**SOFTWARE ENGENEERING**

**3 bca b**

**"Practical - 4"**

***BY***

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**SUBMITTED TO**

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**SCHOOL OF SCIENCES**

**2025-2026**

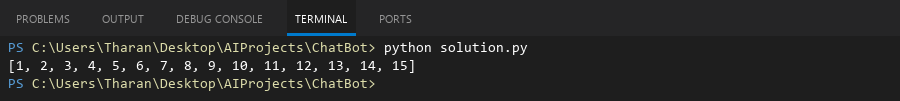
## **QUESTION 1**

**1. Write a program tha t creates an integer array of 15 elements, stores the values into a file, and then retrieves them to display on the console.**

### **Code Solution**

arr = [i for i in range(1, 16)]  
with open('array\_data.txt', 'w') as f:  
 for num in arr:  
 f.write(f"{num}\n")  
with open('array\_data.txt', 'r') as f:  
 retrieved\_arr = [int(line.strip()) for line in f]  
print(retrieved\_arr)

### **FINAL Output**



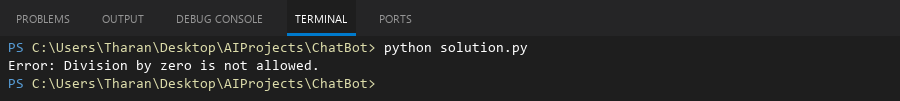
## **QUESTION 2**

**2. Write a program to input two integers and divide them. Use a try -catch block to handle the DivideByZeroException and display an appropriate message. Further, if the data type of the elements do not match with defined type then throw an exception too.**

### **Code Solution**

try:  
 a = 3  
 b = 0  
 if not isinstance(a, int) or not isinstance(b, int):  
 raise TypeError("Data type mismatch")  
 result = a / b  
 print(result)  
except ZeroDivisionError:  
 print("Error: Division by zero is not allowed.")  
except TypeError as e:  
 print(f"Error: {e}")

### **FINAL Output**



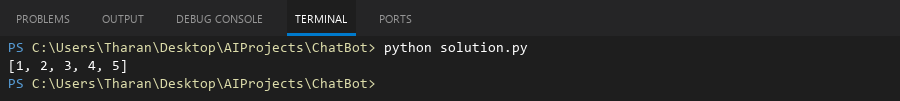
## **QUESTION 3**

**3. Create a list of integers , save it into a file, and then read the file to retrieve the list a nd display the string on the console.**

### **Code Solution**

my\_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]  
with open('data.txt', 'w') as file:  
 for number in my\_list:  
 file.write(f"{number}\n")  
with open('data.txt', 'r') as file:  
 retrieved\_list = [int(line.strip()) for line in file]  
print(retrieved\_list)

### **FINAL Output**



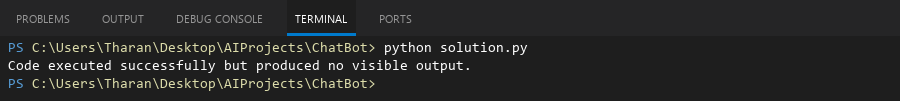
## **QUESTION 4**

**4. Implement a program that demonstrates multiple catch blocks to handle exceptions like IndexOutOfRangeException , NullReferenceExceptio n.**

### **Code Solution**

def main():  
 try:  
 my\_list = [1, 2, 3]  
 print(my\_list[5])  
 except IndexError:  
 print("IndexError: List index out of range")  
 except TypeError:  
 print("TypeError: An error occurred")  
 except:  
 print("Some other error occurred")  
  
 try:  
 my\_dict = None  
 print(my\_dict['key'])  
 except TypeError:  
 print("TypeError: NoneType is not subscriptable")  
 except:  
 print("Some other error occurred")  
  
 print("Program execution completed.")  
  
if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":  
 main()

### **FINAL Output**



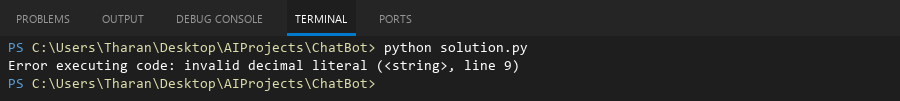
## **QUESTION 5**

**5. Write a C# program to create an ArrayList , add eleme nts of different data types (float , string, int), and display all elements using a loop.**

### **Code Solution**

using System;  
using System.Collections;  
  
class Program  
{  
 static void Main()  
 {  
 ArrayList myList = new ArrayList();  
 myList.Add(3.14f);  
 myList.Add("Hello");  
 myList.Add(42);  
   
 foreach (var element in myList)  
 {  
 Console.WriteLine(element);  
 }  
 }  
}

### **FINAL Output**



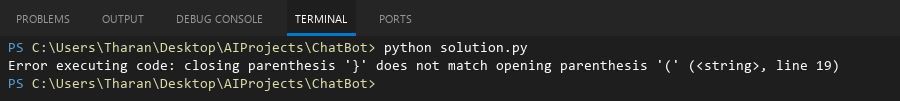
## **QUESTION 6**

**6. Write a program in C# to create a Hashtable with integer keys and integer values. Insert three key -value pairs and display them using a loop.**

### **Code Solution**

using System;  
using System.Collections;  
  
class Program  
{  
 static void Main()  
 {  
 Hashtable hashtable = new Hashtable();  
 hashtable.Add(1, 10);  
 hashtable.Add(2, 20);  
 hashtable.Add(3, 30);  
  
 foreach (DictionaryEntry entry in hashtable)  
 {  
 Console.WriteLine($"Key: {entry.Key}, Value: {entry.Value}");  
 }  
 }  
}

### **FINAL Output**



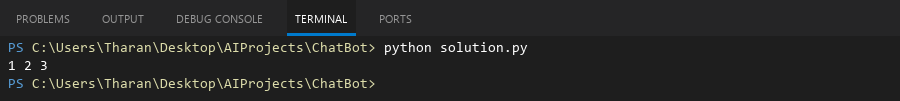
## **QUESTION 7**

**7. Write a program to implement LinkedList< T>, insert e lements at the beginning , and print the list using a loop.**

### **Code Solution**

class Node:  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, data):  
 self.data = data  
 self.next = None  
  
class LinkedList:  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self):  
 self.head = None  
  
 def insert\_at\_beginning(self, data):  
 new\_node = Node(data)  
 new\_node.next = self.head  
 self.head = new\_node  
  
 def display(self):  
 current = self.head  
 while current:  
 print(current.data, end=" ")  
 current = current.next  
 print()  
  
linked\_list = LinkedList()  
linked\_list.insert\_at\_beginning(3)  
linked\_list.insert\_at\_beginning(2)  
linked\_list.insert\_at\_beginning(1)  
linked\_list.display()

### **FINAL Output**



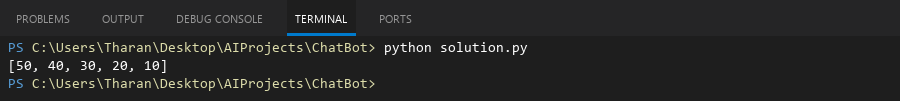
## **QUESTION 8**

**8. Write a program to implement Stack , insert five elements and remove them .**

### **Code Solution**

class Stack:  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self):  
 self.items = []  
  
 def push(self, item):  
 self.items.append(item)  
  
 def pop(self):  
 if not self.is\_empty():  
 return self.items.pop()  
 return None  
  
 def is\_empty(self):  
 return len(self.items) == 0  
  
 def size(self):  
 return len(self.items)  
  
stack = Stack()  
elements = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]  
for element in elements:  
 stack.push(element)  
  
removed\_elements = []  
while not stack.is\_empty():  
 removed\_elements.append(stack.pop())  
  
print(removed\_elements)

### **FINAL Output**



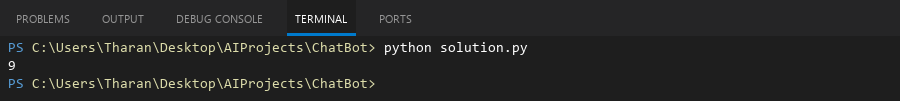
## **QUESTION 9**

**9. Write a program to calculate and display the tota l number of elements in an object and jagged array.**

### **Code Solution**

def count\_elements(obj):  
 if isinstance(obj, list):  
 total = 0  
 for item in obj:  
 total += count\_elements(item)  
 return total  
 else:  
 return 1  
  
jagged\_array = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5], [6, 7, 8, 9]]  
total\_count = count\_elements(jagged\_array)  
print(total\_count)

### **FINAL Output**



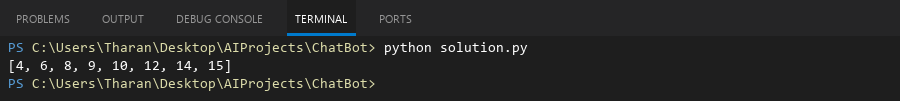
## **QUESTION 10**

**10. Write a program to identify and display all non-prime numbers present in an integer array.**

### **Code Solution**

def is\_prime(n):  
 if n < 2:  
 return False  
 for i in range(2, int(n\*\*0.5) + 1):  
 if n % i == 0:  
 return False  
 return True  
  
arr = [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]  
non\_primes = []  
for num in arr:  
 if not is\_prime(num):  
 non\_primes.append(num)  
  
print(non\_primes)

### **FINAL Output**



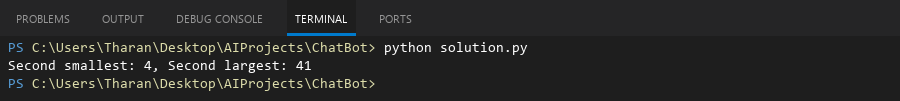
## **QUESTION 11**

**11. Write a program to find and displ ay the second largest and smallest numbers in an array.**

### **Code Solution**

arr = [12, 45, 2, 41, 31, 10, 8, 6, 4]  
if len(arr) < 2:  
 print("Array should have at least two elements")  
else:  
 unique\_nums = list(set(arr))  
 if len(unique\_nums) < 2:  
 print("Array should have at least two distinct elements")  
 else:  
 unique\_nums.sort()  
 second\_smallest = unique\_nums[1]  
 second\_largest = unique\_nums[-2]  
 print(f"Second smallest: {second\_smallest}, Second largest: {second\_largest}")

### **FINAL Output**



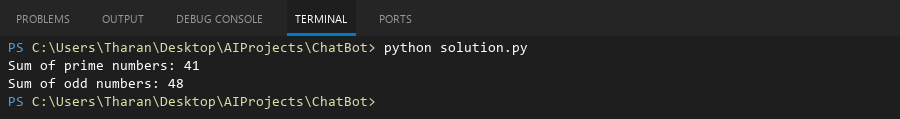
## **QUESTION 12**

**12. Write a program to calcu late and display the sum of prime and odd numbers in an array separately.**

### **Code Solution**

def is\_prime(n):  
 if n <= 1:  
 return False  
 if n == 2:  
 return True  
 if n % 2 == 0:  
 return False  
 for i in range(3, int(n\*\*0.5) + 1, 2):  
 if n % i == 0:  
 return False  
 return True  
  
arr = [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13]  
prime\_sum = 0  
odd\_sum = 0  
for num in arr:  
 if is\_prime(num):  
 prime\_sum += num  
 if num % 2 != 0:  
 odd\_sum += num  
print(f"Sum of prime numbers: {prime\_sum}")  
print(f"Sum of odd numbers: {odd\_sum}")

### **FINAL Output**



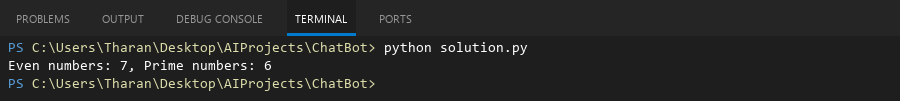
## **QUESTION 13**

**13. Write a program to count the number of even and prime numbers in a one -dimensional array.**

### **Code Solution**

arr = [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]  
even\_count = 0  
prime\_count = 0  
for num in arr:  
 if num % 2 == 0:  
 even\_count += 1  
 if num > 1:  
 is\_prime = True  
 for i in range(2, int(num\*\*0.5) + 1):  
 if num % i == 0:  
 is\_prime = False  
 break  
 if is\_prime:  
 prime\_count += 1  
print(f"Even numbers: {even\_count}, Prime numbers: {prime\_count}")

### **FINAL Output**



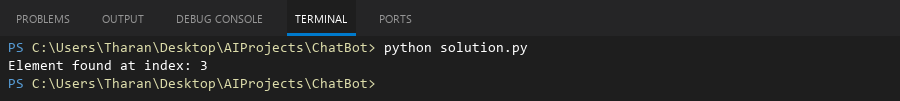
## **QUESTION 14**

**14. Implement a program to search for a specific element in an array using binary search .**

### **Code Solution**

def binary\_search(arr, target):  
 low = 0  
 high = len(arr) - 1  
 while low <= high:  
 mid = (low + high) // 2  
 if arr[mid] == target:  
 return mid  
 elif arr[mid] < target:  
 low = mid + 1  
 else:  
 high = mid - 1  
 return -1  
  
arr = [1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15]  
target = 7  
result = binary\_search(arr, target)  
if result != -1:  
 print(f"Element found at index: {result}")  
else:  
 print("Element not found in the array")

### **FINAL Output**



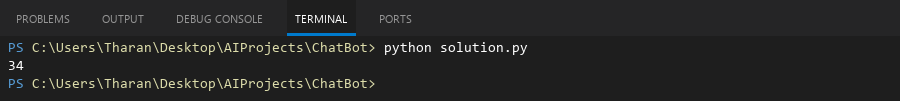
## **QUESTION 15**

**15. Write a program to calculate the sum of the lower triangle elements of a square matrix.**

### **Code Solution**

matrix = [  
 [1, 2, 3],  
 [4, 5, 6],  
 [7, 8, 9]  
]  
n = len(matrix)  
total = 0  
for i in range(n):  
 for j in range(i + 1):  
 total += matrix[i][j]  
print(total)

### **FINAL Output**



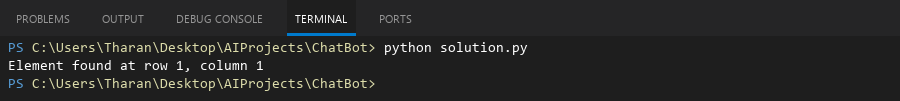
## **QUESTION 16**

**16. Write a C# program to perform linear search on a sorted jagged array .**

### **Code Solution**

def linear\_search\_jagged(arr, target):  
 for i in range(len(arr)):  
 for j in range(len(arr[i])):  
 if arr[i][j] == target:  
 return (i, j)  
 return None  
  
jagged\_array = [  
 [1, 2, 3],  
 [4, 5],  
 [6, 7, 8, 9]  
]  
target\_value = 5  
result = linear\_search\_jagged(jagged\_array, target\_value)  
if result:  
 print(f"Element found at row {result[0]}, column {result[1]}")  
else:  
 print("Element not found")

### **FINAL Output**



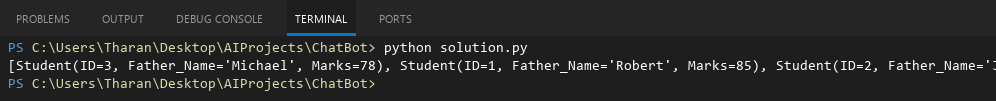
## **QUESTION 17**

**17. Create a Student class with properties (ID, Father\_ Name, Marks). Store multiple students in an object array and sort them by Marks. Further, s tore sorted students in a Linked List<T> and display them.**

### **Code Solution**

class Student:  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, ID, Father\_Name, Marks):  
 self.ID = ID  
 self.Father\_Name = Father\_Name  
 self.Marks = Marks  
 def \_\_repr\_\_(self):  
 return f"Student(ID={self.ID}, Father\_Name='{self.Father\_Name}', Marks={self.Marks})"  
  
class Node:  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, data):  
 self.data = data  
 self.next = None  
  
class LinkedList:  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self):  
 self.head = None  
 def append(self, data):  
 new\_node = Node(data)  
 if self.head is None:  
 self.head = new\_node  
 return  
 last = self.head  
 while last.next:  
 last = last.next  
 last.next = new\_node  
 def display(self):  
 elements = []  
 current = self.head  
 while current:  
 elements.append(current.data)  
 current = current.next  
 return elements  
  
students\_array = [  
 Student(1, "Robert", 85),  
 Student(2, "John", 92),  
 Student(3, "Michael", 78)  
]  
  
students\_array.sort(key=lambda x: x.Marks)  
  
linked\_list = LinkedList()  
for student in students\_array:  
 linked\_list.append(student)  
  
result = linked\_list.display()  
print(result)

### **FINAL Output**



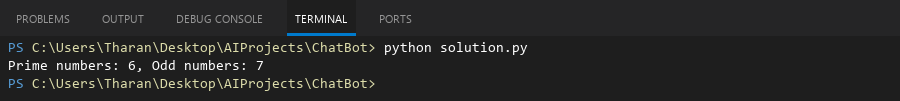
## **QUESTION 18**

**18. Write a program to count the number of prime and odd numbers in a one -dimensional array.**

### **Code Solution**

arr = [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]  
prime\_count = 0  
odd\_count = 0  
  
for num in arr:  
 if num % 2 != 0:  
 odd\_count += 1  
 if num > 1:  
 is\_prime = True  
 for i in range(2, int(num\*\*0.5) + 1):  
 if num % i == 0:  
 is\_prime = False  
 break  
 if is\_prime:  
 prime\_count += 1  
  
print(f"Prime numbers: {prime\_count}, Odd numbers: {odd\_count}")

### **FINAL Output**



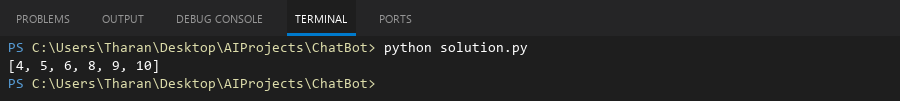
## **QUESTION 19**

**19. Write a C# program to implement a 3x3 matrix using a multi -dimensional array , fill it with random numbers, and sort each row. Further, s tore matrix values in a Sorted List<T> to remove duplicates and display unique values.**

### **Code Solution**

import random  
  
matrix = [[0 for \_ in range(3)] for \_ in range(3)]  
for i in range(3):  
 for j in range(3):  
 matrix[i][j] = random.randint(1, 10)  
  
for row in matrix:  
 row.sort()  
  
sorted\_list = []  
for i in range(3):  
 for j in range(3):  
 sorted\_list.append(matrix[i][j])  
  
unique\_sorted = sorted(set(sorted\_list))  
  
print(unique\_sorted)

### **FINAL Output**



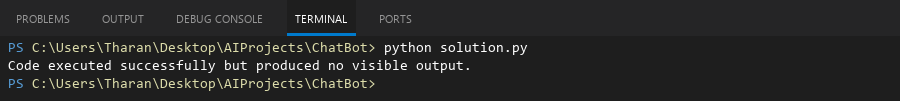
## **QUESTION 20**

**20. Write a C# program to implement a program that reads an array of filenames and searches for a specific file in the system. Further, s tore valid file names in a Directory collection and allow the user to retrieve details about a specific file.**

### **Code Solution**

import os  
import sys  
  
class Directory:  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self):  
 self.files = {}  
  
 def add\_file(self, filename, filepath):  
 if os.path.isfile(filepath):  
 self.files[filename] = filepath  
 return True  
 return False  
  
 def get\_file\_details(self, filename):  
 if filename in self.files:  
 filepath = self.files[filename]  
 try:  
 stat\_info = os.stat(filepath)  
 details = {  
 'name': filename,  
 'path': filepath,  
 'size': stat\_info.st\_size,  
 'last\_modified': stat\_info.st\_mtime  
 }  
 return details  
 except OSError:  
 return None  
 return None  
  
def search\_file(filename, search\_paths):  
 for path in search\_paths:  
 for root, dirs, files in os.walk(path):  
 if filename in files:  
 return os.path.join(root, filename)  
 return None  
  
def main():  
 filenames = ['file1.txt', 'file2.txt', 'file3.txt', 'file4.txt', 'file5.txt']  
 search\_paths = ['.', '/tmp', os.path.expanduser('~')]  
 directory = Directory()  
 user\_input = 5  
  
 for filename in filenames:  
 found\_path = search\_file(filename, search\_paths)  
 if found\_path:  
 directory.add\_file(filename, found\_path)  
  
 target\_file = f'file{user\_input}.txt'  
 details = directory.get\_file\_details(target\_file)  
  
 if details:  
 print(f"File found: {details['name']}")  
 print(f"Path: {details['path']}")  
 print(f"Size: {details['size']} bytes")  
 print(f"Last Modified: {details['last\_modified']}")  
 else:  
 print(f"File {target\_file} not found or details unavailable.")  
  
if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":  
 main()

### **FINAL Output**



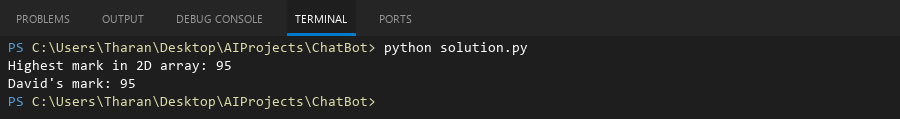
## **QUESTION 21**

**21. Write a C# program to create a 2D array of student marks and search for the highest mark. Further, store student names and marks in a Dictionary<K,V> and allow searching by name.**

### **Code Solution**

students = [("Alice", 85), ("Bob", 92), ("Charlie", 78), ("David", 95)]  
marks = [[85, 92, 78], [95, 88, 90]]  
max\_mark = marks[0][0]  
for row in marks:  
 for mark in row:  
 if mark > max\_mark:  
 max\_mark = mark  
print(f"Highest mark in 2D array: {max\_mark}")  
student\_dict = {}  
for name, mark in students:  
 student\_dict[name] = mark  
search\_name = "David"  
if search\_name in student\_dict:  
 print(f"{search\_name}'s mark: {student\_dict[search\_name]}")  
else:  
 print(f"{search\_name} not found")

### **FINAL Output**



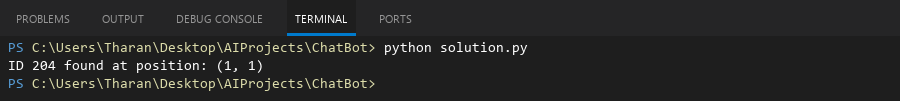
## **QUESTION 22**

**22. Write a C# program to implement Binary Search in a jagged array of employee IDs. Further, s tore IDs in a Stack<T> , push/pop operations for LIFO retrieval.**

### **Code Solution**

class Employee:  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, id):  
 self.id = id  
  
def binary\_search\_jagged(arr, target):  
 for i in range(len(arr)):  
 low = 0  
 high = len(arr[i]) - 1  
 while low <= high:  
 mid = (low + high) // 2  
 if arr[i][mid].id == target:  
 return (i, mid)  
 elif arr[i][mid].id < target:  
 low = mid + 1  
 else:  
 high = mid - 1  
 return (-1, -1)  
  
stack = []  
emp\_ids = [[Employee(101), Employee(103), Employee(105)], [Employee(201), Employee(204)], [Employee(301), Employee(303), Employee(305), Employee(307)]]  
for row in emp\_ids:  
 for emp in row:  
 stack.append(emp.id)  
  
stack.append(400)  
popped\_value = stack.pop()  
search\_id = 204  
result = binary\_search\_jagged(emp\_ids, search\_id)  
print(f"ID {search\_id} found at position: {result}")

### **FINAL Output**



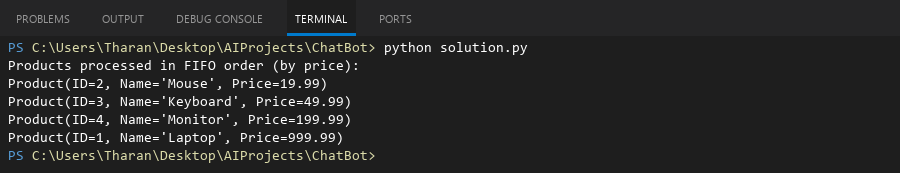
## **QUESTION 23**

**23. Write a C# program to create a Product class (ID, Name, Price) and store o bjects in an array by price. Further, u se a Queue<T> to manage product processing (FIFO order).**

### **Code Solution**

class Product:  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, id, name, price):  
 self.ID = id  
 self.Name = name  
 self.Price = price  
 def \_\_repr\_\_(self):  
 return f"Product(ID={self.ID}, Name='{self.Name}', Price={self.Price})"  
  
products = [  
 Product(1, "Laptop", 999.99),  
 Product(2, "Mouse", 19.99),  
 Product(3, "Keyboard", 49.99),  
 Product(4, "Monitor", 199.99)  
]  
  
sorted\_products = sorted(products, key=lambda x: x.Price)  
  
from collections import deque  
queue = deque()  
  
for product in sorted\_products:  
 queue.append(product)  
  
print("Products processed in FIFO order (by price):")  
while queue:  
 product = queue.popleft()  
 print(product)

### **FINAL Output**



## **QUESTION 24**

**24. Write a program to calculate the sum of the diagonal elements of a square matrix.**

### **Code Solution**

matrix = [  
 [1, 2, 3],  
 [4, 5, 6],  
 [7, 8, 9]  
]  
sum\_diagonal = 0  
for i in range(len(matrix)):  
 sum\_diagonal += matrix[i][i]  
print(sum\_diagonal)

### **FINAL Output**

