

DAY 13 ASSIGNMENT
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9TH FEB 2022

Q1. Declare 2 dimensional array of size(2,2) and initialize using indexes and print the values using nested for loop

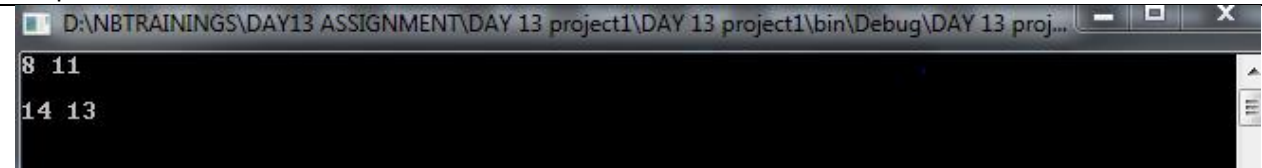
Code:

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace DAY_13_project1
{
    internal class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            int[,] data = new int[2, 2];
            data[0, 0] = 8;
            data[0, 1] = 11;
            data[1, 0] = 14;
            data[1, 1] = 13;

            for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
            {
                for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++)
                {
                    Console.Write(data[i,j] + " ");
                }
                Console.WriteLine("\n");
            }
            Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}
```

Output:



```
D:\NBTRAININGS\DAY13 ASSIGNMENT\DAY 13 project1\DAY 13 project1\bin\Debug\DAY 13 proj...
8 11
14 13
```

Q2. Declare a 2-D array of size (3,2) and initialize in the same line while declaring and print the value using nested for loop.

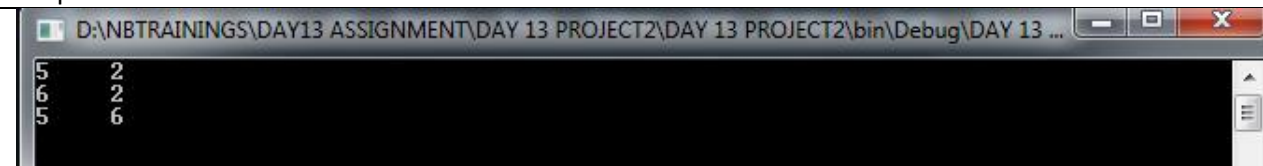
Code:

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace DAY_13_PROJECT2
{
    internal class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            int[,] data = new[,] { { 5, 2 }, { 6, 2 }, { 5, 6 } };

            for (int i=0; i<3; i++)
            {
                for(int j=0; j<2; j++)
                {
                    Console.Write(data[i, j]+ " ");
                }
                Console.WriteLine();
            }
            Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a console window with the following output:

```
5 2
6 2
5 6
```

Q3. Declare a 2-D array of size (3,3) and print the value of the array

Code:

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

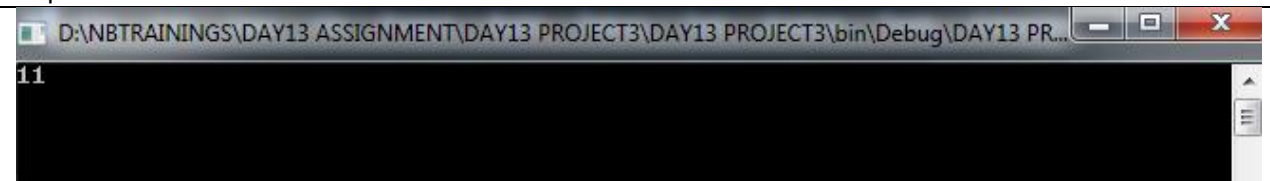
namespace DAY13_PROJECT3
{
    internal class Program
```

```

{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        int sum = 0;
        int [,] data = new [,] { { 1, 2, 3 }, { 2, 4, 5 }, { 4, 6, 6 } };
        for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++)
            {
                if (i == j)
                    sum = sum + data[i, j];
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine(sum);
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}

```

Output:



Q4Declare a 2-D array of size (2,2) and read values from user and print the array value.

Code:

```

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace DAY13_PROJECT4
{
    internal class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            int[,] data = new int[2, 2];
            //read data from user
            for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
            {
                for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++)
                {

```

```

        Console.WriteLine("Enter array value :");
        data[i, j] = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());
    }
}
//print data from user
for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
{
    for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++)
    {
        Console.Write(data[i, j] + " ");
    }
    Console.WriteLine();
}
Console.ReadLine();
}
}

```

Output:

```

D:\NBTRAININGS\DAY13 ASSIGNMENT\DAY13 PROJECT4\DAY13 PROJECT4\bin\Debug\DAY13 PR...
Enter array value :
12
Enter array value :
13
Enter array value :
11
Enter array value :
10
12 13
11 10

```

Q5.Declare two 2-D arrays of size (2,2) and read values from user and print the sum of two matrices

Code

```

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace DAY13__SUM_OF_MATRICES
{
    internal class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            int[,] a = new int[2, 2];
            int[,] b = new int[2, 2];
            int[,] sum = new int[2, 2];
            //Read data from user a matrices
            for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)

```

```

{
    for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Enter An array of value a:");
        a[i, j] = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());

    }
}
//Read data from user B matrices
for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
{
    for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Enter an Array value of b:");
        b[i, j] = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());
    }

}
//Addition of two Matrices
for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
{
    for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++)
    {
        sum[i, j] = a[i, j] + b[i, j];
        Console.Write(sum[i, j] + " ");
    }
    Console.WriteLine( );
}

Console.ReadLine();

}

}

}

```

Output:

```
D:\NBTRAININGS\DAY13 ASSIGNMENT\DAY13 SUM OF MATRICES\DAY13 SUM OF MATRICES\bi...
Enter An array of value a:
3
Enter An array of value a:
3
Enter An array of value a:
2
Enter An array of value a:
1
Enter an Array value of b:
3
Enter an Array value of b:
2
Enter an Array value of b:
4
Enter an Array value of b:
2
6 5
6 3
```

Q7. What is jagged Array and What are the benefits of jagged Array

Jagged Array: It is a Dimension Array which size is different from Rows and Columns

Benefits:

- Array memory will not waste
- It makes things easy where there is a need to store data in a multi dimensional way using the same variable name.
- It makes the program to be executed very smoothly and fast

Q8. WACP to declare a jagged array and print values

Code:

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace DAY13_Jagged_Array_program
{
    internal class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            char[][] names = new char[3][];
            names[0] = new char[] { 'm', 'a', 'n', 'u' };
            names[1] = new char[] { 'm', 'a', 'n', 'o', 'h', 'a', 'r' };
            names[2] = new char[] { 'm', 'a', 'n', 'o', 'h', 'a', 'r', 'a', 'n', 'd', 'e' };

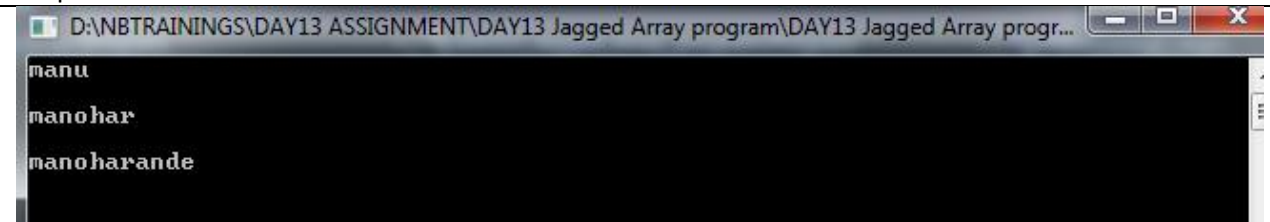
            for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
            {
                for(int j = 0; j < names[i].Length; j++)
                {
                    Console.Write(names[i][j] + "");
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
    Console.WriteLine("\n");
}
Console.ReadLine();
}
}
}

```

Output:



```

manu
manohar
manoharande

```

Q9.What is recursion?

- A function calling itself repeatedly until specified condition is satisfied is called Recursion

Q10.WACP to illustrate usage of recursion

Code:

```

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace DAY13_Recursion_program
{
    internal class Program
    {
        static int Factorial(int n)
        {
            if(n==0)
            {
                return 1;
            }
            else
            {
                int fact = n * Factorial(n - 1);
                return fact;
            }
        }
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {

```

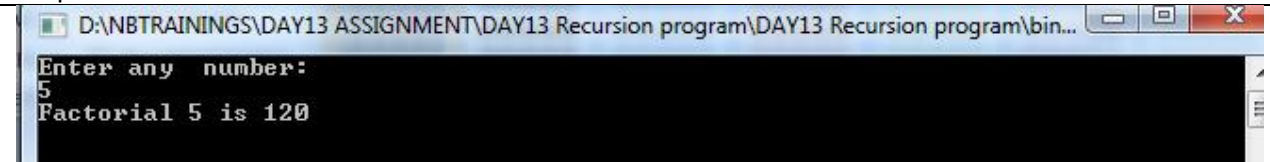
```

        Console.WriteLine("Enter any number:");
        int n = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());

        Console.WriteLine("Factorial {0} is {1}", n, Factorial(n));
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
}

```

Output:



The screenshot shows a Windows console window titled "D:\NBTRAININGS\DAY13 ASSIGNMENT\DAY13 Recursion program\DAY13 Recursion program\bin...". The console displays the following text:

```

Enter any number:
5
Factorial 5 is 120

```

Q11.WACP to illustrate stack and write points about it?

Code:

```

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace DAY13_PROJECT5
{
    internal class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            Stack<int> data = new Stack<int>();

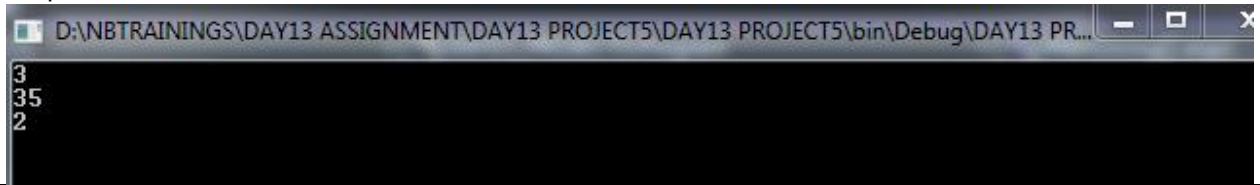
            data.Push(15);
            data.Push(20);
            data.Push(35);
            {
                Console.WriteLine(data.Count);
                Console.WriteLine(data.Pop());
                Console.WriteLine(data.Count);

            }

            Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}

```


Output:



```
D:\NBTRAININGS\DAY13 ASSIGNMENT\DAY13 PROJECT5\DAY13 PROJECT5\bin\Debug\DAY13 PR...
3
35
2
```

STACK:

- 1.This represents First in-Lastout
- 2.To remove the items we use Pop keyword
- 3.To reurn the item we use 'peek'

Q12.WACP to illustrate the QUEUE and also write points about it

Code:

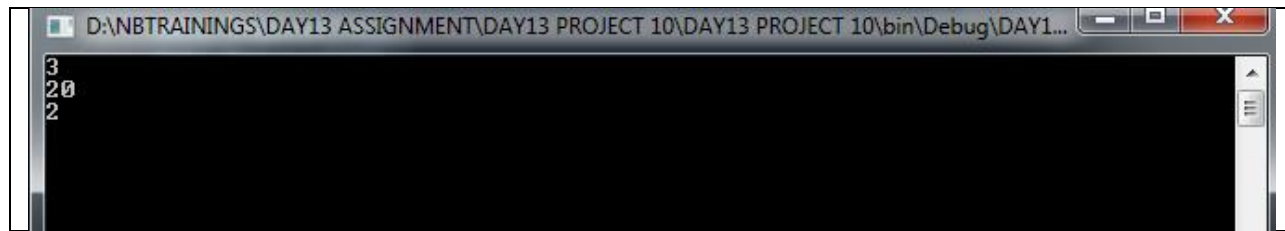
```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace DAY13_PROJECT_10
{
    internal class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            Queue<int> data = new Queue<int>();
            data.Enqueue(20);
            data.Enqueue(35);
            data.Enqueue(45);
            Console.WriteLine(data.Count);
            Console.WriteLine(data.Dequeue());
            Console.WriteLine(data.Count);

            Console.ReadLine();

        }
    }
}
```

OUTPUT:



A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window. The title bar shows the path: D:\NBTRAININGS\DAY13 ASSIGNMENT\DAY13 PROJECT 10\DAY13 PROJECT 10\bin\Debug\DAY1... The command prompt has a black background with white text. The text displayed is: 3, 20, 2, each on a new line. The cursor is at the end of the third line.

```
3
20
2
```

QUEUE: This represents first in -First out (FIFO)

1. To remove items we use Dequeue Keyword
2. To return item we use 'peek' keyword