

# Taazaa Training

Submitted By :-

Gurpreet Singh

## Assignment 9

### 1. Exception Handling

```
using System;

namespace ExceptionHandling
{
    class DivideProg
    {
        int result;

        DivideProg()
        {
            result = 0;
        }

        public void division(int num1, int num2)
        {
            try {
                result = num1 / num2;
            }
            catch (DivideByZeroException exc)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Exception caught: {0}", exc);
            }
            finally
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Result: {0}", result);
            }
        }

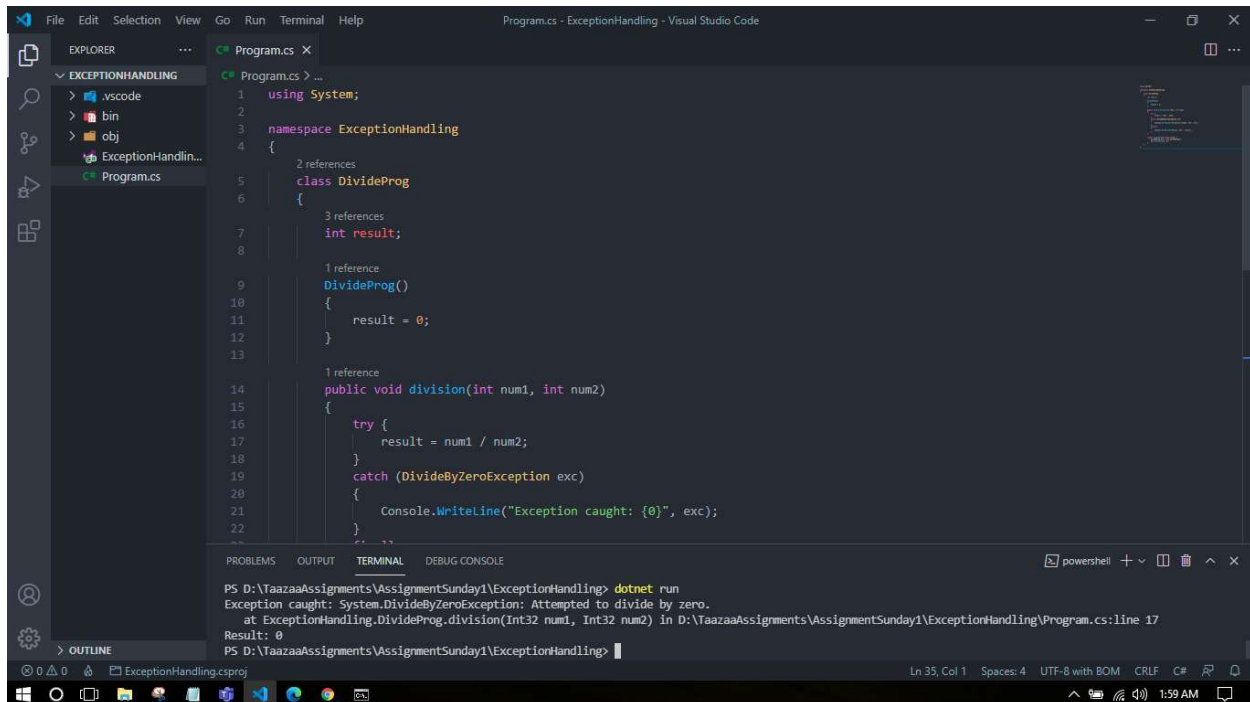
        static void Main(string[] args) {
            DivideProg div = new DivideProg();
            div.division(12, 0);
        }
    }
}
```

```
PS D:\TaazaaAssignments\AssignmentSunday1\ExceptionHandling> dotnet run
```

Exception caught: System.DivideByZeroException: Attempted to divide by zero.

at ExceptionHandling.DivideProg.division(Int32 num1, Int32 num2) in  
D:\TaazaaAssignments\AssignmentSunday1\ExceptionHandling\Program.cs:line 17

Result: 0



```
using System;

namespace ExceptionHandling
{
    2 references
    class DivideProg
    {
        3 references
        int result;

        1 reference
        DivideProg()
        {
            result = 0;
        }

        1 reference
        public void division(int num1, int num2)
        {
            try {
                result = num1 / num2;
            }
            catch (DivideByZeroException exc)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Exception caught: {0}", exc);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
PS D:\TaazaaAssignments\AssignmentSunday1\ExceptionHandling> dotnet run
Exception caught: System.DivideByZeroException: Attempted to divide by zero.
at ExceptionHandling.DivideProg.division(Int32 num1, Int32 num2) in D:\TaazaaAssignments\AssignmentSunday1\ExceptionHandling\Program.cs:line 17
Result: 0
PS D:\TaazaaAssignments\AssignmentSunday1\ExceptionHandling>
```

## 2. Func <>

Func is built-in delegate type and it must return a value.

```
using System;

namespace FuncDelegate
{
    class Program
    {
        public static int SumOfNum(int x, int y)
        {
            return x + y;
        }

        public static void Main()
        {
            Func<int,int, int> add = SumOfNum;
```

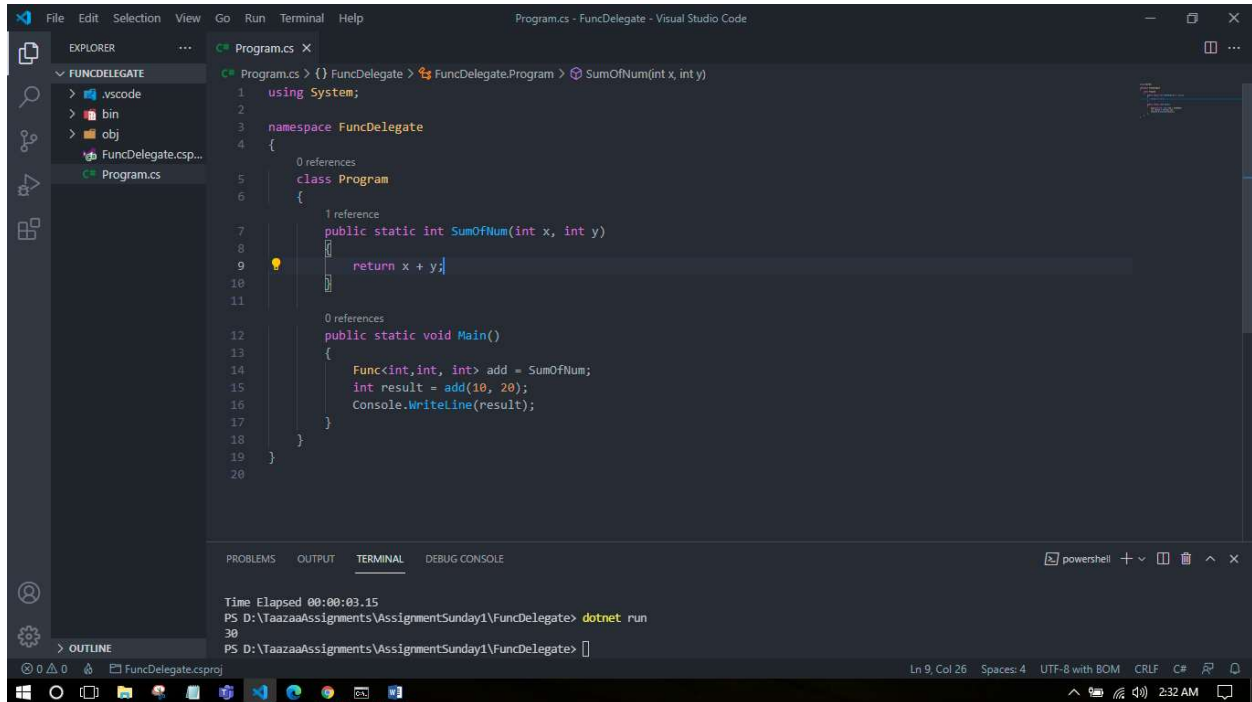
```

    int result = add(10, 20);
    Console.WriteLine(result);
}
}
}

```

PS D:\TaazaaAssignments\AssignmentSunday1\FuncDelegate> dotnet run

30



### 3. Action <>

Action delegate is same as func delegate except that it does not return anything. Return type must be void.

```

using System;

namespace ActionDelegate
{
    class Program
    {
        public static void Main()
        {
            Action<int> ActionDel = ConsolePrint;
            ActionDel(25);
        }
    }
}

```

```

    public static void ConsolePrint(int i)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(i);
    }
}

```

PS D:\TaazaaAssignments\AssignmentSunday1\ActionDelegate> dotnet run

25

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the 'ACTIONDELEGATE' project open. The 'Program.cs' file is displayed in the editor, showing the following code:

```

1 using System;
2
3 namespace ActionDelegate
4 {
5     0 references
6     class Program
7     {
8         0 references
9         public static void Main()
10        {
11            Action<int> ActionDel = ConsolePrint;
12            ActionDel(25);
13        }
14
15        1 reference
16        public static void ConsolePrint(int i)
17        {
18            Console.WriteLine(i);
19        }
20    }
21 }

```

The terminal output shows the command 'dotnet run' being executed, resulting in the output '25'.

#### 4. Predicate ◇

Predicate delegate takes one input parameter and boolean return type.

```

using System;

namespace PredicateDelegate
{
    class Program
    {
        public static void Main()
        {
            Predicate<string> isUpper = IsUpperCase;
            bool result = isUpper("hello world!!");
        }
    }
}

```

```

        Console.WriteLine(result);
    }

    public static bool IsUpperCase(string str)
    {
        return str.Equals(str.ToUpper());
    }
}

```

PS D:\TaazaaAssignments\AssignmentSunday1\PredicateDelegate> dotnet run

False

```

File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
Program.cs - PredicateDelegate - Visual Studio Code

EXPLORER
> PREDICATEDELEGATE
  > .vscode
  > bin
  > obj
  > PredicateDelegate.csproj
  > Program.cs

C# Program.cs X
1 using System;
2
3 namespace PredicateDelegate
4 {
5     0 references
6     class Program
7     {
8         0 references
9         public static void Main()
10        {
11            Predicate<string> isUpper = IsUpperCase;
12            bool result = isUpper("hello world!!");
13            Console.WriteLine(result);
14        }
15
16        1 reference
17        public static bool IsUpperCase(string str)
18        {
19            return str.Equals(str.ToUpper());
20        }
21    }
22 }

TERMINAL
Time Elapsed 00:00:01.91
PS D:\TaazaaAssignments\AssignmentSunday1\PredicateDelegate> dotnet run
False
PS D:\TaazaaAssignments\AssignmentSunday1\PredicateDelegate>

```

## 5. File Handling

When we open a file for reading or writing, it becomes stream. Stream is a sequence of bytes traveling from a source to a destination over a communication path.

The two basic streams are input and output streams. Input stream is used to read and output stream is used to write.

The System.IO namespace includes various classes for file handling.

```

using System;
using System.IO;

```

```

namespace FileHandling
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            FileStream ObjF = new FileStream("test.dat", FileMode.OpenOrCreate,
            FileAccess.ReadWrite);

            for (int i = 1; i <= 20; i++)
            {
                ObjF.WriteByte((byte)i);
            }
            ObjF.Position = 0;
            for (int i = 0; i <= 22; i++)
            {
                Console.Write(ObjF.ReadByte() + " ");
            }
            ObjF.Close();
        }
    }
}

```

PS D:\TaaazaaAssignments\AssignmentSunday1\FileHandling> dotnet run

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 -1 -1 -1

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the FileHandling.csproj file open. The Explorer pane on the left shows the project structure, including the FileHandling.csproj file and the test.dat file. The main editor shows the Program.cs file with the following code:

```

1 using System;
2 using System.IO;
3
4 namespace FileHandling
5 {
6     class Program
7     {
8         static void Main(string[] args)
9         {
10             FileStream ObjF = new FileStream("test.dat", FileMode.OpenOrCreate,
11             FileAccess.ReadWrite);
12
13             for (int i = 1; i <= 20; i++)
14             {
15                 ObjF.WriteByte((byte)i);
16             }
17             ObjF.Position = 0;
18             for (int i = 0; i <= 22; i++)
19             {
20                 Console.Write(ObjF.ReadByte() + " ");
21             }
22             ObjF.Close();
23         }
24     }
25 }

```

The Output pane at the bottom shows the results of the dotnet run command:

```

PS D:\TaaazaaAssignments\AssignmentSunday1\FileHandling> dotnet run
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
PS D:\TaaazaaAssignments\AssignmentSunday1\FileHandling> dotnet run
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 -1 -1 -1
PS D:\TaaazaaAssignments\AssignmentSunday1\FileHandling>

```

