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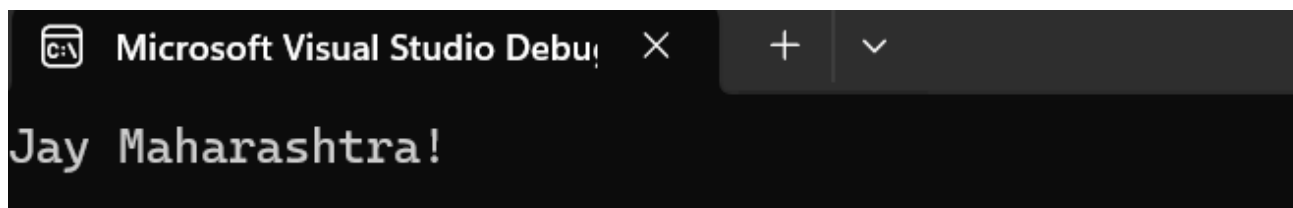
Sub :- Lab on C# Programming

1. Write a Console Application to demonstrate the structure of C# Programming.

➤ **Program :-**

```
using System;
namespace Program
{
    internal class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Jay Maharashtra!");
            Console.Read();
        }
    }
}
```

➤ **Output :-**

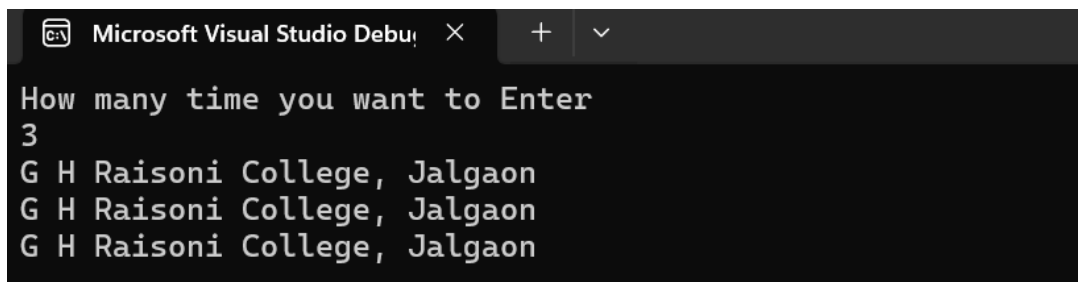


2. Write a program to print “G H Raisonni College, Jalgaon” given number of times.

➤ **Program :-**

```
int n;  
Console.WriteLine("How many time you want to Enter");  
n = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());  
for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)  
    Console.WriteLine("G H Raisonni College, Jalgaon");
```

➤ **Output :-**

A screenshot of the Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console. The window title is "Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console". The console output shows the prompt "How many time you want to Enter" followed by the user input "3". Below this, the program has printed the text "G H Raisonni College, Jalgaon" three times, one on each line.

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console  
How many time you want to Enter  
3  
G H Raisonni College, Jalgaon  
G H Raisonni College, Jalgaon  
G H Raisonni College, Jalgaon
```

3. Write a program to show use of different operators.

➤ Program :-

```
using System;
namespace Program
{
    internal class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Arithmetic Operators:");
            int result;
            int x = 30, y = 20;
            result = x + y;
            Console.WriteLine("Addition Operator: " + result);
            result = x - y;
            Console.WriteLine("Subtraction Operator: " + result);
            result = x * y;
            Console.WriteLine("Multiplication Operator: " + result);
            result = x / y;
            Console.WriteLine("Division Operator: " + result);
            result = x % y;
            Console.WriteLine("Modulo Operator: " + result);
            Console.WriteLine("-----");

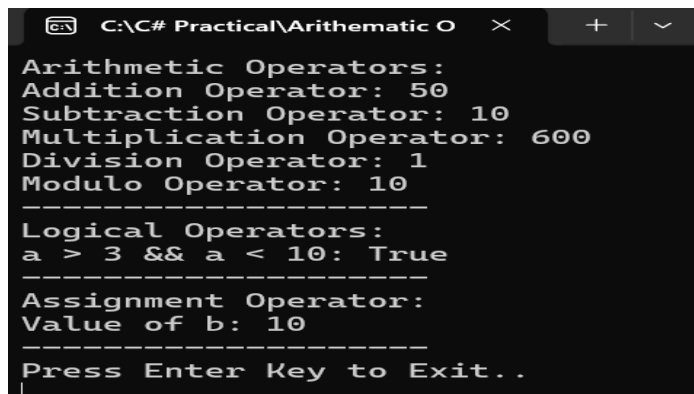
            Console.WriteLine("Logical Operators:");
            int a = 6;
            Console.WriteLine("a > 3 && a < 10: " + (a > 3 && a < 10));

            Console.WriteLine("-----");

            Console.WriteLine("Assignment Operator:");
            int b = 10;
            Console.WriteLine("Value of b: " + b);

            Console.WriteLine("-----");
            Console.WriteLine("Press Enter Key to Exit..");
            Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}
```

➤ Output :-



```
C:\C# Practical\Arithmetic O
Arithmetic Operators:
Addition Operator: 50
Subtraction Operator: 10
Multiplication Operator: 600
Division Operator: 1
Modulo Operator: 10
-----
Logical Operators:
a > 3 && a < 10: True
-----
Assignment Operator:
Value of b: 10
-----
Press Enter Key to Exit..
```

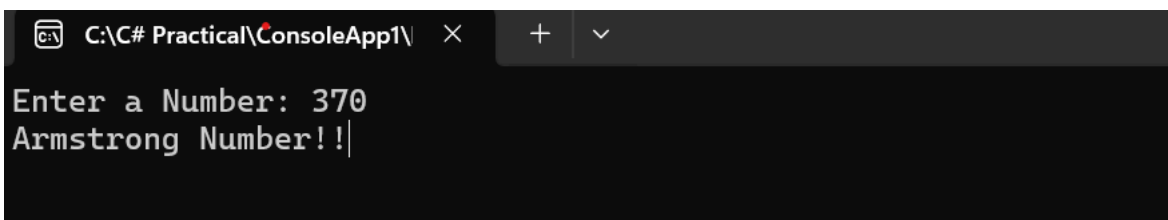
4. Write a program to reverse a string and check if it is Armstrong number.

➤ Program :-

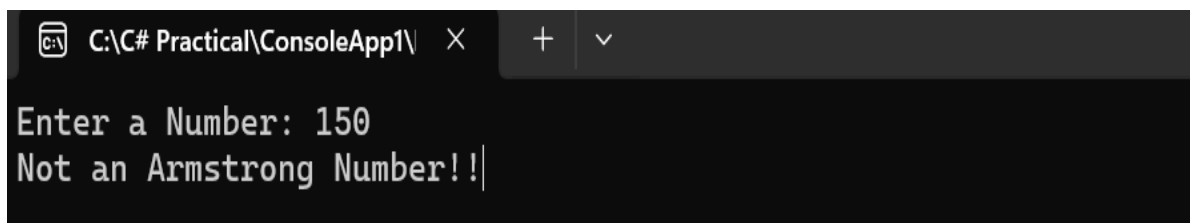
```
using System;

namespace ConsoleApp2
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            int num, x, sum = 0, y;
            Console.Write("Enter a Number: ");
            num = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine()); y = num;
            while (num > 0)
            {
                x = num % 10;
                sum = sum + (x * x * x); num = num / 10;
            }
            if (y == sum)
                Console.Write("Armstrong Number!!");
            else
                Console.Write("Not an Armstrong Number!!");
            Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}
```

➤ Output :-



A screenshot of a Windows console window titled "C:\C# Practical\ConsoleApp1\". The prompt "Enter a Number:" is followed by the input "370". The output of the program is "Armstrong Number!!".



A screenshot of a Windows console window titled "C:\C# Practical\ConsoleApp1\". The prompt "Enter a Number:" is followed by the input "150". The output of the program is "Not an Armstrong Number!!".

5. Write a program sum of first's N natural numbers using for loop.

➤ Program :-

```
using System;

namespace SumOfNaturalNumbers
{
    class SumCalculator
    {
        public int N;

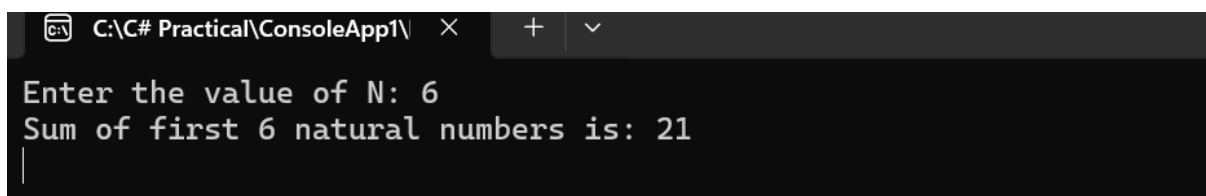
        public int CalculateSum()
        {
            int sum = 0;
            for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++)
            {
                sum += i;
            }
            return sum;
        }
    }

    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            SumCalculator calculator = new SumCalculator();
            Console.WriteLine("Enter the value of N: ");
            calculator.N = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());

            int result = calculator.CalculateSum();
            Console.WriteLine("Sum of first {0} natural numbers is: {1}", calculator.N,
                result);

            Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}
```

➤ Output :-

A screenshot of a Windows console application window. The title bar shows the file path 'C:\C# Practical\ConsoleApp1\'. The console output displays the prompt 'Enter the value of N: 6' followed by the result 'Sum of first 6 natural numbers is: 21'. The cursor is positioned at the end of the second line of output.

```
C:\C# Practical\ConsoleApp1\
Enter the value of N: 6
Sum of first 6 natural numbers is: 21
```

OR

5. Write a C#.NET program to display the multiplication table of a number entered by the user. Example: Output: 5 x 1 = 5

➤ **Program :-**

```
using System;

class Program
{
    static void Main()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Enter a number to show its multiplication table:"); int number =
int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
        for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++)
        {
            int result = number * i;
            Console.WriteLine(number + "x" + i + " =" + result); Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}
```

➤ **Output :-**



```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Enter a number to show its multiplication table:10
10x1 =10
10x2 =20
10x3 =30
10x4 =40
10x5 =50
10x6 =60
10x7 =70
10x8 =80
10x9 =90
10x10 =100
```

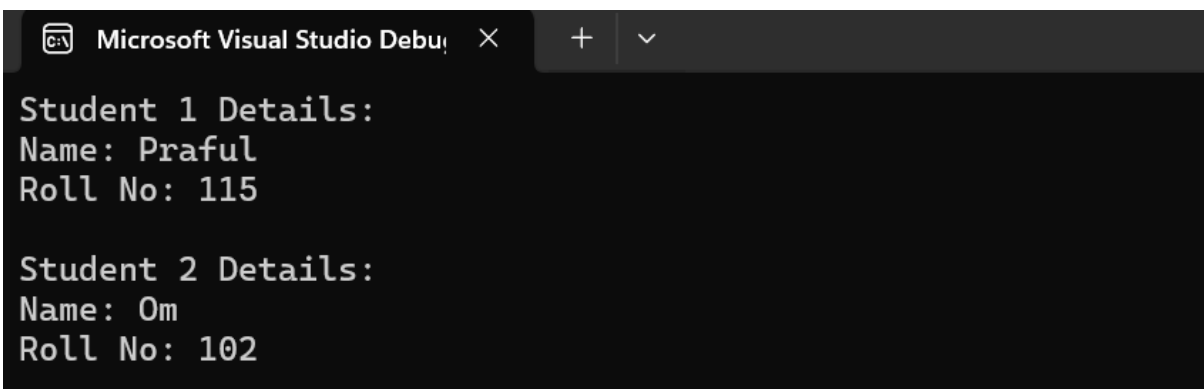
6. Write a program to show use of Constructor.

➤ Program :-

```
using System;
class Student
{
    string name; int rollNo;
    public Student(string n, int r)
    {
        name = n; rollNo = r;
    }
    public void Display()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Name: " + name);
        Console.WriteLine("Roll No: " + rollNo);
    }
}
class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Student s1 = new Student("Praful", 115);
        Student s2 = new Student("Om", 102);
        Console.WriteLine("Student 1 Details:"); s1.Display();

        Console.WriteLine("\nStudent 2 Details:");
        s2.Display();
    }
}
```

➤ Output :-



```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Student 1 Details:
Name: Praful
Roll No: 115

Student 2 Details:
Name: Om
Roll No: 102
```

7. Write a program to show use of Destructor.

➤ Program :-

```
using System;

class Sample
{
    public Sample()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Constructor is called.");
    }

    ~Sample()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Destructor is called.");
    }
}

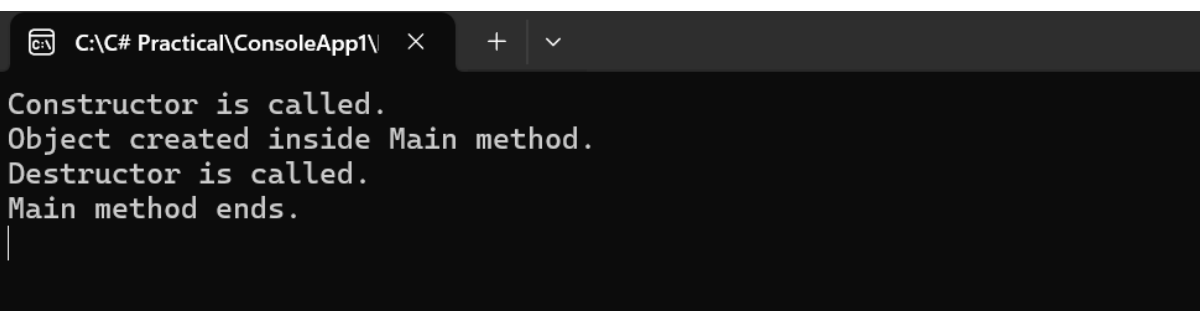
class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Sample obj = new Sample();
        Console.WriteLine("Object created inside Main method.");

        obj = null;

        GC.Collect();
        GC.WaitForPendingFinalizers();

        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(100);
        Console.WriteLine("Main method ends.");
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
```

➤ Output :-



```
C:\C# Practical\ConsoleApp1\ x + v
Constructor is called.
Object created inside Main method.
Destructor is called.
Main method ends.
|
```

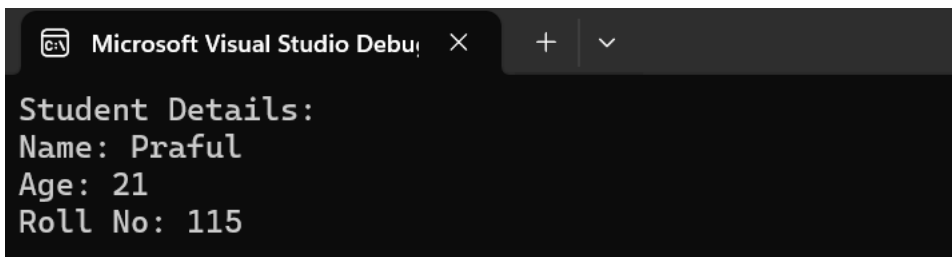

8. Write a program to demonstrate Inheritance.

➤ Program :-

```
using System;
class Person
{
    public string Name; public int Age;
    public void ShowDetails()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Name: " + Name); Console.WriteLine("Age: " + Age);
    }
}
class Student : Person
{
    public int RollNo;
    public void ShowStudentDetails()
    {
        ShowDetails();
        Console.WriteLine("Roll No: " + RollNo);
    }
}
class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Student s1 = new Student();

        s1.Name = "Praful"; s1.Age = 21;
        s1.RollNo = 115;
        Console.WriteLine("Student Details:"); s1.ShowStudentDetails();
    }
}
```

➤ Output :-

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console. The title bar at the top reads "Microsoft Visual Studio Debug" with a close button (X) and window control buttons (+ and v). The console output is as follows:

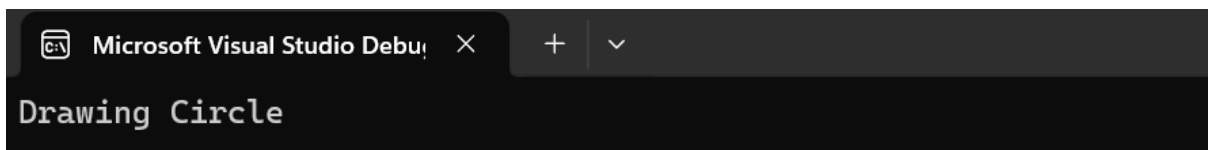
```
Student Details:
Name: Praful
Age: 21
Roll No: 115
```

9. Write a program to demonstrate Interface in C#.

➤ Program :-

```
using System;
interface IShape
{
    void Draw();
}
class Circle : IShape
{
    public void Draw() => Console.WriteLine("Drawing Circle");
}
class Program
{
    static void Main()
    {
        IShape shape = new Circle(); shape.Draw();
    }
}
```

➤ Output :-

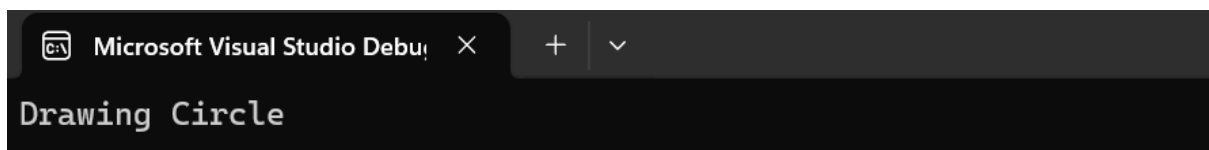


10. Write a Console Application to Demonstrate Abstract Class in C#.

➤ Program :-

```
using System;
abstract class Shape
{
    public abstract void Draw();
}
class Circle : Shape
{
    public override void Draw() => Console.WriteLine("Drawing Circle");
}
class Program
{
    static void Main()
    {
        Shape s = new Circle(); s.Draw();
    }
}
```

➤ Output :-



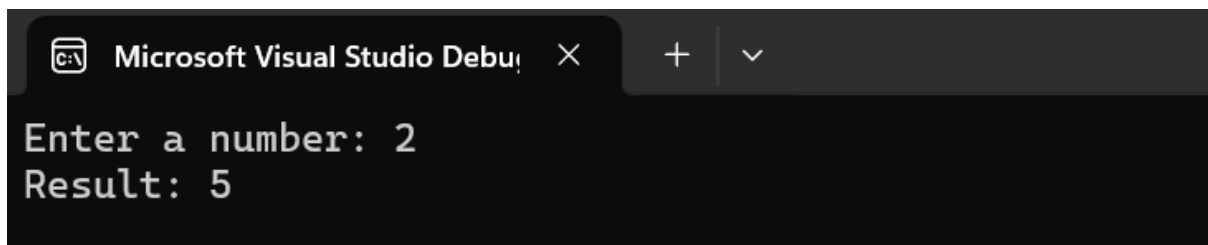
11. Write a Console Application to demonstrate the Exception Handling Mechanism in C#.

➤ Program :-

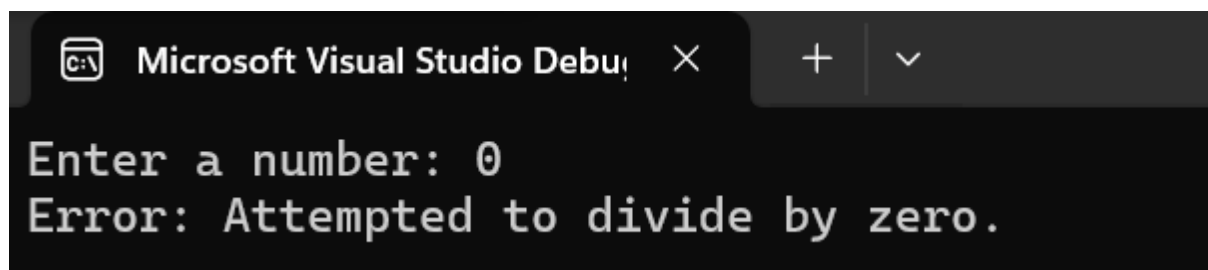
```
using System;

class Program
{
    static void Main()
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a number: ");
            int num = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());
            Console.WriteLine("Result: " + (10 / num));
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Error: " + e.Message);
        }
    }
}
```

➤ Output :-



A screenshot of the Visual Studio Debug Console window. The title bar shows 'Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console' with a close button. The console output shows 'Enter a number: 2' followed by 'Result: 5'.



A screenshot of the Visual Studio Debug Console window. The title bar shows 'Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console' with a close button. The console output shows 'Enter a number: 0' followed by 'Error: Attempted to divide by zero.'

12. Write a Console Application to demonstrate the Class and object in C#.

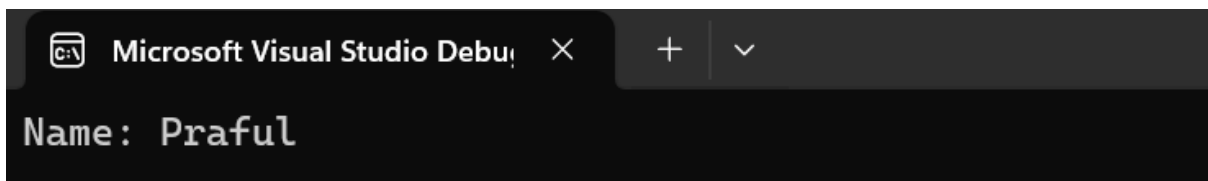
➤ Program :-

```
using System;

class Student
{
    public string Name;
    public void Display() => Console.WriteLine("Name: " + Name);
}

class Program
{
    static void Main()
    {
        Student s = new Student(); s.Name = "Praful"; s.Display();
    }
}
```

➤ Output :-



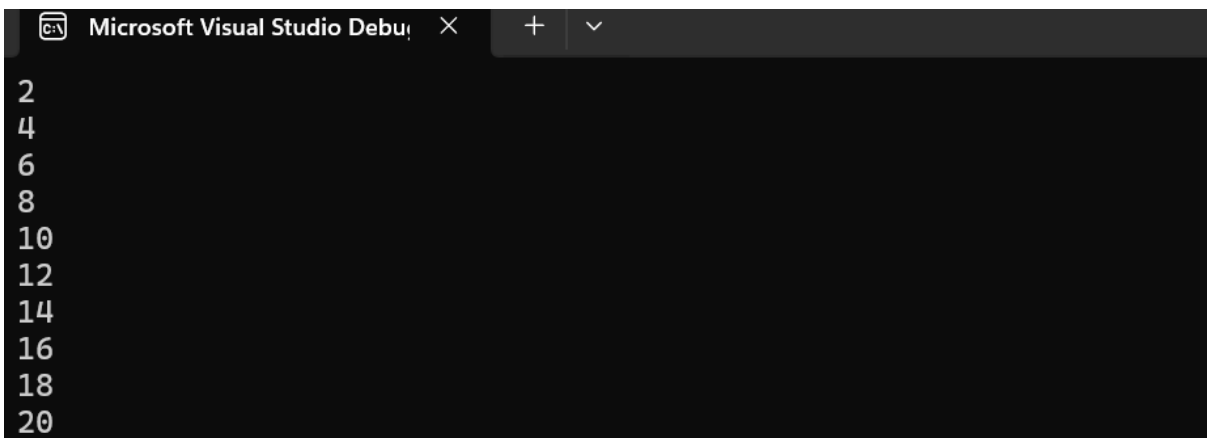
13. Write a Console Application to demonstrate the Array in C#.

➤ Program :- 1D Array -

```
using System;

namespace Array_prog
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            int[] a = { 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 };
            for (int i = 0; i < a.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(a[i]);
            }
            Console.Read();
        }
    }
}
```

➤ Output :-



```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
```

➤ Program :- 2D Array –

```
using System;
class Program
{
    static void Main()
    {
        int rows = 2, cols = 3;

        int[,] numbers = new int[rows, cols];

        Console.WriteLine("Enter elements for a 2D array (2 rows x 3 columns):");

        for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++)
        {
```

```

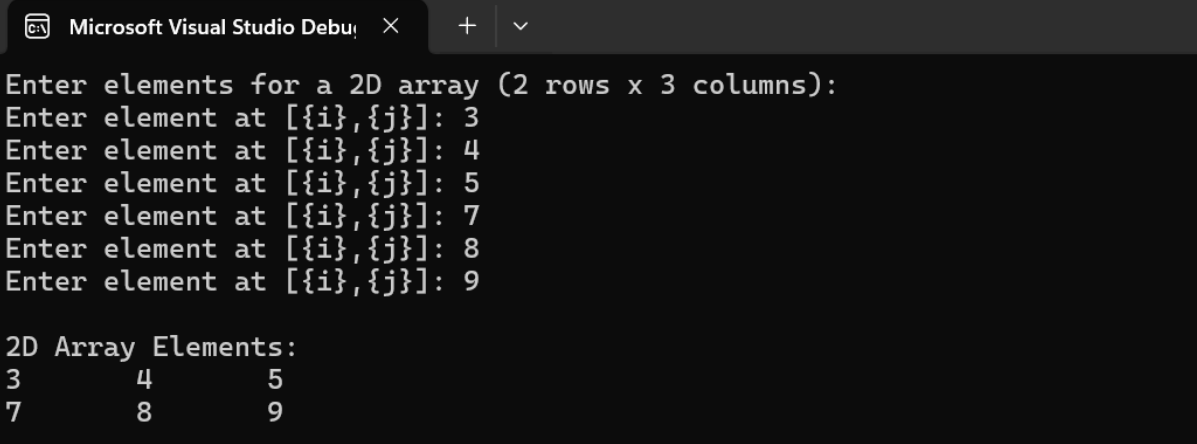
        for (int j = 0; j < cols; j++)
        {
            Console.Write("Enter element at [{i},{j}]: "); numbers[i, j] =
Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());
        }
    }

    Console.WriteLine("\n2D Array Elements:");
    for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++)
    {
        for (int j = 0; j < cols; j++)
        {
            Console.Write(numbers[i, j] + "\t");
        }
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    Console.ReadLine();
}
}

```

➤ Output :-



```

Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Enter elements for a 2D array (2 rows x 3 columns):
Enter element at [{i},{j}]: 3
Enter element at [{i},{j}]: 4
Enter element at [{i},{j}]: 5
Enter element at [{i},{j}]: 7
Enter element at [{i},{j}]: 8
Enter element at [{i},{j}]: 9

2D Array Elements:
3      4      5
7      8      9

```

14. Create a student registration form using Label, Button, and Textbox control and print the data on the same form

➤ Program :-

```
using System;

using System.Windows.Forms;

public class StudentForm : Form
{
    Label lblName, lblRoll;
    TextBox txtName, txtRoll;
    Button btnSubmit;
    Label lblOutput;

    public StudentForm()
    {
        this.Text = "Student Registration Form";
        this.Width = 400;
        this.Height = 300;

        lblName = new Label() { Text = "Name:", Top = 30, Left = 30 };
        txtName = new TextBox() { Top = 30, Left = 120 };
        lblRoll = new Label() { Text = "Roll No:", Top = 70, Left = 30 };
        txtRoll = new TextBox() { Top = 70, Left = 120 };
        btnSubmit = new Button() { Text = "Register", Top = 110, Left = 120 };
        btnSubmit.Click += new EventHandler(this.Submit_Click);
        lblOutput = new Label() { Top = 160, Left = 30, Width = 300 };

        this.Controls.Add(lblName);
        this.Controls.Add(txtName);
        this.Controls.Add(lblRoll);
        this.Controls.Add(txtRoll);
        this.Controls.Add(btnSubmit);
```



```

        this.Controls.Add(lblOutput);
    }

    private void Submit_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
    {
        lblOutput.Text = $"Student: {txtName.Text}, Roll No:
        {txtRoll.Text}"; public static void Main()
    {
        Application.Run(new StudentForm());
    }

```

➤ Output :-

Student: Praful, Roll No: 115

The screenshot shows a web form with the following elements:

- Name :** A text input field.
- Password**: A text input field.
- Confirm Password**: A text input field.
- City**: A dropdown menu with the text "Select City" and a downward arrow.
- Gender**: Two radio buttons labeled "Male" and "Female".
- Gmail**: A text input field.
- Submit**: A button at the bottom left.

WIN-G33VNSQAGFM....on - dbo.tbllogin X			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
▶ 🔑	Id	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Name	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Password	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	City	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Mail	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

Column Properties

Has Non-SQL Server Subscriber	No
Identity Specification	Yes
(Is Identity)	Yes
Identity Increment	1
Identity Seed	1
Indexable	Yes
Identity Specification	

```

protected void Page_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
}

protected void Button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    SqlConnection con = new SqlConnection(@"Data Source=.;Initial Catalog=AspApplication;User ID =sa;Password=123456789");
    {
        con.Open();
        SqlCommand cmd = new SqlCommand("insert into tbllogin values(@name,@Pass,@city,@gender,@mail)", con);
        cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("name", TextBox1.Text);
        cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("Pass", TextBox2.Text);
        cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("city", DropDownList1.SelectedValue);
        cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("gender", RadioButtonList1.SelectedValue);
        cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("mail", TextBox4.Text);
        cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();

        TextBox1.Text = "";
        TextBox2.Text = "";
        DropDownList1.SelectedValue = "";
        RadioButtonList1.SelectedValue = "";
        TextBox4.Text = "";
        TextBox1.Focus();
    }
}

```

15. Create a window application to demonstrate List Box and Combo Box control.

➤ Program :-

```
namespace WinFormsApp4 {

public partial class Form1 : Form
{
    public Form1()
    {
        InitializeComponent();
    }

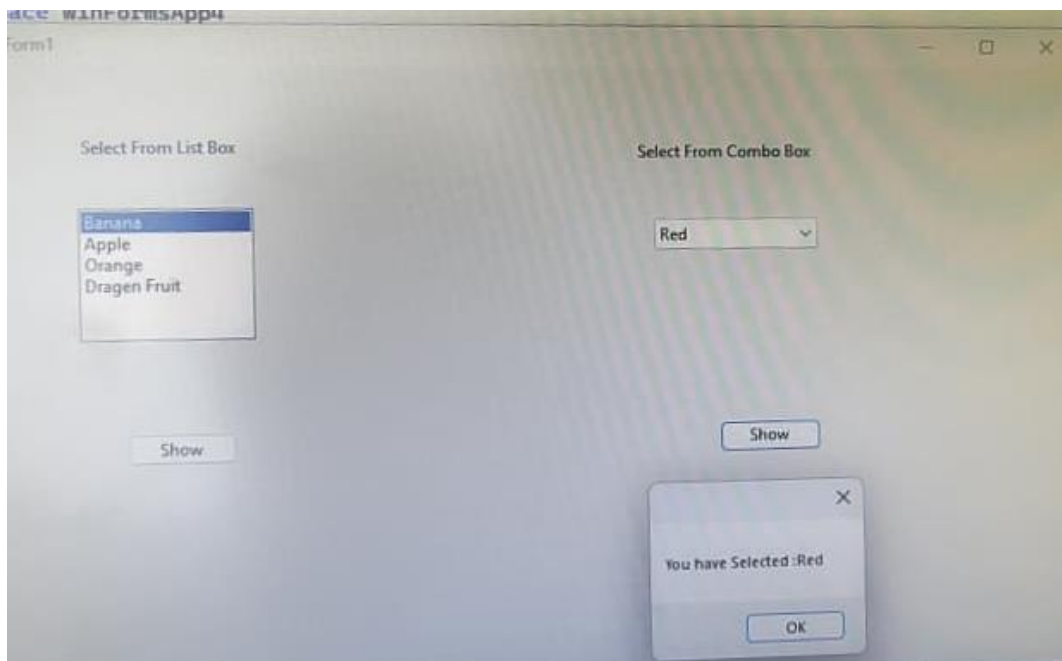
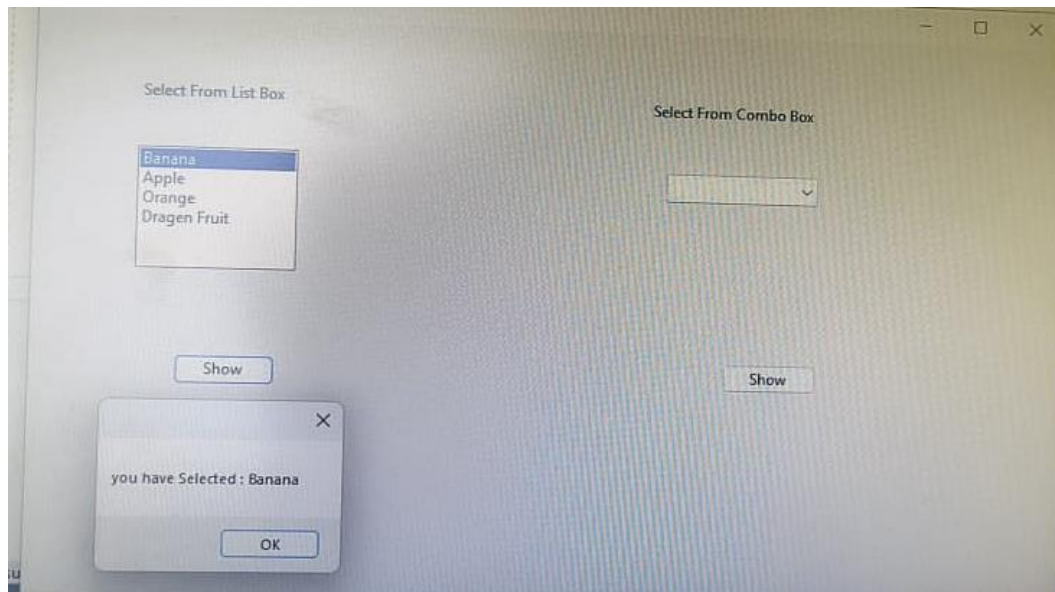
    private void button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
    {
        foreach (object obj in listBox1.SelectedItems)
        {
            MessageBox.Show("you have Selected : " + obj.ToString());
        }
    }

    private void button2_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
    {
        string var = comboBox1.Text; MessageBox.Show("You have Selected:" + var);
    }
    private void Form1_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
    {
    }

}

}
```

➤ **Output :-**



16. Write a window application to change the background color randomly after every Second (Use Timer Control).

➤ Program :-

```
using System;

using System.Drawing;

using System.Windows.Forms;

public class RandomColorForm : Form

{

    private Timer colorTimer;

    private Random random;

    public RandomColorForm()

    {

        InitializeComponent();

    }

    private void InitializeComponent()

    {

        this.Text = "Random Color Changer";

        this.Size = new Size(400, 300);

        this.StartPosition = FormStartPosition.CenterScreen; random

        = new Random();

        colorTimer = new Timer();

        colorTimer.Interval = 1000; // 1000 milliseconds = 1 second

        colorTimer.Tick += ColorTimer_Tick; // Attach the event handler

        colorTimer.Start(); // Start the timer

    }

    private void ColorTimer_Tick(object sender, EventArgs e)

    {

        int r = random.Next(256); // 0-255
```

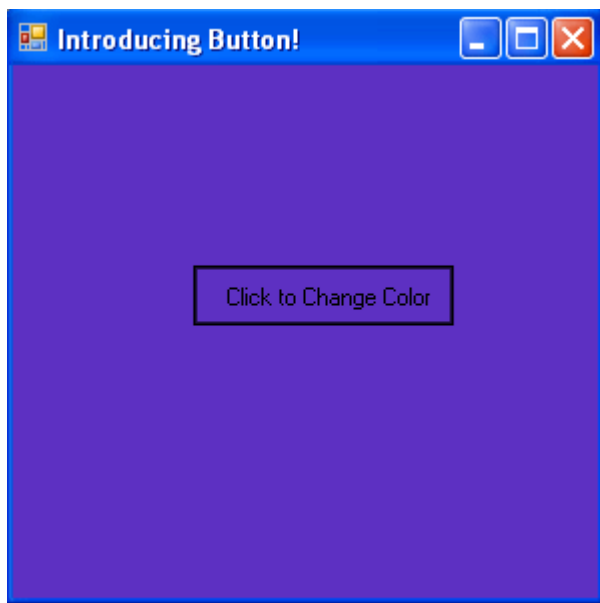
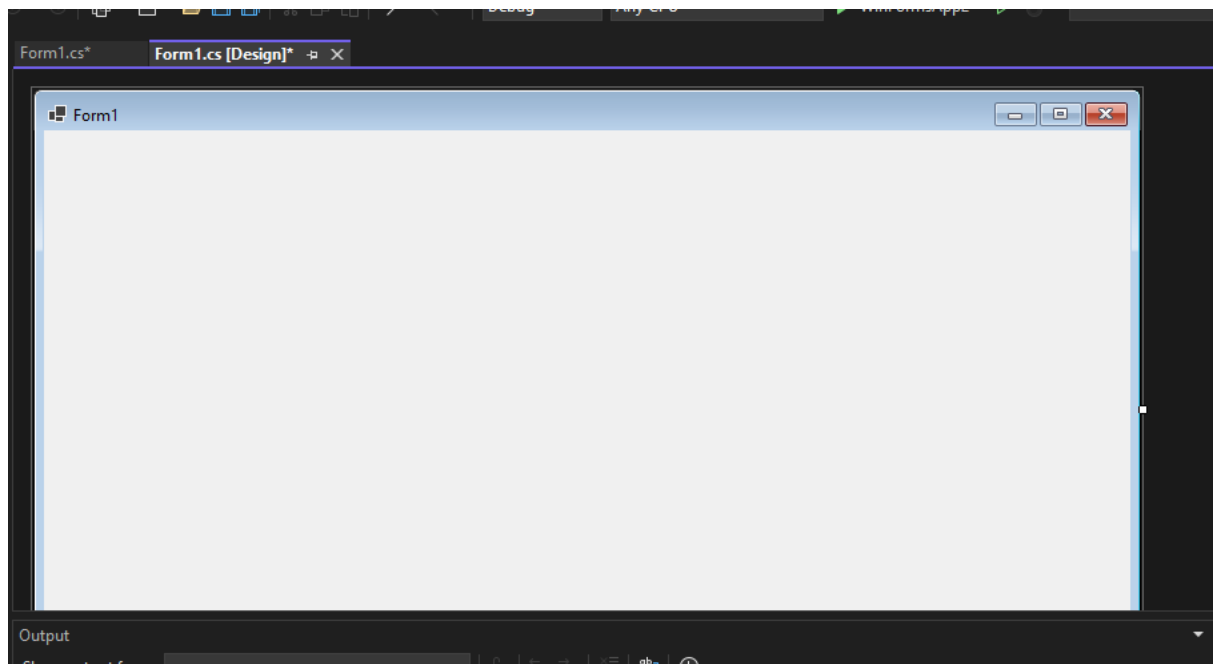
```
int g = random.Next(256); int b =  
random.Next(256);  
this.BackColor = Color.FromArgb(r, g, b)  
[STAThread]  
public static void Main()  
{  
Application.EnableVisualStyles();  
Application.SetCompatibleTextRenderingDefault(false);  
Application.Run(new RandomColorForm());  
}  
}
```

➤ **Output :-**

When you run the program, the **form window background will change its color randomly every 1 second.**

Example:

- At 1s → Blue
- At 2s → Green
- At 3s → Orange
- At 4s → Pink



17. Create a C# application using Picture Box, Scrollbar control.

➤ Program :-

```
using System;

using System.Drawing;

using System.Windows.Forms;

namespace ScrollablePictureBoxApp
{
    public partial class Form1 : Form
    {
        public Form1()
        {
            InitializeComponent();
        }

        private void btnLoadImage_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            ofdImage.Filter = "Image Files|*.jpg;*.jpeg;*.png;*.gif;*.bmp";
            ofdImage.Title = "Select an Image File";

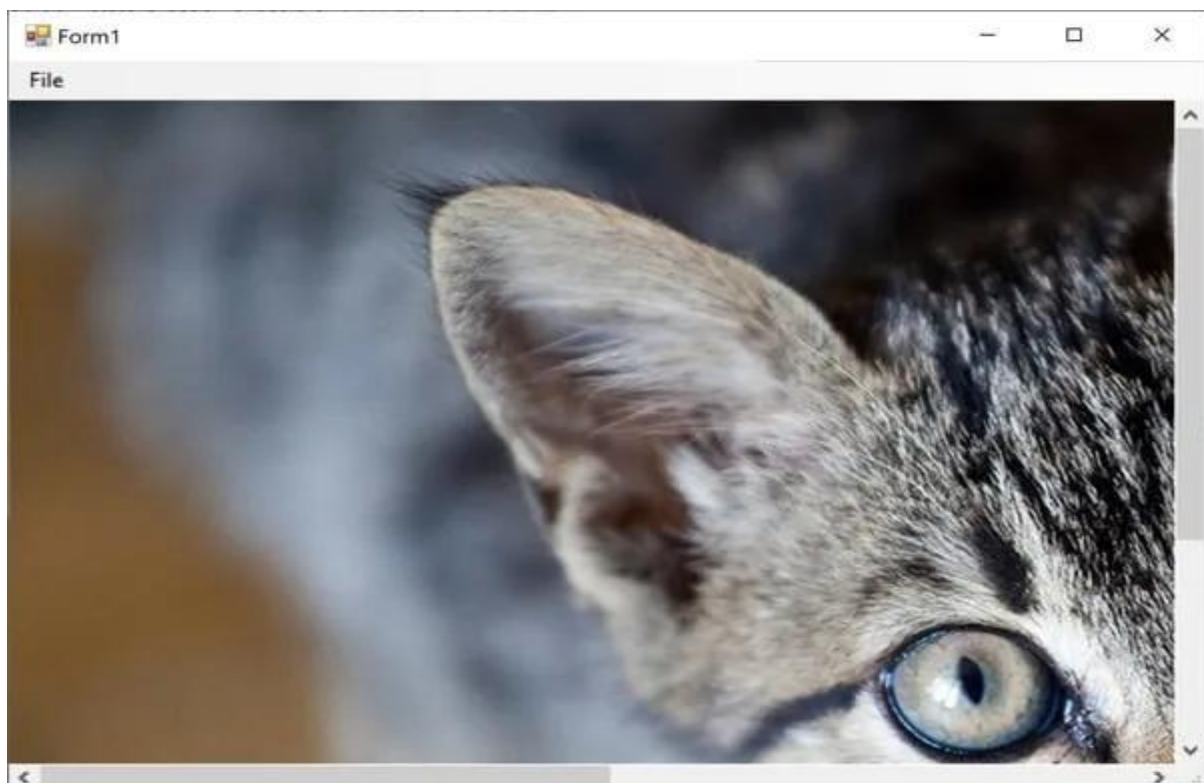
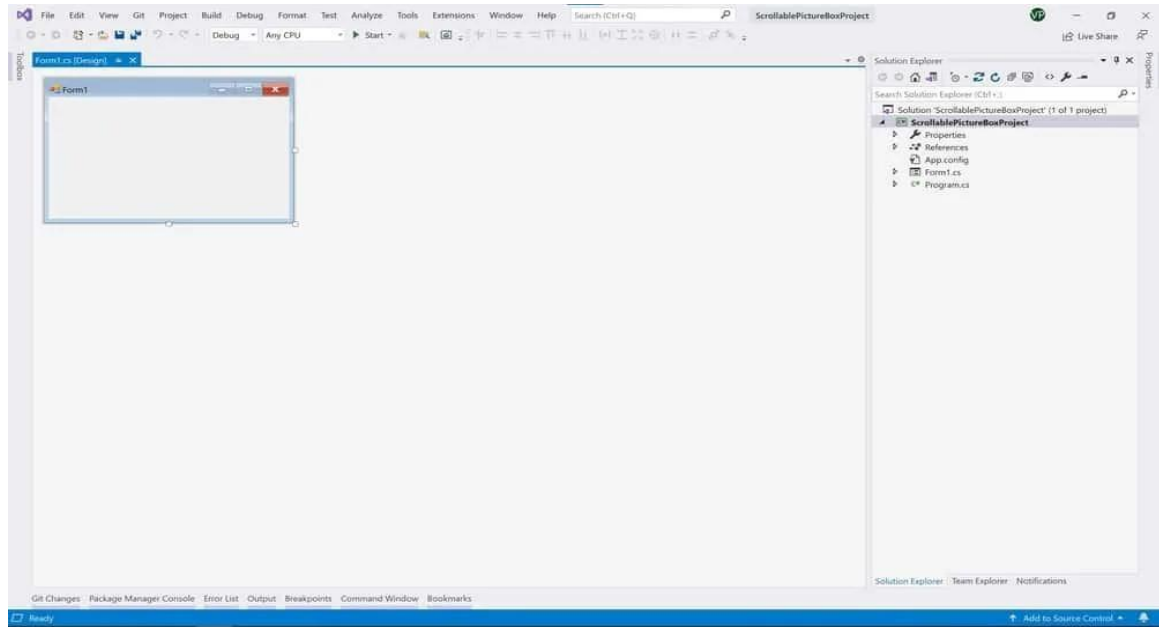
            if (ofdImage.ShowDialog() == DialogResult.OK)
            {
                try
                {
                    pbDisplayImage.Image = Image.FromFile(ofdImage.FileName); pbDisplayImage.Size
                    = pbDisplayImage.Image.Size;
                }
                catch (Exception ex)
                {
                    MessageBox.Show("Error loading image: " + ex.Message, "Error",
                    MessageBoxButtons.OK, MessageBoxIcon.Error);
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```


}

}

}

➤ **Output :-**



18. Demonstrate the use of Timer control in C# Display the current Date and Time

➤ Program :-

```
using System;

namespace WinFormsApp13
{
    public partial class Form1 : Form
    {
        public Form1()
        {
            InitializeComponent();

            timer1.Start();
        }
        private void timer1_Tick(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            label1.Text = DateTime.Now.ToString("dd-MM-yyyy hh:mm:ss tt");
        }
    }
}
```

➤ Output :-





19. Write a Window Application to demonstrate MDI (Multiple Document Interface)

Create Main form with Menu-Form1, Form2 and Form3, and open respective form whenever user clicks on respective Menu option

➤ Program :-

```
using System;

using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.ComponentModel;
using System.Data;
using System.Drawing;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Windows.Forms;

namespace WindowsFormsApplication4
{
    public partial class Form1 : Form
    {
        public Form1()
        {
            InitializeComponent();
        }

        Form2 frm2;

        private void button2_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            if (frm2==null)
            {
                frm2 = new Form2(); frm2.MdiParent = this;
                frm2.Show();
            }
            else
```

```

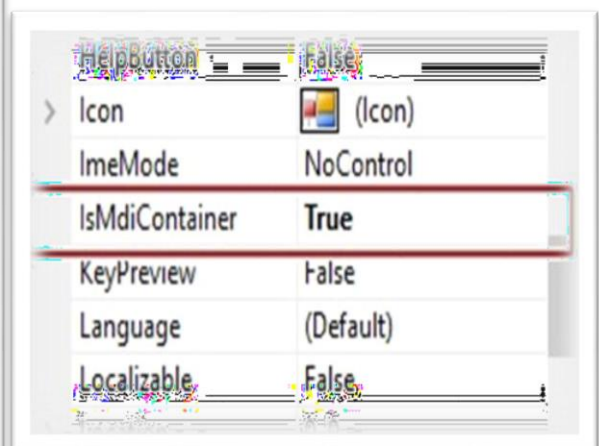
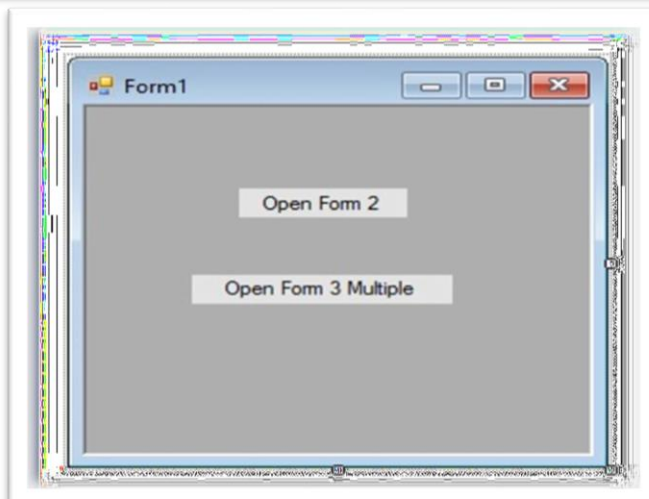
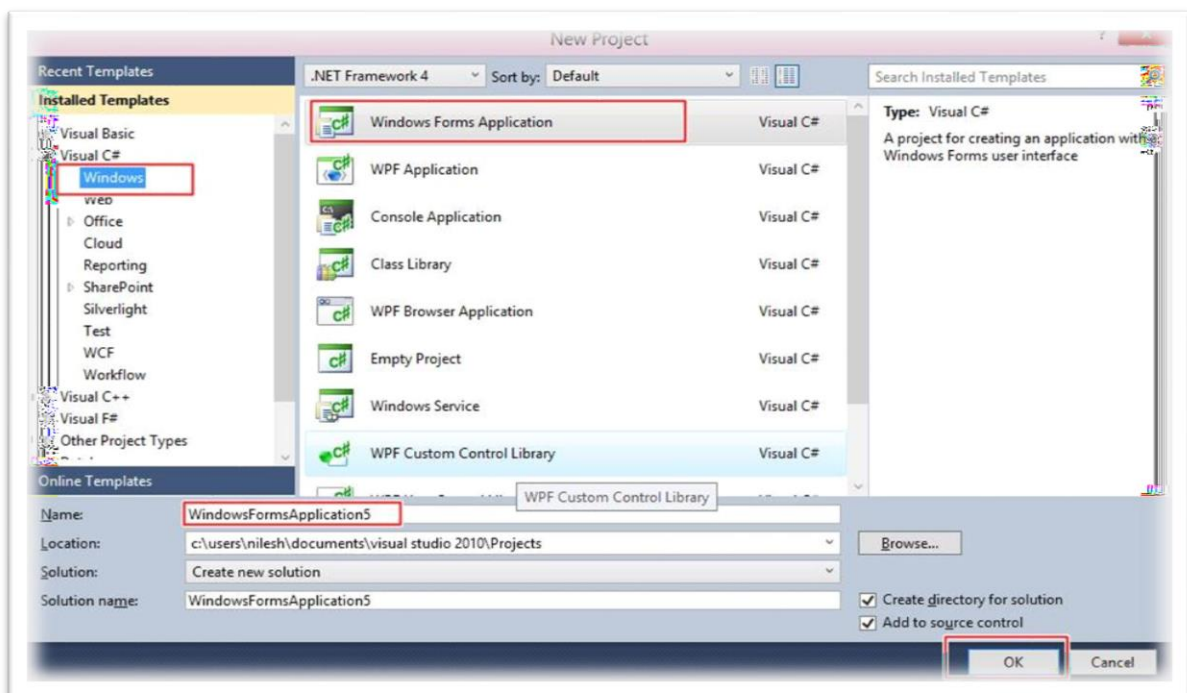
{
    frm2.Activate();
}

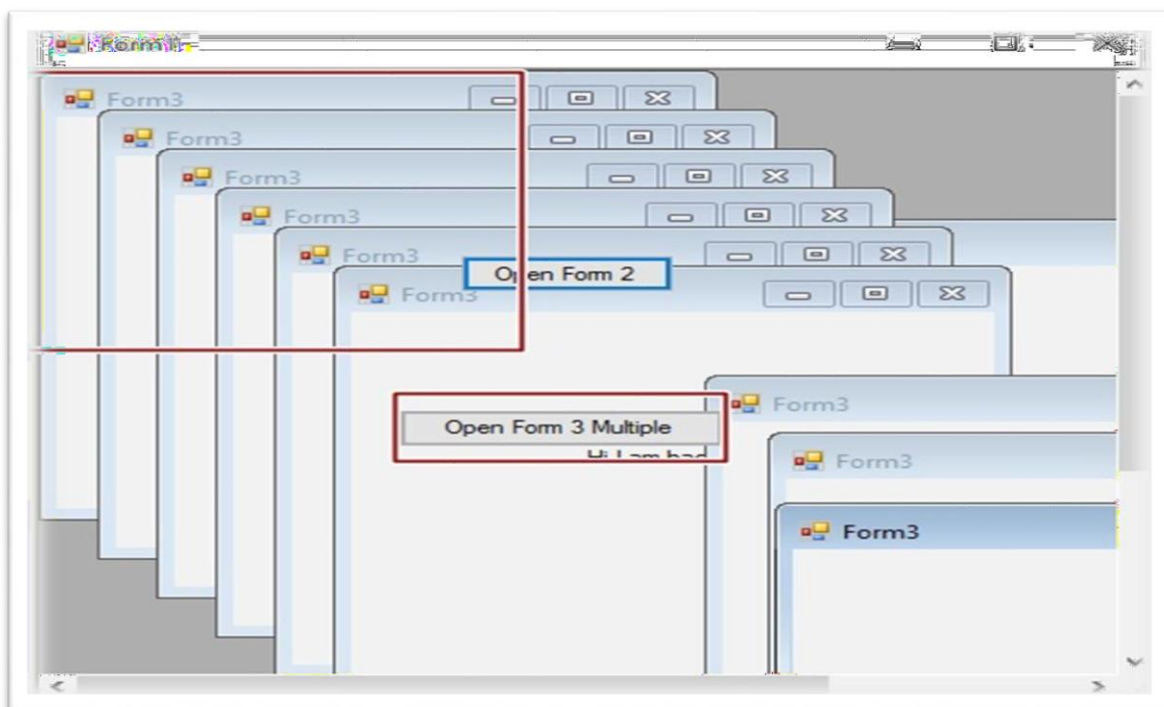
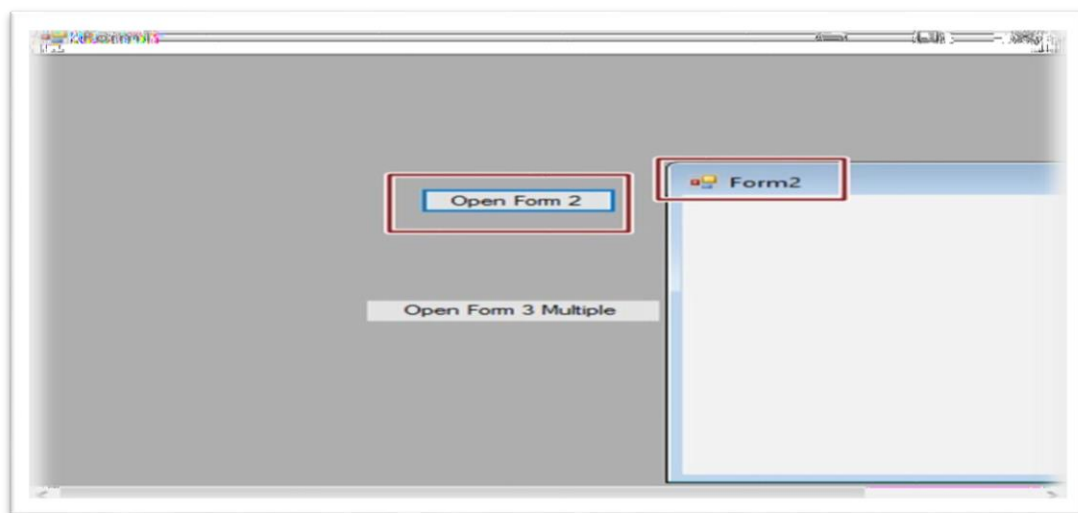
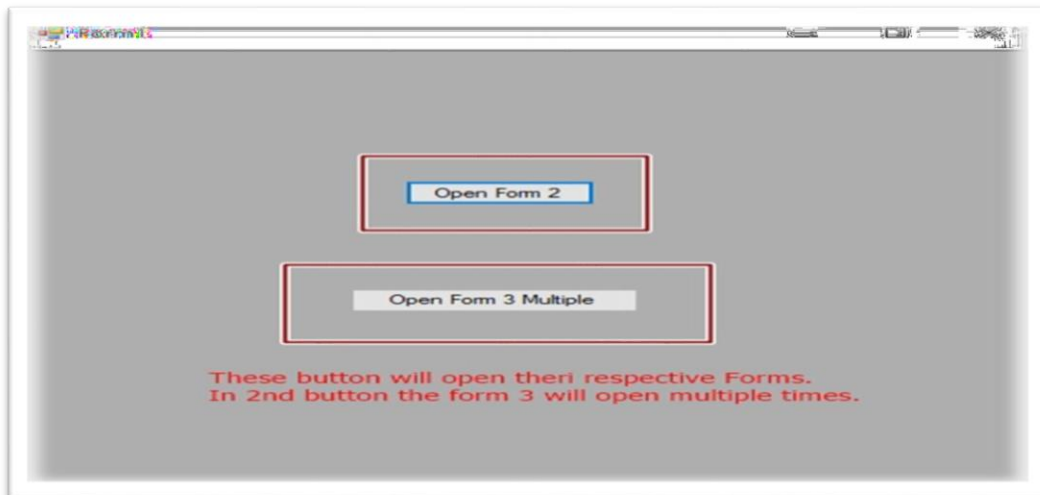
}

private void button3_Click(object sender, EventArgs
e) for (int i = 0; i < 50; i++)
{
    Form3 frm3 = new Form3();
    frm3.MdiParent = this;
    frm3.Show();
}

```

➤ Output :-





**20. Create a class Student with properties like Roll no, Name, and Marks.
Write a method to display student details.**

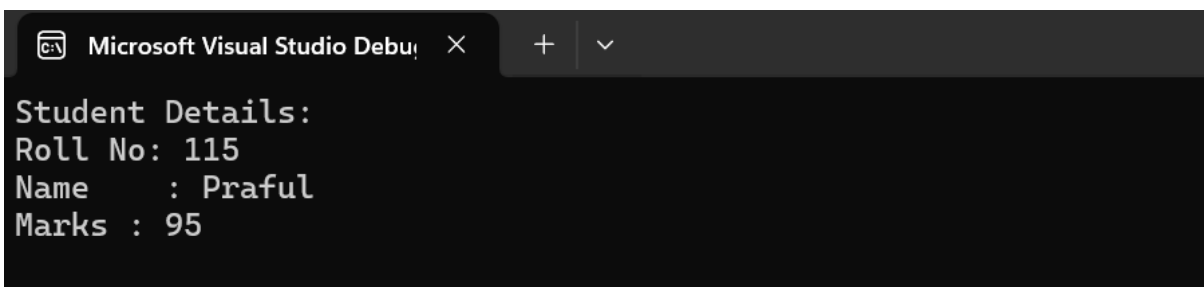
➤ **Program :-**

```
using System;
class Student
{
    public int RollNo { get; set; }
    public string Name { get; set; }
    public int Marks { get; set; }
    public void DisplayDetails()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Student Details:");
        Console.WriteLine($"Roll No: {RollNo}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Name : {Name}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Marks : {Marks}");
    }
}
class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Student s1 = new Student(); s1.RollNo = 115;
        s1.Name = "Praful";

        s1.Marks = 95;

        s1.DisplayDetails(); Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
```

➤ **Output :-**

The image shows a screenshot of the Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console. The window title is "Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console" with a close button (X) and a dropdown arrow. The console output is as follows:

```
Student Details:
Roll No: 115
Name : Praful
Marks : 95
```

21. Create a Console Application to calculate the factorial of a number

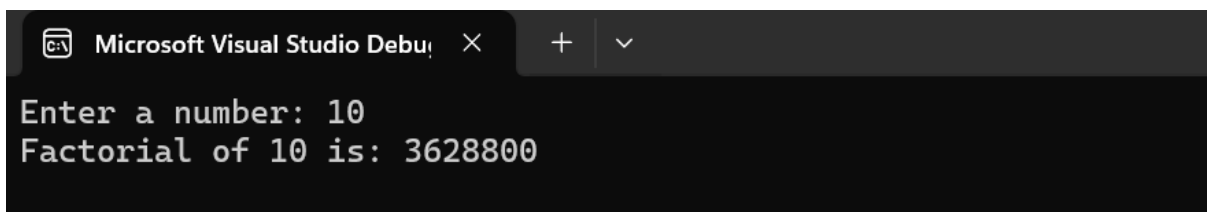
➤ Program :-

```
using System;

class FactorialProgram
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Console.Write("Enter a number: ");
        int num = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());
        long factorial = 1;
        for (int i = 1; i <= num; i++)
        {
            factorial *= i;
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"Factorial of {num} is: {factorial}");

        Console.ReadLine(); // to keep console window open
    }
}
```

➤ Output :-

A screenshot of a Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console window. The window has a dark background and a title bar that says "Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console". Inside the window, the text "Enter a number: 10" is displayed on the first line, and "Factorial of 10 is: 3628800" is displayed on the second line. The text is in a light gray font.

22. Create a Calculator in Console Application to Perform Add, Subtract, Multiply and Divide operation.

➤ Program :-

```
using System;

namespace CalculatorApp
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            double num1, num2;

            Console.WriteLine("Enter first number: ");
            num1 = Convert.ToDouble(Console.ReadLine());

            Console.WriteLine("Enter second number: ");
            num2 = Convert.ToDouble(Console.ReadLine());

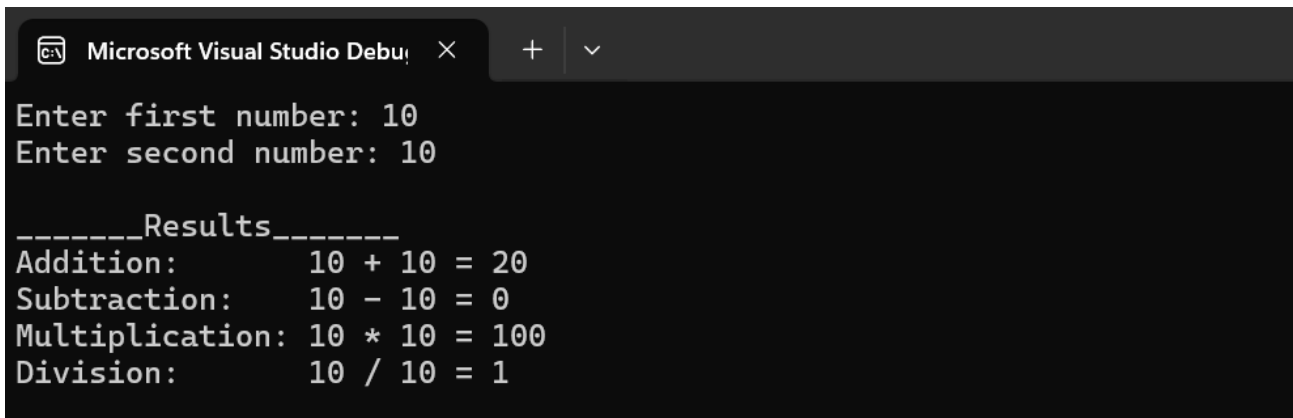
            Console.WriteLine("\n_____Results_____");

            double addition = num1 + num2;
            double subtraction = num1 - num2;
            double multiplication = num1 * num2;
            double division = (num2 != 0) ? num1 / num2 : double.NaN;

            Console.WriteLine($"Addition:    {num1} + {num2} = {addition}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Subtraction: {num1} - {num2} = {subtraction}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Multiplication: {num1} * {num2} = {multiplication}");

            if (num2 != 0)
                Console.WriteLine($"Division:    {num1} / {num2} = {division}");
            else
                Console.WriteLine("Division:    Error! Division by zero is not allowed.");
        }
    }
}
```

➤ **Output :-**

A screenshot of the Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console. The window title is "Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console" with a close button (X) and a dropdown arrow. The console shows the following text: "Enter first number: 10", "Enter second number: 10", followed by a separator line "-----Results-----". Below this, four arithmetic operations are displayed: "Addition: 10 + 10 = 20", "Subtraction: 10 - 10 = 0", "Multiplication: 10 * 10 = 100", and "Division: 10 / 10 = 1".

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console X + v
Enter first number: 10
Enter second number: 10

-----Results-----
Addition:      10 + 10 = 20
Subtraction:   10 - 10 = 0
Multiplication: 10 * 10 = 100
Division:      10 / 10 = 1
```

23. Write a Program to determine eligibility for admission to professional course based on following cat

Math \geq 65 , Physics \geq 55 , Chemistry \geq 50

Totals on all three courses \geq 180 or Total in math and course \geq 140

➤ **Program :-**

```
using System;
class Program
{
    static void Main()
    {
        int math, physics, chemistry;
        // Input marks
        Console.WriteLine("Enter marks in Mathematics:");
        math = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

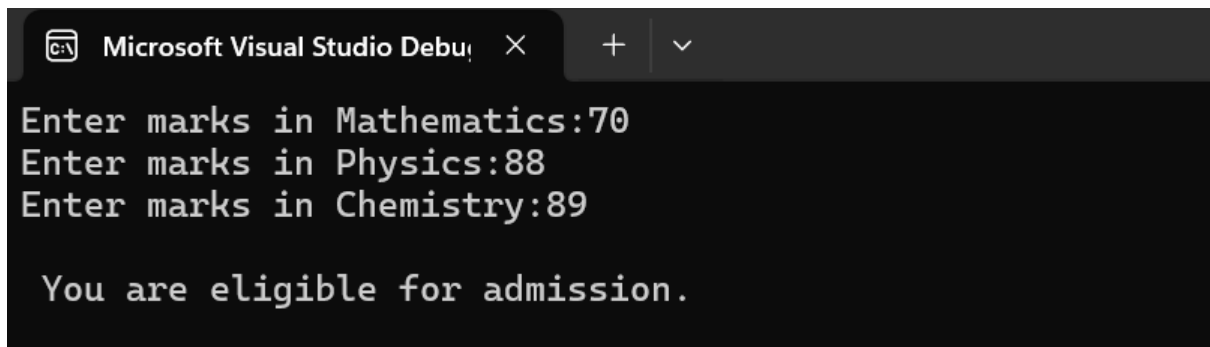
        Console.WriteLine("Enter marks in Physics:");
        physics = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

        Console.WriteLine("Enter marks in Chemistry:");
        chemistry = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

        int total = math + physics + chemistry;
        int mathPhysicsTotal = math + physics;

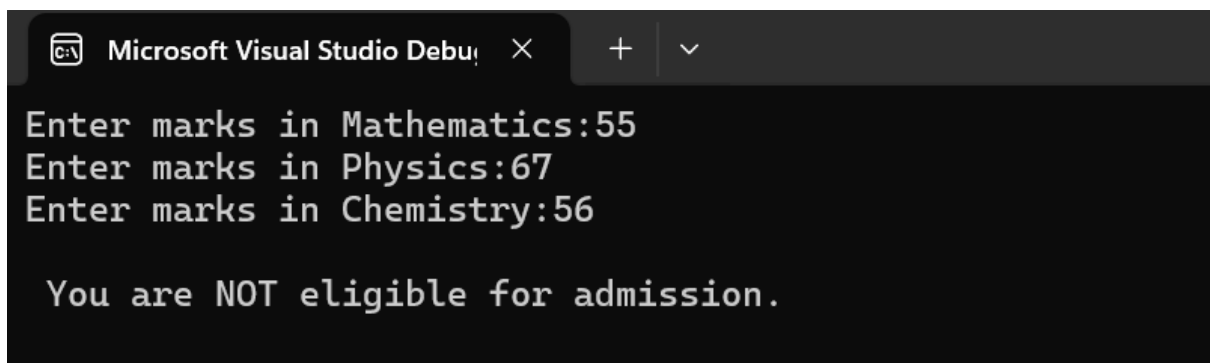
        if (math  $\geq$  65 && physics  $\geq$  55 && chemistry  $\geq$  50 && (total  $\geq$  180
|| mathPhysicsTotal  $\geq$  140))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n You are eligible for admission.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n You are NOT eligible for admission.");
        }
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
```

➤ **Output :-**



```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Enter marks in Mathematics:70
Enter marks in Physics:88
Enter marks in Chemistry:89

You are eligible for admission.
```



```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Enter marks in Mathematics:55
Enter marks in Physics:67
Enter marks in Chemistry:56

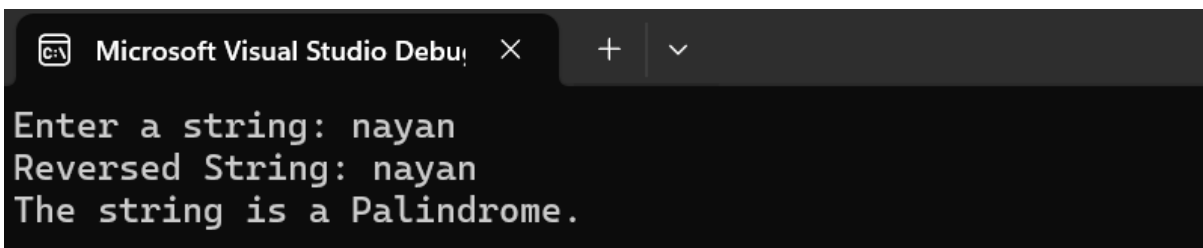
You are NOT eligible for admission.
```

24. Write a program to reverse a string and check if it is palindrome.

➤ Program :-

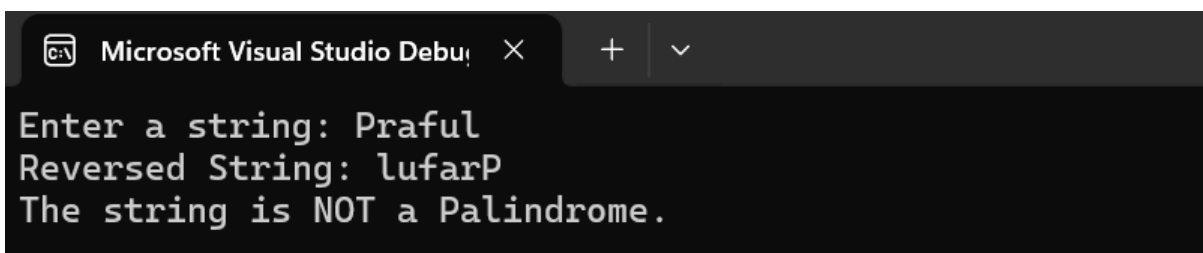
```
using System;
class PalindromeCheck
{
    static void Main()
    {
        Console.Write("Enter a string: ");
        string input = Console.ReadLine();
        char[] charArray = input.ToCharArray();
        Array.Reverse(charArray);
        string reversed = new string(charArray);
        Console.WriteLine("Reversed String: " + reversed);
        if (input.Equals(reversed, StringComparison.OrdinalIgnoreCase))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The string is a Palindrome.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The string is NOT a Palindrome.");
        }
    }
}
```

➤ Output :-



Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console

```
Enter a string: nayan
Reversed String: nayan
The string is a Palindrome.
```



Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console

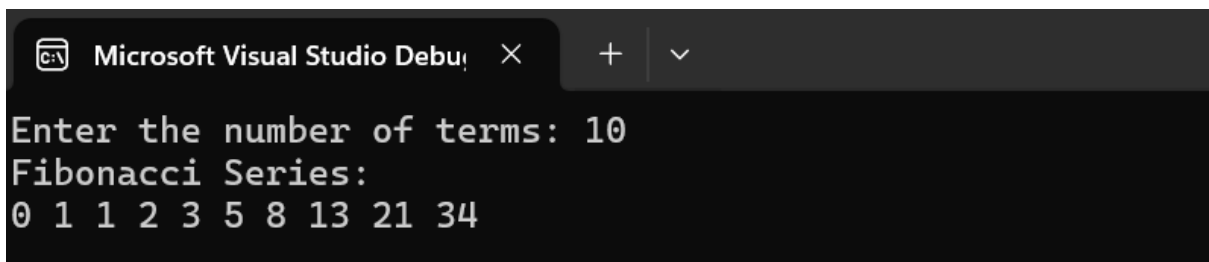
```
Enter a string: Praful
Reversed String: lufarP
The string is NOT a Palindrome.
```

25. Write a Console Application to print a Fibonacci series.

➤ Program :-

```
using System;
class FibonacciSeries
{
    static void Main()
    {
        Console.Write("Enter the number of terms: ");
        int n = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
        int first = 0, second = 1, next;
        Console.WriteLine("Fibonacci Series:");
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        {
            Console.Write(first + " "); next = first + second;
            first = second; second = next;
        }
        Console.WriteLine();
    }
}
```

➤ Output :-

A screenshot of the Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console. The window title is "Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console". The console output shows the program's execution: "Enter the number of terms: 10", followed by "Fibonacci Series:", and then the sequence of numbers "0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34" on the same line.

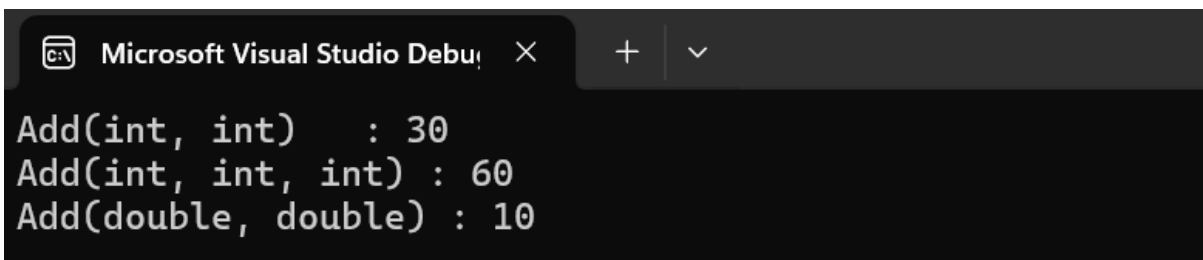
```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Enter the number of terms: 10
Fibonacci Series:
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34
```

26. Write a Console Application to Demonstrate Function Overloading in C#.NET

➤ Program :-

```
using System;
class FunctionOverloading
{
    public int Add(int a, int b)
    {
        return a + b;
    }
    public int Add(int a, int b, int c)
    {
        return a + b + c;
    }
    public double Add(double a, double b)
    {
        return a + b;
    }
    static void Main()
    {
        FunctionOverloading obj = new FunctionOverloading();
        Console.WriteLine("Add(int, int) : " + obj.Add(10, 20));
        Console.WriteLine("Add(int, int, int) : " + obj.Add(10, 20, 30));
        Console.WriteLine("Add(double, double) : " + obj.Add(5.5, 4.5));
    }
}
```

➤ Output :-

A screenshot of the Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console. The window title is "Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console" with a close button (X) and a dropdown arrow. The console output shows three lines: "Add(int, int) : 30", "Add(int, int, int) : 60", and "Add(double, double) : 10".

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console X + v
Add(int, int) : 30
Add(int, int, int) : 60
Add(double, double) : 10
```

27. Create a window application to demonstrate simple database connectivity with wizard And display the data on the form.

➤ Program :-

```
using System.Reflection;

public void LoadDataSet()
{
    the call to FillDataSet.
    MyDataFormWizardSamp.MyDS objDataSetTemp;
    objDataSetTemp = new MyDataFormWizardSamp.MyDS();
try
{
    this.FillDataSet(objDataSetTemp);
}

catch (System.Exception eFillDataSet)
{
    throw eFillDataSet;
}

try
{
    objMyDS.Clear();

    objMyDS.Merge(objDataSetTemp);
}
catch (System.Exception eLoadMerge)
{
    throw eLoadMerge;
}
}
```

Listing 4-8. The FillDataSet method generated by the Data Form Wizard

```
public void FillDataSet(MyDataFormWizardSamp.MyDS dataSet)
{
    dataSet.EnforceConstraints = false;

try
{
    this.oleDbConnection1.Open();
    OleDbDataAdapter1.
    this.oleDbDataAdapter1.Fill(dataSet);
    this.oleDbDataAdapter2.Fill(dataSet);
}

catch (System.Exception fillException)
{
}
```



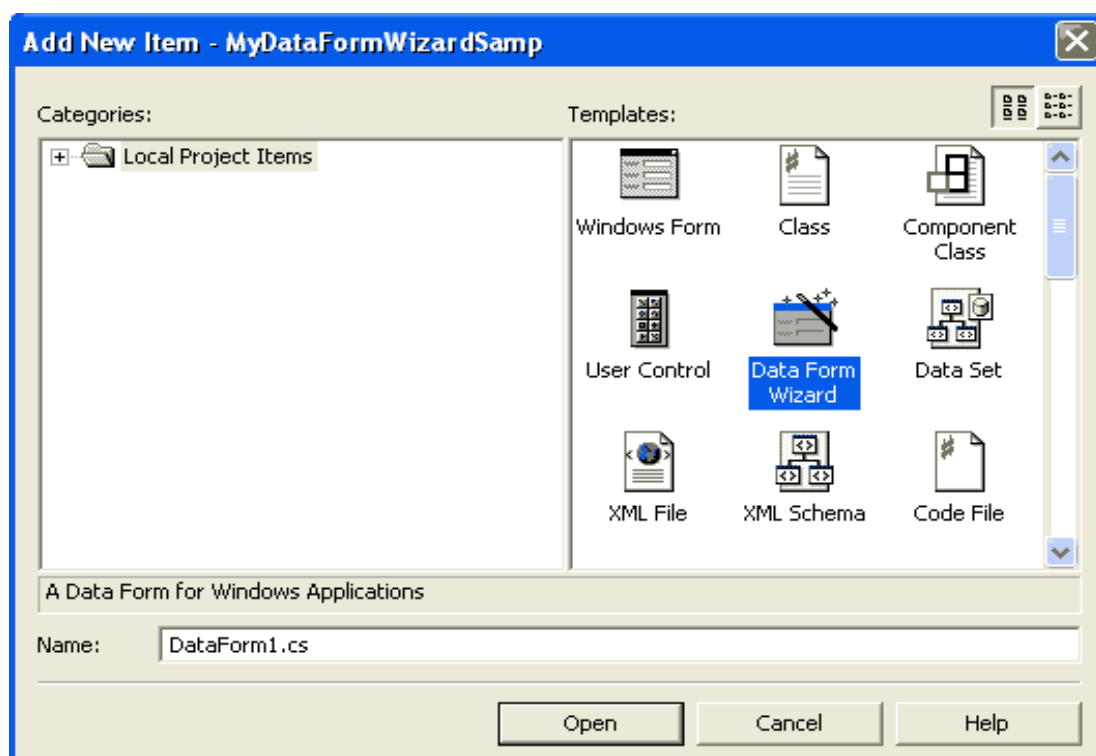
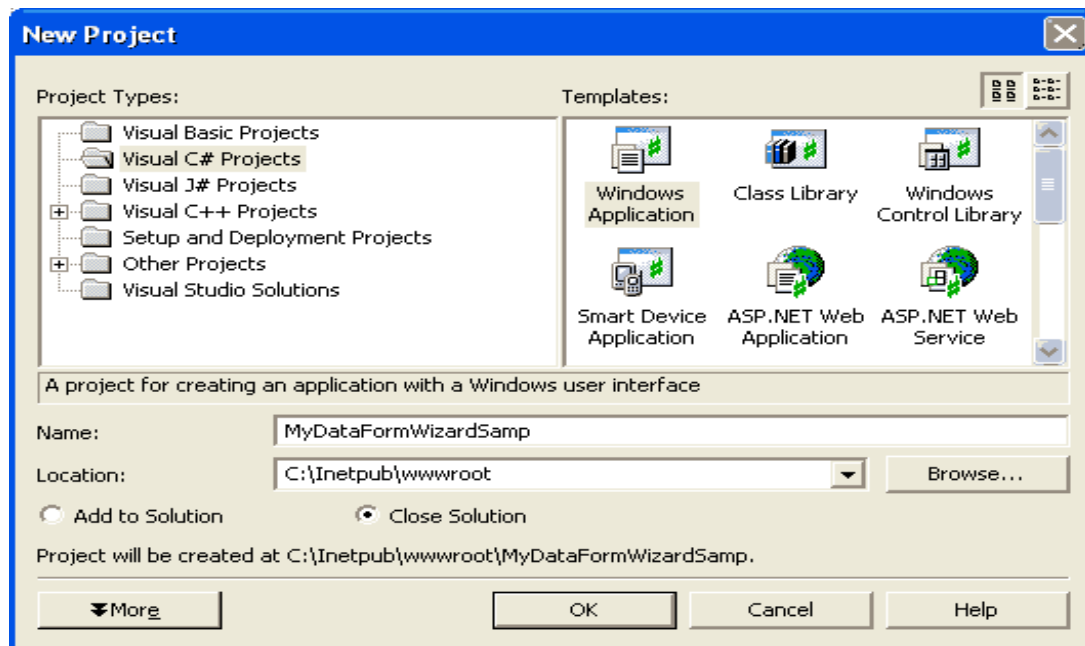
```

        throw fillException;
    }

    finally
    {
        dataSet.EnforceConstraints = true;
        this.oleDbConnection1.Close();
    }

```

➤ **Output :-**



Data Form Wizard



Welcome to the DataForm Wizard

This wizard will create a new form with data-bound controls to display information from the dataset you specify.


Click Next to continue.

Cancel < Back Next > Finish

Data Form Wizard

Choose the dataset you want to use

The dataset contains the tables and columns to work with in your form.



The wizard helps you create a new dataset. Alternatively, you can use a dataset already defined in your project or one provided by a Web service.

Which dataset do you want to use?

☒ Create a new dataset named:

☐ Use the following dataset:

Cancel < Back Next > Finish

Data Form Wizard

Choose a data connection

The data connection specifies how to find and log into a specific server and database.

Choose from the list of data connections currently in the Server Explorer, or add a new connection if the one you want is not listed.

Which connection should the wizard use?

ACCESS.C:\northwind.mdb.Admin

New Connection...

Cancel

< Back

Next >

Finish

Data Form Wizard

Choose tables or views

The tables or views you choose will determine which columns will be available to display on your form.

The wizard creates a data adapter to populate the dataset from available tables or views. If you pick more than one item, you can establish a relationship between them in the next step.

What item (or items) do you want to access?

Available item(s):

Tables

Categories

CustomerCustomerDemo

CustomerDemographics

Employees

EmployeeTerritories

Order Details

Products

Region

>

<

Selected item(s):

Tables

Customers

Orders

Views

Cancel

< Back

Next >

Finish

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Data Form Wizard

Create a relationship between tables

The wizard will use the relationships to generate code that keeps the tables synchronized as you work with them.

Relationships are based on common keys between tables. Name your new relation, choose the parent and child tables and key fields, and then add it to the relations list using the arrow button.

Name:

Parent table: Child table:

Keys:

Relations:

Data Form Wizard

Choose tables and columns to display on the form

Your form can display any of the tables and columns available in the dataset.

If you display more than one table on the form, the tables have a master-detail relationship

What tables and columns do you want to display on the form?

Master or single table: Detail table:

Columns:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CustomerID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CompanyName
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ContactName
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ContactTitle
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Address
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	City

Columns:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OrderID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CustomerID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EmployeeID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OrderDate
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RequiredDate
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ShippedDate

Data Form Wizard

Choose the display style
 You can display a single record at a time or display all records at once.

How do you want to display your data?

☒ All records in a grid

☐ Single record in individual controls

What additional controls do you want on the form?

☒ Cancel All - Cancels changes to all records in the dataset.

If you select individual controls, you can add controls for editing and navigation:

☐ Add - Creates a new record.

☐ Delete - Deletes the current record.

☐ Cancel - Cancels changes to the current record.

☐ Navigation controls - Moves to first, previous, next, or last record.

The wizard now has the information it needs. Click Finish to exit and generate your new form.

Cancel < Back Next > Finish

DataForm1

Load Update Cancel All

	CustomerID	CompanyNa	ContactName	ContactTitle	Address
*					

◀ ▶

	OrderID	CustomerID	EmployeeID	OrderDate	Require
*					

Load

Update

Cancel All

CustomerID

Region

CompanyName

PostalCode

ContactName

Country

ContactTitle

Phone

Address

Fax

City

<<

<

No Records

>

>>

Add

Delete

Cancel

	OrderID	CustomerID	EmployeeID	OrderDate	RequiredDate	St
*						

28. Create simple student's registration form and perform the operation like insert, update And delete.

➤ Program :-

```
@model Registration.Models.tblRegistration
@{
    Layout = null;
}
<!DOCTYPE html >
<html >
<head >
    <meta name = "viewport" content = "width=device-width" />
    <title > Index </ title >
</ head >
< body >


@using(Html.BeginForm())
{
    @Html.AntiForgeryToken()
    <div class= "form-horizontal" >
        <h4 > tblRegistration </ h4 >
        <hr />
        @Html.ValidationSummary(true, "", new { @class = "text-danger" })
        <div class= "form-group" >
            @Html.LabelFor(model => model.FName, htmlAttributes: new { @class
= "control-label col-md-2" })
            <div class= "col-md-10" >
                @Html.EditorFor(model => model.FName, new { htmlAttributes =
new { @class = "form-control" } })
                @Html.ValidationMessageFor(model => model.FName, "", new{
@class = "text-danger" })
            </div >
        </div >
        <div class= "form-group" >
            @Html.LabelFor(model => model.LName, htmlAttributes: new { @class =
"control-label col-md-2" })
            <div class= "col-md-10" >
                @Html.EditorFor(model => model.LName, new { htmlAttributes = new {
@class = "form-control" } })
                @Html.ValidationMessageFor(model => model.LName, "", new { @class =
"text-danger" })
            </div >
        </div >
        <div class= "form-group" >
            @Html.LabelFor(model => model.Password, htmlAttributes: new { @class
= "control-label col-md-2" })

            <div class= "col-md-10" >
```

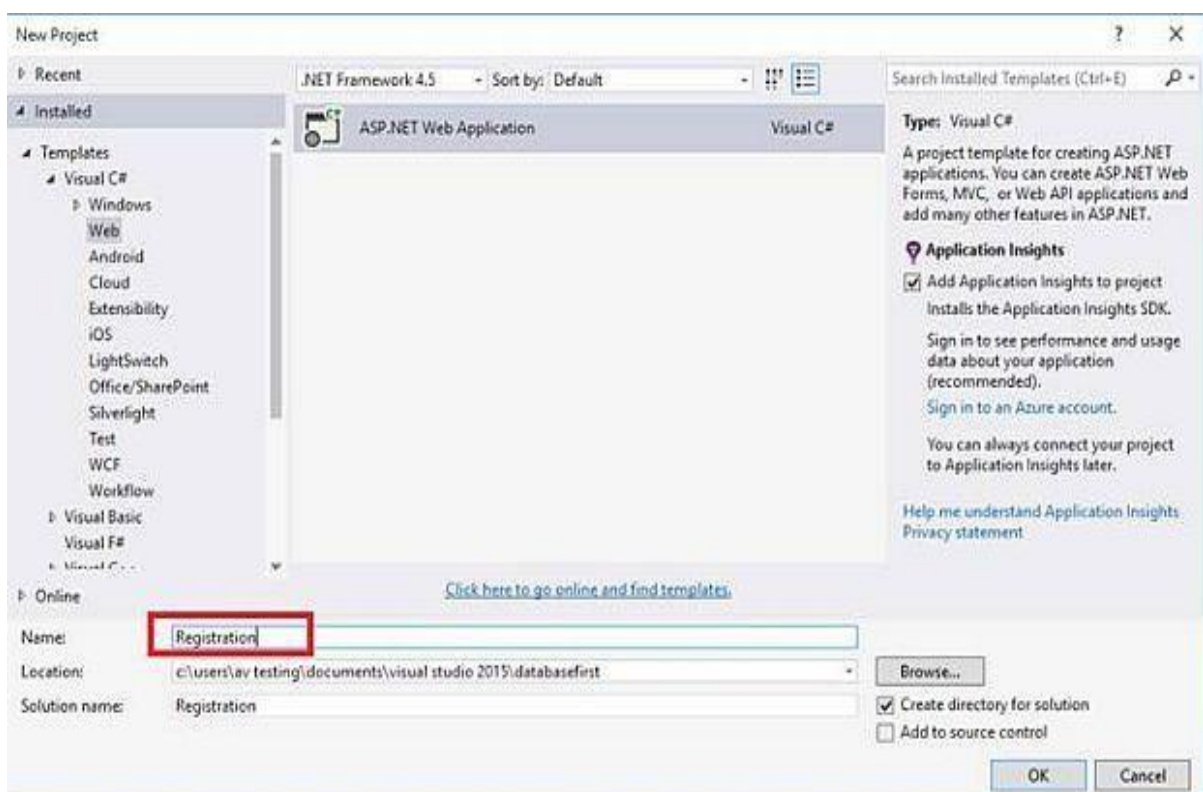
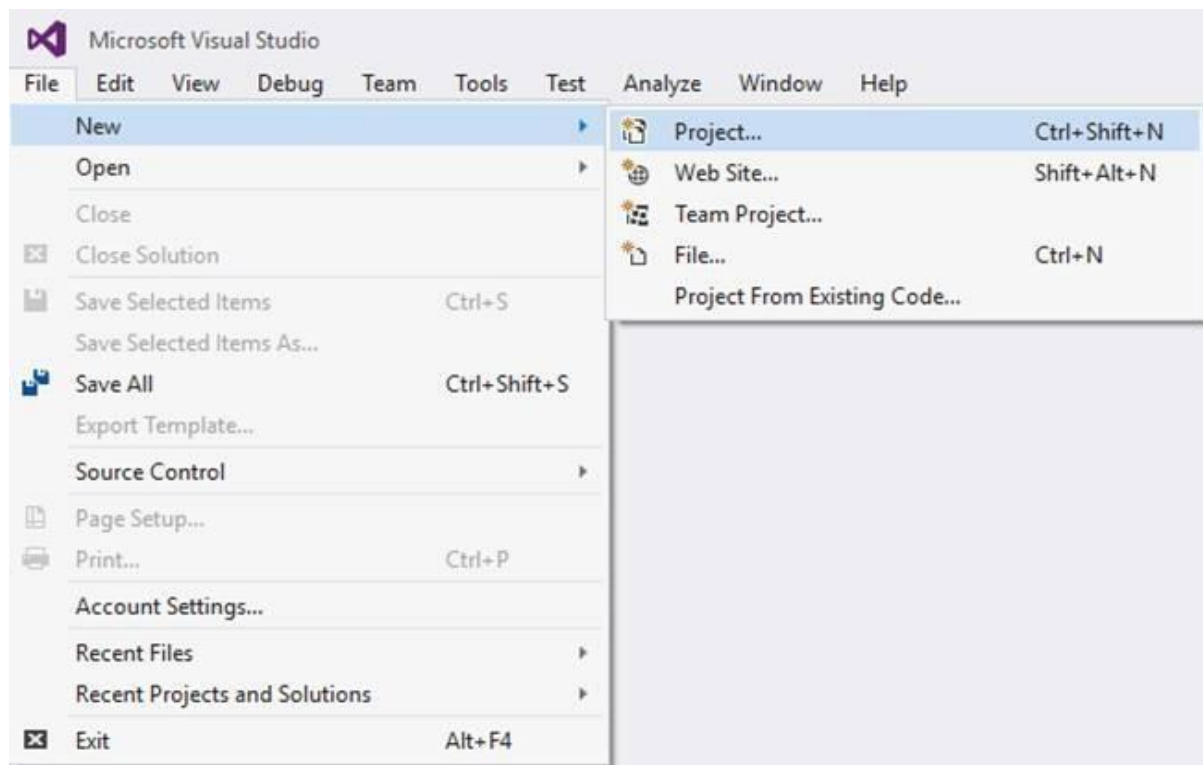
```

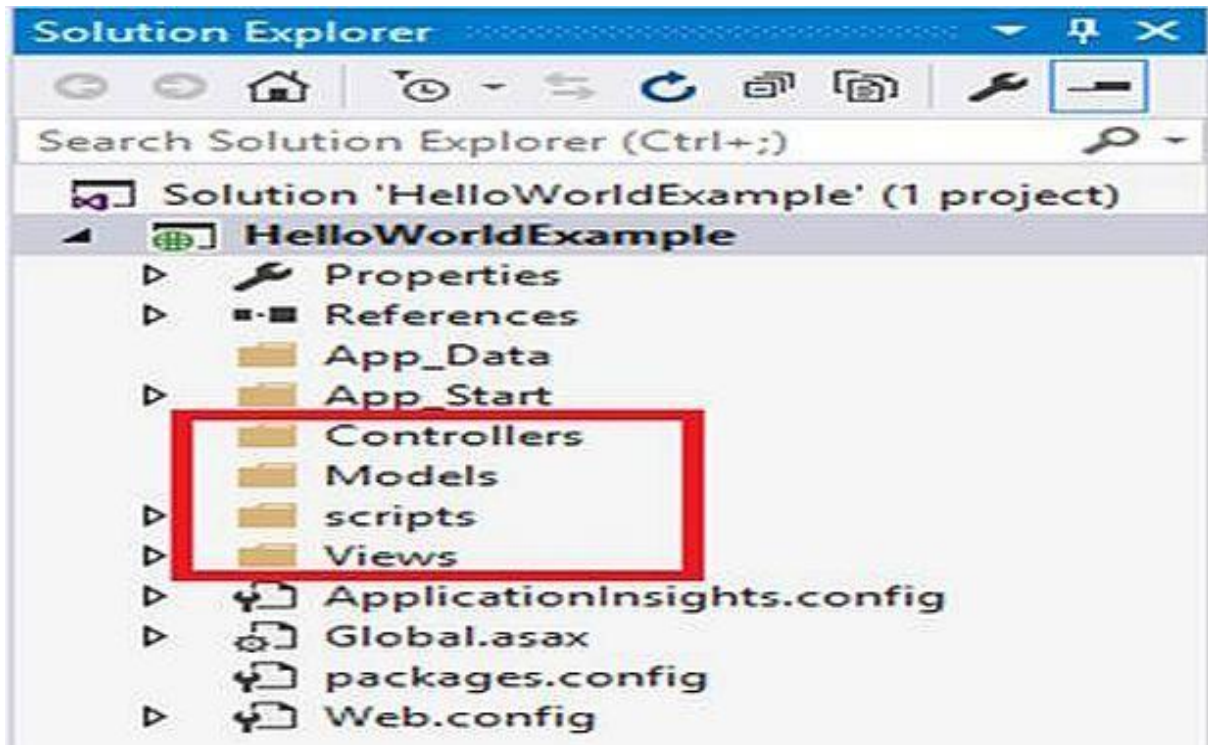
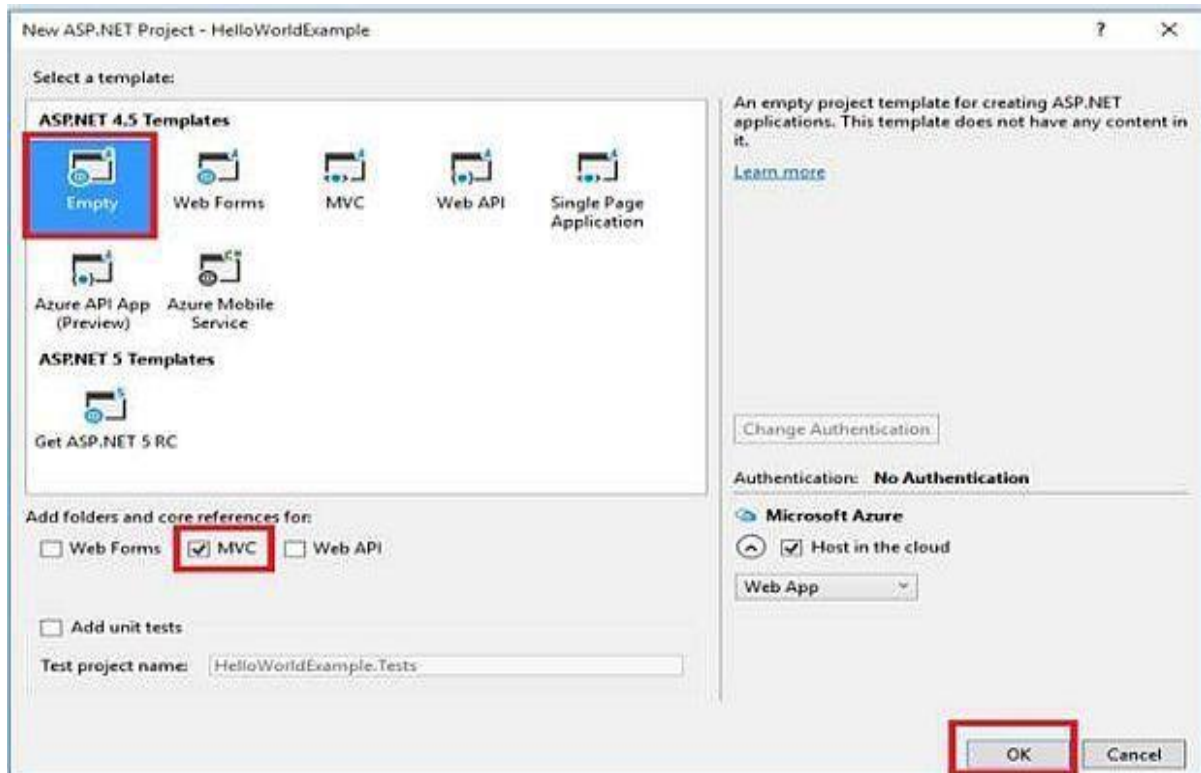
        @Html.EditorFor(model => model.Password, new { htmlAttributes =
new { @class = "form-control" } })
        @Html.ValidationMessageFor(model => model.Password, "", new {
@class = "text-danger" })
    </div>
</div>
<div class= "form-group">
    @Html.LabelFor(model => model.City, htmlAttributes: new { @class =
"control-label col-md-2" })
    <div class= "col-md-10">
        @Html.EditorFor(model => model.City, new { htmlAttributes = new {
@class = "form-control" } })
        @Html.ValidationMessageFor(model => model.City, "", new { @class =
"text-danger" })
    </div>
</div>
<div class= "form-group">
    <div class= "col-md-offset-2 col-md-10">
        <input type = "submit" value = "Create" class= "btn btn-default" />
    </div>
</div>
}
</div>
</body>
</html>

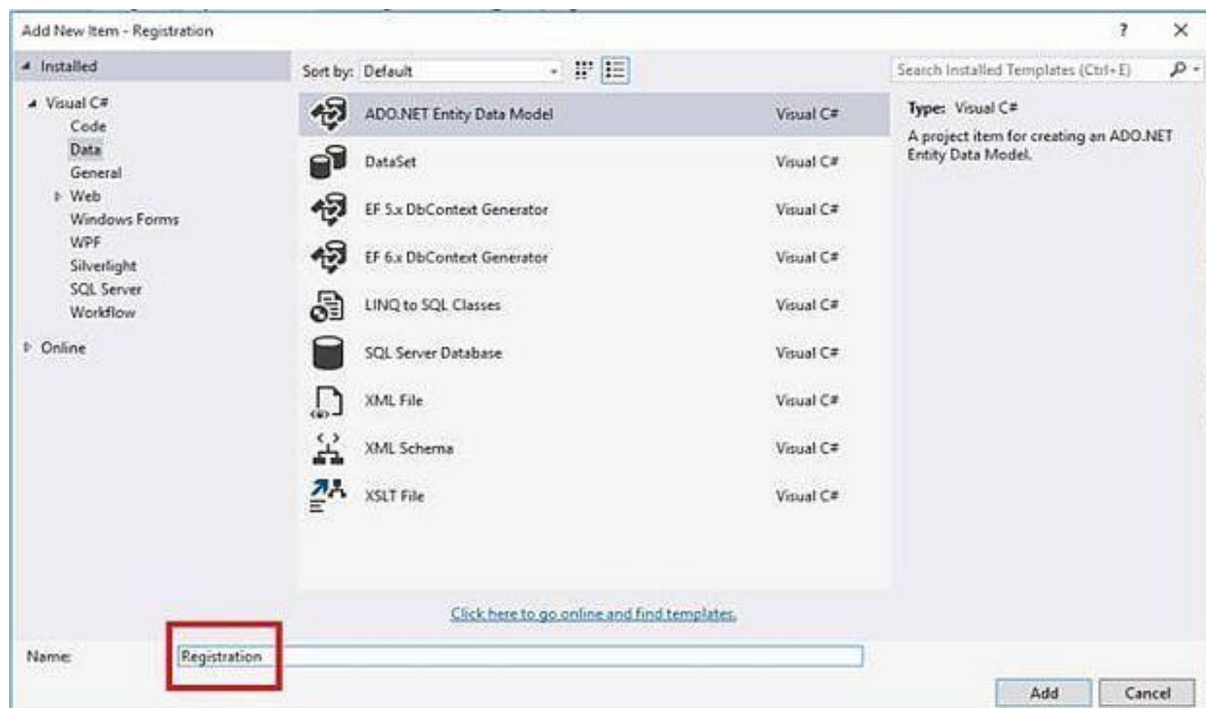
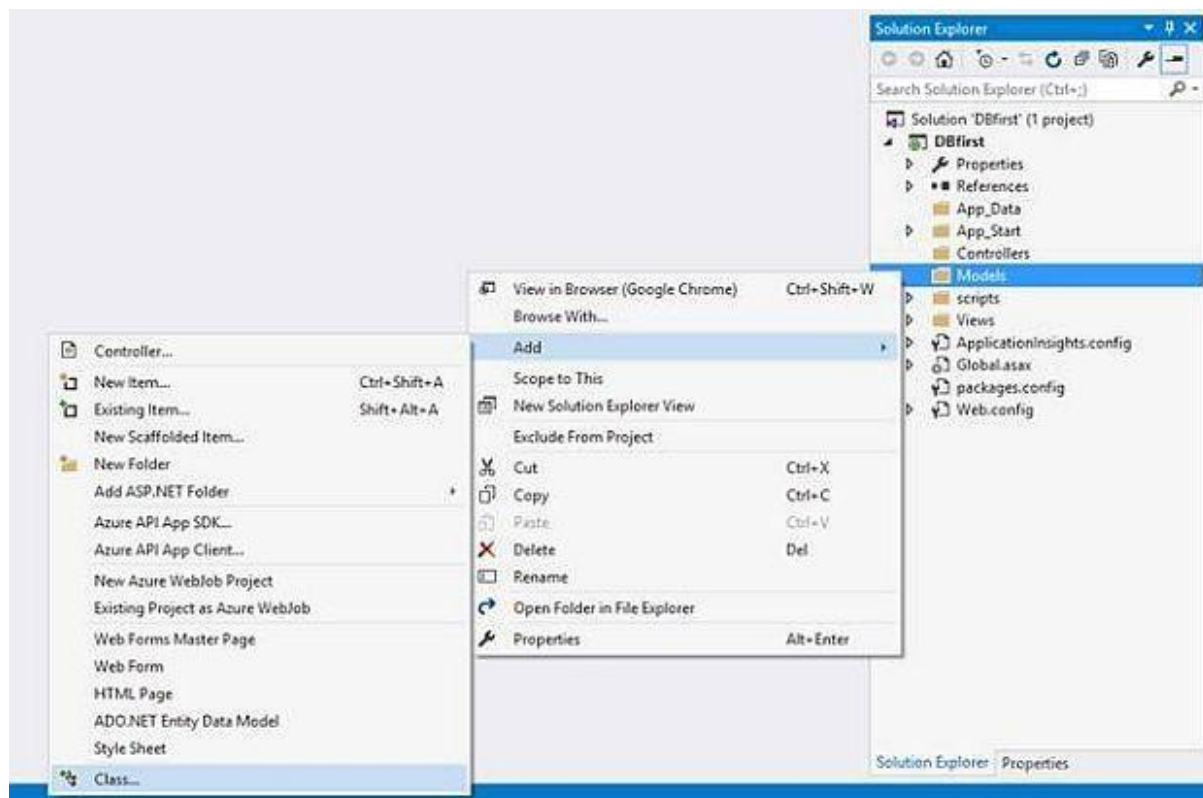
```

WIN-G33VNSQAGFM....o.tblRegistration X			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	Id	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	FName	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	LName	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Password	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	City	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

Column Properties	
Has Non-SQL Server Subscriber	No
Identity Specification	Yes
(Is Identity)	Yes
Identity Increment	1
Identity Seed	1
Indexable	Yes
Identity Specification	



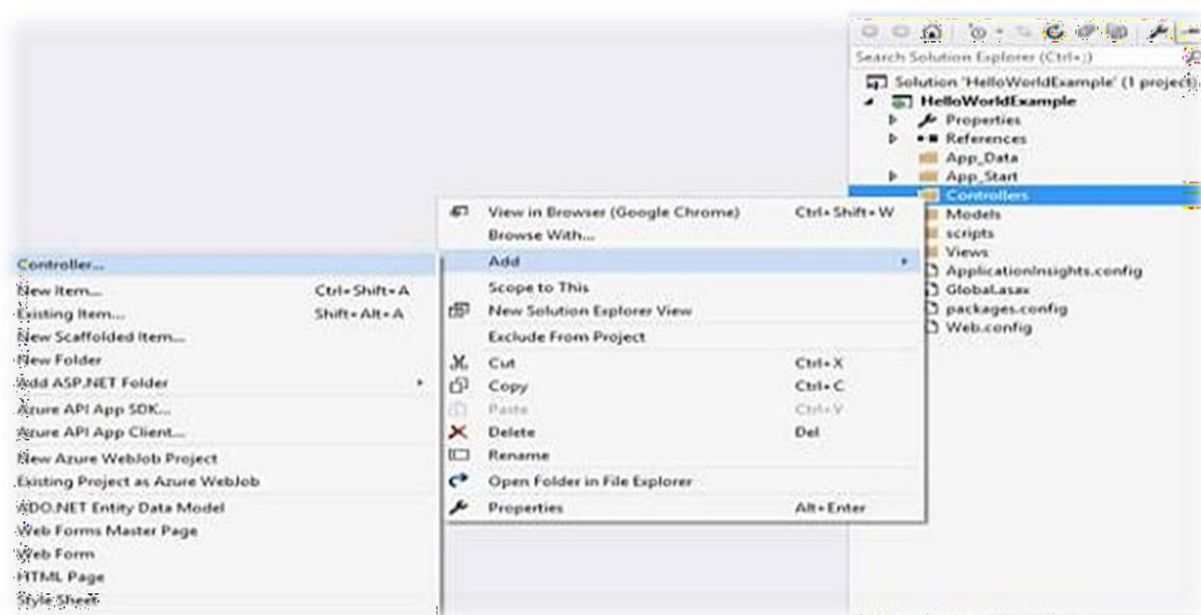


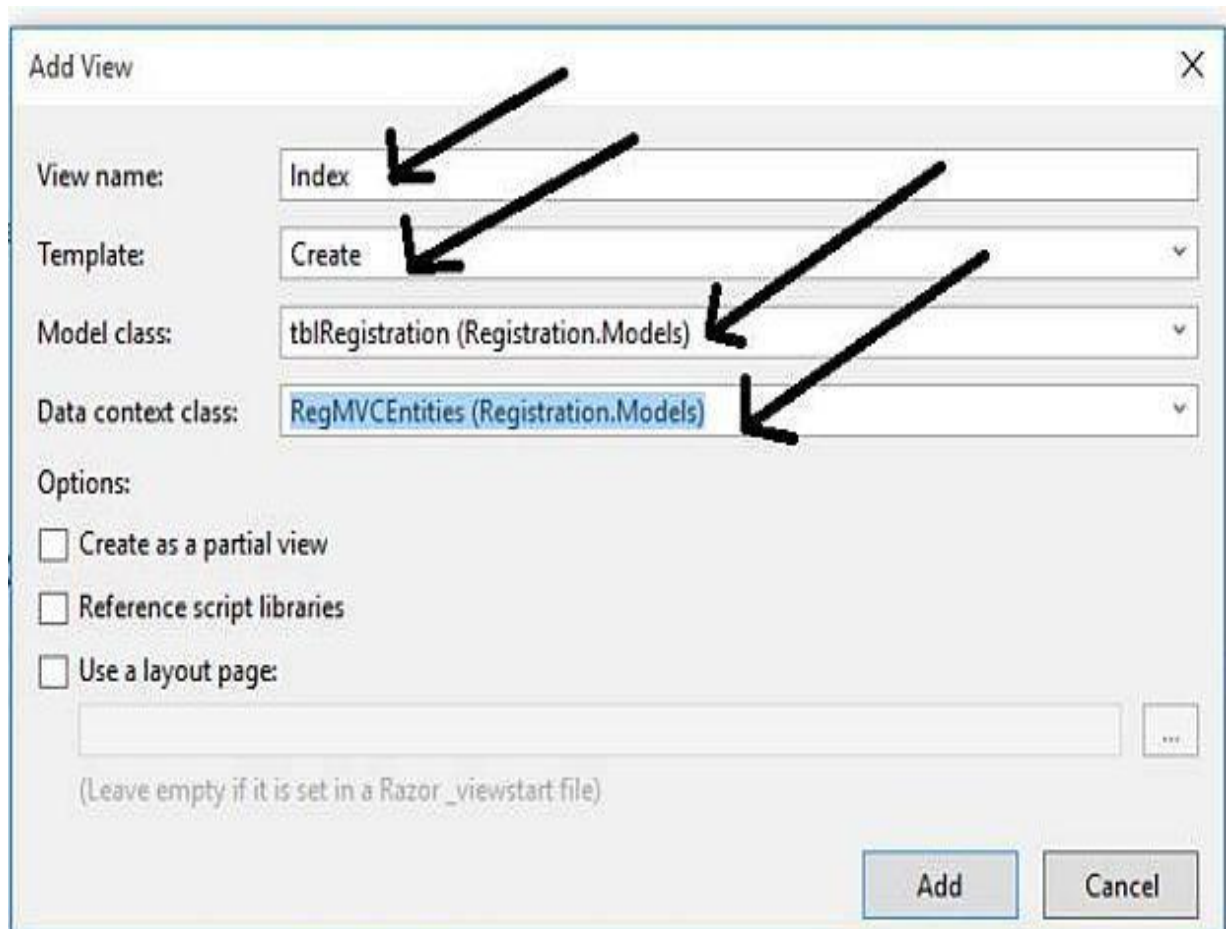
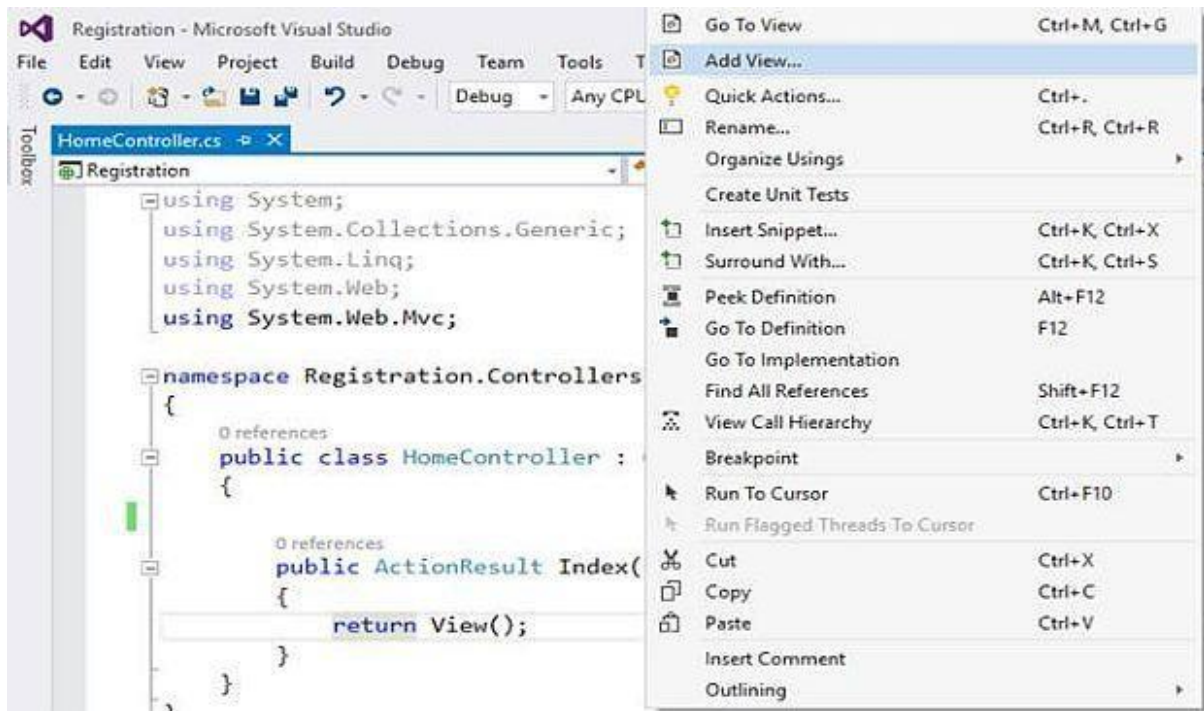




```
namespace Registration.Models
{
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;

    1 reference
    public partial class tblRegistration
    {
        0 references
        public int Id { get; set; }
        0 references
        public string FName { get; set; }
        0 references
        public string LName { get; set; }
        0 references
        public string Password { get; set; }
        0 references
        public string City { get; set; }
    }
}
```





➤ Output :-

Registration

FName
chetan
LName
Nargund
Password
12345
City
Bangalore
Create

WIN-G33VNSQAGFM....o.tblRegistration X					
	Id	FName	LName	Password	City
▶	1	chetan	Nargund	12345	Bangalore
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

29. Demonstrate the use of Menu control in C#.

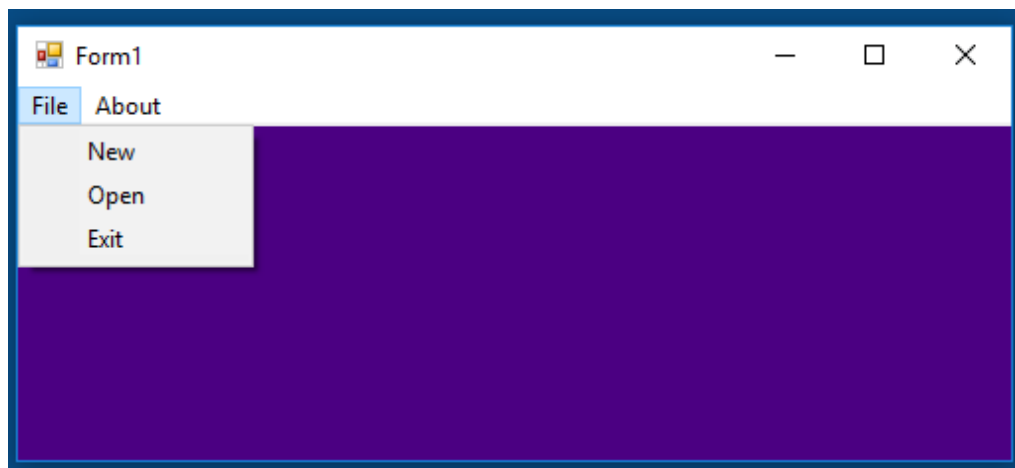
➤ Program :-

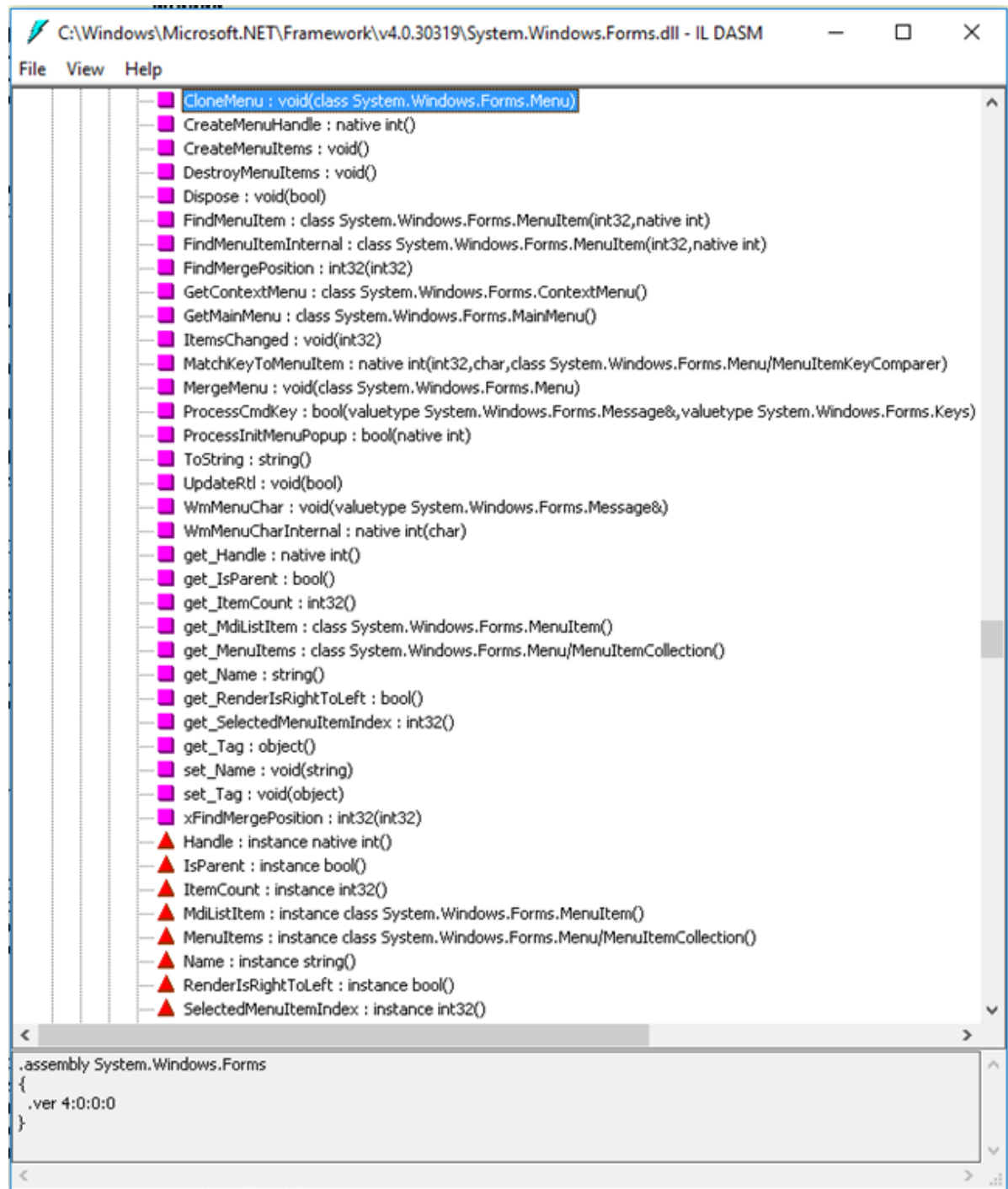
```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.ComponentModel;
using System.Data;
using System.Drawing;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using System.Windows.Forms;
namespace MenuTest
{
    public partial class MenuTest1 : Form
    {
        private MainMenu mainMenu;

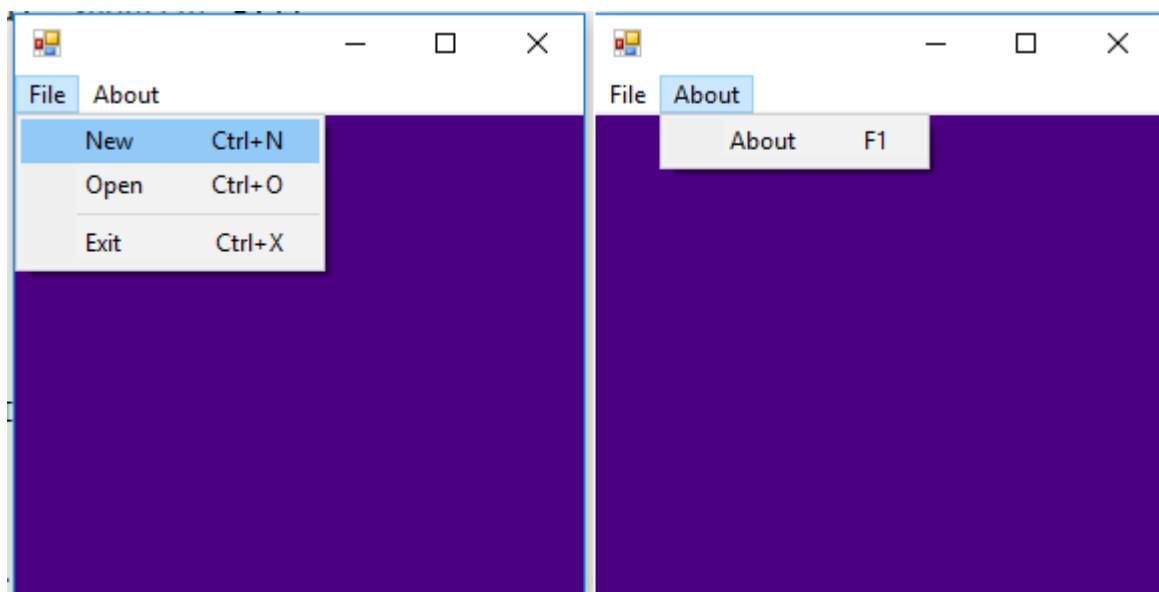
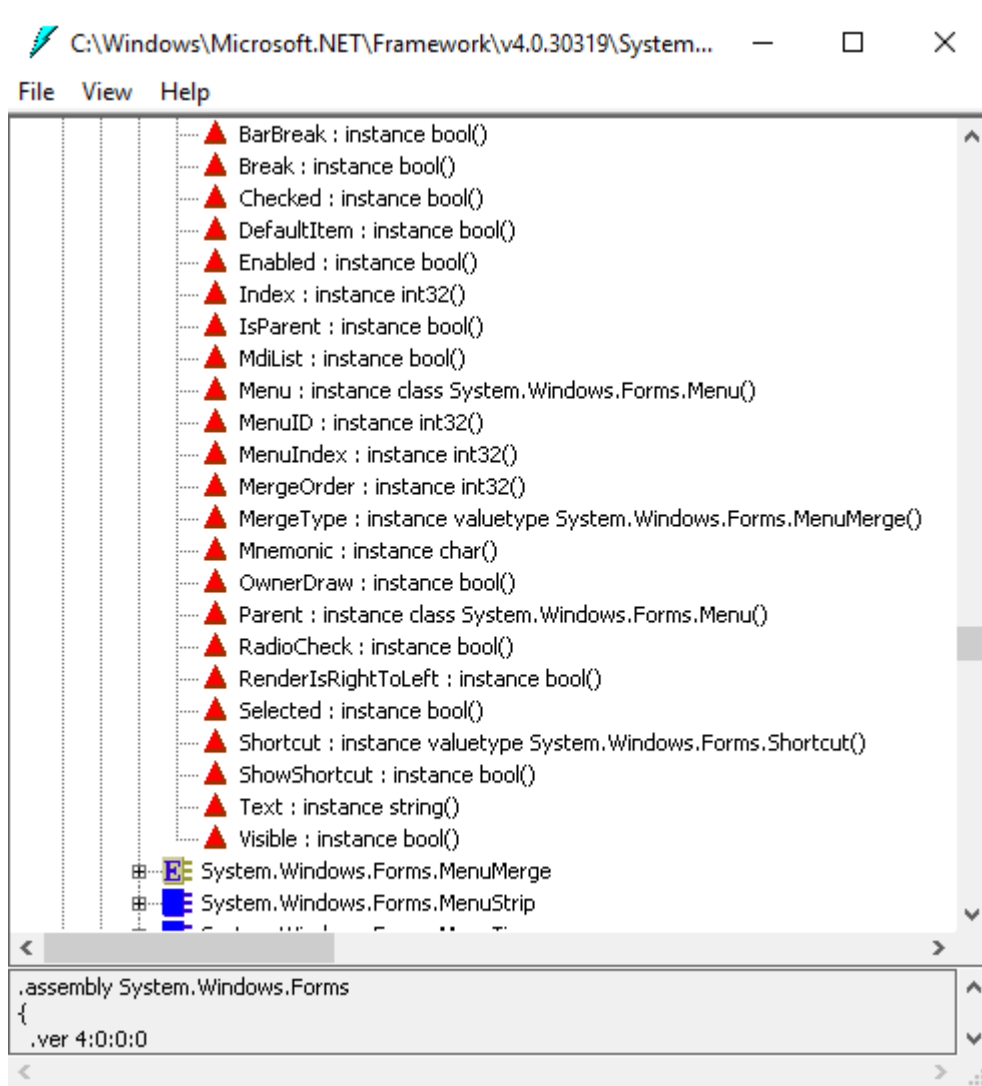
        public MenuTest1()
        {
            InitializeComponent();
            mainMenu = new MainMenu();
            MenuItem File = mainMenu.MenuItems.Add("&File");
            File.MenuItems.Add(new MenuItem("&New"));
            File.MenuItems.Add(new MenuItem("&Open"));
            File.MenuItems.Add(new MenuItem("&Exit"));

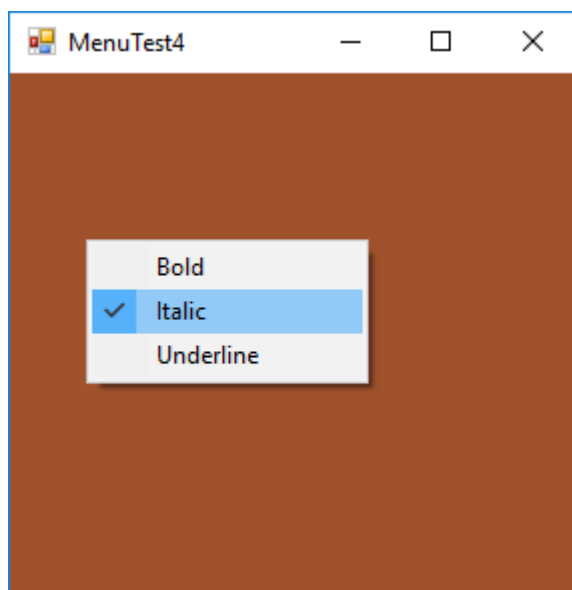
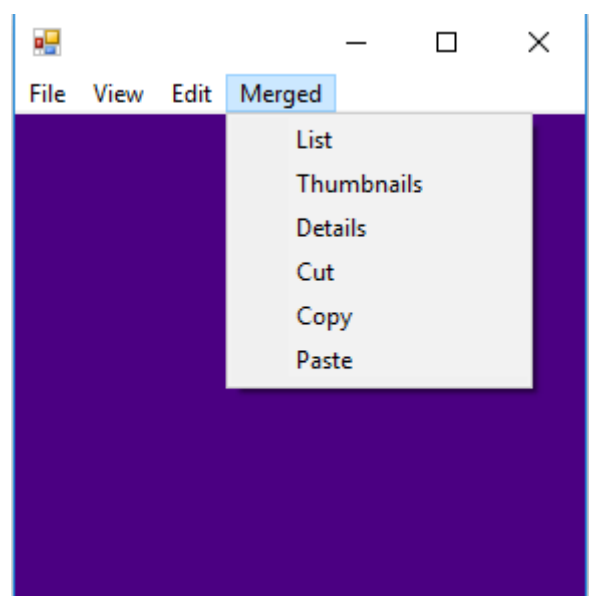
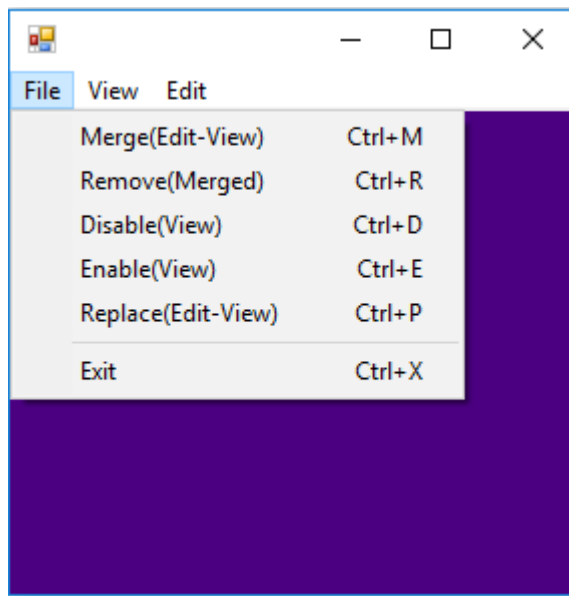
            this.Menu = mainMenu;
            MenuItem About = mainMenu.MenuItems.Add("&About");
            About.MenuItems.Add(new MenuItem("&About"));
            this.Menu = mainMenu;
            mainMenu.GetForm().BackColor = Color.Indigo;
        }
    }
}
```

➤ Output



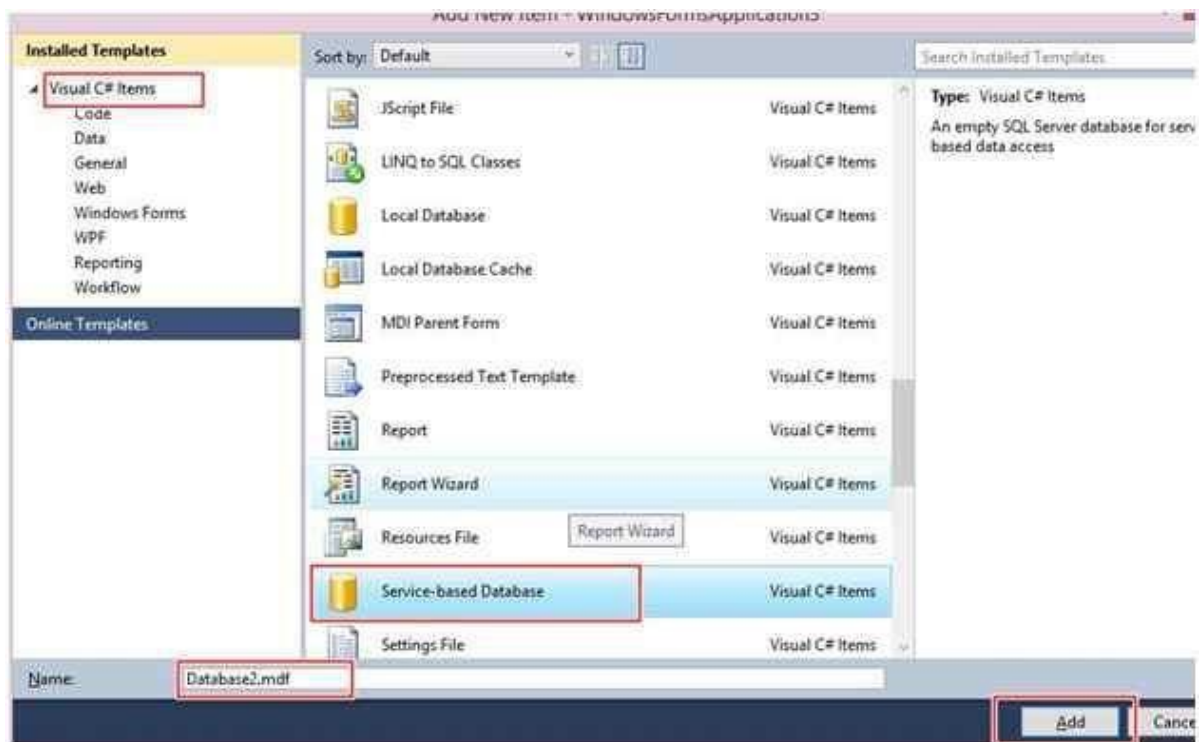
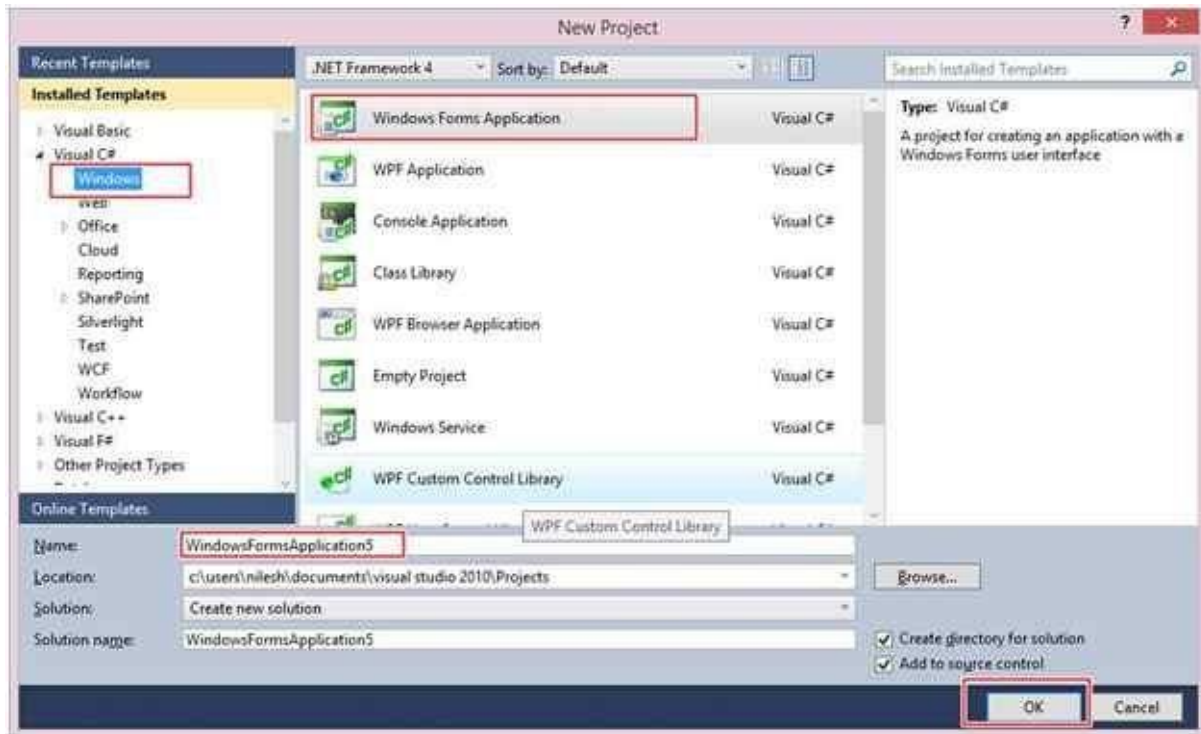






30. Create a Window Application to generate the crystal report.

➤ Program :-



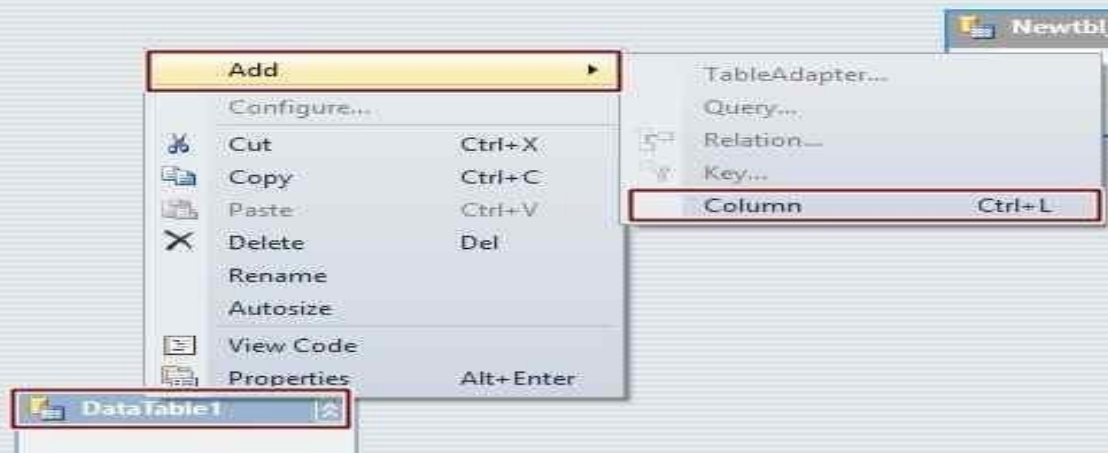
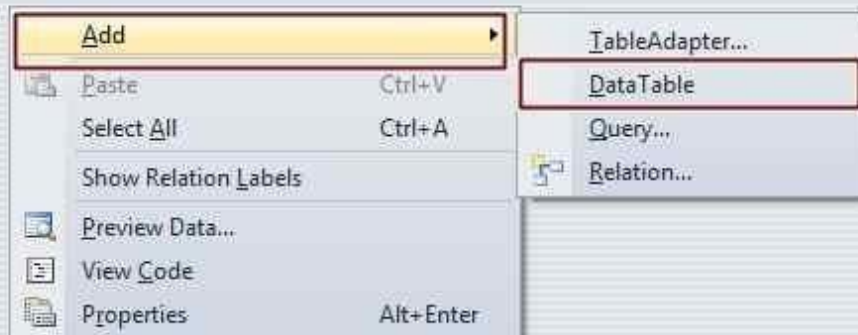
Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
[product id]	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
[product name]	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
quantity	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
[unit price]	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>

```

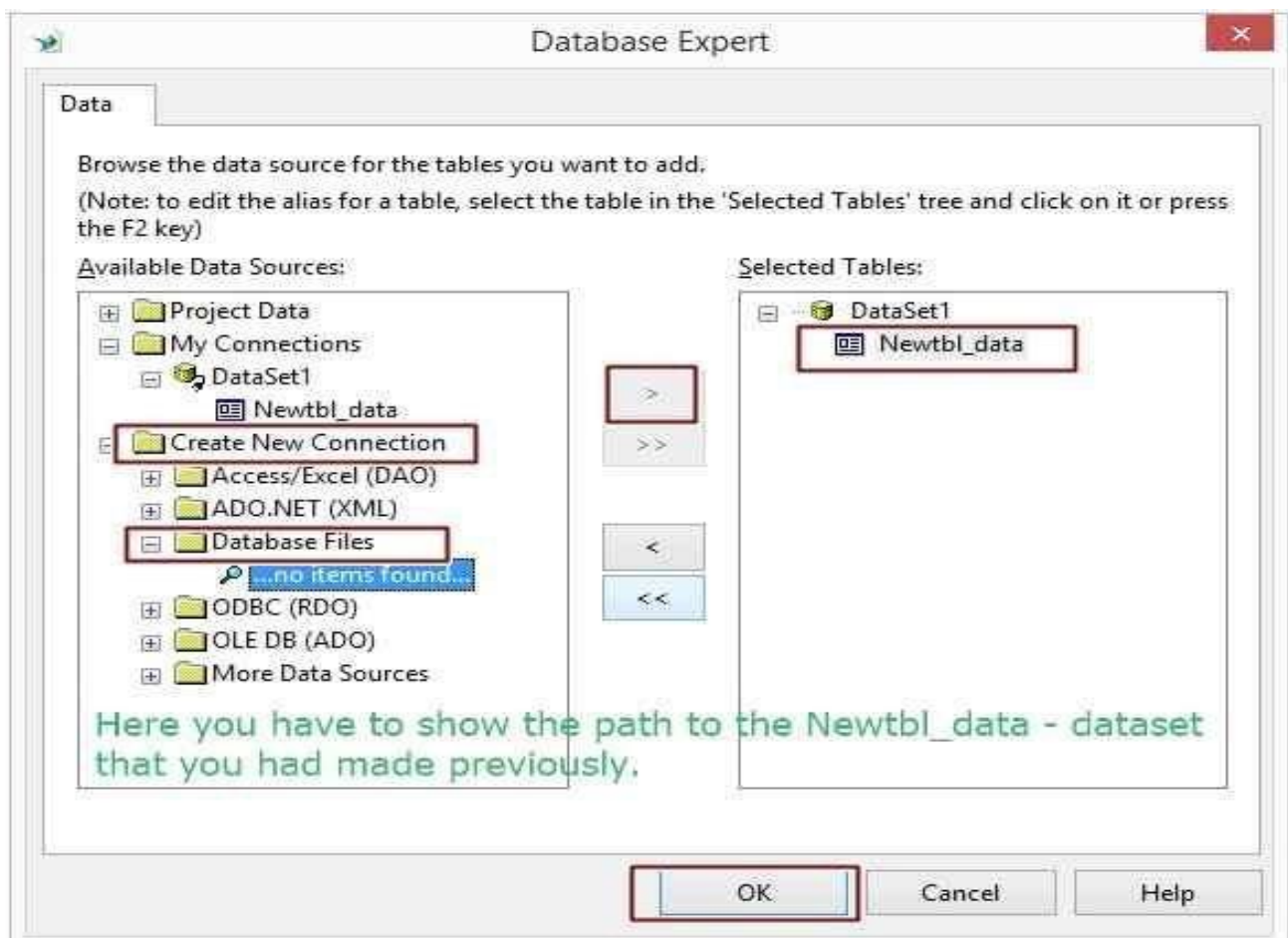
ALTER PROCEDURE sp_select
/*
(
@parameter1 int = 5,
@parameter2 datatype OUTPUT
)
*/
AS
select * from tbl_data

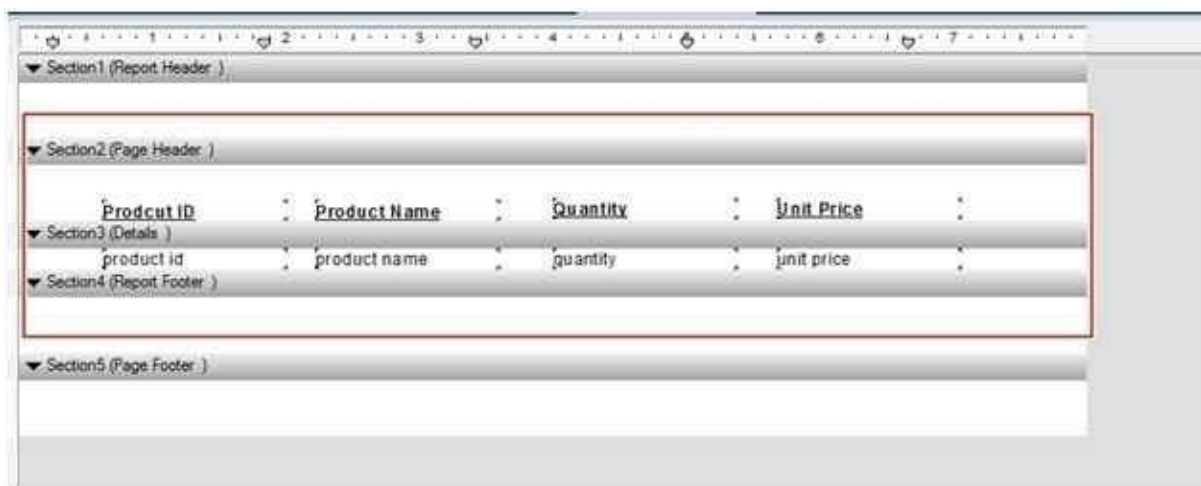
RETURN

```

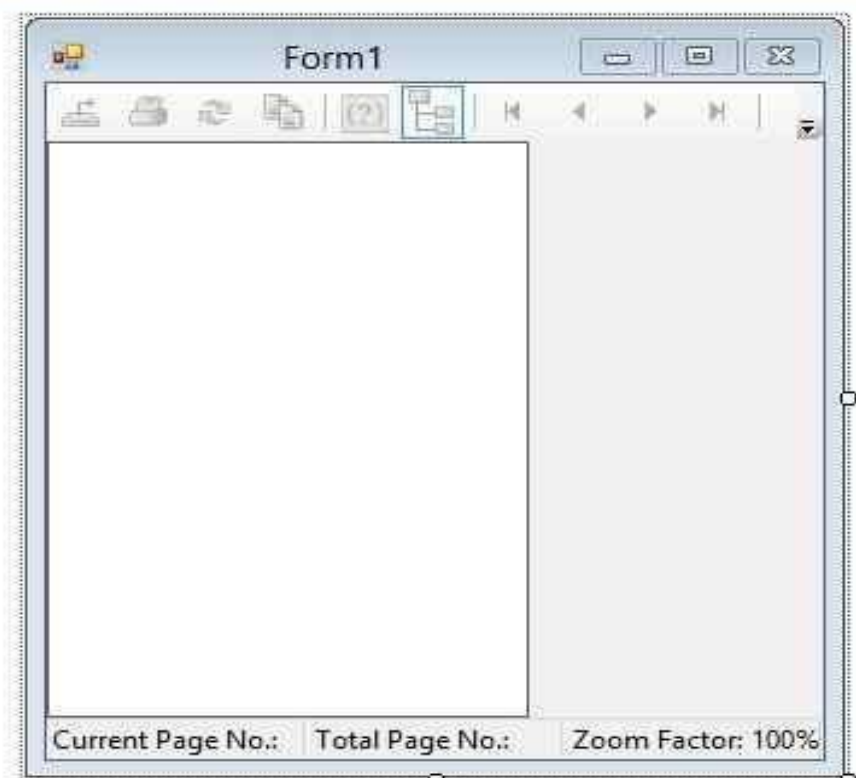


This is your datatable - Right Click - -> Add--> Column





Form1.cs [Design]*

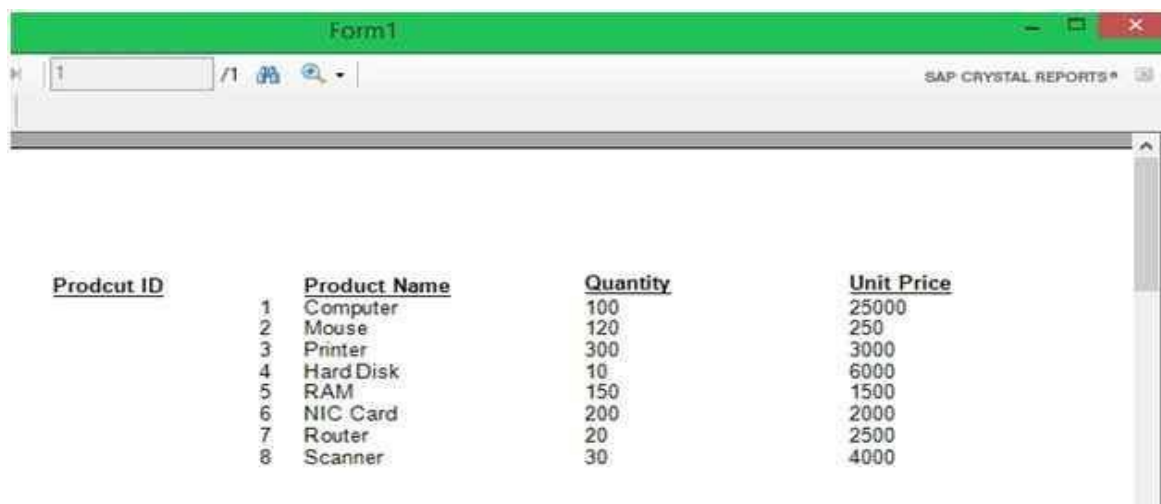


```

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.ComponentModel;
using System.Data;
using System.Drawing;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Windows.Forms;
using System.Data.SqlClient;
using CrystalDecisions.CrystalReports.Engine;
namespace WindowsFormsApplication5
{
    public partial class Form1 : Form
    {
        SqlConnection con = new SqlConnection(@"Data Source=.\SQLEXPRESS;AttachDbFilename=|DataDirectory|\Database1.mdf;Integrated Security=True;User Instance=True");
        ReportDocument rprt = new ReportDocument();
        public Form1()
        {
            InitializeComponent();
        }
        private void Form1_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            rprt.Load(@"C:\Users\Nilesh\Documents\visual studio 2010\Projects\WindowsFormsApplication5\WindowsFormsApplication5\CrystalReport1.rpt");
            SqlCommand cmd = new SqlCommand("sp_select", con);
            cmd.CommandType = CommandType.StoredProcedure;
            SqlDataAdapter sda = new SqlDataAdapter(cmd);
            DataSet ds = new DataSet();
            sda.Fill(ds, "Newtbl_data");
            rprt.SetDataSource(ds);
            crystalReportViewer1.ReportSource = rprt;
        }
    }
}

```

➤ **Output :-**



Product ID	Product Name	Quantity	Unit Price
1	Computer	100	25000
2	Mouse	120	250
3	Printer	300	3000
4	Hard Disk	10	6000
5	RAM	150	1500
6	NIC Card	200	2000
7	Router	20	2500
8	Scanner	30	4000