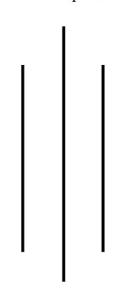
# Kathmandu Bernhardt College

Bafal, Kalanki Kathmandu, Nepal Lab Report: **01** 



# **Dot Net Technology**

Submitted By:

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#### **Submitted To:**

### **Department of Computer Application**

| Lab Date: 2078-03-17        | Signature: |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Submission Date: 2078-03-22 |            |

```
1
```

I. Write a console program that obtains three int values from the user and displays the total.

Introduction: The simplest method to get input from the user is by using the Readline () method of the Console class. However, Read () and Readkey () are also available for getting input from the user. They are also included in Console class.

# Syntax:

datatype identifier = Console. ReadLine ()

# Code:

```
using System;
hamespace Console App2
5
   class Lab1
     static void Main (string [] args)
       int A1, N2, N3, result;
       Console. Write Line ("Enter three numbers: \n");
       n1 = Convert. To Int 32 (Console. ReadLine ());
       h2 = Convert. To Int 32 (Console. ReadLine ());
       n3 = Convert. To Int 32 (Console. Read Line ());
       result = h1 + h2 + h3;
       Console. Writeline ("Result of 603 + 913 + 927 = {33"
       n1, n2, n3, result);
       Console. ReadKey ();
   3
```

#### Output 1:

```
Enter three numbers:

67
34
79
Result of 67 + 34 + 79 = 180
.
E:\Error\SOME EXTRAS\BCA documents\5th-Semester\Dot Net Technol ogy\labs\ConsoleApp1\ConsoleApp1\bin\Debug\netcoreapp3.1\Consol eApp1.exe (process 9472) exited with code 0.
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

```
1
```

2. Write a program using conditional statements to check whether the character is vowel or consonant.

Introduction: A statement that can be executed based on a condition is known as a "Conditional statement". The statement is often a block of code. There are two types; conditional branching and looping.

```
Syntax:
      if (condition)
      < statements>;
      else if (condition)
       <statements>;
Code: using System:
      namespace consoleApp2 {
class Lab 1 { static void Main (string [] args) {
     char ch:
     Console. Write ("Enter an alphabet a-2:");
     ch = Convert. To Char (Console Read Line ());
     int i = ch;
     if (i>=48 && i <=57)
     {
       Console. Write ("You have entered a number, please
       enter an alphabet.");
     3
     else
       switch (ch)
         case a':
             Console. Writeline ($ " {ch} is vowel.");
              break;
```

```
case 'e':
      Console. Write Line ($" {ch} is vowel.");
      break;
  case ":
      Console. Writeline ($" {ch} is rowel");
       break;
  case 'o':
         Console · Writeline ($ "Echy is vowel.");
       · break;
  case 'u':
          Console. Writeline ($ "Eshy is vowel.");
          break:
   default:
          Console. Write line ($ " Ehy is not vowel, its consonant");
          break;
Console . Read Key ();
```

#### **Output 2:**

```
Enter an alphabet a-z : o
o is vowel
.
E:\Error\SOME EXTRAS\BCA documents\5th-Semester\Dot Net Technology\labs\ConsoleA
pp1\ConsoleApp1\bin\Debug\netcoreapp3.1\ConsoleApp1.exe (process 2108) exited wi
th code 0.
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

3. Write a console program that print the string with double quo tation marks around each word in a string. "Welcome" "to" "the" "DotNet" "Technology".

Introduction: A verbation string is created using a special symbol @ which is known as a verbation identifier. If a string contains @ as a prefix followed by double quotes, then compiler identifies that string as a verbation string and compile that string.

Syntax:

dataType variable\_name = @ ""required\_string"";

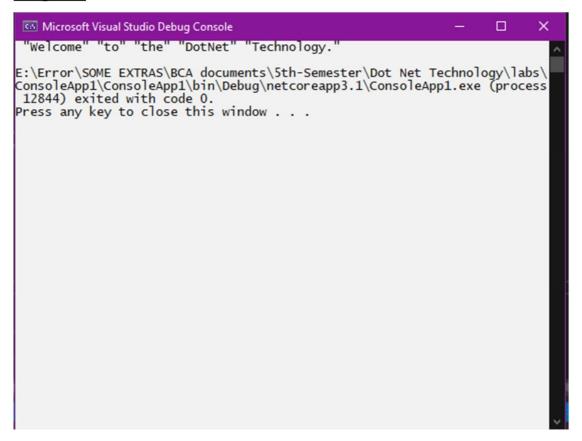
# Code:

using system;
hamespace Console App2 {
 class Lab I {
 static void Main (string [] args) {
 String line = @ ""Welcome"" ""to"" ""the""
 ""Dot"" ""Net"" ""Technology."";
 Console. Write line (line);
}

3

3

#### **Output 3:**



```
4. Write a console program to accept so numbers from
aser in an array and find largest number.
Introduction: Arrays are used to store multiple values
in a single variable, instead of declaring separate variables
for each value. To declare an array, define the variable
type with square brackets.
Syntax :
   string [] var_name = new string[provide_size_here];
Code:
   using System;
   hamespace ConsoleApp2 {
       class Lab1 f
         Static void Main (string [] args] {
         int [] at = new int[10];
         Console. Write ("In Read and find highest number: (n");
         Console. Write ("In");
         Console. White ("Enter 10 numbers: \n");
         for (i=0; i<10; i++) +
             Console. Write ("Element to):", i);
            aH[i] = Convert. To Int 32 (Console, Readline ());
```

Amay. Sort (arr); Console. Writeline ("In Greatest number:" + atr [arr. Length - 1]); Ghsole. Readkey();

#### Output 4:

```
Read and find the largest elements in an array:

Enter 10 numbers:
element - 0 : 43
element - 1 : 54
element - 2 : 65
element - 3 : 76
element - 4 : 34
element - 5 : 23
element - 7 : 44
element - 7 : 44
element - 8 : 76
element - 9 : 90

Greatest number among above:90
```

substring starts at a specified character position and conti-

based on specified delimiting characters and, options.

Replace returns a new string in which all occurances of a specified unicode character are replaced with another one.

# Syntax:

· string substring (int startIndex)

· string[] var2-name = var1-name. Split (string[], Int 32);

· string var\_name 2 = var\_hame 1. Replace (string, string);

# Code:

using System;
namespace ConsoleApp2

{
 class Lab1
 s

static void Main (string [] args)

string quote = "Everyone should have their mind blown once a day.";

Console. Write Line (\$" --> Given sentence: \n {quote}");

Console. Write line ("\n--> using substring:"); string cut = quote. Substring (0, 15);

Consoll. Writeline (cut);

```
7
```

```
Console. Write Line ("\n-> Using Split:");

String [] s1 = quote. Split ("their");

for each (string s in s1)

{
    Console. Writeline(s);

}

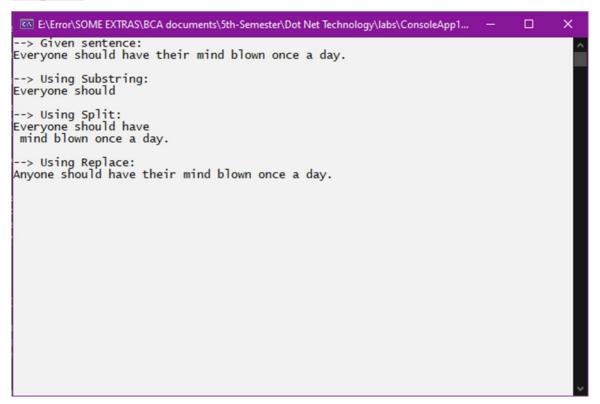
Console. Writeline ("\n--> Using Replace:");

String s2 = quote. Replace ("Everyone", "Anyone");

Console. Writeline (s2);

Console. Read Key();
```

#### **Output 5:**



6. Write a console program to obtain 2 integer values and a operator (+,-, \*, /) from users and display the result of the operations.

Introduction: Switch is a selection statement. It executes code of one of the conditions based on a pattern match with the specified match expression.

Shitch (expression) {

Case exp-val1:

break;

Case exp-val2:

stmt --
break.

default:

5-1mt ---

Code:

using system;

hamespace ConsoleApp 2

f

class Lab1

f

static void Main(string [] args)

f

Console.Writeline ("Enter two numbers:");

float n1 = float. Parse (Console.Readline());

float n2 = float. Parse (Gonsole.Readline());

```
Console. Writeline ("In 1. Addition (+)");
Console. Writeline ("2. Subtraction (-)");
 Console. Writeline ("3. Multiplication (+)");
 Console. Writeline ("4. Division (1)");
  Console. Writeline ("Enter your choice: \n");
  Meading choice
   char c = Convert. To Char (Console. Readline ());
   Switch (c) {
     case 't': Console. WriteLine ("Add:"+(n1+h2)):
     break;
     case '-': Console. Whiteling "Subtract: "+ (h1-h2));
     break;
     case '* : Console - Whiteline "Multiply: "+ (n1* N2));
     break;
    Case '/': Console Whiteline ("Divide:"+(h1/h2));
     break:
    default: Console-Whiteline ("In Choose only I to 4.");
     break;
  Console. Read Key ();
```

#### Output 6:

```
Enter two numbers:

456

7

1. Addition (+)
2. Subtraction (-)
3. Multiplication (*)
4. Divsion (/)
Enter your choice:

//
Division Of Two Numbers : 65.14286

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Press any key to close this window . . .
```

7. Write a console program to copy the elements of one array into another array. Introduction: The values of 1st array is copied using for loop and both results are displayed, Syntax: int [] 1st-array-name = new int [size]; for (i= --- ) { 2hd-array = 1st\_array\_name[i]; Code: using system; namespace Console App 2 class 461 static void Main (string [] args) int [] first = new int [15]. Console. Writeline ("Enter number of elements: \n"); int num = Convert. To In+32 (Console. Readline ()). Console. Writeline ("In Enter elements of 1st array: (n"); for (int i = 0; i < hum; i++)

> first [i] = Convert. To Int 32 (Console. Readline ()); 3

```
int [] second = new int [hum];
  for (int 1 =0; 1 < norm; 1++)
  {
    second [i] = first[i];
  11 Display 1st Array
  Console. Writeline ("In Elements of 1st Array: In");
  for (int i = 0; i < nam; i++) {
         Console. Write (first[i]+");
  Console. Write line ();
11 Display 2nd Array
 Console. White Line ("In The copied array elements are: \n");
 for (int i=0; i < num; i+1) {
        Console. Write (second[i]+ "");
  3
 Console. Readkey ();
3
```

#### Output 7:

```
Enter number of elements:

6

Enter elements of first Array:
45
65
87
23
14
10

Elements of original array:
45 65 87 23 14 10

The copied array elements are:
45 68 7 23 14 10

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```

8. Write a console program to implement namespace student in C#.

Introduction: A namespace is a domain for type names.
Types are typically organized into hierarchical namespaces,
making them easier to find and avoid zonflicts.

# Syntax:

namespace Name 1 {

class ElassName {

//Body of namespace
}

hamespace Name 2 {

//main method
}

### Code:

7

using System;

namespace study of

class Bea of

Static void syllabus() of

Console. Writeline ("Welcome to 5th sem, Dot Net

Technology.");

}

namespace student of

class Ashish {

Static void Main (string [] args) of

Study. Bca. syllabus();

}

#### **Output 8:**

