

Lab 2: Tasks on Looping, Arrays and Functions

PRE-LAB

1. Differentiate the iteration statement and goto statement

Solution:

Iteration statements (e.g., for, while, do-while) repeat a block of code based on a condition, while goto statement transfers control to a labeled statement, potentially disrupting the normal flow of execution.

2. Are we able to store dissimilar items in Array? if yes justify?

Solution:

Yes, we can store dissimilar items in an array if the array type is declared as an array of objects (`object[]``), as all types in C# are derived from the `object`` type.

3. How many types of arrays in C#.net? and what are they?

Solution:

In C#.NET, there are three types of arrays:

1. Single-dimensional arrays
2. Multi-dimensional arrays
3. Jagged arrays

4. How can we initialize all the types of arrays in C#.Net?

Solution:

1. Single-dimensional array: `int[] numbers = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5};`
2. Multi-dimensional array: `int[,] matrix = { { 1, 2}, {3, 4}, {5, 6} };`
3. Jagged array: `int[][] jaggedArray = new int[3][] { new int[] { 1, 2}, new int[] { 3, 4, 5}, new int[] { 6, 7, 8, 9} };`

5. In how many ways can we define functions? Write the syntaxes.

Solution:

1. Instance Methods:

```
class MyClass {  
    public void MyMethod() {  
        // Method body  
    }  
}
```

2. Static Methods:

```
class MyClass {  
    public static void MyStaticMethod() {  
        // Method body  
    }  
}
```

3. Extension Methods:

```
public static class MyExtensions {  
    public static void MyExtensionMethod(this string str) {  
        // Method body  
    }  
}
```

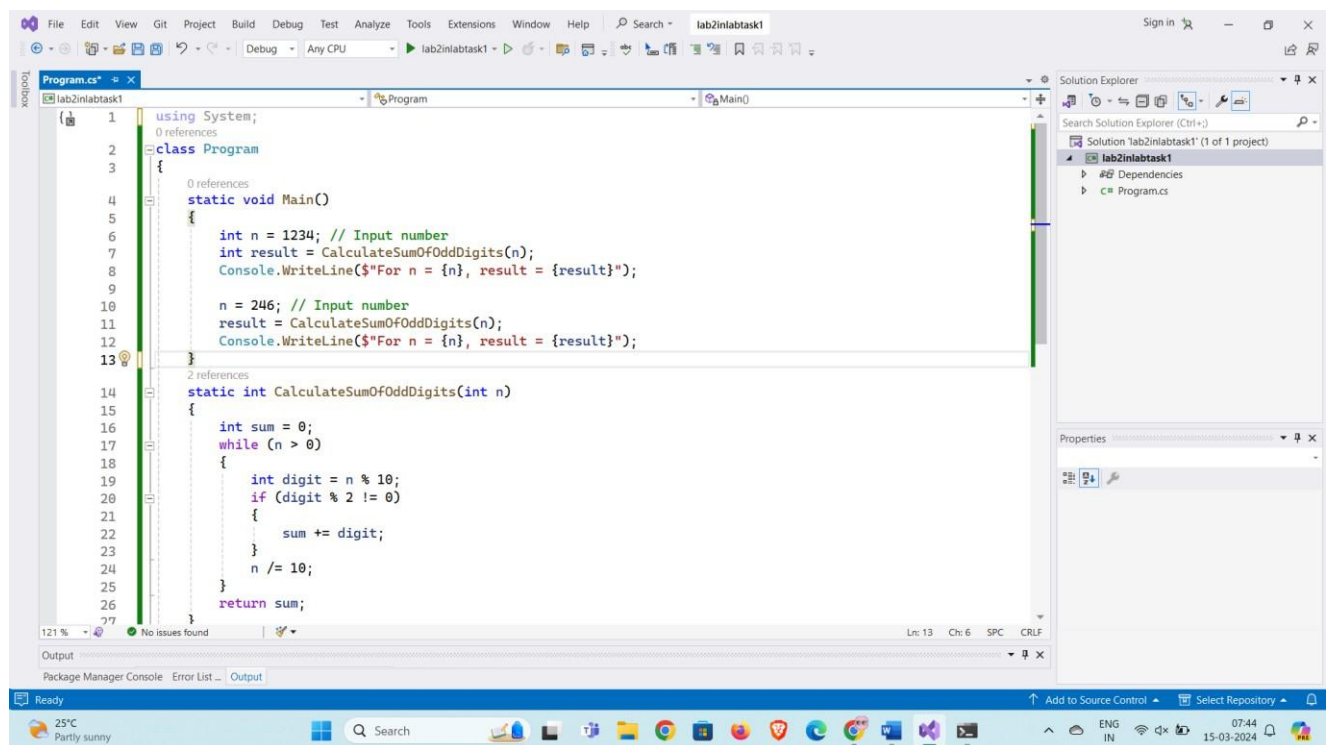
IN-LAB:

1. Write a C# code to implement the Tasks on Looping Statements?

TASK1: For a positive integer n calculate the *result* value, which is equal to the sum of the odd numbers in n

Example

```
n = 1234    result = 4 (1 + 3)
n = 246     result = 0
```

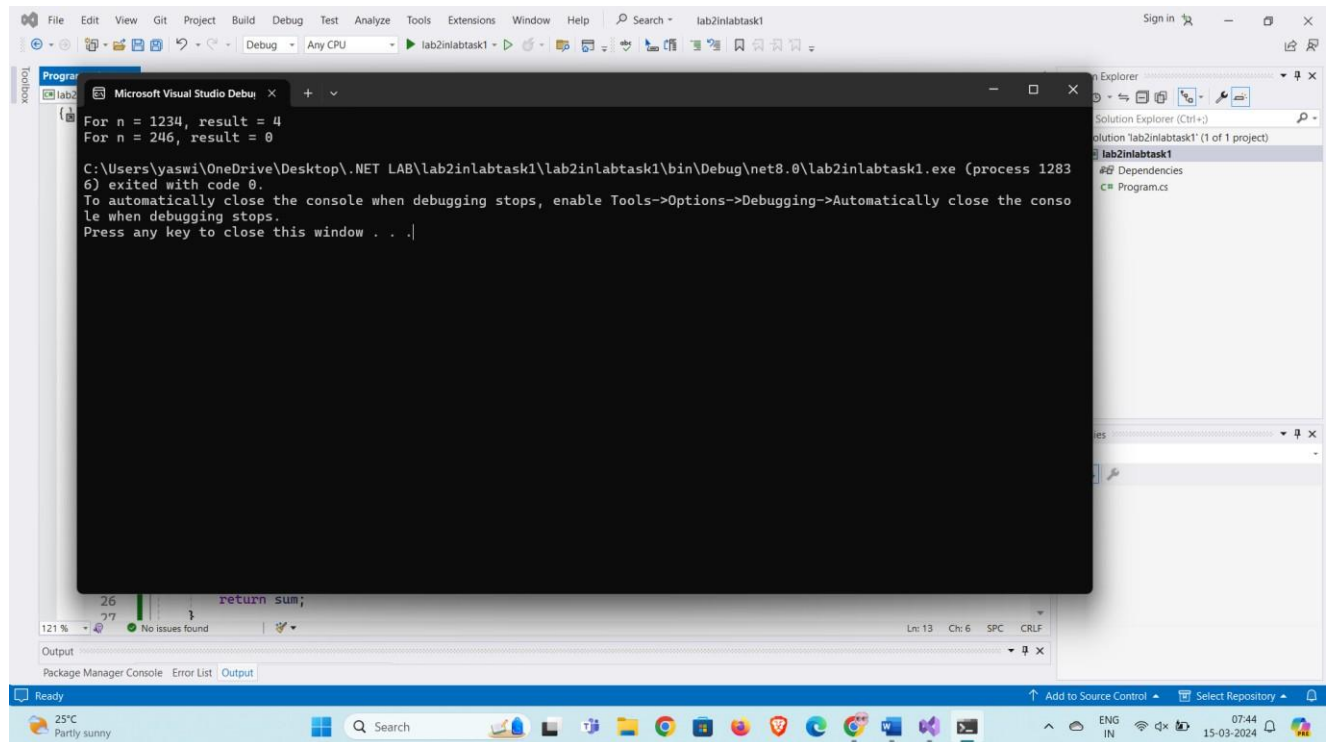


The screenshot shows a Visual Studio IDE with a C# project named 'lab2inlabtask1'. The code is as follows:

```
1 using System;
2
3 class Program
4 {
5     static void Main()
6     {
7         int n = 1234; // Input number
8         int result = CalculateSumOfOddDigits(n);
9         Console.WriteLine($"For n = {n}, result = {result}");
10
11         n = 246; // Input number
12         result = CalculateSumOfOddDigits(n);
13         Console.WriteLine($"For n = {n}, result = {result}");
14     }
15
16     static int CalculateSumOfOddDigits(int n)
17     {
18         int sum = 0;
19         while (n > 0)
20         {
21             int digit = n % 10;
22             if (digit % 2 != 0)
23             {
24                 sum += digit;
25             }
26             n /= 10;
27         }
28         return sum;
29     }
30 }
```

The Solution Explorer on the right shows the project structure with 'lab2inlabtask1' and its dependencies. The Properties window is empty. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'No issues found' and 'Ln: 13 Ch: 6 SPC CRLF'.

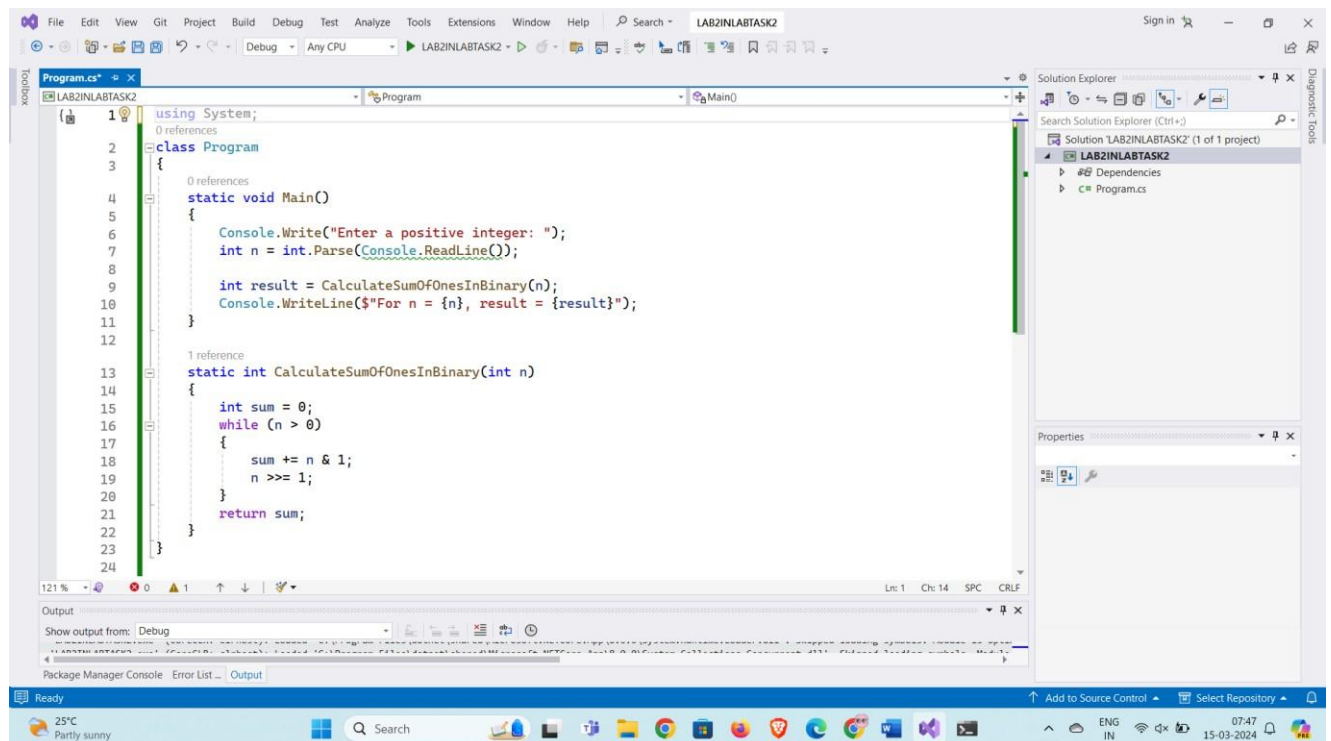
OUTPUT:



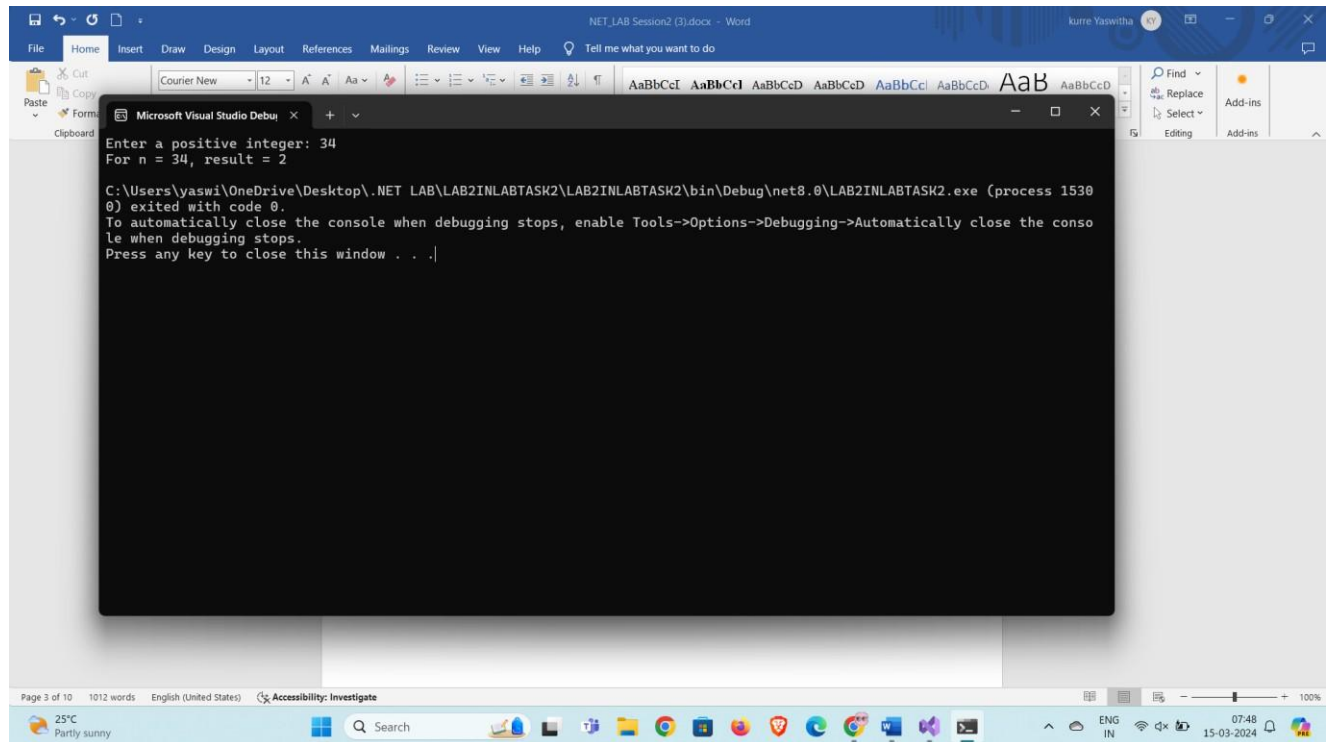
TASK2: For a positive integer n calculate the result value, which is equal to the sum of the “1” in the binary representation of n .

Example

$n = 14$ (decimal) = 1110 (binary) result = 3
 $n = 128$ (decimal) = 1000 0000 (binary) result = 1



OUTPUT:

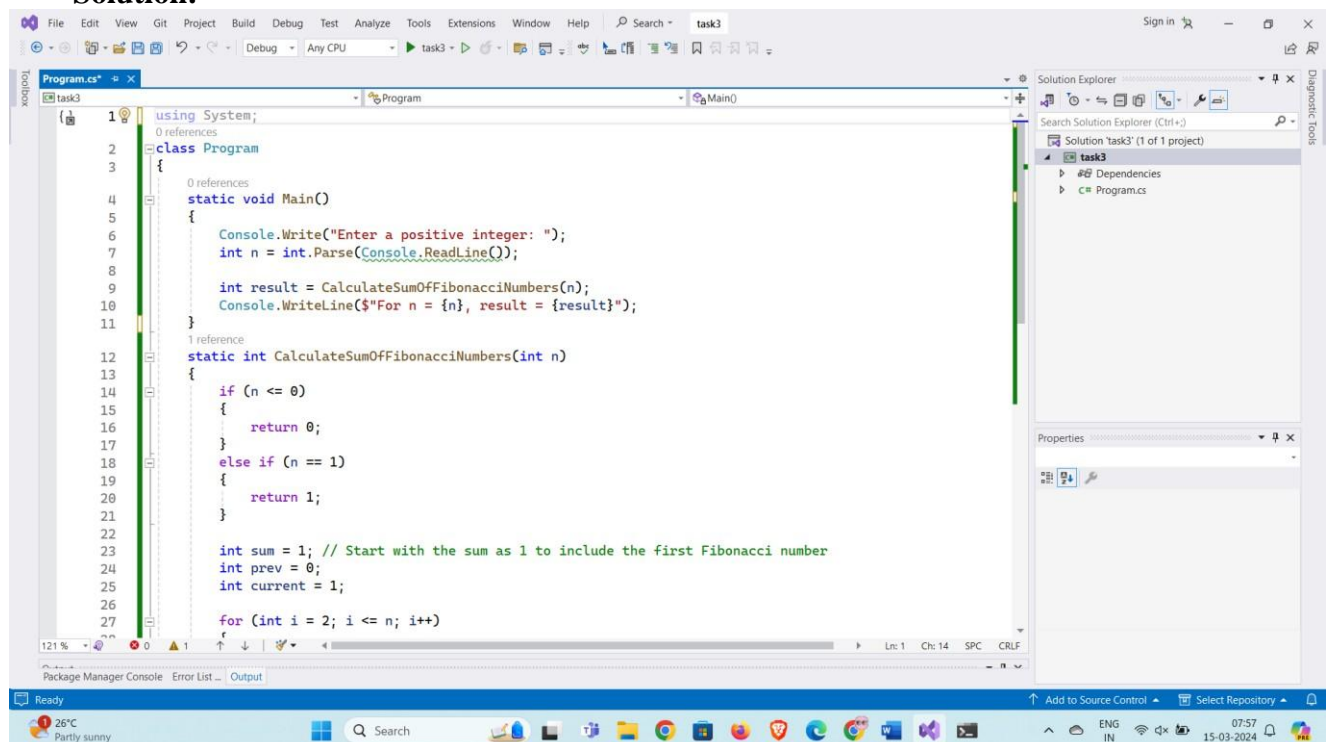


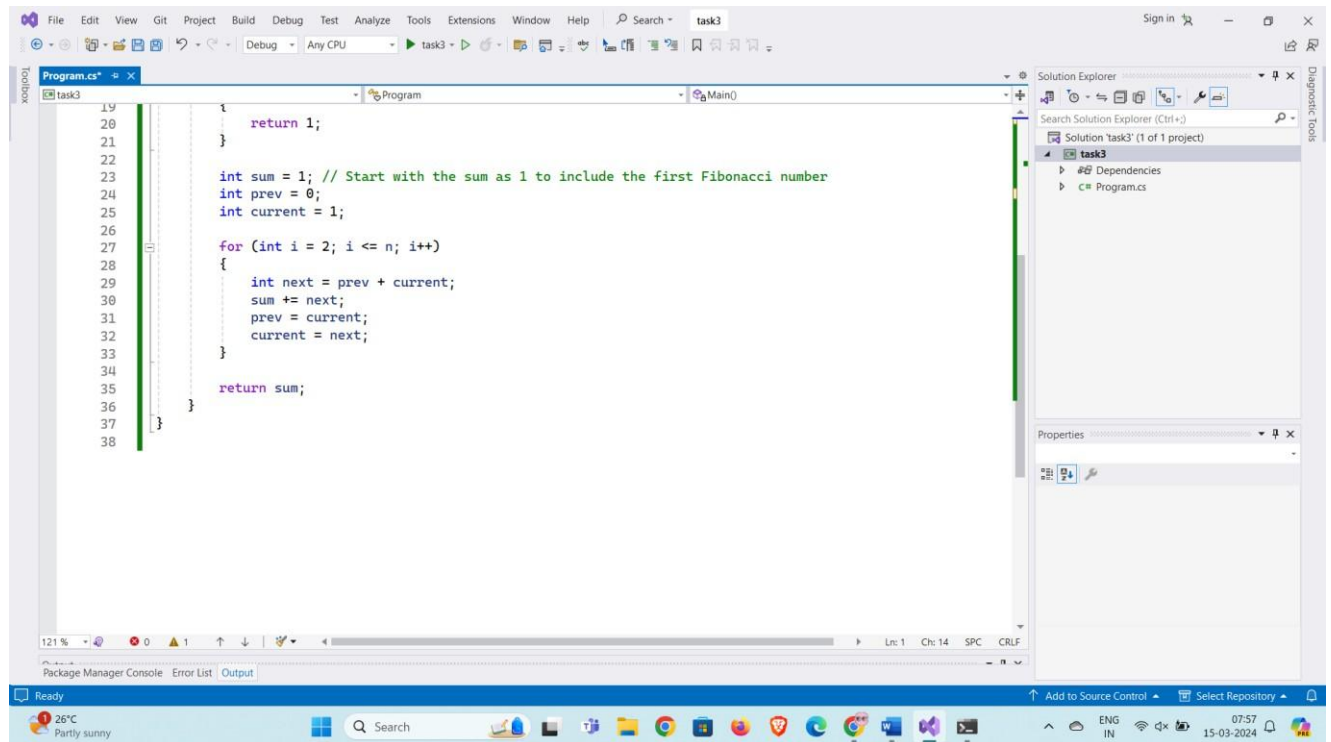
TASK3: For a positive integer n , calculate the result value equal to the sum of the first n Fibonacci numbers. Note: Fibonacci numbers are a series of numbers in which each next number is equal to the sum of the two preceding ones: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13... ($F_0=0$, $F_1=F_2=1$, then $F(n)=F(n-1)+F(n-2)$ for $n>2$)

Example

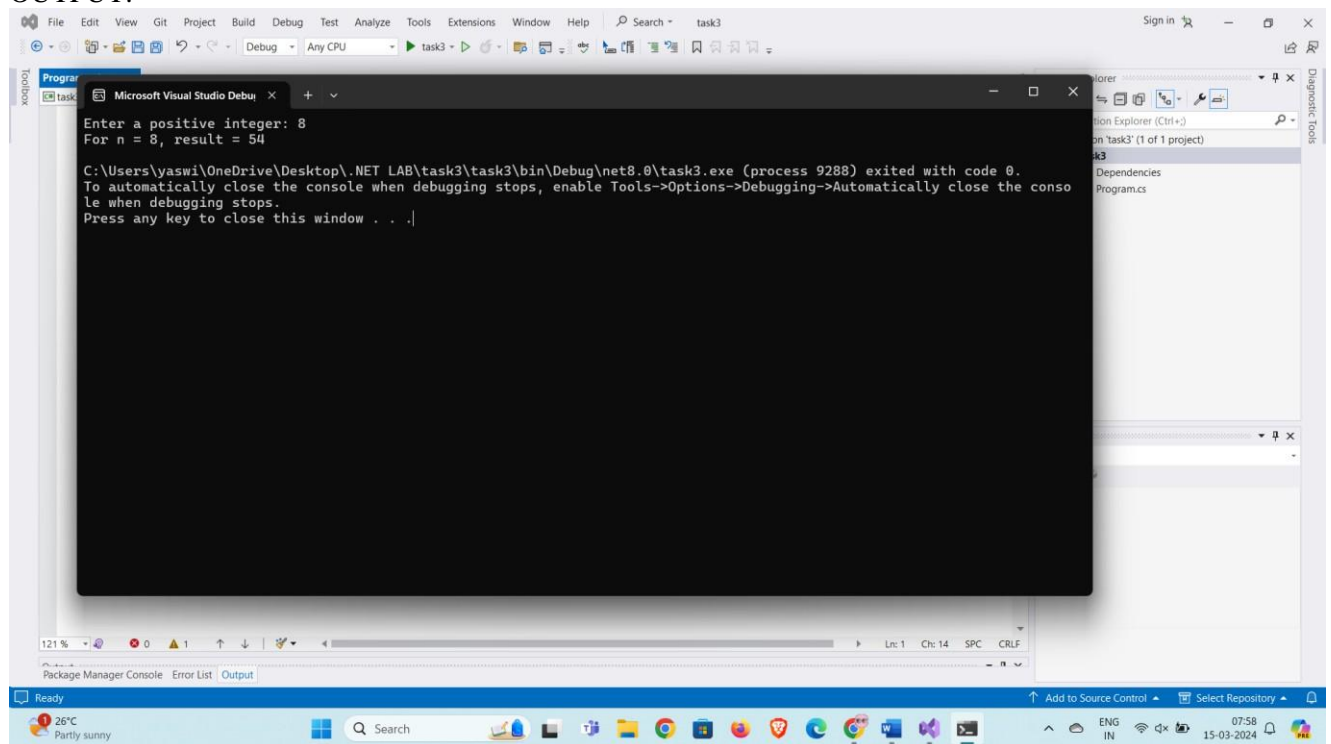
$n = 8$ result = 33
 $n = 11$ result = 143

Solution:





OUTPUT:

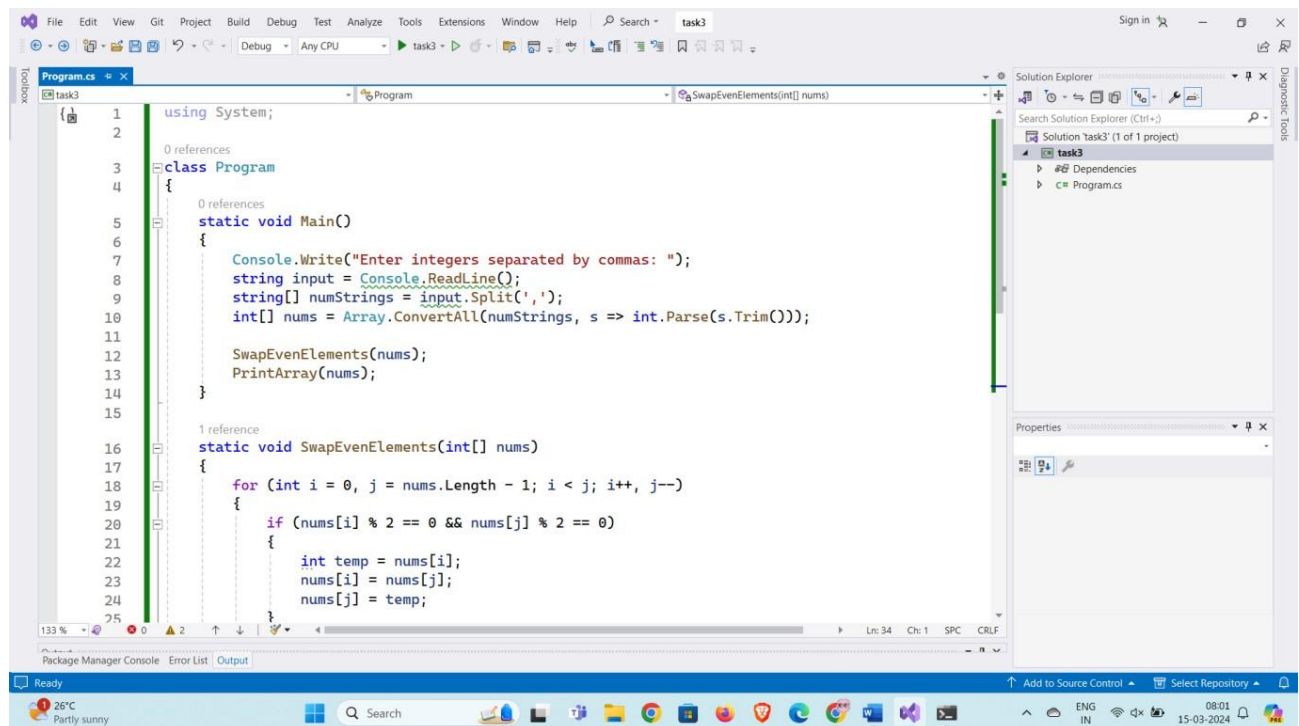


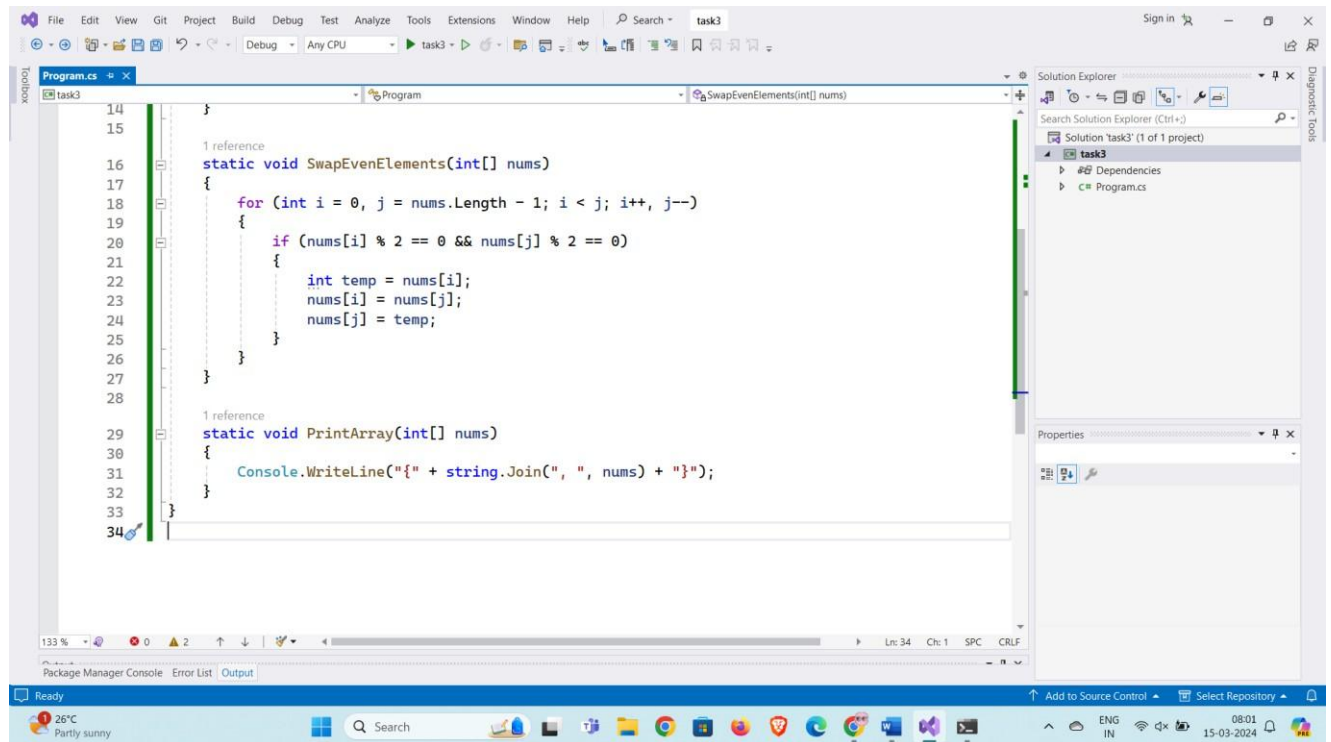
2. Write a C# code to implement the Tasks on Arrays?

TASK 1: In a given array of integers *nums* swap values of the first and the last array elements, the second and the penultimate etc., if the two exchanged values are even

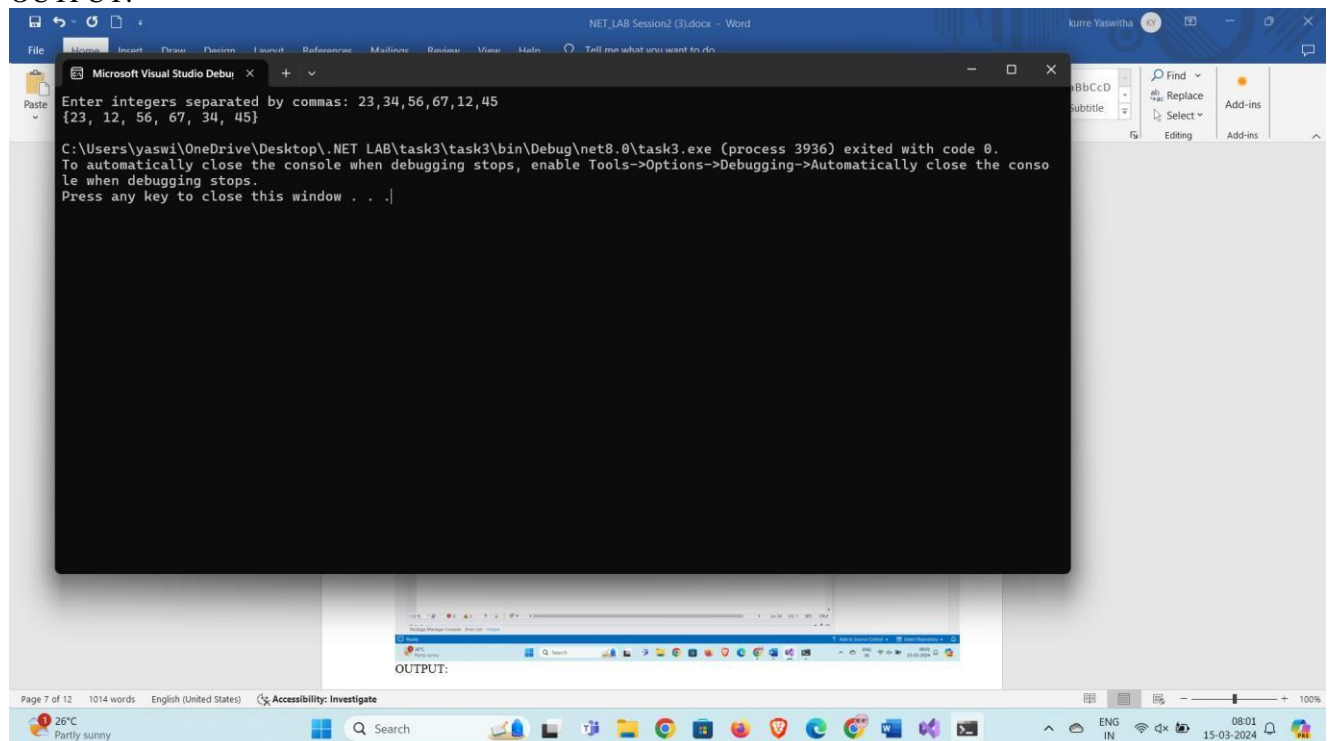
Example

```
{ 10 , 5, 3, 4}          => {4, 5, 3, 10}
{100, 2, 3, 4, 5}        => {100, 4, 3, 2, 5}
{100, 2, 3, 45, 33, 8, 4, 54} => {54, 4, 3, 45, 33, 8, 2, 100}
```





OUTPUT:



TASK 2:

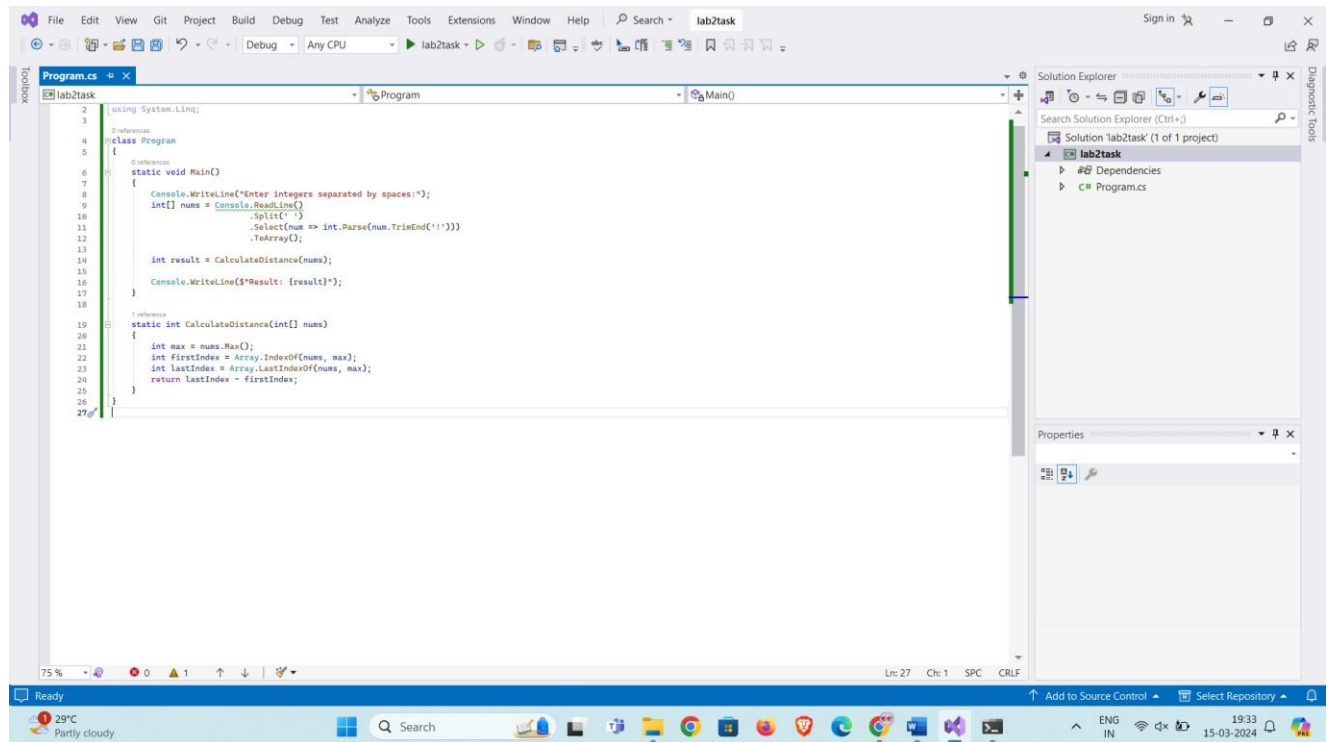
In a given array of integers *nums* calculate integer *result* value, that is equal to the distance between the first and the last entry of the maximum value in the array.

Example

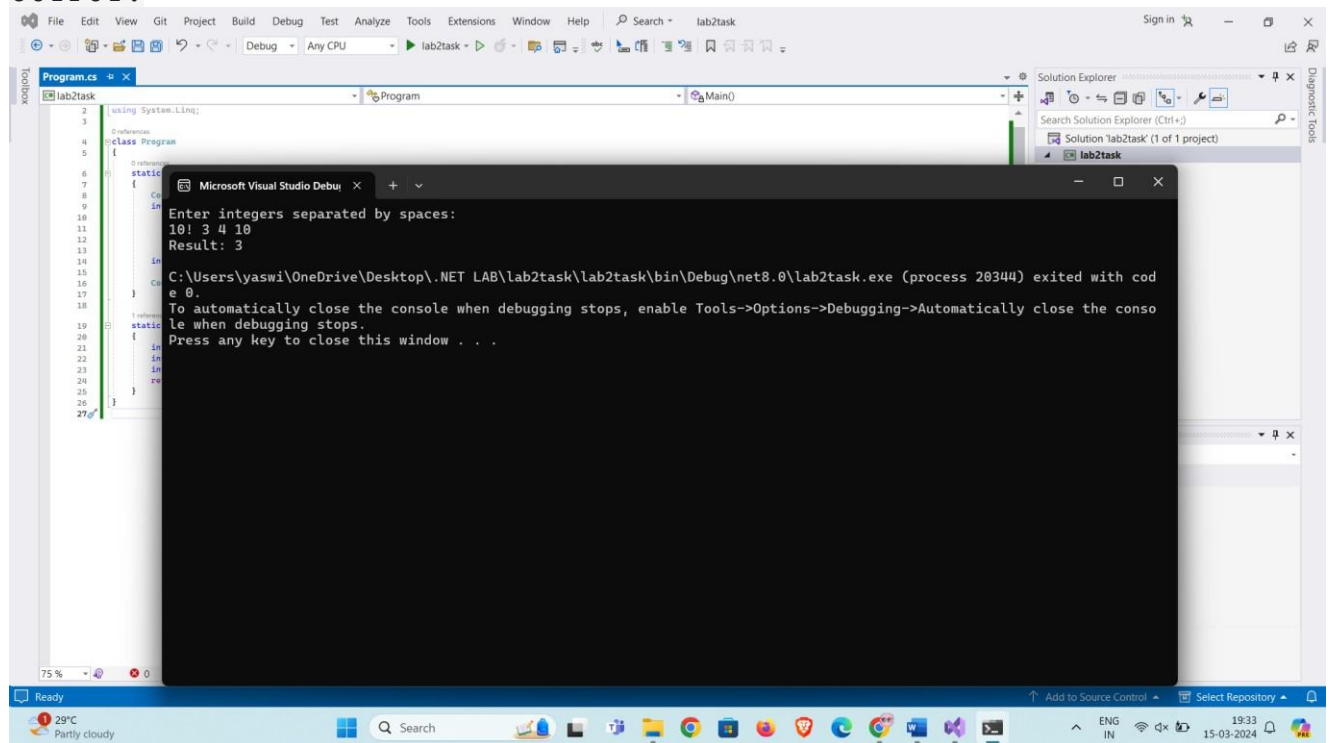
```

{4, 100!, 3, 4}           result = 0
{5, 50!, 50!, 4, 5}       result = 1
{5, 350!, 350, 4, 350!}   result = 3
{10!, 10, 10, 10, 10!}    result = 4

```



OUTPUT:



TASK 3: In a predetermined two-dimensional integer array (square matrix) *matrix* insert 0 into elements to the left side of the main diagonal, and 1 into elements to the right side of the diagonal.

Example

```

{{2, 4, 3, 3},
 {5, 7, 8, 5},
 {2, 4, 3, 3},

```

=>

```

{{2, 1, 1, 1},
 {0, 7, 1, 1},
 {0, 0, 3, 1},

```


{5, 7, 8, 5}} {0, 0, 0, 5}}

Solution:

The image displays two screenshots of a Visual Studio IDE, showing the implementation of a C# program that modifies a square matrix based on specific rules.

Top Screenshot: The code is in `Program.cs`. It defines a `Program` class with a `Main` method. The `Main` method prompts the user to enter the size of the square matrix, reads the input, and creates a matrix. It then prompts the user to enter elements of the matrix, separated by spaces. The matrix is then modified using the `ModifyMatrix` method, and the modified matrix is printed.

Bottom Screenshot: The code is in `Program.cs`. It defines a `Program` class with a `Main` method. The `Main` method prompts the user to enter the size of the square matrix, reads the input, and creates a matrix. It then prompts the user to enter elements of the matrix, separated by spaces. The matrix is then modified using the `ModifyMatrix` method, and the modified matrix is printed.

```
using System;

class Program
{
    static void Main()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Enter the size of the square matrix:");
        int size = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
        int[,] matrix = new int[size, size];

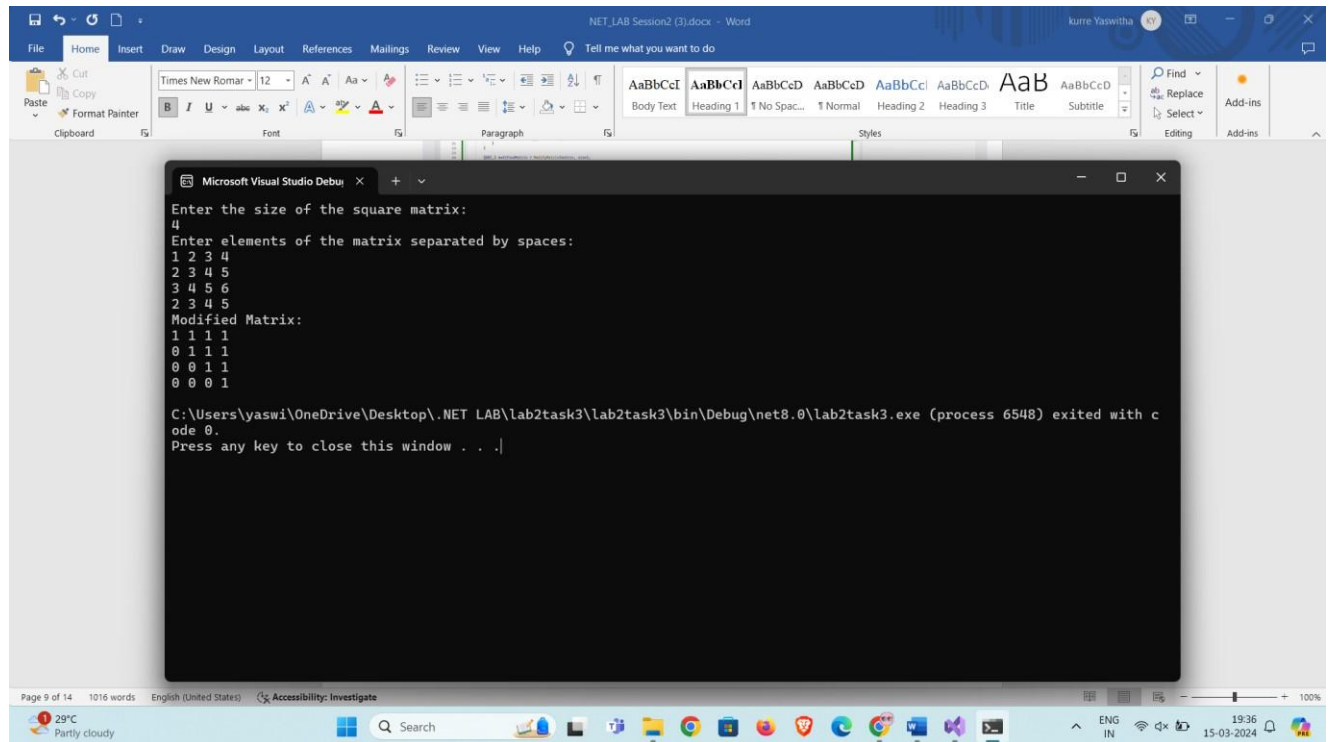
        Console.WriteLine("Enter elements of the matrix separated by spaces:");
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
        {
            string[] row = Console.ReadLine().Split(' ');
            for (int j = 0; j < size; j++)
            {
                matrix[i, j] = int.Parse(row[j]);
            }
        }

        int[,] modifiedMatrix = ModifyMatrix(matrix, size);
        Console.WriteLine("Modified Matrix:");
        PrintMatrix(modifiedMatrix, size);
    }

    static int[,] ModifyMatrix(int[,] matrix, int size)
    {
        int[,] modifiedMatrix = new int[size, size];
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 0; j < size; j++)
            {
                if (j < i) // Elements to the left of the main diagonal
                {
                    modifiedMatrix[i, j] = 0;
                }
                else // Elements to the right of the main diagonal
                {
                    modifiedMatrix[i, j] = 1;
                }
            }
        }
        return modifiedMatrix;
    }

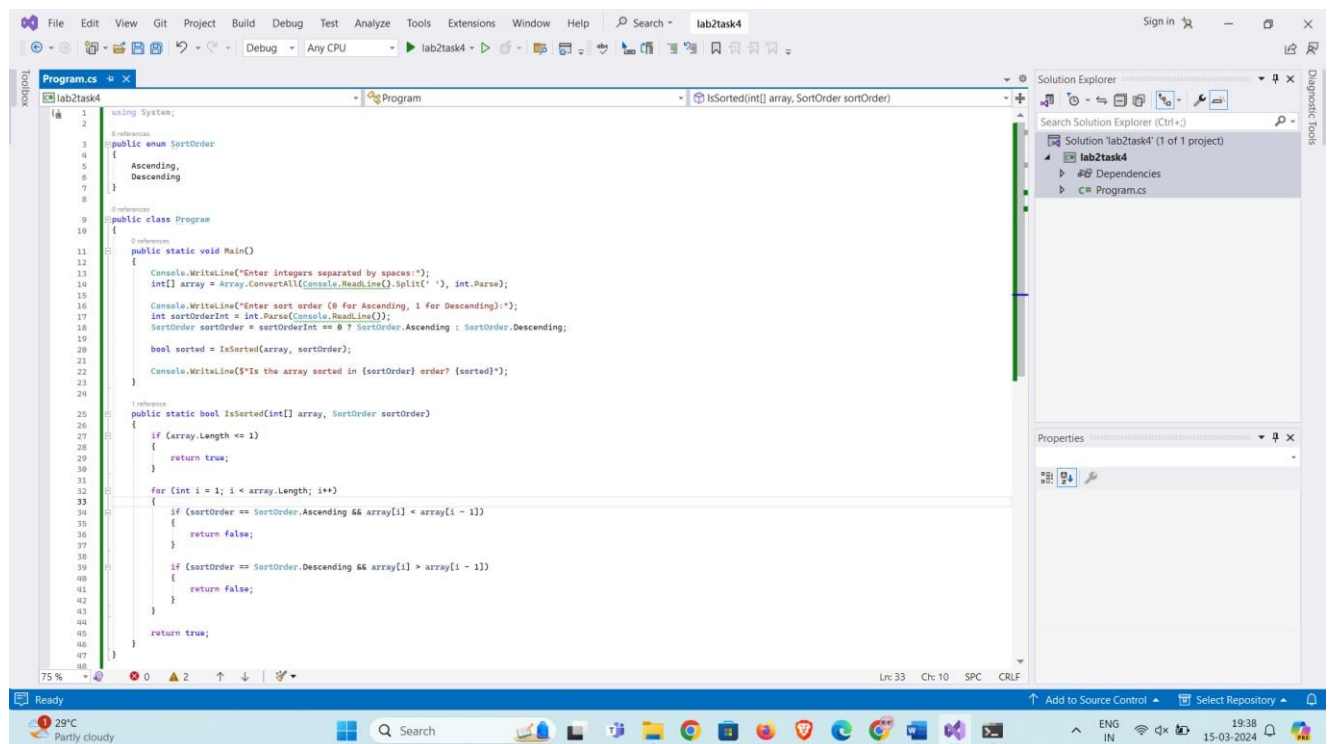
    static void PrintMatrix(int[,] matrix, int size)
    {
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 0; j < size; j++)
            {
                Console.Write(matrix[i, j] + " ");
            }
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

OUTPUT:

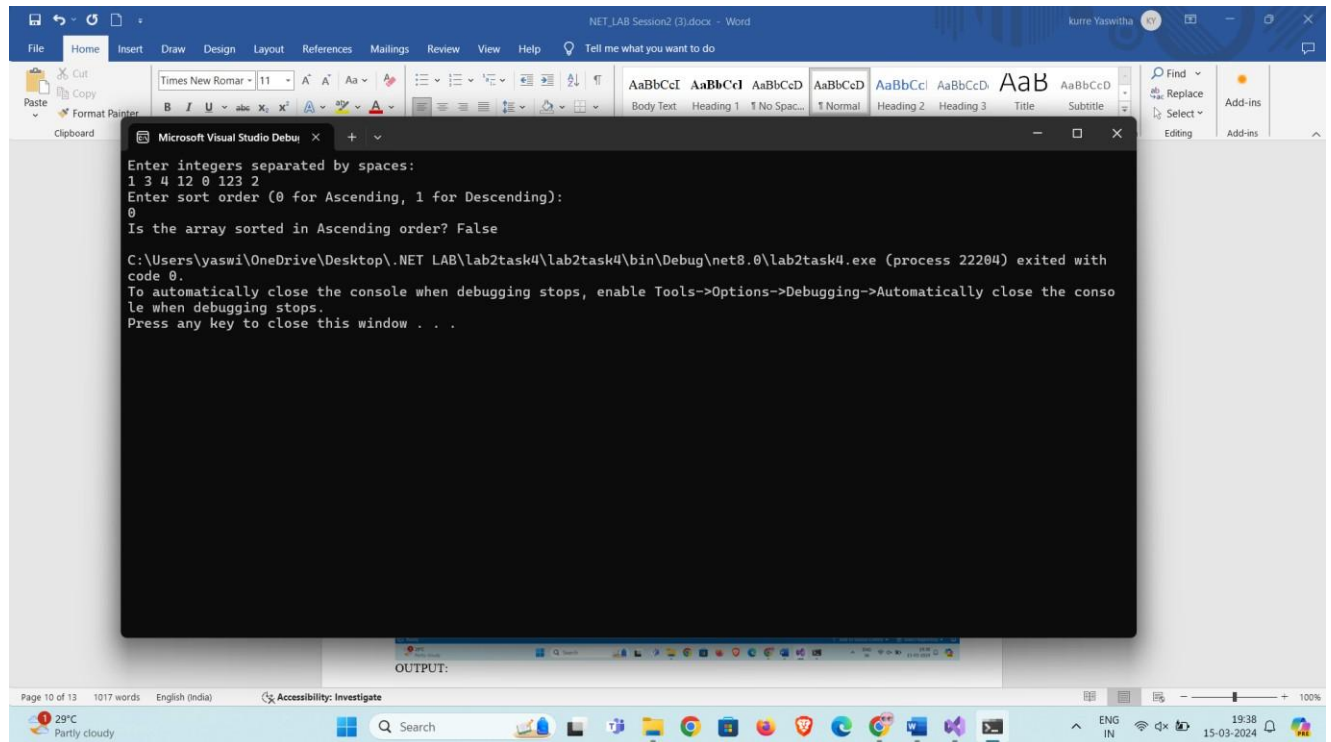


3. Write a C# code to implement the Tasks on Functions?

TASK 1: Create function *IsSorted*, determining whether a given *array* of integer values of arbitrary length is sorted in a given *order* (the order is set up by enum value *SortOrder*). Array and sort order are passed by parameters. Function does not change the array



OUTPUT:



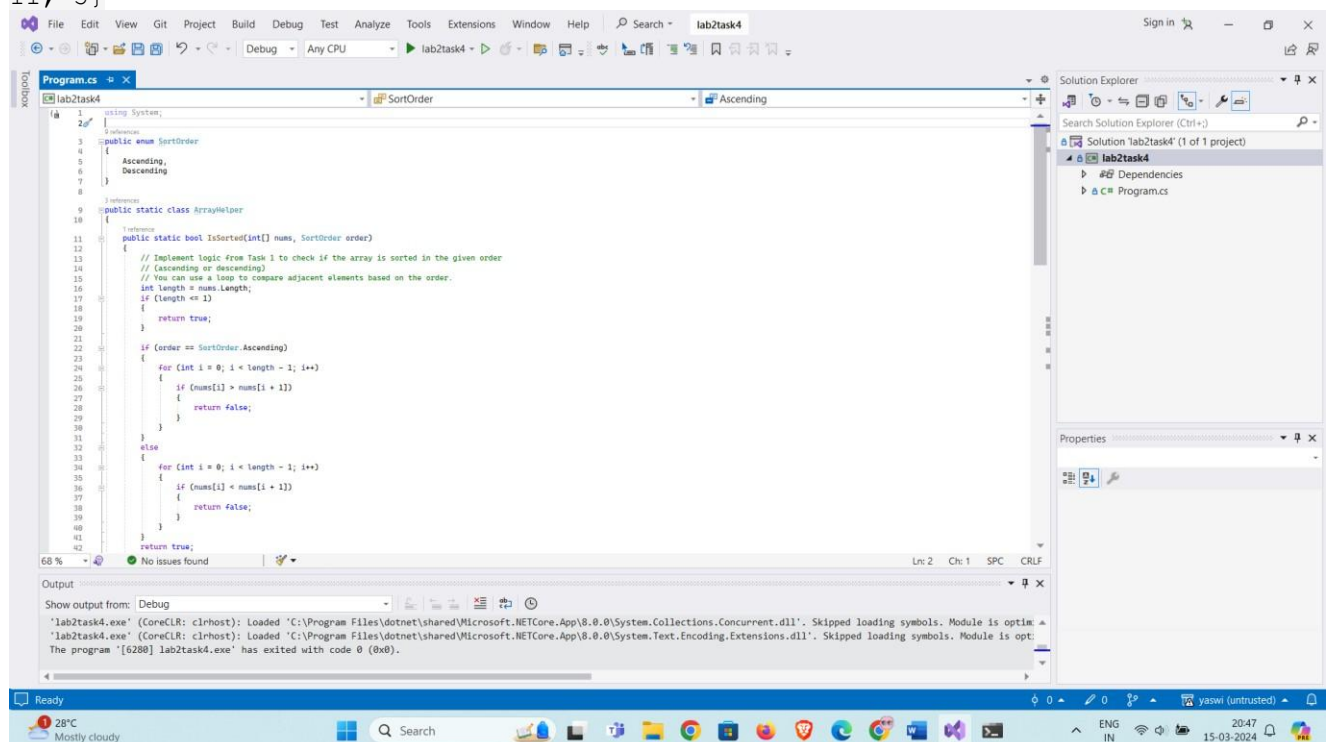
TASK 2: Create function *Transform*, replacing the value of each element of an integer *array* with the sum of this element value and its index, only if the given *array* is sorted in the given *order* (the order is set up by enum value *SortOrder*). Array and sort order are passed by parameters. To check, if the array is sorted, the function *IsSorted* from the Task 1 is called.

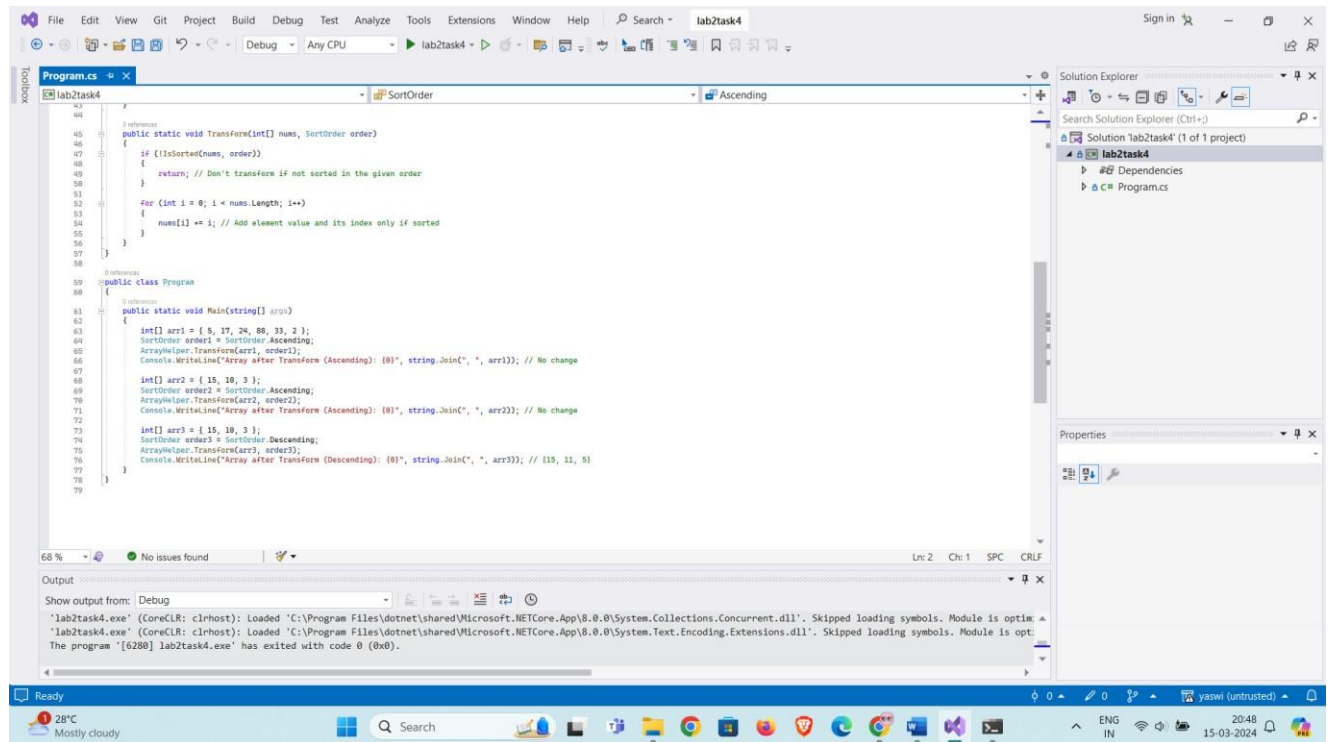
Example

For {5, 17, 24, 88, 33, 2} and "ascending" sort order values in the array do not change;

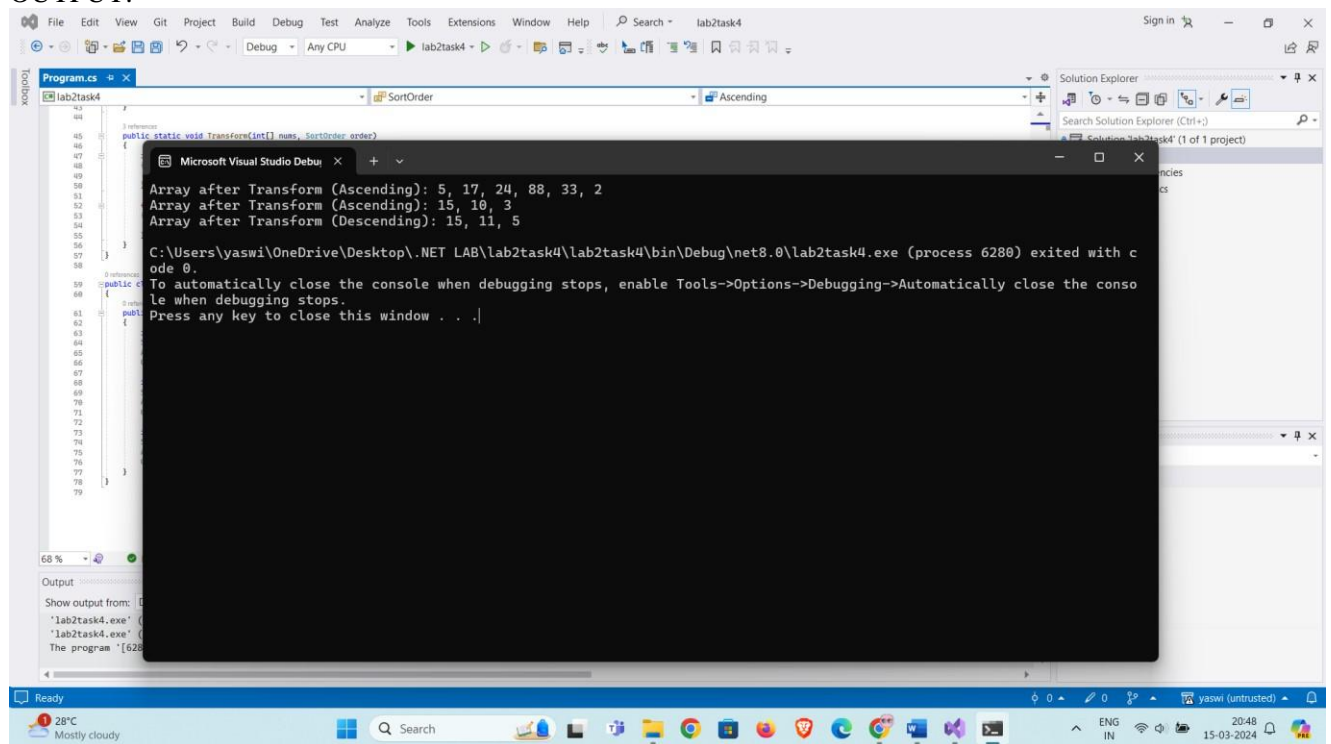
For {15, 10, 3} and "ascending" sort order values in the array do not change;

For {15, 10, 3} and "descending" sort order the values in the array change to {15, 11, 5}





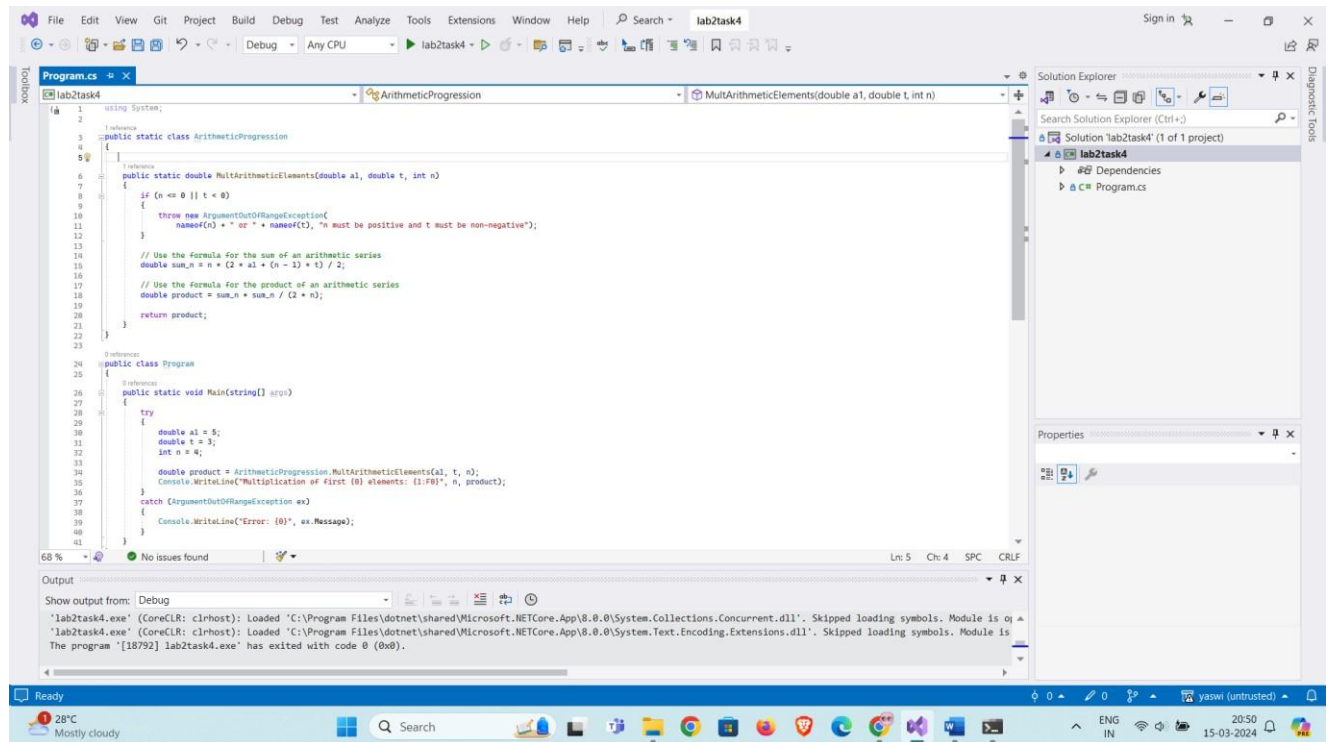
OUTPUT:



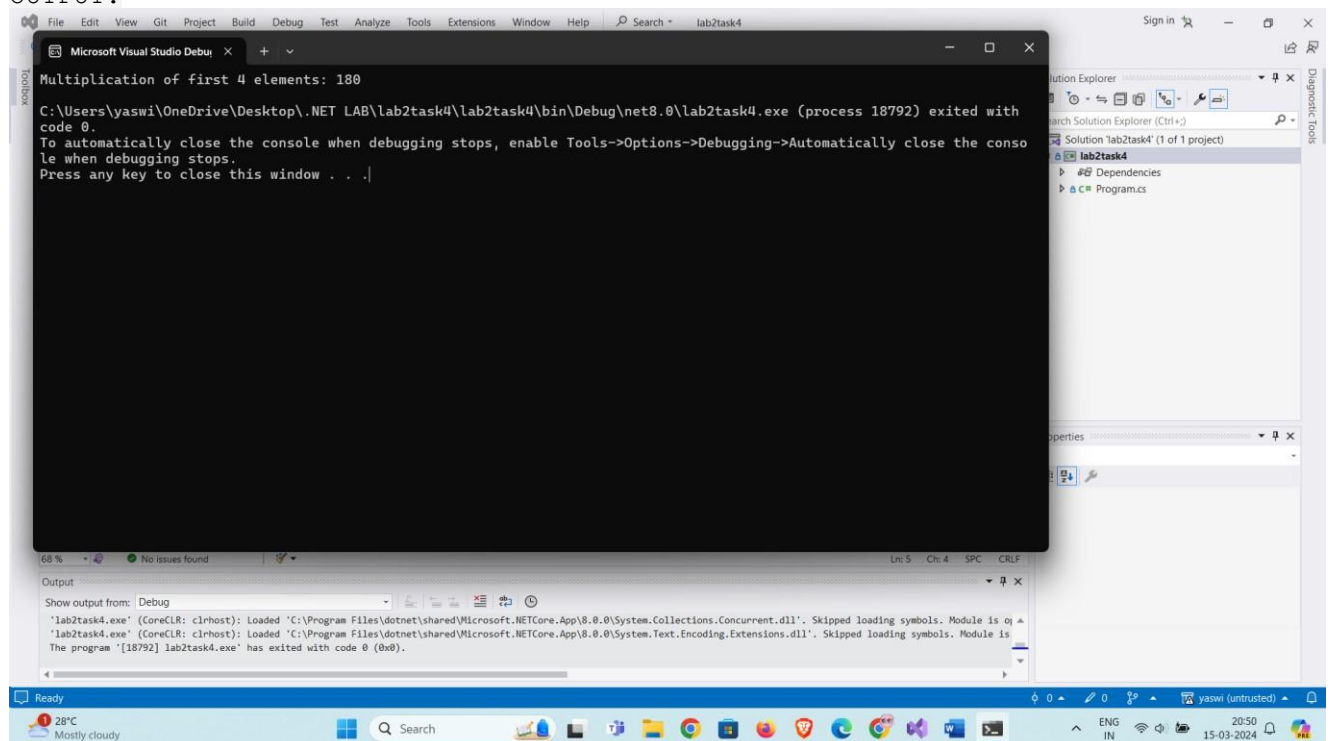
TASK 3: Create function *MultiArithmeticElements*, which determines the multiplication of a given number of first n elements of arithmetic progression of real numbers with a given initial element of progression $a(1)$ and progression step t . $a(n)$ is calculated by the formula $a(n+1) = a(n) + t$.

Example

For $a(1) = 5$, $t = 3$, $n = 4$ multiplication equals to $5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \cdot 14 = 6160$



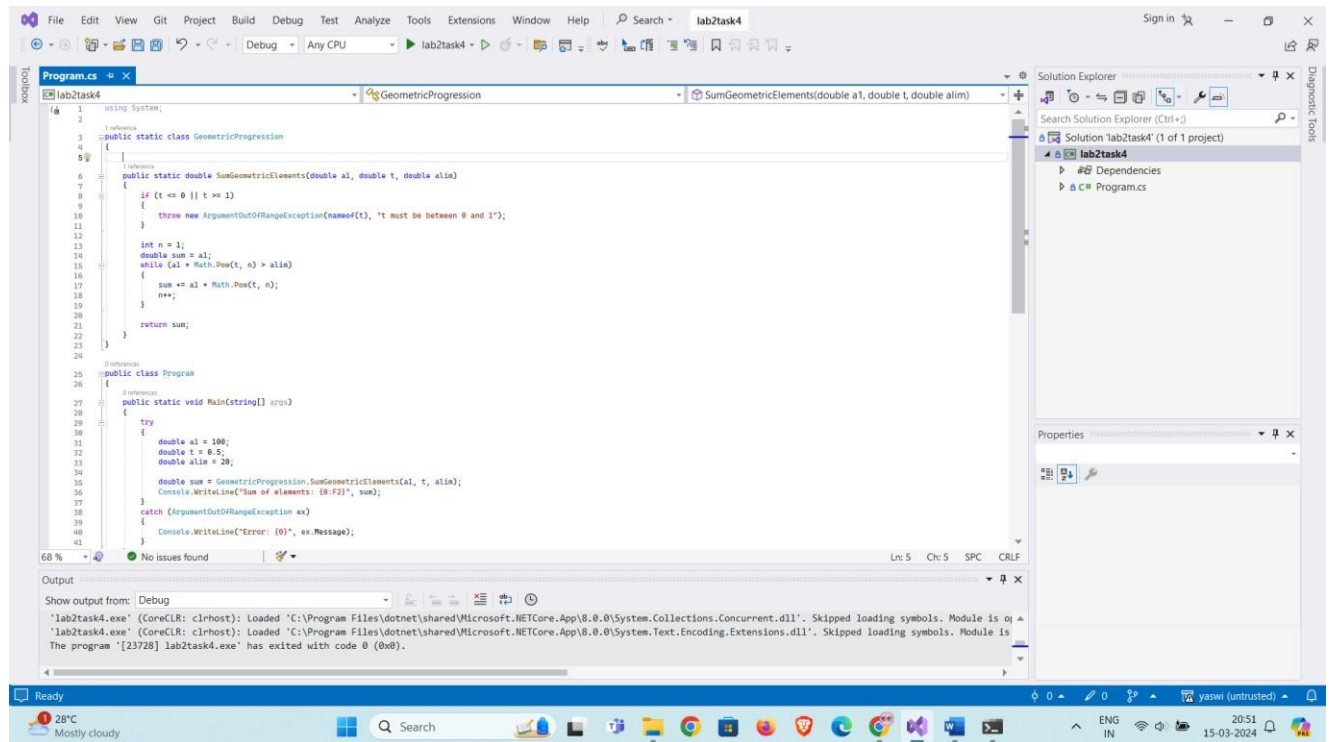
OUTPUT:



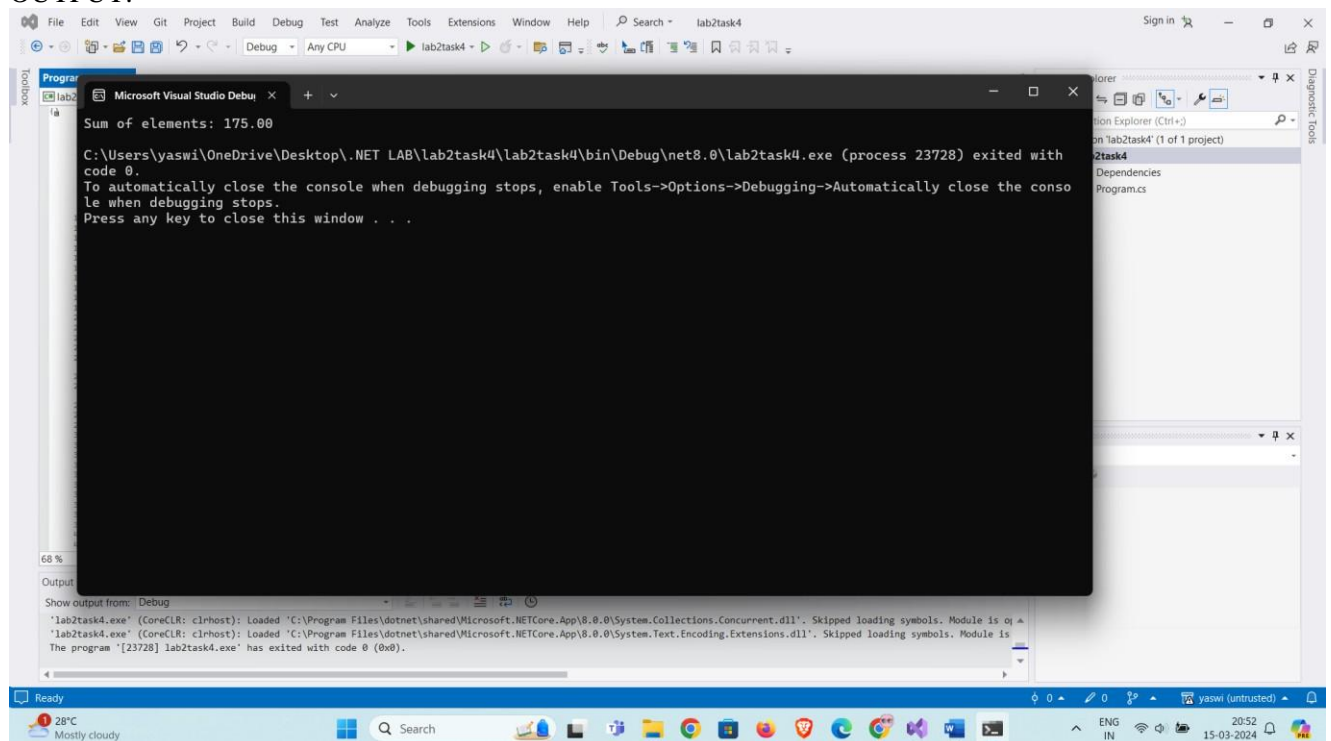
TASK 4: Create function *SumGeometricElements*, determining the sum of the first elements of a decreasing geometric progression of real numbers with a given initial element of a progression $a(1)$ and a given progression step t , while the last element must be greater than a given *alim*. an is calculated by the formula $a(n+1) = a(n) * t$, $0 < t < 1$.

Example

For a progression, where $a(1) = 100$, and $t = 0.5$, the sum of the first elements, grater than $alim = 20$, equals to $100+50+25 = 175$

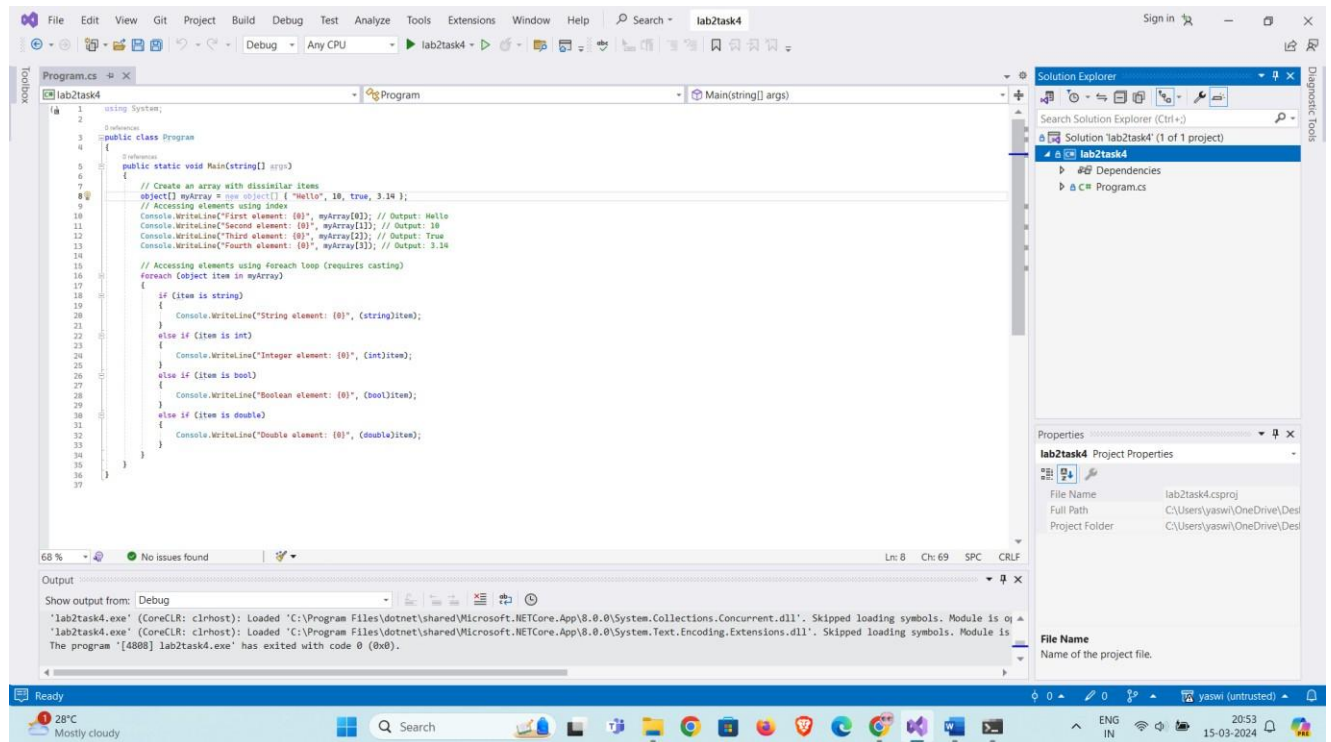


OUTPUT:



POST-LAB

1. Construct an Array with dissimilar items and access it?



OUTPUT:

