## Point3D

Create a class **Point3D** to hold a 3D-coordinate {X, Y, Z} in the Euclidian 3D space. Create appropriate constructors. Implement the **ToString()** to enable printing a 3D point.

Add a private **static read-only field** in the **Point3D** class to hold the start of the coordinate system – the point **StartingPoint** {0, 0, 0}. Add a **static property** to return the starting point.

## Distance Calculator

Write a static class **DistanceCalculator** with a static method to **calculate the distance** between two points in the 3D space. Search in Internet how to calculate distance in the 3D Euclidian space.

## \* Paths

Create a class **Path3D** to hold a sequence of points in the 3D space. Create a static class **Storage** with static methods to save and load paths from a text file. Use a file format of your choice. Learn how to read and write text files in Internet. Ensure you close correctly all files with the "**using**" statement.

## \* HTML Dispatcher

Write a class **ElementBuilder** that creates HTML elements:

* The class constructor should take the **element's name** as argument.
* Write a method **AddAtribute(attribute, value)** that adds an attribute and value to the element. For example, we create an element **a** and add the attributes **href="www.softuni.bg"** and **class="links"**. The result is **<a href="www.softuni.bg" class="links"><a/>**.
* Write a method **AddContent(string)** that inserts content inside the current tag (e.g. **<div>*Text*</div>**).
* Overload the \* operator for **ElementBuilder** objects. The operator should multiply the string value of the element **n** times and return the result as string. (e.g. **<li></li> \* 3** = **<li></li><li></li><li></li>**).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sample Source Code** | **Output** |
| ElementBuilder div =  new ElementBuilder("div");  div.AddAttribute("id", "page");  div.AddAttribute("class", "big");  div.AddContent("<p>Hello</p>");  Console.WriteLine(div \* 2); | <div id="page" class="big"><p>Hello></p></div><div id="page" class="big"><p>Hello></p></div> |

Write a static class **HTMLDispatcher** that holds 3 **static** methods: **CreateImage()**, **CreateURL()**, **CreateInput()**, which takes a set of arguments and return the HTML element as string. Use the **ElementBuilder** class.

* **CreateImage()** takes **image source**, **alt** and **title**.
* **CreateURL()** tekes **url**, **title** and **text**.
* **CreateInput()** takes **input type**, **name** and **value**.

Test the **HTML Dispatcher** by creating various HTML elements, using the implemented static methods.

## \*\* BitArray

Write a class **BitArray** that holds a bit sequence of integer numbers. It should support bit arrays of **size** **between 1 and 100 000 bits**. The number of bits is assigned when initializing the object. The class should support **bit indexation** (accessing and changing any bit at any position – e.g. **num[2] = 0**, **num[867]** **= 1**, etc.)

* Override **ToString()** to print the number in decimal format. For example, we can create a **BitArray** object **num** with 8 bits (bits are 0 by default). We change the bit at position 7 to have a value of 1 (**num[7] = 1**) and print it on the console. The result is 128.

**Tips:** Write your own algorithm for binary-to-decimal conversion. Encapsulate all fields. Throw proper exceptions in case of improper input data or indexes, with descriptive messages.

## Namespaces

Design a group of classes to work with geometric figures. Put them into namespaces. You do not to implement the classes, just create them and put them into namespaces.

Namespace **Geometry.Geometry2D** holds classes:

* Point2D
* Figure2D
* Square
* Rectangle
* Polygon
* Circle
* Ellipse
* DistanceCalculator2D

Namespace **Geometry.Geometry3D** holds classes:

* Point3D
* Path3D
* DistanceCalculator3D

Namespace **Geometry.Storage** holds classes:

* GeometryXMLStorage
* GeometryBinaryStorage
* GeometrySVGStorage

Namespace **Geometry.UI** holds classes:

* Screen2D
* Screen3D