

[Lab no. 10]

[COMPUTER PROGRAMING] [Implementing Methods]

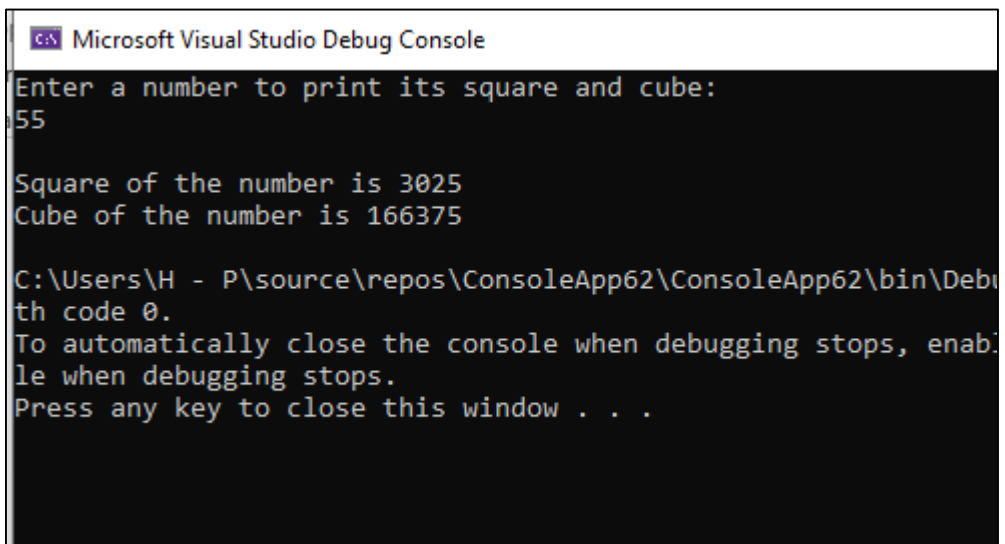
Task # 01: Write a method named `square_cube()` that computes the square and cube of the value passed to it and display the result. Ask the user to provide the integer input in the `main()` and then call the function.

Solution:

```
using System;

namespace ConsoleApp62
{
    class Program
    {
        static void square_cube(int n)
        {
            int sq = n * n;
            int cube = n * n * n;
            Console.WriteLine();
            Console.WriteLine("Square of the number is " + sq);
            Console.WriteLine("Cube of the number is " + cube);
        }
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter a number to print its square and cube: ");
            int n = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
            square_cube(n);
        }
    }
}
```

Output:



```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console

Enter a number to print its square and cube:
55

Square of the number is 3025
Cube of the number is 166375

C:\Users\H - P\source\repos\ConsoleApp62\ConsoleApp62\bin\Debug
th code 0.
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable
le when debugging stops.
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

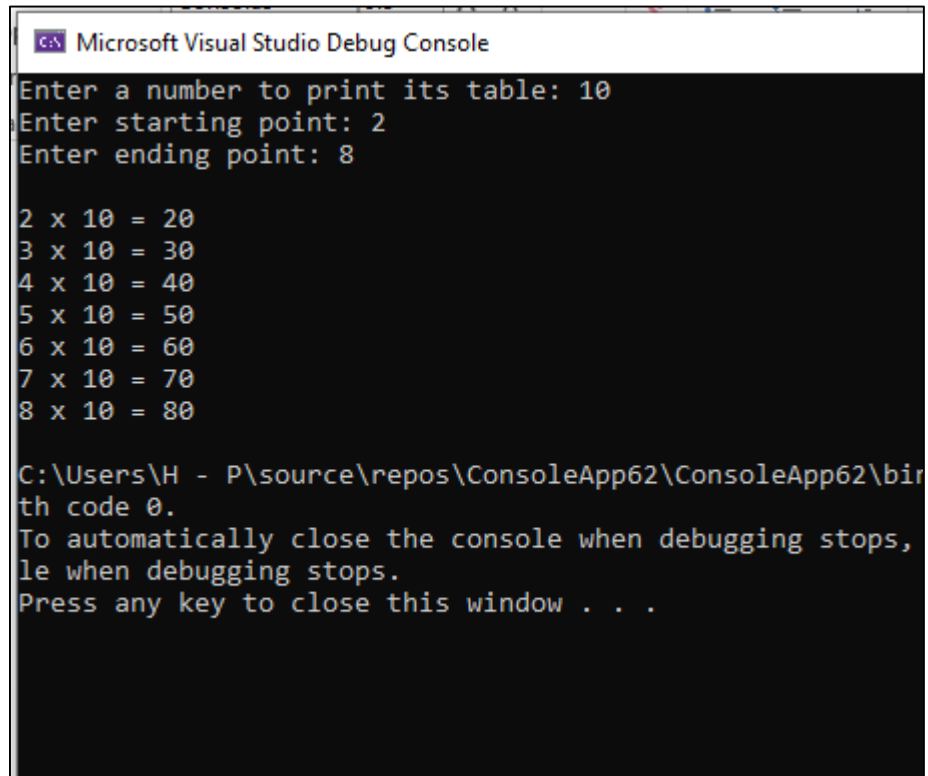
Task # 02: Write a method table() which generates multiplicative table of an integer. The function receives three integers as its arguments. The first argument determine the table to be generated while the second and the third integer tell the starting and ending point respectively. Ask the user to provide the three integer as input in the main().

Solution:

```
using System;

namespace ConsoleApp62
{
    class Program
    {
        static void table(int n, int strt, int end)
        {
            for (int i = strt; i <= end; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("{0} x {1} = {2}", i, n, i * n);
            }
        }
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a number to print its table: ");
            int n = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
            Console.Write("Enter starting point: ");
            int st = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
            Console.Write("Enter ending point: ");
            int endpoint = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
            Console.WriteLine();
            table(n, st, endpoint);
        }
    }
}
```

Output:

A screenshot of the Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console window. The window has a title bar that says "Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console". The console output is as follows:

```
Enter a number to print its table: 10
Enter starting point: 2
Enter ending point: 8

2 x 10 = 20
3 x 10 = 30
4 x 10 = 40
5 x 10 = 50
6 x 10 = 60
7 x 10 = 70
8 x 10 = 80

C:\Users\H - P\source\repos\ConsoleApp62\ConsoleApp62\bin
th code 0.
To automatically close the console when debugging stops,
le when debugging stops.
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

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Task # 03: Create two function to find min and maximum value of any int array.

Solution:

```
using System;

namespace ConsoleApp63
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\t\t -: Minimum & Maximum Value of Array :-\n");
            Console.Write("Enter number of elements: ");
            int n = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
            int[] a = new int[n];
            Console.Write("\nEnter elements of this array: \n");
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            {
                Console.Write("Element {0} = ", i + 1);
                a[i] = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
            }
            int min = ar_min(a);
            int max = ar_max(a);
            Console.WriteLine();
            Console.WriteLine("Minimum value of this array is {0}", min);
            Console.WriteLine("Maximum value of this array is {0}", max);
        }
        static int ar_min(int[] a)
        {
            int min = a[0];
            for (int i = 1; i < a.Length; i++)
            {
                if (a[i] < min)
                {
                    min = a[i];
                }
            }
            return min;
        }
        static int ar_max(int[] a)
        {
            int max = a[0];
            for (int i = 1; i < a.Length; i++)
            {
                if (a[i] > max)
                {
                    max = a[i];
                }
            }
            return max;
        }
    }
}
```

Output:

```
        -: Minimum & Maximum Value of Array :-  
Enter number of elements: 4  
Enter elements of this array:  
Element 1 = 2  
Element 2 = 3  
Element 3 = 4  
Element 4 = 5  
  
Minimum value of this array is 2  
Maximum value of this array is 5  
  
C:\Users\H - P\source\repos\ConsoleApp63\ConsoleApp63\bin\Debug\netcoreapp3.1\ConsoleApp63.exe  
h code 0.  
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable Tools->Options->Debugging->Close console when debugging stops.  
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

Task # 04: Take input of an array in on method and print reverse of that array.

Solution:

```
using System;  
  
namespace ConsoleApp64  
{  
    class Program  
    {  
        static void Main(string[] args)  
        {  
            Console.WriteLine("\t\t -: Reverse of Array :-\n");  
            Console.Write("Enter number of elements: ");  
            int n = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());  
            int[] a = new int[n];  
            Console.WriteLine("\nEnter elements of this array: \n");  
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
            {  
                Console.Write("Element {0} = ", i + 1);  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

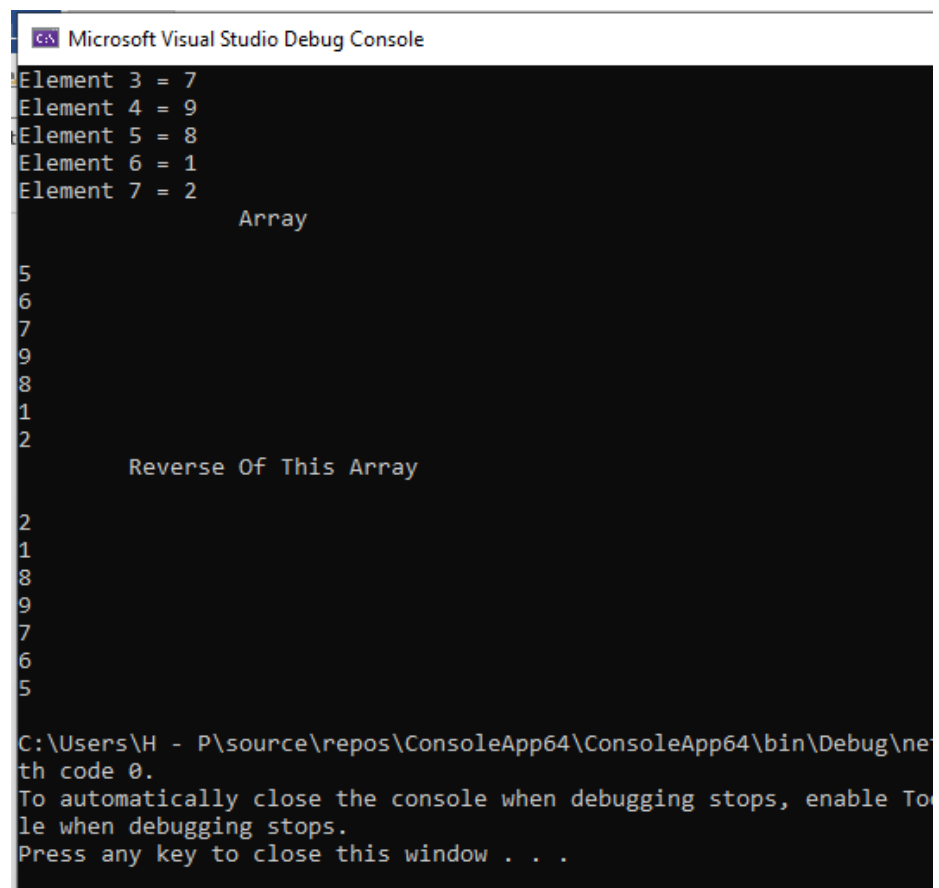
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```
        a[i] = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    }

    Console.Write("\t\tArray\n\n");
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(a[j]);
    }
    Console.Write("\tReverse Of This Array\n\n");
    ar_reverse(a);
}
static void ar_reverse(int[] ar)
{
    for (int k = ar.Length - 1; k >= 0; k--)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(ar[k]);
    }
}
}
```

Output:



```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Element 3 = 7
Element 4 = 9
Element 5 = 8
Element 6 = 1
Element 7 = 2
Array
5
6
7
9
8
1
2
Reverse Of This Array
2
1
8
9
7
6
5
C:\Users\H - P\source\repos\ConsoleApp64\ConsoleApp64\bin\Debug\net
th code 0.
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable To
le when debugging stops.
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

Task # 05: Design a fully functional calculator using function.

Solution:

```
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 Calculator_CP_10
{
    public partial class Form1 : Form
    {
        public Form1()
        {
            InitializeComponent();
        }

        private void label1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {

        }

        private void btnCalculate_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            int num1 = int.Parse(txtnum1.Text);
            int num2 = int.Parse(txtnum2.Text);
            if (rbAdd.Checked == true)
            {
                add(num1, num2);
            }
            elseif (rbSubtract.Checked == true)
            {
                sub(num1, num2);
            }
            elseif (rbMultiply.Checked == true)
            {
                multi(num1, num2);
            }
            elseif (rbDivide.Checked == true)
            {
                div(num1, num2);
            }
        }
        static void add(int num1, int num2)
        {
            int res = num1 + num2;
            MessageBox.Show("The sum is " + res);
        }
    }
}
```

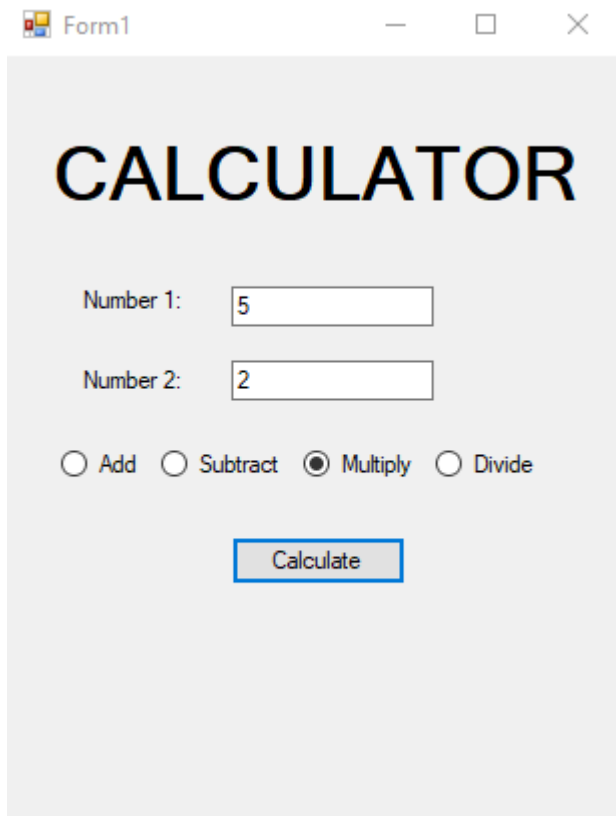
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```
static void sub(int num1, int num2)
{
    int res = num1 - num2;
    MessageBox.Show("The difference is " + res);
}
static void multi(int num1, int num2)
{
    int res = num1 * num2;
    MessageBox.Show("The product is " + res);
}
static void div(int num1, int num2)
{
    double res = Convert.ToDouble(num1) / Convert.ToDouble(num2);
    MessageBox.Show("The quotient is " + res);
}

private void Form1_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
}
}
```

Output:



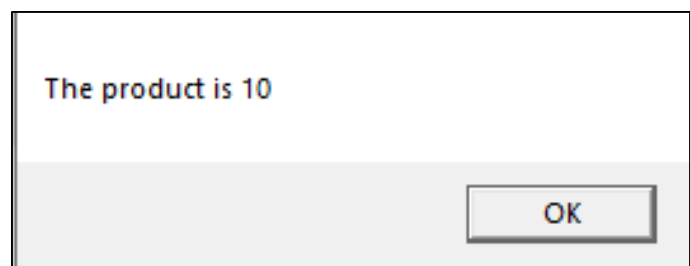
Form1

CALCULATOR

Number 1:

Number 2:

☐ Add ☐ Subtract ☒ Multiply ☐ Divide



The product is 10

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