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### Introduction

C# is a powerful programming language whose use can be extended to Microsoft Excel which proves to be very helpful in many financial projects. Here we shall be implementing a small project in C# which will help us in automating the task of adding property data to an excel workbook. With the help of functions and classes, our code shall also include basic statistical analysis through user inputs.

### **Overview**

The application works through a user's input commands. Hence the user will have basic capabilities to do the following through a command line interface:

- -Add details about a property to an existing workbook (Eg., Area in sq feet, market value and location info)
- -Calculate the average market value of properties existing in a workbook
- -Calculate the variance of market value of properties existing in a workbook
- -Calculate the maximum market value of properties existing in a workbook
- -Calculate the minimum market value of properties existing in a workbook



# Methodology

The flowchart of the program is shown in Figure 1.

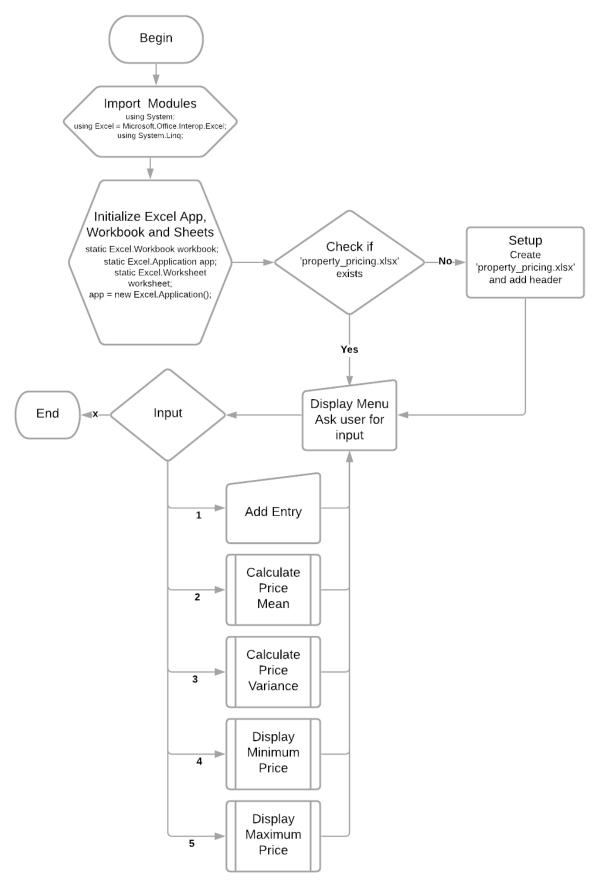


Figure 1 Flowchart of the Program



Based on the flowchart, there are 7 main functions and procedures. One procedure is to create the 'Property\_pricing.xlsx' if it does not exist. The second one is to display and ask the user for input. Although, we have placed the input inquiry to the main program. The 5 functions are for the five tasks required in this workbook. Aside from the major functions created, two minor functions were created to obtain the last row position in the file and to read the data from the excel file.

The following section describe in details the different functions and procedures in this program.

Before getting the user input for a required operation on a excel workbook, we write a function in C# that takes care of setting up a workbook. The below code takes care of this operation.

```
static void SetUp()
{
    string exeDir = System.IO.Path.GetDirectoryName(System.Reflection.Assembly.GetExecutingAssembly().Location);
    workbook = app.Workbooks.Add(Type.Missing);
    worksheet = (Excel.Worksheet)workbook.Worksheets.get_Item(1);

    worksheet.Cells[1, 1] = "size";
    worksheet.Cells[1, 2] = "suburb";
    worksheet.Cells[1, 3] = "city";
    worksheet.Cells[1, 4] = "value";
    worksheet.Cells[1, 4] = "value";
    workbook.SaveAs(System.IO.Path.Combine(exeDir, "property_pricing.xlsx"));
}
```

As can be seen, 4 basic columns are created - 'Size', 'Suburb', 'City' and 'Value'. These relate to the 4 basic information that we shall prompt the user to enter when option 1 is chosen to add new data to the workbook. The code snippet shows a function 'AddProperytToWorkSheet' that enables this.

```
static void AddPropertyToWorksheet(float size, string suburb, string city, float value)
{
  int lastUsedRow = 0;

  lastUsedRow = getlastrow();
  worksheet.Cells[lastUsedRow+1, 1] = size;
  worksheet.Cells[lastUsedRow+1, 2] = suburb;
  worksheet.Cells[lastUsedRow+1, 3] = city;
  worksheet.Cells[lastUsedRow+1, 4] = value;

  workbook.Save();
}
```

Once the workbook has been setup and after data is added to it from user prompts, the user will have the option to add more data by pressing **1**. Should he choose to perform statistical analysis on the existing data, he may choose options **2,3,4 or 5** each of which will redirect to a function that will perform the necessary operation as detailed below.

- 2-> Will redirect to function CalculateMean() which will help calculate the mean of market values
- 3-> Will redirect to function *Calculate Variance()* which will help calculate the variance of market values of all data in the workbook
- 4-> Will redirect to a function *CalculateMinimum()* which will calculate the minimum value of market values of all data
- **5->** Will redirect to a function *CalculateMaximum()* which will calculate the maximum value of market values of all data



Each of the above statistical functions will be required to access the 'market value' column of our workbook to perform the calculations. This is an important step in the code and two specific functions have been written exclusively for this to make this possible. The two functions are:

And,

```
static float[] GetData()
{
    float[] array = new float[getlastrow() - 1];

    Excel.Range range = worksheet.Range["D2", "D" + getlastrow()];
    for (int j = 1; j <= getlastrow() - 1; j++)
    {
        array[j - 1] = (float)range.Cells[j,1].Value2;
    }
    return array;
}</pre>
```



**Getlastrow()** is a function that aids in obtaining the last row number of a workbook which has several data in it, whereas **GetData()** is a function that aids in extracting the values present in the 'marketvalue' column in the workbook into an array. This array is then used by the other functions to calculate the statistical values.

### **Results and Discussion**

This section will include screenshots of a test run that was performed after the code completion. Screen grabs of various user inputs will be shown here thereby highlighting the working of the written code.

```
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```

Fig 1: The main command line output which prompts the user to enter the options. It can be seen from above that choosing 1 as an option further prompts the user to enter the various details of a property which will then be appended to the workbook.

```
Select an option (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) or enter 'x' to quit...

1: Add Property

2: Calculate Mean

3: Calculate Variance

4: Calculate Minimum

5: Calculate Maximum

2

Mean price: 180000
```

Fig 2: Choosing 2 helps calculate the average market value of the data.

```
Select an option (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) or enter 'x' to quit...

1: Add Property

2: Calculate Mean

3: Calculate Variance

4: Calculate Minimum

5: Calculate Maximum

3

Price variance: 7.2625E+09
```

Fig 3: Choosing 3 calculates the variance of market value of properties.



```
Select an option (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) or enter 'x' to quit...

1: Add Property

2: Calculate Mean

3: Calculate Variance

4: Calculate Minimum

5: Calculate Maximum

4

Minimum price: 100000
```

Fig 4: Choosing 4 shows the minimum of market value of properties.

```
Select an option (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) or enter 'x' to quit...

1: Add Property

2: Calculate Mean

3: Calculate Variance

4: Calculate Minimum

5: Calculate Maximum

5

Maximum price: 320000
```

Fig 5: Choosing 5 shows the maximum of market value of properties.

```
C:\Users\Div\Downloads\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_CompleteCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonC... — X
C:\Users\Div\Downloads\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_CompleteCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Module3_CSA_SkeletonCode\WorldQuant_Modul
```

Fig 6: Adding multiple entries to the workbook.



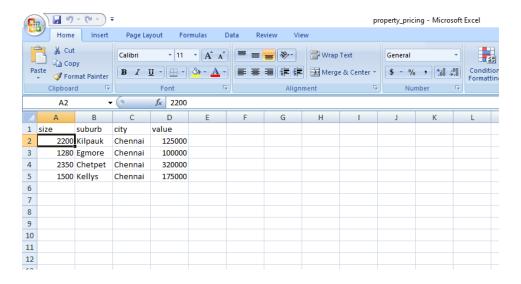


Fig 7: property\_pricing.xlsx which shows all the data entered by the user.

## References

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