Programming Exercises

1. Create an application named **TestFlight** that instantiates and displays a Flight object. The Flight class contains fields for an airline name (a string), flight number (an integer), row (an integer), and seat (a single letter).

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
The flight is #489 on United Airlines.
Row 14 Seat C.
Press any key to continue . . . _
```

2. Create an application named TestCashRegister that instantiates and displays a CashRegister object. The CashRegister class contains a field for a total (a double) and a field for the number of items (an integer). The CashRegister class has a method called AddItem that takes in a price, adds it to the total and increments the number of items. The class includes read-only properties to get a Cash Registers total cash price and number of items. Create a number of CashRegister objects, add a number of items to each and print out the total price and number of items per cash register.

```
Adding an item worth 2.70 to Cash Register 1
Adding an item worth 3.45 to Cash Register 1
Adding an item worth 5.97 to Cash Register 1
Adding an item worth 12.52 to Cash Register 2
Adding an item worth 143 to Cash Register 2
Adding an item worth 15.57 to Cash Register 2
Adding an item worth 5.15 to Cash Register 2
Cash Register CR1 Total: 12.12
Cash Register CR1 Number of Items: 3
Cash Register CR2 Total: 34.67
Cash Register CR2 Number of Items: 4
Press any key to continue . . .
```

3. Create a program named **DemoSquares** that instantiates an array of 10 Square objects with sides that have values of 1 through 10 and that displays the values for each Square. The Square class contains fields for area and the length of a side, and a constructor that requires a parameter for the length of one side of a Square. The constructor assigns its parameter to the length of the Square's side field and calls a private method that computes the area field. Also include read-only properties to get a Square's side and area.

```
The area of a 1 by 1 square is 1
The area of a 2 by 2 square is 4
The area of a 3 by 3 square is 9
The area of a 4 by 4 square is 16
The area of a 5 by 5 square is 25
The area of a 6 by 6 square is 36
The area of a 7 by 7 square is 49
The area of a 8 by 8 square is 64
The area of a 9 by 9 square is 81
The area of a 10 by 10 square is 100
Press any key to continue . . .
```

4. Create an application named **LunchDemo** that declares several Lunch objects and includes a display method to which you can pass different numbers of Lunch objects in successive method calls. The Lunch class contains auto-implemented properties for an entrée, side dish, and drink.

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
                          Side
                                       Drink
hamburger
                          fries
                                       cola
                          chips
hot dog
                                       lemonade
pizza
                                       iced tea
Entree
                          Side
                                       Drink
hamburger
                                       cola
                          fries
                          chips
hot dog
                                        lemonade
pizza
                                       iced tea
                          salad
tuna sandwich
                                       water
                          fruit cup
Entree
                          Side
                                       Drink
hamburger
                                       cola
hot dog
                                        lemonade
                          chips
                                       iced tea
pizza
                          salad
tuna sandwich
                                       water
                          fruit
                                       milk
peanut butter sandwich
                          cookie
Press any key to continue
```

5. The store manager wants to know how much money and how many items have gone through all his cash registers today. Update or make a copy of the CashRegister class from Q2 to now have a two static variables, one to hold the total cash amount from all CashRegister objects the second to hold the total number of items from all CashRegister objects. Update the class as appropriate so these two new static variables are updated anytime any Cash Register handles an item. Output these total results.

```
Adding an item worth 2.70 to Cash Register 1
Adding an item worth 3.45 to Cash Register 1
Adding an item worth 5.97 to Cash Register 1
Adding an item worth 12.52 to Cash Register 2
Adding an item worth 1.43 to Cash Register 2
Adding an item worth 15.57 to Cash Register 2
Adding an item worth 5.15 to Cash Register 2
Adding an item worth 5.15 to Cash Register 2
Cash Register CR1 Total: 12.12
Cash Register CR1 Number of Items: 3
Cash Register CR2 Total: 34.67
Cash Register CR2 Number of Items: 4

Total money from all cash registers: 46.79
Total items from all cash registers: 7
Press any key to continue . . .
```

6.

a. Create a program named **SchoolsDemo** that allows a user to enter data about five School objects and then displays the School objects in order of enrollment size from smallest to largest. The School class contains fields for the School name and number of students enrolled and properties for each field. Also, include an IComparable.CompareTo() method so that School objects can be sorted by enrollment.

```
Enter school name Summerhill
Enter enrollment 824
Enter school name Ursuline
Enter enrollment 711
Enter school name Mercy Convent
Enter enrollment 811
Enter school name Grammer
Enter enrollment 450
Enter school name Ballisodare
Enter enrollment 320
Sorted schools:
Ballisodare School has 320 students
Grammer School has 450 students
Ursuline School has 711 students
Mercy Convent School has 811 students
Summerhill School has 824 students
Press any key to continue . . .
```

b. Create a program named **SchoolMinEnroll** that modifies the SchoolsDemo program created in Exercise 8a so that after the School objects are displayed in order, the program prompts the user to enter a minimum enrollment figure. Display all School objects that have an enrollment at least as large as the entered value.

```
Enter school name Summerhill
Enter enrollment 824
Enter school name Grammer
Enter enrollment 450
Enter school name Ballisodare
Enter enrollment 320
Enter school name Ursuline
Enter enrollment 711
Enter school name Mercy Convent
Enter enrollment 811
Sorted schools:
Ballisodare School has 320 students
Grammer School has 450 students
Ursuline School has 711 students
Mercy Convent School has 811 students
Summerhill School has 824 students

Enter a minimum enrollment to be displayed 470

Schools with at least 470 students
Ursuline School has 711 students
Enter a minimum enrollment to be displayed 470

Schools with at least 470 students
Ursuline School has 811 students
Enter School has 811 students
Ursuline School has 811 students
Enter School has 811 students
```

- 7. a. Create a program named **FriendList** that declares an array of eight Friend objects and prompts the user to enter data about the friends. Display the Friend objects in alphabetical order by first name. The Friend class includes auto-implemented properties for the Friend's name, phone number, and three integers that together represent the Friend's birthday—month, day, and year.
- b. Create a **FriendBirthday** program that modifies the FriendList program created in part a so that after the list of Friend objects is displayed, the program prompts the user for a specific Friend's name and the program returns the Friend's phone number and birthday. Display an appropriate message if the friend requested by the user is not found.
- c. Create a program named **AllFriendsInSameMonth** that modifies the program in part b so that after the requested Friend's birthday is displayed, the program also displays a list of every Friend who has a birthday in the same month.