

Programming in C# Lab

BCA-DS-651

**Manav Rachna International Institute of Research and
Studies**

School of Computer Applications

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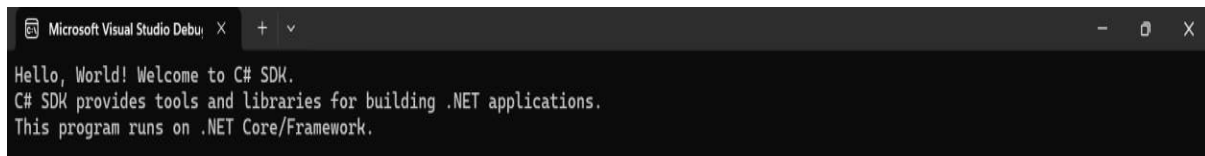
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1. Write program to demonstrate the working of C# SDK.

```
using System;

class Program
{
    static void Main()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Hello, World! Welcome to C# SDK.");
        Console.WriteLine("C# SDK provides tools and libraries for building .NET applications.");
        Console.WriteLine("This program runs on .NET Core/Framework.");
    }
}
```

Output:-

A screenshot of the Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console window. The window has a dark background and a title bar that reads "Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console". The console displays three lines of output: "Hello, World! Welcome to C# SDK.", "C# SDK provides tools and libraries for building .NET applications.", and "This program runs on .NET Core/Framework.".

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Hello, World! Welcome to C# SDK.
C# SDK provides tools and libraries for building .NET applications.
This program runs on .NET Core/Framework.
```


2. Write program to show the use of various data types available in C#.

using System;

class DataTypesExample

```
{  
    static void Main()  
    {  
        int num = 10;  
        float pi = 3.14f;  
        double largeDecimal = 123.456;  
        char letter = 'A';  
        bool isTrue = true;  
        string message = "Hello C#";  
        Console.WriteLine($"Integer: {num}");  
        Console.WriteLine($"Float: {pi}");  
        Console.WriteLine($"Double: {largeDecimal}");  
        Console.WriteLine($"Character: {letter}");  
        Console.WriteLine($"Boolean: {isTrue}");  
        Console.WriteLine($"String: {message}");  
    }  
}
```

Output:-

A screenshot of the Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console window. The window has a title bar with the text "Microsoft Visual Studio Debug" and standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). The console output is as follows:
Integer: 10
Float: 3.14
Double: 123.456
Character: A
Boolean: True
String: Hello C#

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug: X + -  
Integer: 10  
Float: 3.14  
Double: 123.456  
Character: A  
Boolean: True  
String: Hello C#
```

3. Write programs to understand the use of Control statements.

using System;

class ControlStatementsExample

```
{  
    static void Main()  
    {  
        int num = 5;  
        // If-else  
        if (num % 2 == 0)  
            Console.WriteLine("Even Number");  
        else  
            Console.WriteLine("Odd Number");  
        // For loop  
        Console.WriteLine("Numbers from 1 to 5:");  
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++)  
            Console.Write(i + " ");  
        Console.WriteLine();  
        // While loop  
        int count = 3;  
        while (count > 0)  
        {  
            Console.WriteLine("Countdown: " + count);  
            count--;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Output:-

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debu  X + - X
Odd Number
Numbers from 1 to 5:
1 2 3 4 5
Countdown: 3
Countdown: 2
Countdown: 1
```

4. Write programs to understand the use of library functions.

using System;

class LibraryFunctionsExample

```
{  
    static void Main()  
    {  
        double sqrtValue = Math.Sqrt(25);  
        string upperCase = "hello".ToUpper();  
        string formatted = string.Format("Value: {0}, Square Root: {1}", 100, sqrtValue);  
        Console.WriteLine($"Square Root of 25: {sqrtValue}");  
        Console.WriteLine($"Uppercase String: {upperCase}");  
        Console.WriteLine(formatted);  
    }  
}
```

Output:-



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console window. The title bar reads "Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console". The console output displays three lines of text: "Square Root of 25: 5", "Uppercase String: HELLO", and "Value: 100, Square Root: 5".

5. Write a program to demonstrate the use of various arithmetic, unary, logical, bit-wise, assignment and conditional operators.

```
using System;
```

```
class OperatorsExample
```

```
{
```

```
    static void Main()
```

```
    {
```

```
        int a = 10, b = 5;
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Arithmetic: {a} + {b} = {a + b}");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Unary: -{a} = {-a}");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Logical: {a > b && b < 15}");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Bitwise: {a} & {b} = {a & b}");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Assignment: a += b -> {a += b}");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Conditional: {(a > b ? "A is greater" : "B is greater")}");
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Output:-



```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Arithmetic: 10 + 5 = 15
Unary: -10 = -10
Logical: True
Bitwise: 10 & 5 = 0
Assignment: a += b -> 15
Conditional: A is greater
```

6. Write a program to store 10 elements in an array and display the array elements in increasing order.

```
using System;

class ArraySorting
{
    static void Main()
    {
        int[] arr = { 9, 5, 2, 8, 3, 7, 1, 6, 4, 0 };
        Array.Sort(arr);
        Console.WriteLine("Sorted Array:");
        foreach (int num in arr)
            Console.Write(num + " ");
    }
}
```

Output:-



7. Demonstrate the use of pass by value and pass by reference by writing a program.

```
using System;

class PassExample
{
    static void IncrementByValue(int num)
    {
        num++;
    }

    static void IncrementByReference(ref int num)
    {
        num++;
    }

    static void Main()
    {
        int val = 10;

        IncrementByValue(val);

        Console.WriteLine("After Pass by Value: " + val);

        IncrementByReference(ref val);

        Console.WriteLine("After Pass by Reference: " + val);
    }
}
```

Output:-

A screenshot of a Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console window. The window has a dark background and a title bar that reads "Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console". The output text is displayed in a light color, showing two lines: "After Pass by Value: 10" and "After Pass by Reference: 11".

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
After Pass by Value: 10
After Pass by Reference: 11
```

8. Write a program to implement recursion.

using System;

class RecursionExample

```
{  
    static int Factorial(int n)  
    {  
        if (n == 1) return 1;  
        return n * Factorial(n - 1);  
    }  
    static void Main()  
    {  
        int num = 5;  
        Console.WriteLine($"Factorial of {num} is {Factorial(num)}");  
    }  
}
```

Output:-



9. Write programs to implement one dimensional and two dimensional arrays.

1-D Array

```
using System;

class OneDArrayExample
{
    static void Main()
    {
        int[] numbers = { 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 };

        Console.WriteLine("One-Dimensional Array Elements:");

        for (int i = 0; i < numbers.Length; i++)
        {
            Console.Write(numbers[i] + " ");
        }
    }
}
```

Output:-

A screenshot of the Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console window. The window has a title bar with the text "Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console" and standard window controls. The console output shows the text "One-Dimensional Array Elements:" followed by the numbers "10 20 30 40 50" on the next line.

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
One-Dimensional Array Elements:
10 20 30 40 50
```

2-D Array

```
using System;

class TwoDArrayExample
{
    static void Main()
    {
        int[,] matrix = { { 1, 2, 3 }, { 4, 5, 6 } };

        Console.WriteLine("Two-Dimensional Array Elements:");

        for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++)
            {
                Console.Write(matrix[i, j] + " ");
            }

            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

Output:-

A screenshot of the Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console window. The window has a title bar with 'Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console' and standard window controls. The console output shows the text 'Two-Dimensional Array Elements:' followed by two lines of numbers: '1 2 3' and '4 5 6'.

10. Write programs to understand the working of predefined string functions like Compare(), CompareTo(),

Concat(),

a. Copy() and Join().

using System;

class StringFunctions

{

static void Main()

{

string str1 = "Hello";

string str2 = "World";

// Compare()

int result = string.Compare(str1, str2);

Console.WriteLine("Compare(): " + result); // Returns -1, 0, or 1

// CompareTo()

int result2 = str1.CompareTo(str2);

Console.WriteLine("CompareTo(): " + result2); // Similar to Compare()

// Concat()

string concatenated = string.Concat(str1, " ", str2);

Console.WriteLine("Concat(): " + concatenated);

// Copy()

string copiedString = string.Copy(str1);

Console.WriteLine("Copy(): " + copiedString);

// Join()

string[] words = { "C#", "is", "awesome" };

string joinedString = string.Join(" ", words);

Console.WriteLine("Join(): " + joinedString);

}

```
}
```

Output:-

A screenshot of the Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console window. The window has a dark theme and a title bar that reads "Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console". The output text is as follows:

```
Compare(): -1  
CompareTo(): -1  
Concat(): Hello World  
Copy(): Hello  
Join(): C# is awesome
```


11. Write a program to implement class and its objects.

```
using System;
```

```
class Car
```

```
{
```

```
    // Fields (Attributes)
```

```
    public string Brand;
```

```
    public string Model;
```

```
    public int Year;
```

```
    // Constructor to initialize values
```

```
    public Car(string brand, string model, int year)
```

```
    {
```

```
        Brand = brand;
```

```
        Model = model;
```

```
        Year = year;
```

```
    }
```

```
    // Method to Display Car Information
```

```
    public void DisplayCarInfo()
```

```
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Car Brand: " + Brand);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Car Model: " + Model);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Manufacturing Year: " + Year);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
class Program
```

```
{
```

```
    static void Main()
```

```
    {
```

```
        // Creating objects of the Car class
```

```
Car car1 = new Car("Toyota", "Corolla", 2022);  
Car car2 = new Car("Honda", "Civic", 2023);  
  
// Displaying car details  
Console.WriteLine("Car 1 Details:");  
car1.DisplayCarInfo();  
  
Console.WriteLine("\nCar 2 Details:");  
car2.DisplayCarInfo();  
  
}  
}
```

Output:-



```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console  
Car 1 Details:  
Car Brand: Toyota  
Car Model: Corolla  
Manufacturing Year: 2022  
  
Car 2 Details:  
Car Brand: Honda  
Car Model: Civic  
Manufacturing Year: 2023
```

12. Write a program to implement constructors.

using System;

class Student

```
{  
    public string Name;  
    public int Age;  
    // Constructor  
    public Student(string name, int age)  
    {  
        Name = name;  
        Age = age;  
    }  
    public void Display()  
    {  
        Console.WriteLine("Student Name: " + Name);  
        Console.WriteLine("Student Age: " + Age);  
    }  
}  
  
class Program  
{  
    static void Main()  
    {  
        Student student1 = new Student("Ram", 20);  
        student1.Display();  
    }  
}
```

Output:-

