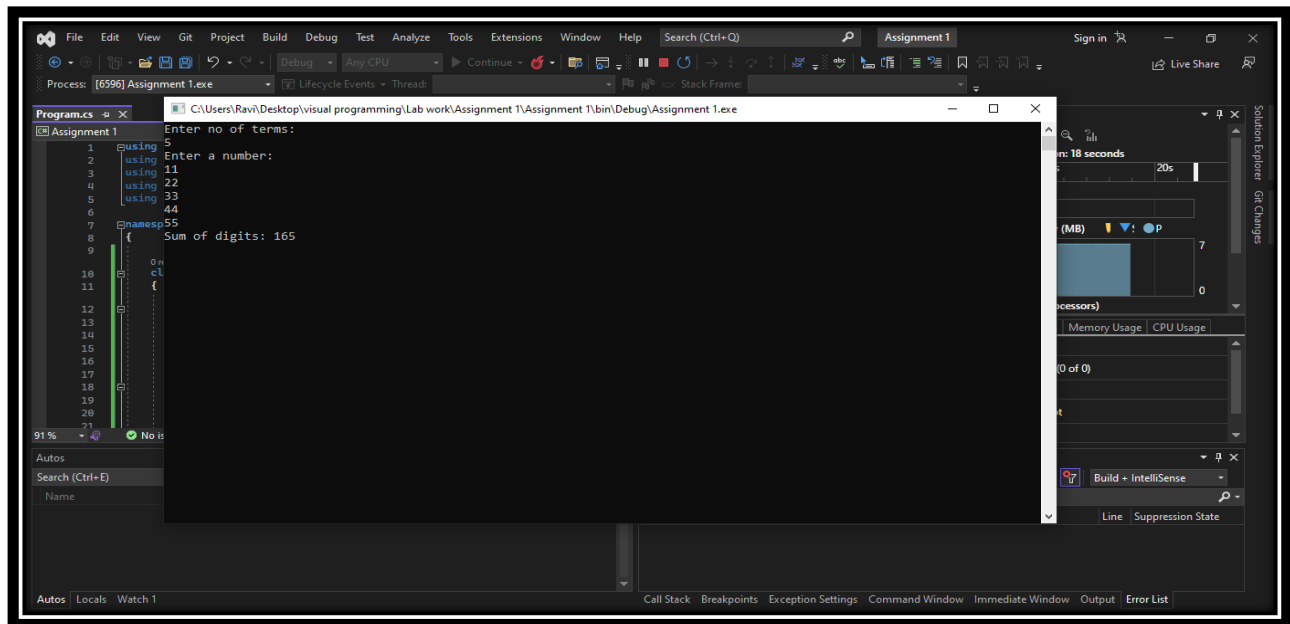


Program 4:

Write a program to compute the sum of the digits of a given integer number.



Output:

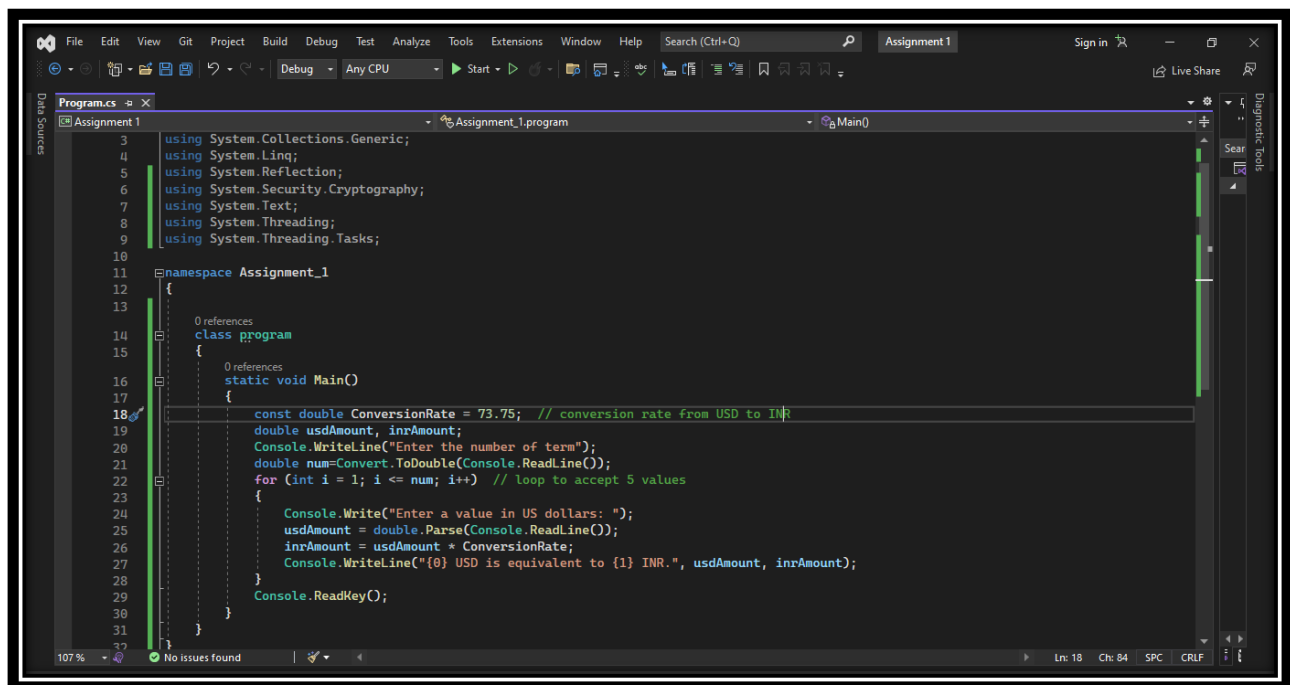


```
1 using System;
2 using System.Collections.Generic;
3 using System.Linq;
4 using System.Reflection;
5 using System.Security.Cryptography;
6 using System.Text;
7 using System.Threading;
8 using System.Threading.Tasks;
9
10 namespace Assignment_1
11 {
12     class Program
13     {
14         static void Main()
15         {
16             const double ConversionRate = 73.75; // conversion rate from USD to INR
17             double usdAmount, inrAmount;
18             Console.WriteLine("Enter the number of term");
19             double num = Convert.ToDouble(Console.ReadLine());
20             for (int i = 1; i <= num; i++) // loop to accept 5 values
21             {
22                 Console.Write("Enter a value in US dollars: ");
23                 usdAmount = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
24                 inrAmount = usdAmount * ConversionRate;
25                 Console.WriteLine("{0} USD is equivalent to {1} INR.", usdAmount, inrAmount);
26             }
27             Console.ReadKey();
28         }
29     }
30 }
```

Program 5:

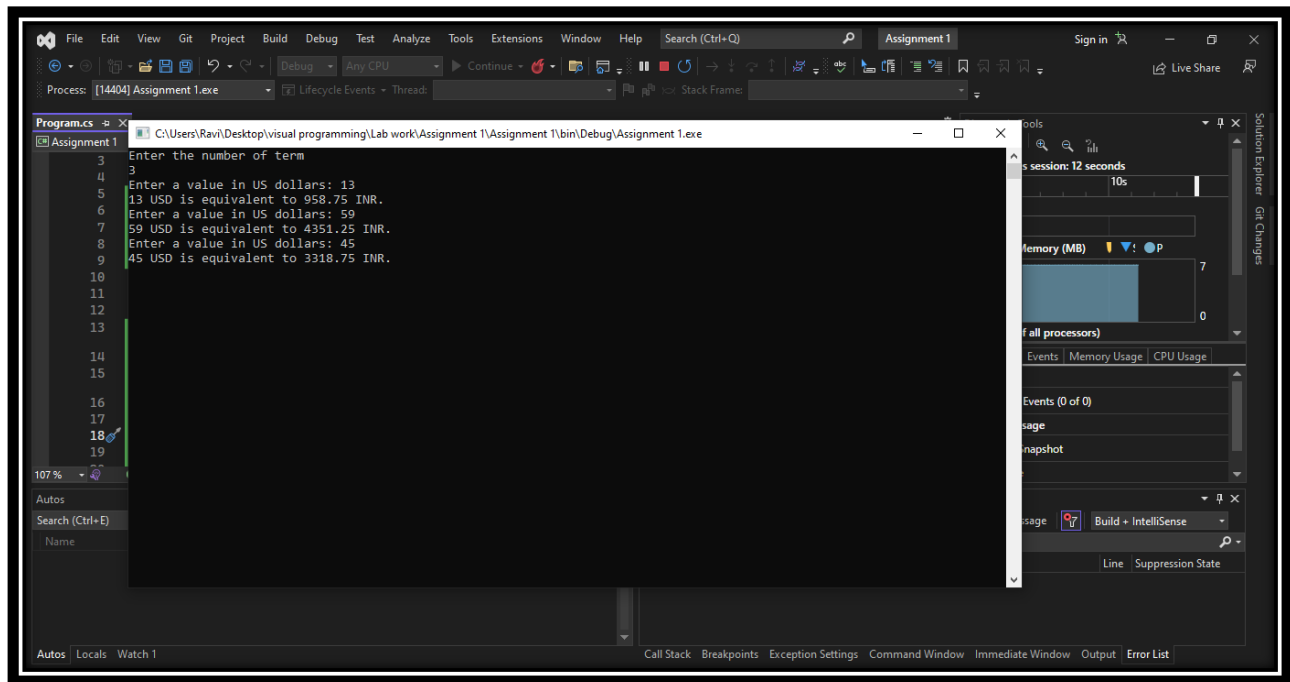
Write a program using a for that accepts five values in US dollars, one at a time, and converts each value entered to its Indian rupees equivalent before the next value is requested.

Solution:



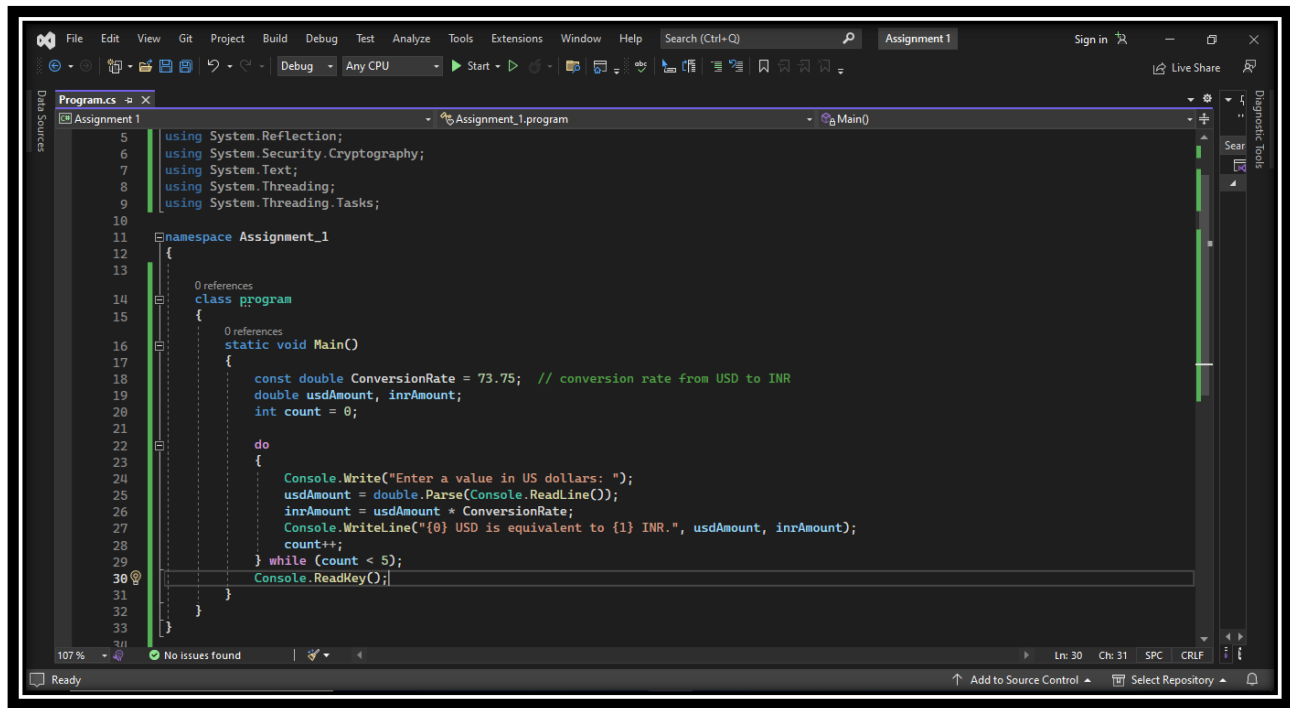
```
1 using System.Collections.Generic;
2 using System.Linq;
3 using System.Reflection;
4 using System.Security.Cryptography;
5 using System.Text;
6 using System.Threading;
7 using System.Threading.Tasks;
8
9 namespace Assignment_1
10 {
11     class Program
12     {
13         static void Main()
14         {
15             const double ConversionRate = 73.75; // conversion rate from USD to INR
16             double usdAmount, inrAmount;
17             Console.WriteLine("Enter the number of term");
18             double num = Convert.ToDouble(Console.ReadLine());
19             for (int i = 1; i <= num; i++) // loop to accept 5 values
20             {
21                 Console.Write("Enter a value in US dollars: ");
22                 usdAmount = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
23                 inrAmount = usdAmount * ConversionRate;
24                 Console.WriteLine("{0} USD is equivalent to {1} INR.", usdAmount, inrAmount);
25             }
26             Console.ReadKey();
27         }
28     }
29 }
```

Output:

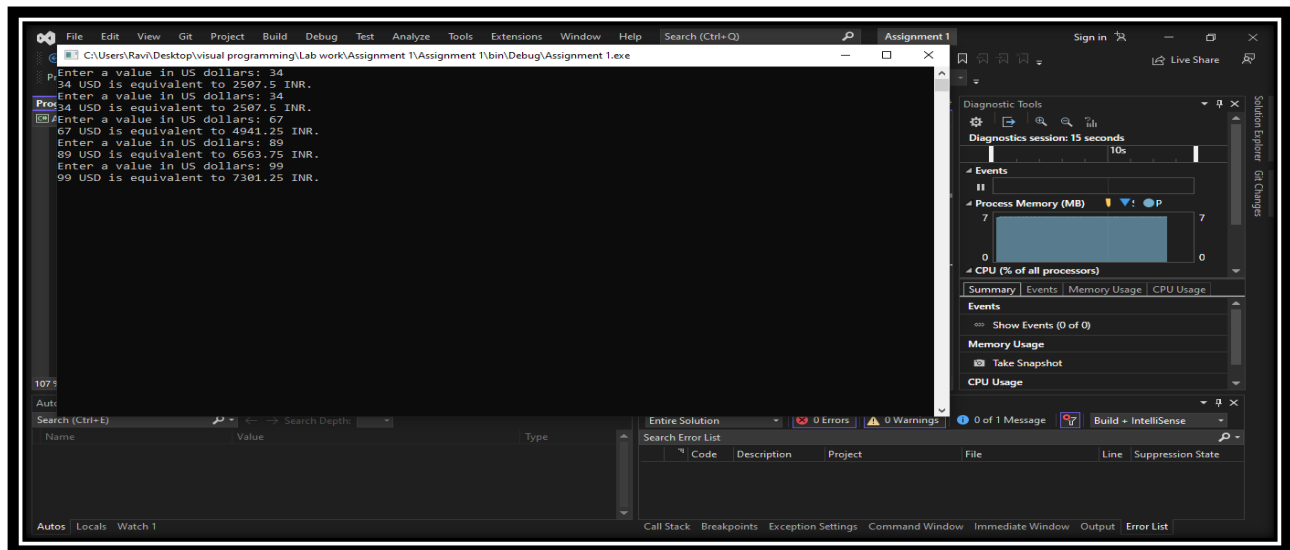


Program 6:

Repeat the Problem 9 using a do statement.



Output:

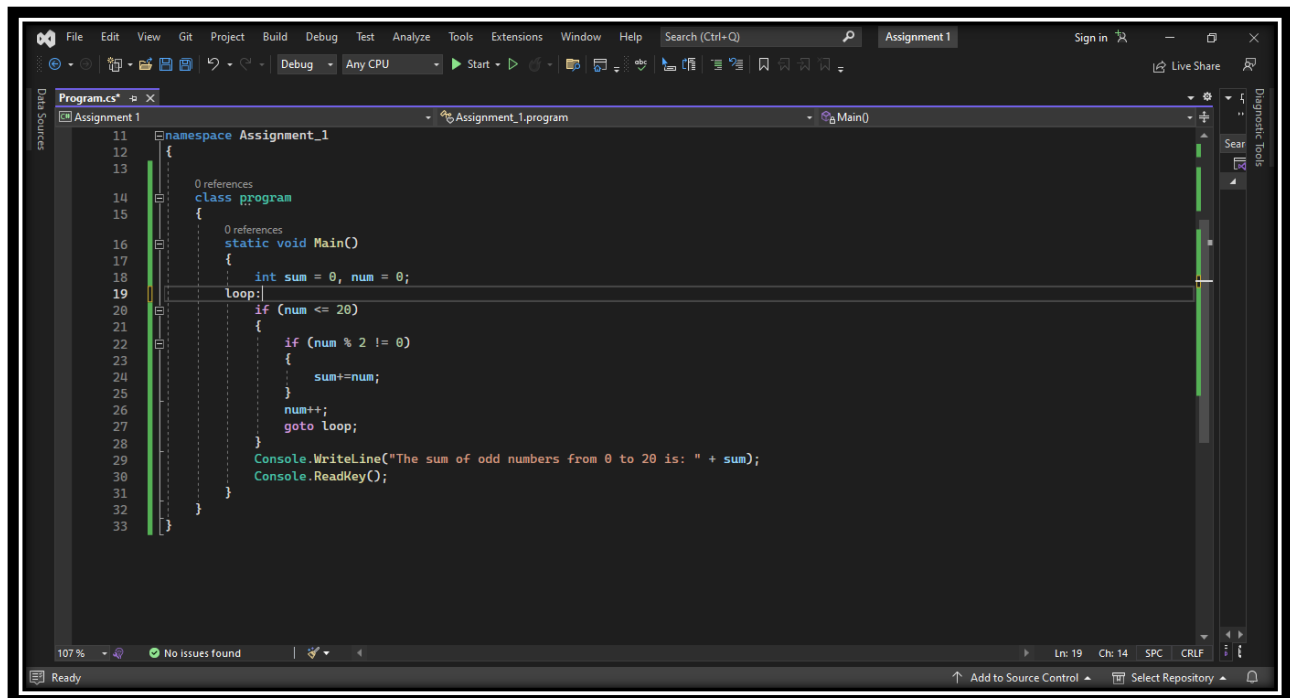


```
Enter a value in US dollars: 34
34 USD is equivalent to 2507.5 INR.
Enter a value in US dollars: 34
34 USD is equivalent to 2507.5 INR.
Enter a value in US dollars: 67
67 USD is equivalent to 4941.25 INR.
Enter a value in US dollars: 89
89 USD is equivalent to 6563.75 INR.
Enter a value in US dollars: 99
99 USD is equivalent to 7301.25 INR.
```

Program 7:

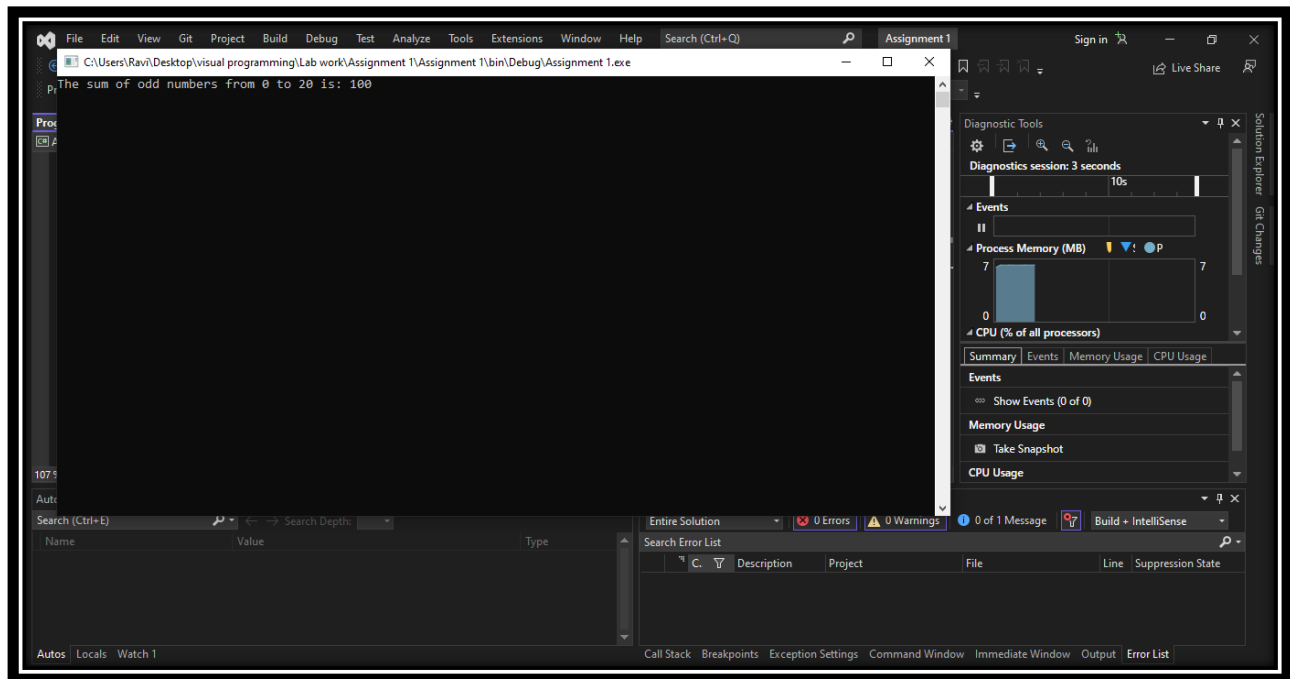
Write a program to add all the odd numbers from 0 to 20. Use a simple if and goto statements to form a loop of operations

Solution:



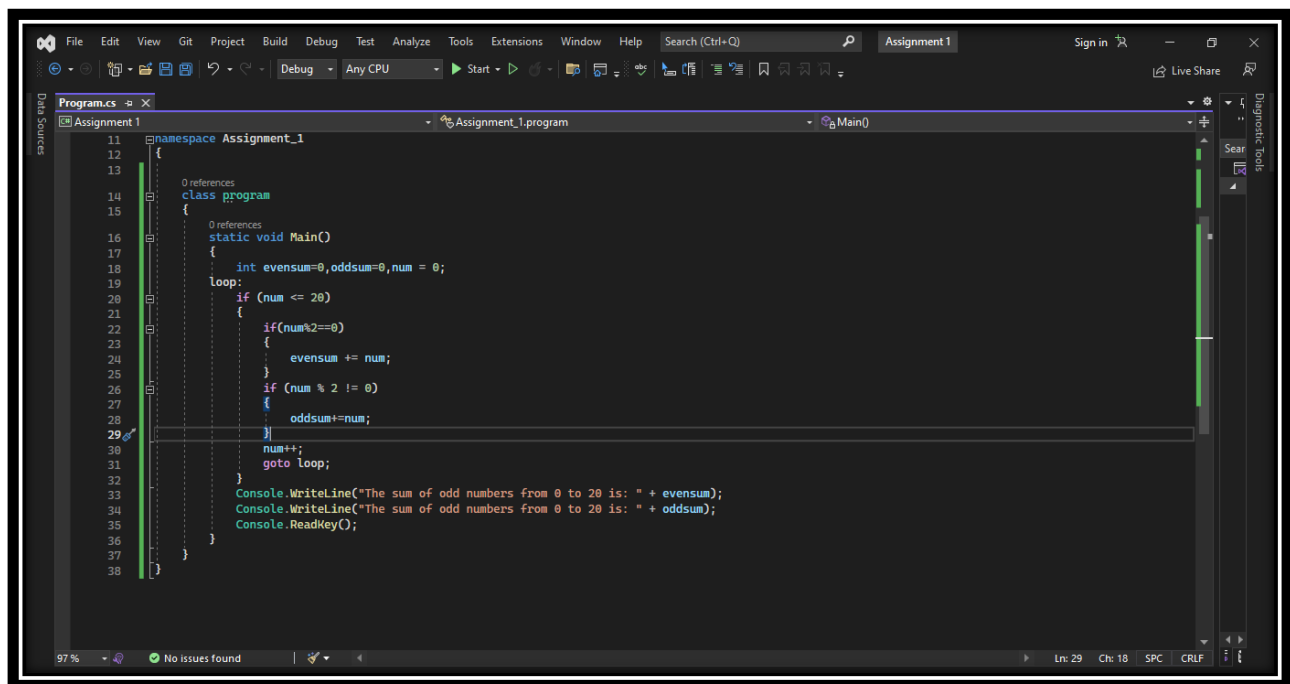
```
namespace Assignment_1
{
    class program
    {
        static void Main()
        {
            int sum = 0, num = 0;
            loop:
            if (num <= 20)
            {
                if (num % 2 != 0)
                {
                    sum += num;
                }
                num++;
                goto loop;
            }
            Console.WriteLine("The sum of odd numbers from 0 to 20 is: " + sum);
            Console.ReadKey();
        }
    }
}
```


Output:

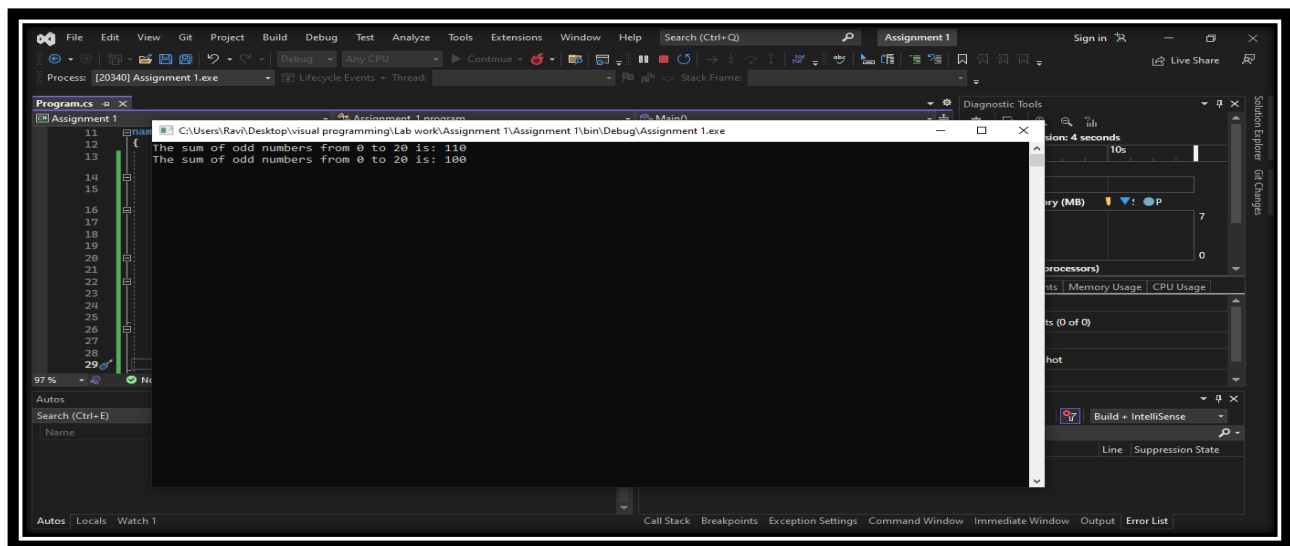


Problem 8:

Modify the above program so that it also adds all the even numbers between 0 and 20



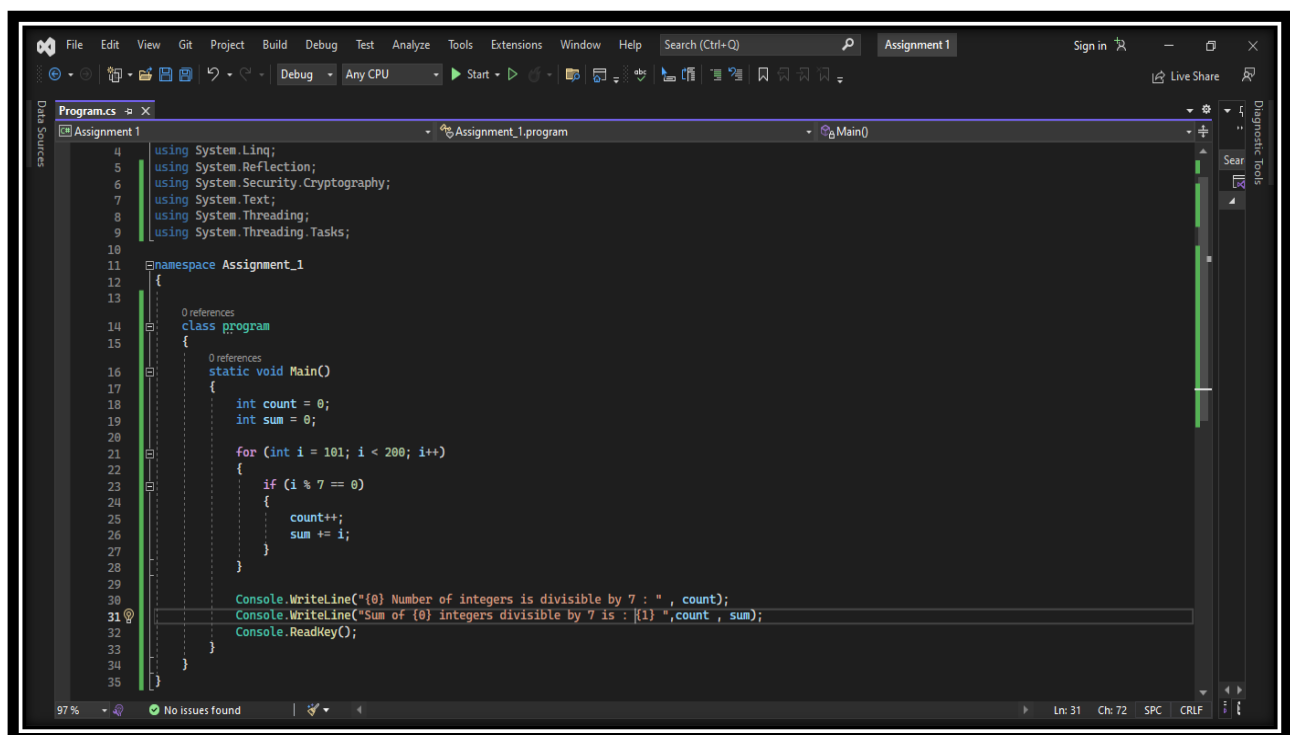
Output:



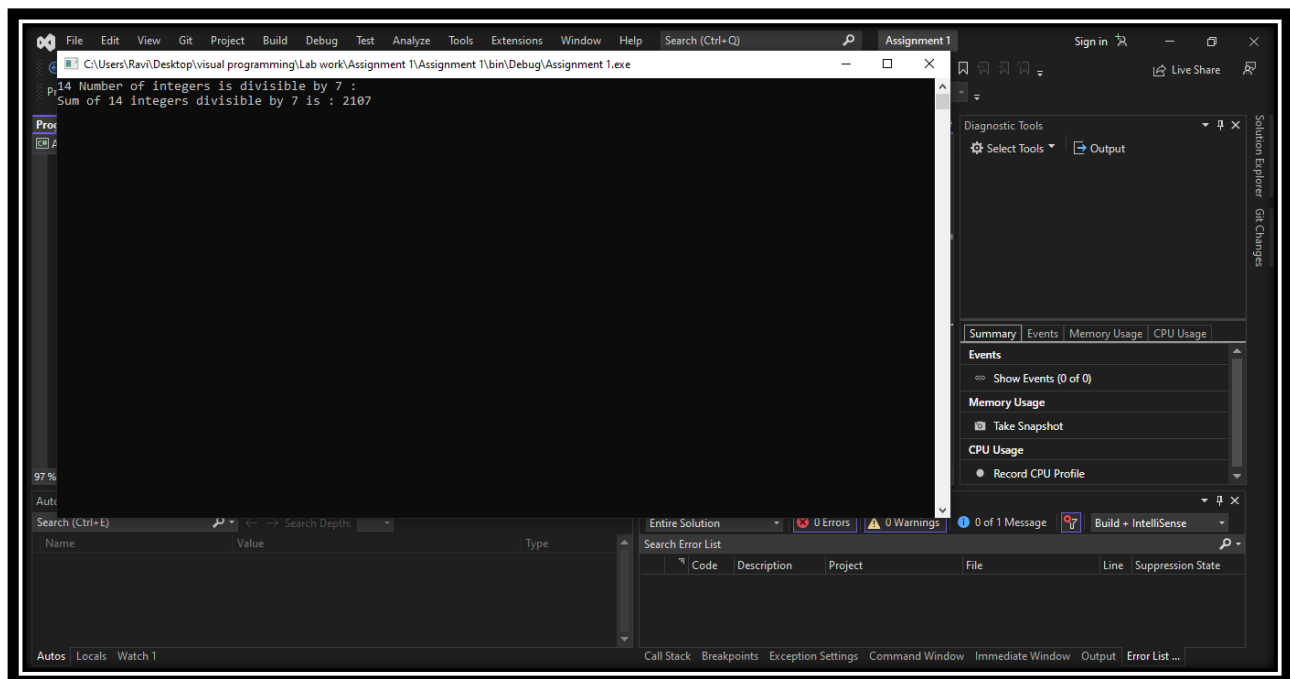
Program 9:

Write a program to find the number of and sum of all integers greater than 100 and less than 200 that are divisible by 7.

Solution:

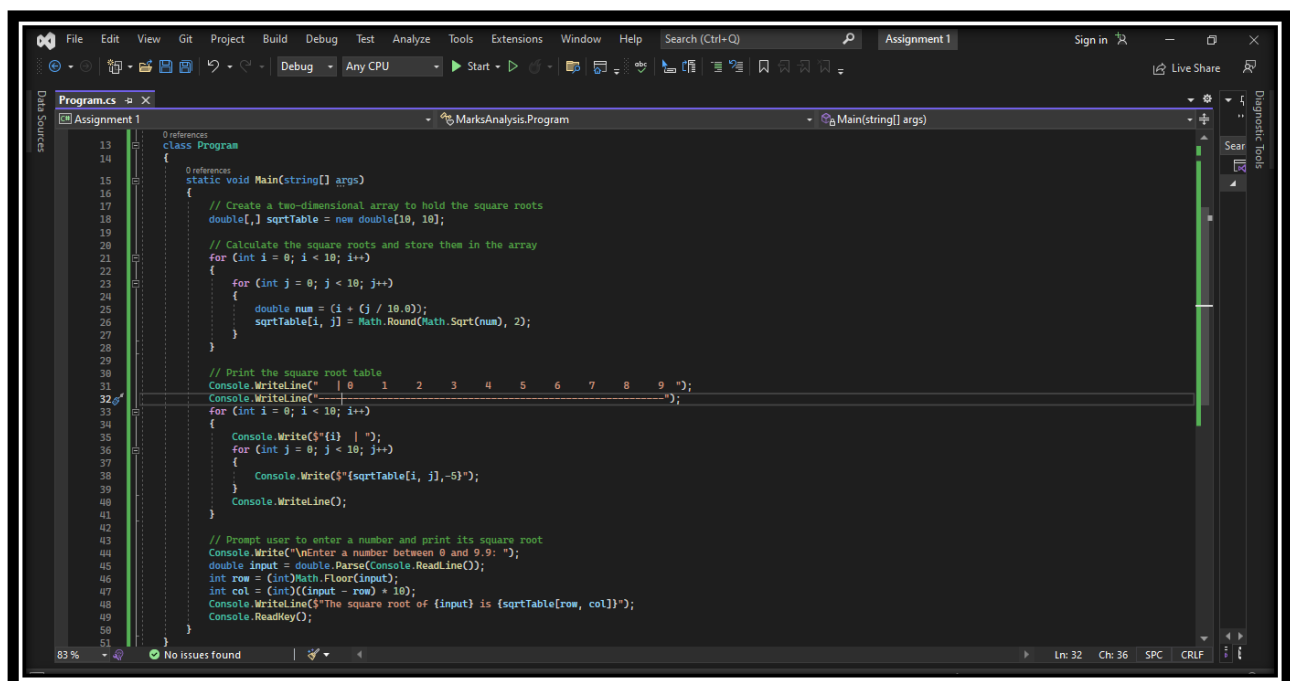


Output:

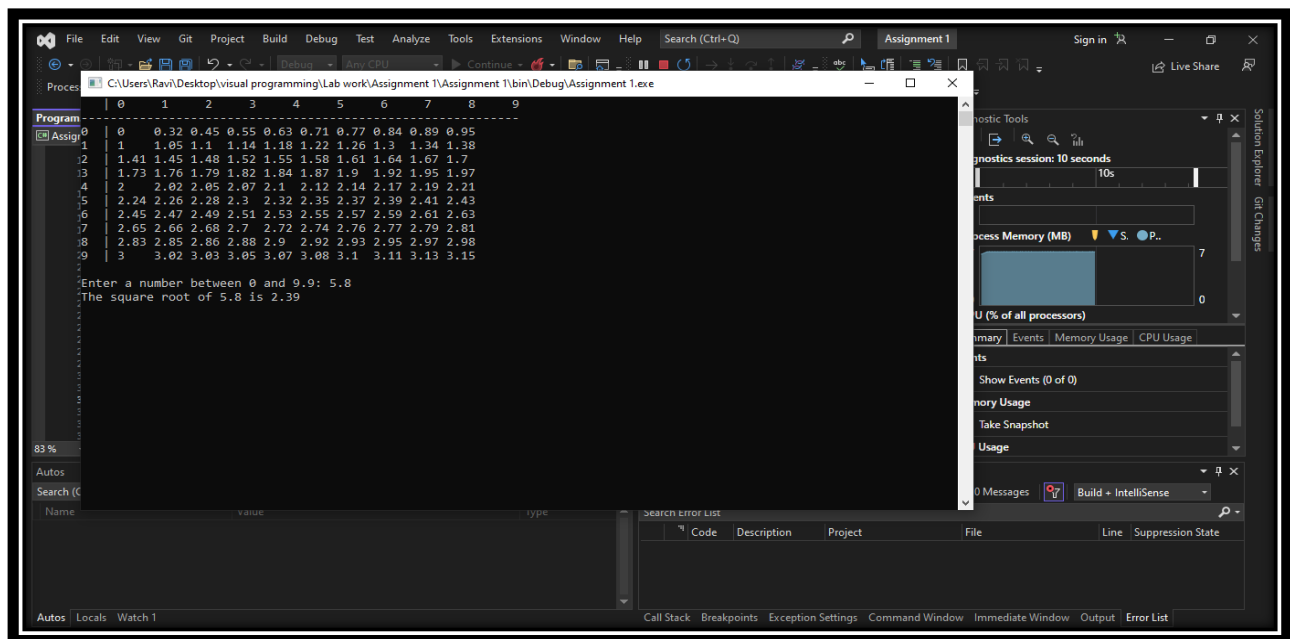


Program 10:

Write a program to print a two-dimensional Square Root Table as shown below, to provide the square root of any number from 0 to 9.9. For example, the value x will give the square root of 3.2 and y the square root of 3.9.



Output:



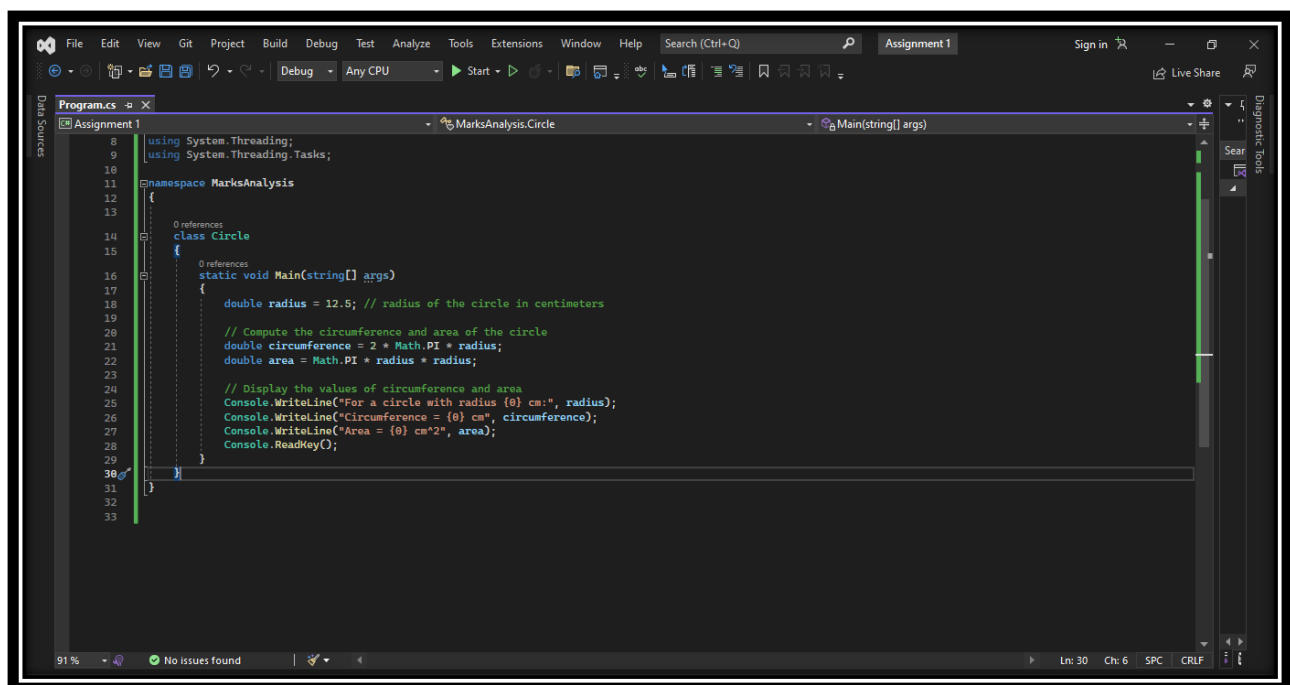
```
Program
0 0.32 0.45 0.55 0.63 0.71 0.77 0.84 0.89 0.95
1 1.05 1.1 1.14 1.18 1.22 1.26 1.3 1.34 1.38
2 1.41 1.45 1.48 1.52 1.55 1.58 1.61 1.64 1.67 1.7
3 1.73 1.76 1.79 1.82 1.84 1.87 1.9 1.92 1.95 1.97
4 2.02 2.05 2.07 2.1 2.12 2.14 2.17 2.19 2.21
5 2.24 2.26 2.28 2.3 2.32 2.35 2.37 2.39 2.41 2.43
6 2.45 2.47 2.49 2.51 2.53 2.55 2.57 2.59 2.61 2.63
7 2.65 2.66 2.68 2.7 2.72 2.74 2.76 2.77 2.79 2.81
8 2.83 2.85 2.86 2.88 2.9 2.92 2.93 2.95 2.97 2.98
9 3.02 3.03 3.05 3.07 3.08 3.1 3.11 3.13 3.15

Enter a number between 0 and 0.9: 5.8
The square root of 5.8 is 2.39
```

Program 11:

Given the radius of the circle as 12.5 centimeters, write a program to compute its circumference and area and display their values.

Solution:



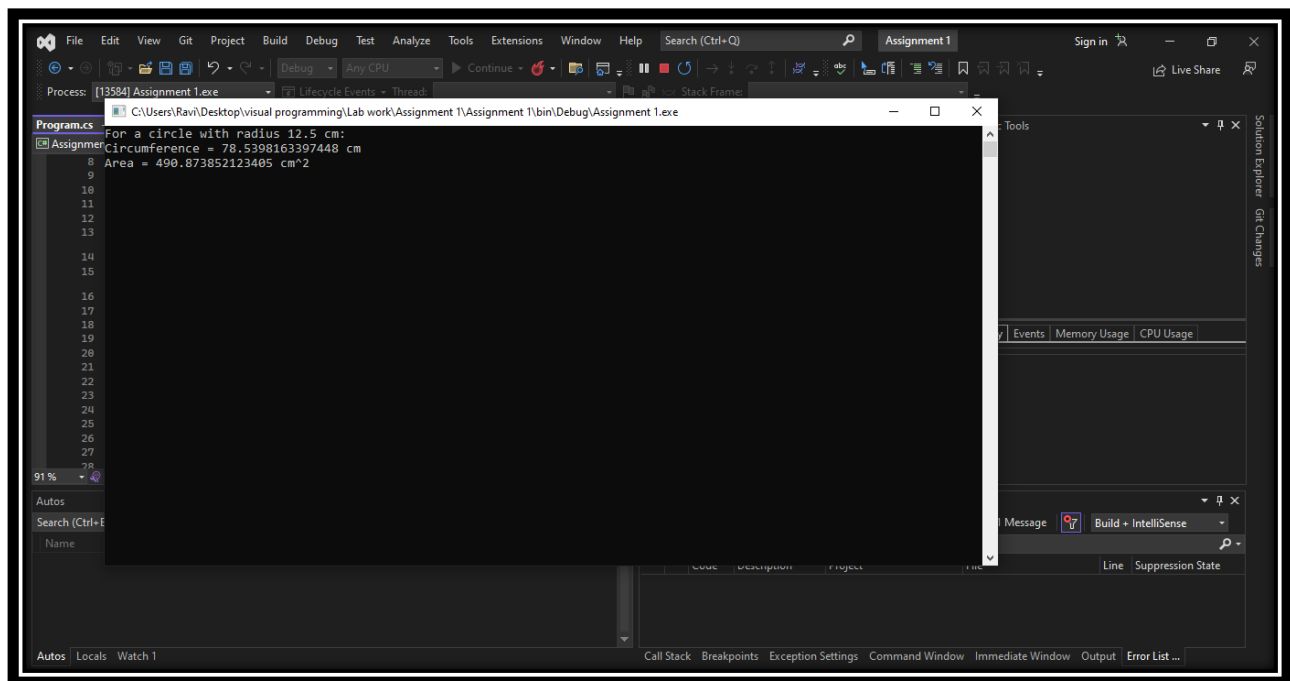
```
Program.cs
using System.Threading;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace MarksAnalysis
{
    class Circle
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            double radius = 12.5; // radius of the circle in centimeters

            // Compute the circumference and area of the circle
            double circumference = 2 * Math.PI * radius;
            double area = Math.PI * radius * radius;

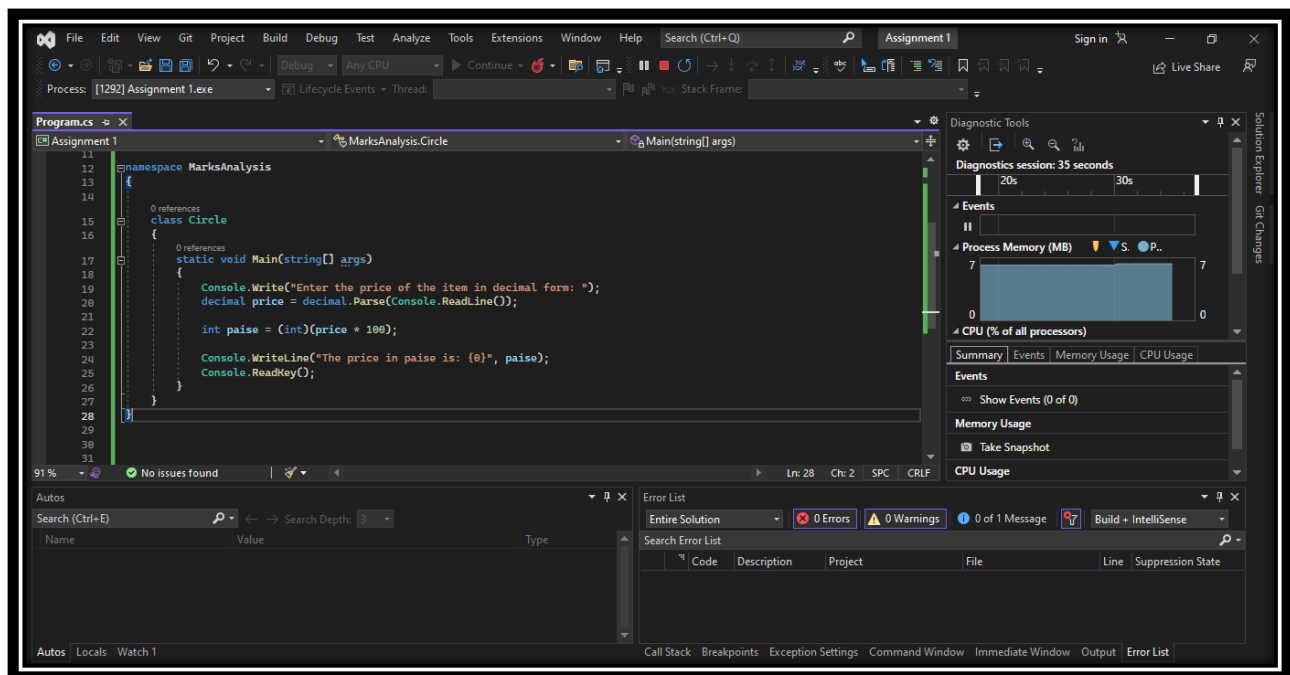
            // Display the values of circumference and area
            Console.WriteLine("For a circle with radius {0} cm:", radius);
            Console.WriteLine("Circumference = {0} cm", circumference);
            Console.WriteLine("Area = {0} cm^2", area);
            Console.ReadKey();
        }
    }
}
```

Output:

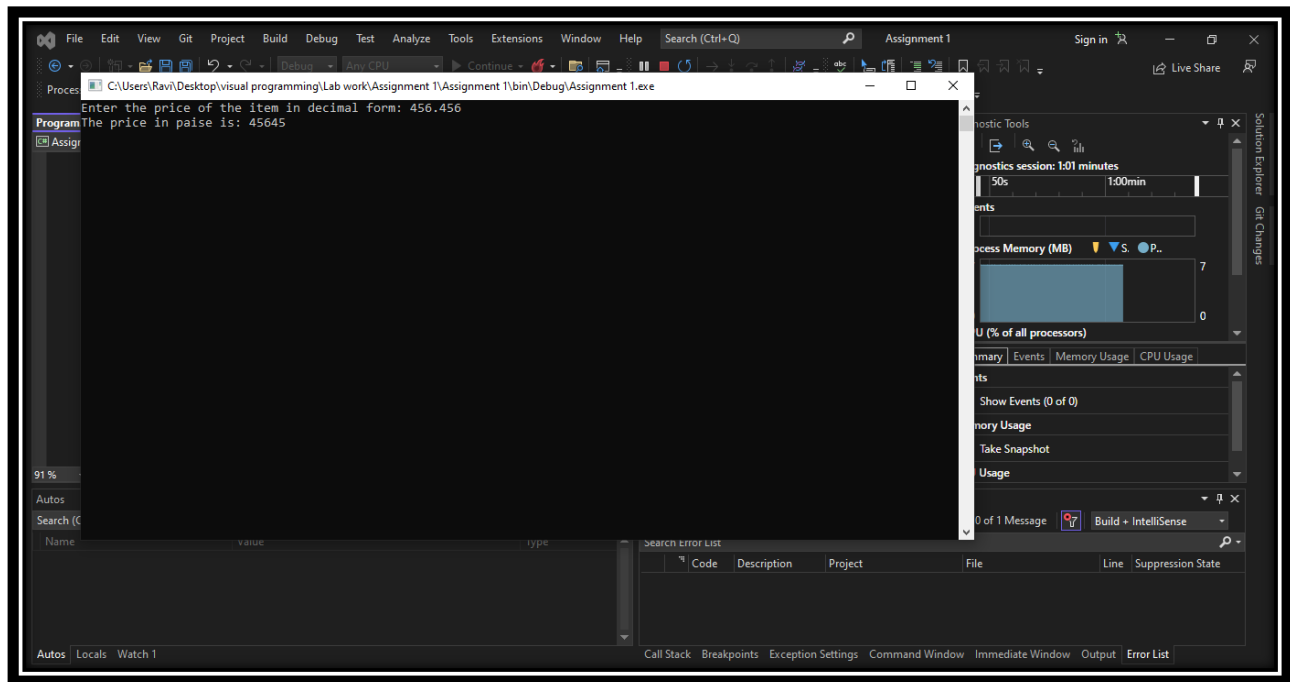


Program 12:

Write a program to read the price of an item in decimal form (like 75.95) and print the output in paise (like 7595 paise).

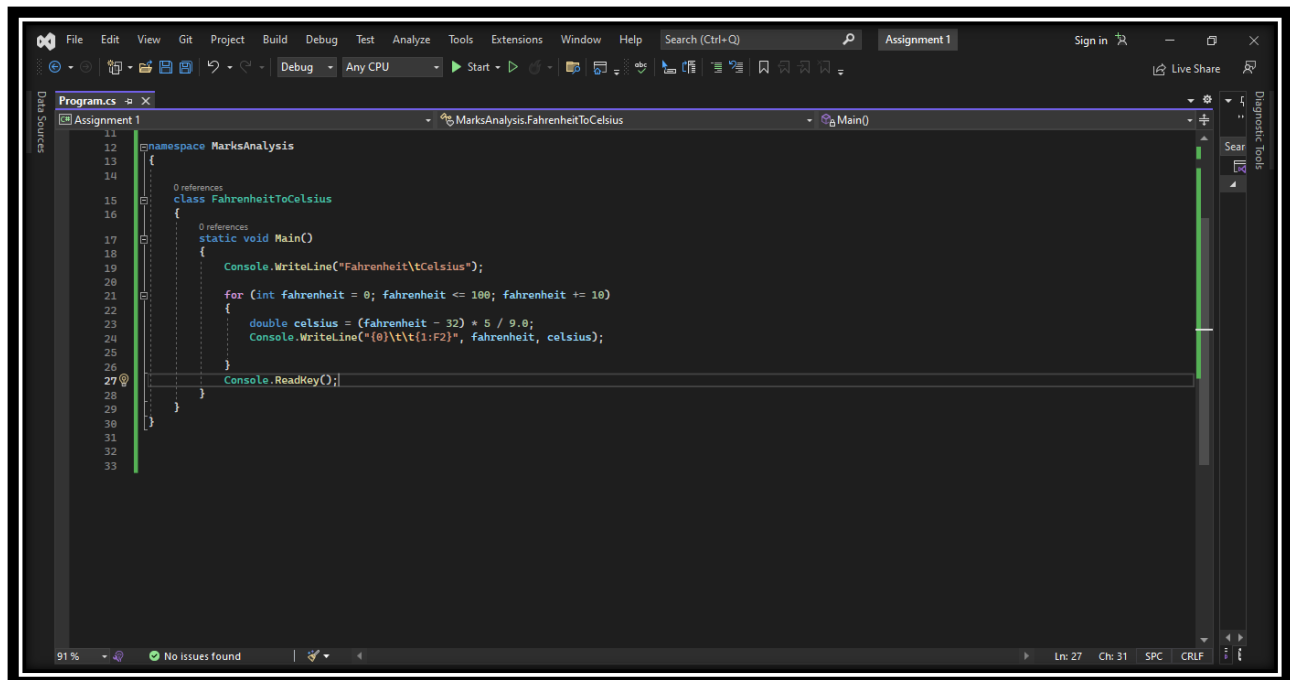


Output:

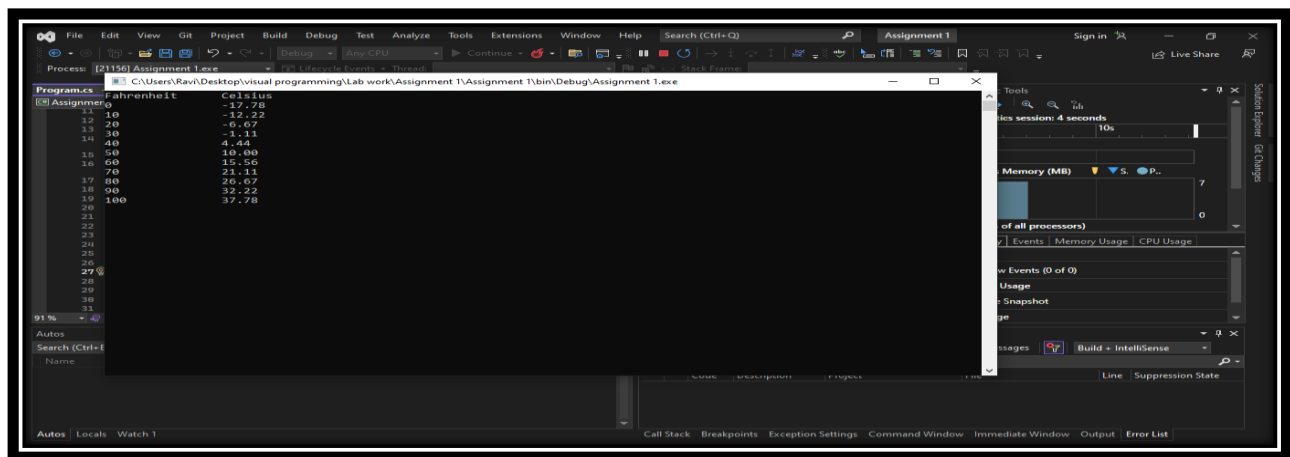


Program 13:

Write a program to convert the given temperature in fahrenheit to celsius using the following conversion formula. $C = F - 32 \times \frac{5}{9}$ and display the values in a tabular form.



Output:



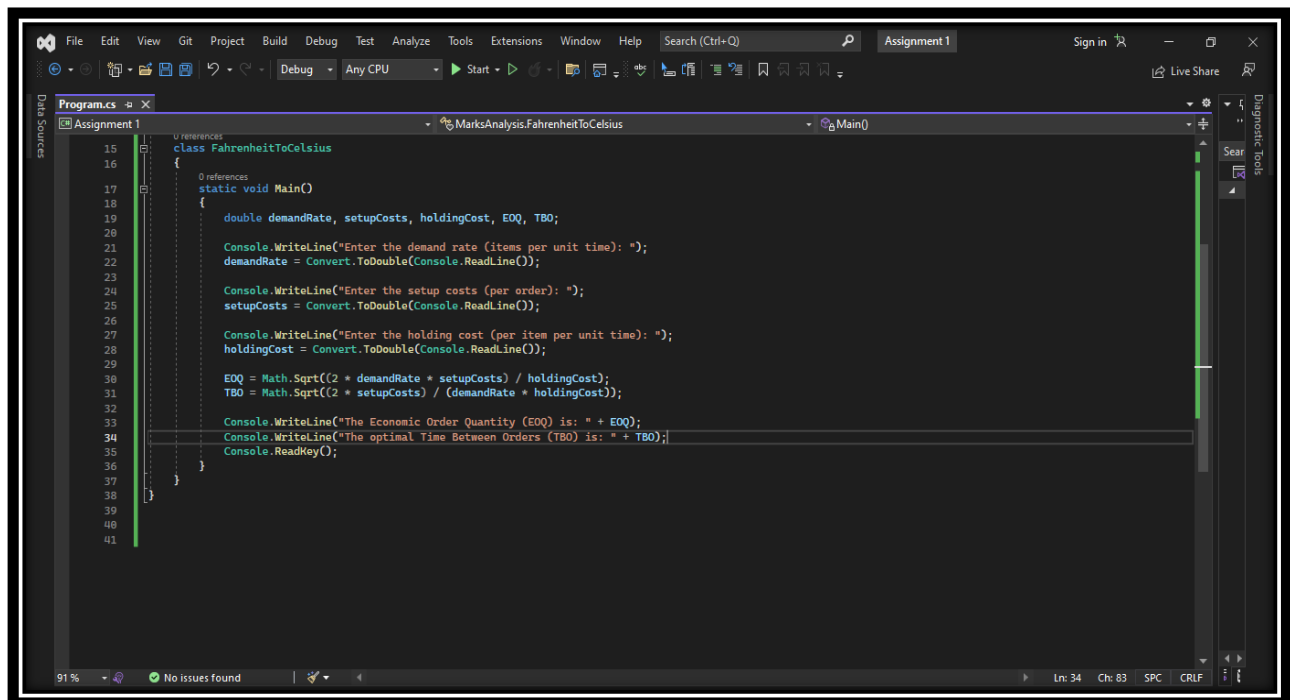
Program 14:

In inventory management, the Economic Order Quantity for a single item is given by

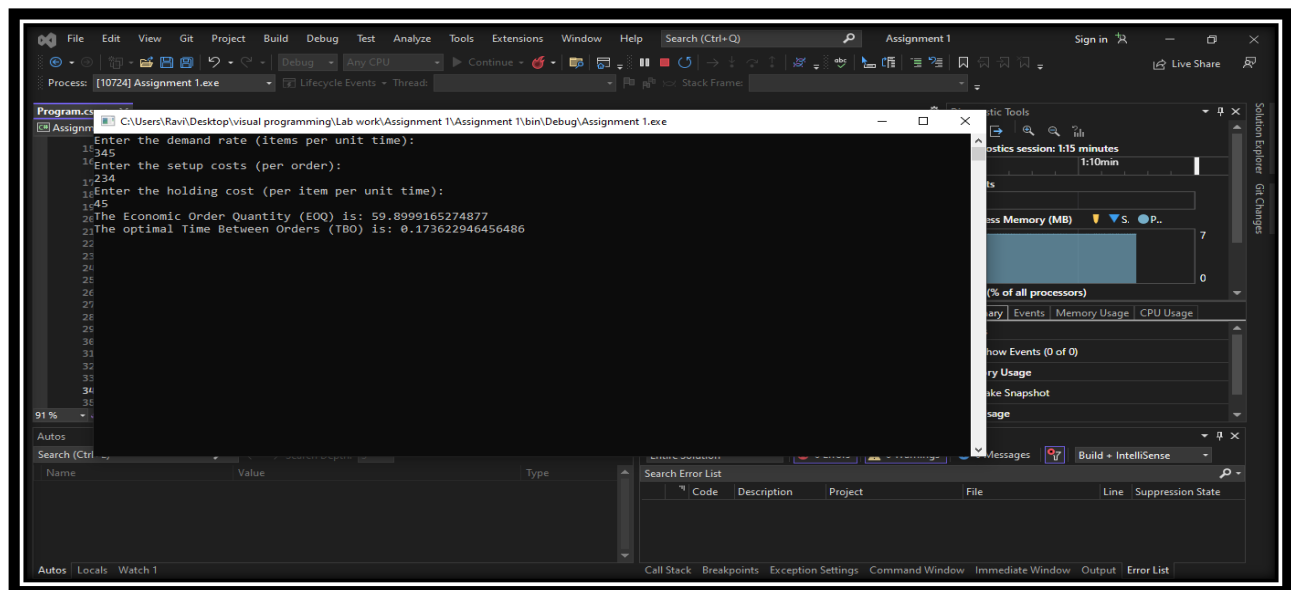
$EOQ = 2 * \text{demand rate} * \text{setup costs} / \text{holding cost per item per unit time}$ and the optimal Time Between Orders $TBO = 2 * \text{setup costs} / \text{demand rate}$

Write a program to compute EOQ and TBO, given demand rate (items per unit time), setup costs (per order), and the holding cost (per item per unit time).

Solution:



Output:

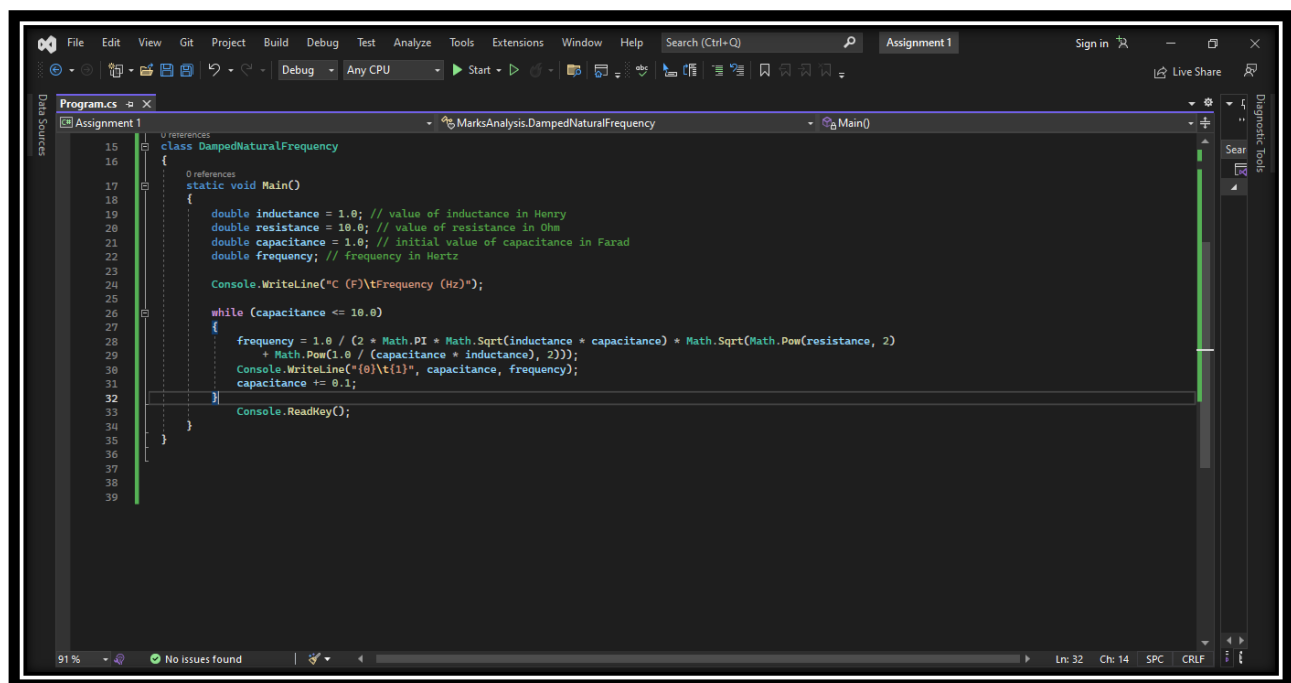


```
Program.cs
C:\Users\Ravi\Desktop\visual programming\Lab work\Assignment 1\Assignment 1\bin\Debug\Assignment 1.exe
Enter the demand rate (items per unit time):
1: 345
Enter the setup costs (per order):
1: 234
Enter the holding cost (per item per unit time):
1: 45
The Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) is: 59.8999165274877
The optimal Time Between Orders (TBO) is: 0.173622946456486
```

Program 15:

For a certain electrical circuit with an inductance L and resistance R , the damped natural frequency is given by: $\text{Frequency} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{L^2 + R^2 C^2}}$. It is desired to study the variation of this frequency with C (capacitance).

Solution:



```
Program.cs
Assignment 1
References
class DampedNaturalFrequency
{
    static void Main()
    {
        double inductance = 1.0; // value of inductance in Henry
        double resistance = 10.0; // value of resistance in Ohm
        double capacitance = 1.0; // initial value of capacitance in Farad
        double frequency; // frequency in Hertz

        Console.WriteLine("C (F)\tfFrequency (Hz)");

        while (capacitance <= 10.0)
        {
            frequency = 1.0 / (2 * Math.PI * Math.Sqrt(inductance * capacitance) * Math.Sqrt(Math.Pow(resistance, 2) + Math.Pow(1.0 / (capacitance * inductance), 2)));
            Console.WriteLine("{0}\t{1}", capacitance, frequency);
            capacitance += 0.1;
        }

        Console.ReadKey();
    }
}
```


Output:

