

یکی از زبانهای برنامه نویسی که مبتنی برتعریف توابع است زبان C میباشد.در این زبان هر برنامه متشکل از دو نوع تابع است.

1-توابع کتابخانه ای:

توابعی هستند که در دسته بندی های مختلف (Header Files) به نام سرآیند و از پیش تعیین شده در زبان C وجود دارند و برای استفاده از آنها کفایت سر فایل مربوط به این توابع را در ابتدای برنامه تعریف کنیم.

2-توابع تعریف شده توسط کاربران:

توابعی هستند که بطور ضمنی و از پیش تعریف شده وجود ندارند و برنامه نویسان برای استفاده از آنها لزوما این توابع را بنا بر نیاز تعریف میکنند،فرمت کلی تعریف این توابع توسط کاربران به شکل زیر است.

نوع و نام پارامترهای فرمال(صوری)	نام تابع	نوع خروجی
		{ بدنه تابع }

استفاده از توابع کاربری تنها در داخل تابع main() فراخوانی میشود و تعریف آن میتواند قبل یا بعد از تابع main() باشد.

مثال: تابعی بنام fact که فاکتوریل را محاسبه میکند در داخل یک برنامه اصلی فراخوانی کنید؟

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
int fact(int n)
{
int p=1;
for (int i=2;i<=n;i++)
p*=i;
return p;
}
```

معرفی سر فایل
 ساختار کلی برنامه به زبان C
 تعریف ساختار struct
 تعریف توابع کاربر main()
 بدنه سیستم:فراخوانی توابع سیستم و توابع کاربری

مثال: برنامه ای بنویسید که این تابع را اجراء کند؟ $\sum_{i=1}^n i!$

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
int fact(int n)
{
int p=1;
for (int i=2;i<=n;i++)
p*=i;
return p;
}
main()
{
int n,sum=0,i;
cout<<"enter n:";
cin>>n;
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
sum+=fact(i);
cout<<"result is:"<<sum;
getch();
}
```

$O(n^2)$

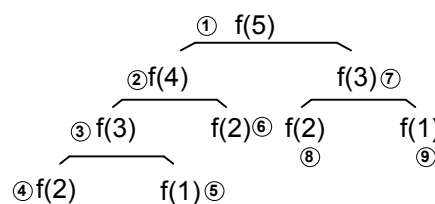
i چون در لحظه فراخوانی مقدار دهی میشود به آن پارامتر Actual گویند.

مثال: برنامه ای بنویسید که n را از ورودی دریافت کند و جمع n عدد سری فیبوناتچی را محاسبه و چاپ کند (به روش بازگشتی)

$$\text{fibonacci}(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{If } n=1 \text{ or } n=2 \\ \text{fibonacci}(n-1) + \text{fibonacci}(n-2) & \text{Else} \end{cases}$$

1 1 2 3 5 8 13

درخت بازگشتی فراخوانی Fibo(5)



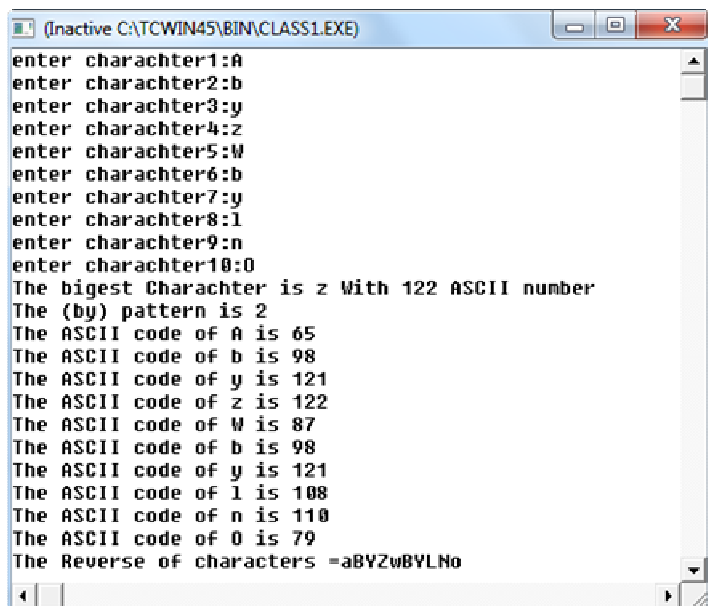
```
#include <iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
int fibo(int n)
{
if(n==1 || n==2)
return 1;
else
return (fibo(n-1)+fibo(n-2));
}
main()
{
int n,sum=0,i;
cout<<"enter n:";
cin>>n;
for (i=1;i<=n;i++)
sum+=fibo(i);
cout<<"result is:"<<sum;
getch();
}
```

enter n:8
result is:54

مثال: برنامه ای بنویسید که ده عدد از ورودی دریافت کند و توسط تابعی به نام input در یک آرایه ای بنام A قرار داده و سپس به موارد زیر پاسخ دهد. الف) میانگین ده عدد را محاسبه و چاپ کند؟ ب) کوچکترین عدد را محاسبه و چاپ کند؟ ج) مشخص کند چند عدد زوج دورقمی در بین این ده عدد وجود دارد؟

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
void input(int a[])
{
for (int i=0;i<=9;i++)
{
cout<<"enter number"<<i<<":";
cin>>a[i];
}
}
void avg(int a[])
{
int sum=0;
float average=0.0;
for (int i=0;i<=9;i++)
sum+=a[i];
average=(float)(sum/10);
cout<<"Avg is:"<<average;
}
void minimum(int a[])
{
int min=a[0];
for (int i=1;i<=9;i++)
{
if (a[i]<min)
min=a[i];
}
cout <<"min is:"<<min;
}
void even2digit(int a[])
{
for (int i=0;i<=9;i++)
{
if ((a[i]%2==0)&&(a[i]<100)&&(a[i]>10))
cout<<a[i]<<" ";
}
}
main()
{
int a[10];
input(a);
even2digit(a);
getch();
}
```

تمرین 2: برنامه ای بنویسید که یک آرایه 10 تایی از کاراکترها را دریافت کند (توسط تابع input) و به موارد زیر پاسخ دهد. الف) بزرگترین کاراکتر در آرایه را مشخص و چاپ کند ب) مشخص کند که چه تعداد الگوی by در آرایه وجود دارد. ج) کد ASCII هر کاراکتر را در خروجی چاپ کند. د) حروف بزرگ را به کوچک یا بالعکس تبدیل کند.



ASCII Code 'a'=97
ASCII Code 'A'=65

```

#include <iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
void input(char a[ ])
{
for(int i=0;i<=9;i++)
{
cout<<"enter character"<<(i+1)<<":";
cin>>a[i];
}
}
void maxchar(char a[ ])
{
int max=0;
for (int i=0;i<=9;i++)
{
if (a[i]>max)
max=(int)a[i];
}
cout<<"The biggest Character is "<<(char)max
<<" With "<<max<<" ASCII number"<<endl;
}
void compare(char a[ ])
{
int count=0;
for (int i=0;i<=8;i++)
{
if (a[i]+a[i+1]==219)
//if (a[i]=='b'&& a[i+1]=='y')
count+=1;
}
cout<<"The (by) pattern is "<<count<<endl;
}
void printascii(char a[ ])
{
for (int i=0;i<=9;i++)
cout<<"The ASCII code of "<<a[i]
<<" is "<<(int)a[i]<<endl;
}
void reverse(char a[ ])
{
cout<<"The Reverse of characters =";
for (int i=0;i<=9;i++)
{
if(a[i]>=97)
a[i]-=32;
else
a[i]+=32;
cout<<a[i];
}
}
main()
{
char a[10];
input (a);
maxchar(a);
compare(a);
printascii(a);
reverse(a);
getch();
}

```

تابع ورود ده عدد
input()

تابع پیدا کردن بزرگترین کاراکتر
maxchar()

تابع تعداد الگوی by
compare()

تابع کد ASCII هر کاراکتر
printascii()

تابع تبدیل حروف بزرگ
به کوچک و بالعکس
reverse()

بدنه سیستم و
فراخوانی توابع

تمرین 1: برنامه ای بنویسید که ده عدد از ورودی دریافت کند و توسط تابعی به نام input در یک آرایه ای بنام A قرار داده و سپس به موارد زیر پاسخ دهد. الف) میانگین ده عدد را محاسبه و چاپ کند؟ ب) کوچکترین عدد را محاسبه و چاپ کند؟ ج) مشخص کند چند عدد زوج دورقمی در بین این ده عدد وجود دارد؟

```
(Inactive C:\TCWIN45\BIN\CLASS1.EXE)
enter number1:3
enter number2:10
enter number3:24
enter number4:29
enter number5:235
enter number6:153
enter number7:78
enter number8:92
enter number9:43
enter number10:9

The Avg Numbers is:67
The minimum of numbers is:3
The Even Numbers between (9-99)=10,24,78,92,There are 4 even(2digit)number
```

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
void input(int a[ ])
{
for (int i=0;i<=9;i++)
{
cout<<"enter number"<<(i+1)<<":";
cin>>a[i];
}
cout<<endl;
}
void avg(int a[ ])
{
int sum=0;
float average=0.0;
for (int i=0;i<=9;i++)
sum+=a[i];
average=(float)(sum/10);
cout<<"The Avg Numbers is:"<<average<<endl;
}
void minimum(int a[ ])
{
int min=a[0];
for (int i=1;i<=9;i++)
{
if (a[i]<min)
min=a[i];
}
cout <<"The minimum of numbers
is:"<<min<<endl;
}
void even2digit(int a[ ])
{
int count=0;
cout<<"The Even Numbers between (9-99)=";
for (int i=0;i<=9;i++)
{
if ((a[i]%2==0)&&((a[i]<100)&&(a[i]>9)))
{
cout<<a[i]<<" ";
count+=1;
}
}
cout<<"There are "<<count<<"
even(2digit)number";
}
main()
{
int a[10];
input(a);
avg(a);
minimum(a);
even2digit(a);
getch();
}
```

تابع پیدا کردن میانگین اعداد
(الف)

تابع پیدا کردن کوچکترین عدد
(ب)

تابع پیدا کردن اعداد زوج دورقمی
(ج)

بدنه سیستم و فراخوانی توابع
4
Play

ساختار Struct در C++

Cin>>,Cout<<,...	←	#include <iostream.h>
getch()	←	#include<conio.h>
gets,puts on strings	←	#include<stdio.h>
تعریف struct book	←	struct book { char name[20]; int year; float price; } b[10];
یک آرایه 10 تایی از نوع struct	←	
تابع f1 یک آرایه ورودی از نوع struct را بعنوان ورودی می پذیرد.	←	void f1(struct b[]) { for (int i=0;i<10;i++) { gets(b[i].name); cin>>b[i].year; cin>>b[i].price; } }
مانند cin است با این تفاوت که space بین کلمات را در نظر میگیرد. برای دسترسی به خصوصیات یک کلاس از (.) استفاده میشود. قیمت کتاب i+1 ام، b[2].price، قیمت کتاب سوم	←	
float	←	void f2(struct b[]) { float s=0; for (int i=0;i<10;i++) { if(b[i].year>87 && b[i].year<=90) { s+=b[i].price; puts(b[i].name); cout<<"\n"; } }
میشود float را به جای void قرار داد.	←	
Return (s);	←	cout<<s; } main() { b[10] f1(b); f2(b); getch(); }
میشود (s) return را به جای cout<<s قرار داد.	←	
در فراخوانی struct نیازی نیست b[10] مجدداً تعریف شود.	←	
Cout<<f2(b);	←	

تبدیل کاراکتر کوچک اول هر کلمه به بزرگ در یک جمله

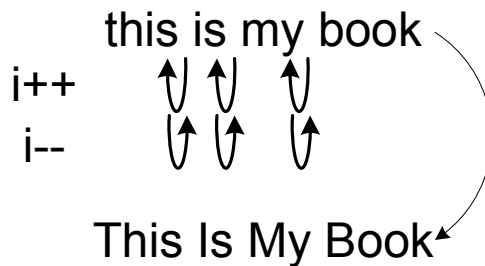
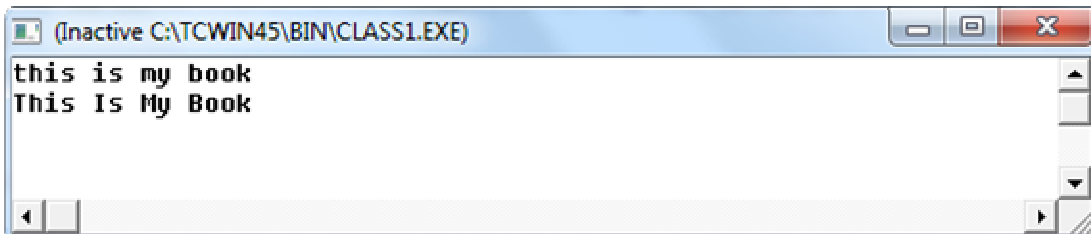
```

#include <iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<stdio.h>
void f1(char a[])
{
    ← عملیات را تا زمانی که به انتهای رشته نرسیده است اجراء مینماید.
    for (int i=0;a[i]!='\0';i++)
    {
        ← اگر a[i] برابر space شود یک کاراکتر به جلو میرود.
        while (a[i]==' ')
        i++;
        ← اگر حروف کوچک باشد و به انتهای جمله نرسیده باشد
        if(a[i]>=97 && a[i]<=130 && a[i]!='\0')
        {
            a[i]-=32;
            ← تاموقعیکه space نباشد و به انتهای جمله نرسیده باشد.
            while(a[i]!=' ' && a[i]!='\0')
            i++;
        }
        ← روند حرکت حلقه for را به حالت نرمال بر میگرداند.
        i--;
    }
    puts(a);
}
main()
{
    char n[100];
    gets(n);

    ← اگر از دستور puts(f1(n)); استفاده شود خطا مییاشد.
    f1(n);

    getch();
}

```



```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Text;
```

using: معرفی توابع کتابخانه ای

Static: یعنی فقط یک تابع از این نوع وجود دارد.

public: یعنی تابع main داخل تابع program از همه جا(کلاسهای دیگر) قابل دسترسی است.

```
class Program
{
    static void Main()
    {
        int[] x = { 10, 3, 67, 90, 50 };
        int min = 0, i = 0, sum = 0, count = 0;
        char choice;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine("this is a menu for c# expressions....");
            Console.WriteLine("select m,M for minimum");
            Console.WriteLine("select s,S for sum");
            Console.WriteLine("select c,C for count");
            Console.WriteLine("select q,Q for quit");
            Console.WriteLine("enter your choice.... :");
            choice = (char)Console.Read
            switch (choice)
            {
                case 'm':
                case 'M':
                    min = x[0];
                    for (i = 1; i < 5; i++)
                    {
                        if (x[i] < min)
                            min = x[i];
                    }
                    Console.WriteLine(" minimum is : {0}", min);
                    break;
                case 's':
                case 'S':
                    for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
                    {
                        sum += x[i];
                    }
                    Console.WriteLine("sum is : {0}", sum);
                    break;
                case 'c':
                case 'C':
                    for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
                    {
                        if (x[i] >= 10 && x[i] < 100)
                            count++;
                    }
                    Console.WriteLine(" count of numbers with 2 digits is :{0}", count);
                    break;
                case 'q':
                case 'Q':
                    break;
                default:
                    Console.WriteLine("you select the wrong choice....!
                    please check the menu again");

                    break;
            }
            Console.ReadLine();
        } while (choice != 'q' && choice != 'Q');

        Console.WriteLine("End of the program....");
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
```

```

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Text;

class Program2
{
    static void Main()
    {
        int[] x = { 10, 3, 7, 60, 4, 8, 5, 32, 18, 41 };
        int avg = 0, i = 0, sum = 0;
        char choice;
        bool prime;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine("this is a menu for c# expressions...");
            Console.WriteLine("select a,A for Average Odd Numbers");
            Console.WriteLine("select s,S for square sum of numbers smaller than 10");
            Console.WriteLine("select p,P for Prime numbers");
            Console.WriteLine("select q,Q for quit");
            Console.Write("enter your choice.... :");
            choice = (char)Console.Read();

            switch (choice)
            {
                case 'a':
                case 'A':
                    avg = 0;
                    for (i = 0; i <= 9; i++)
                    {
                        if (x[i] % 2 != 0)
                            avg += x[i];
                    }
                    avg /= 2;
                    Console.WriteLine(" Average of Odd Numbers= {0}", avg);
                    Console.WriteLine();
                    break;
                //-----
                case 's':
                case 'S':
                    sum = 0;
                    for (i = 0; i <= 9; i++)
                    {
                        if (x[i] < 10)
                            sum += (x[i] * x[i]);
                    }
                    Console.WriteLine("square sum of numbers
                    smaller than 10 is: {0}", sum);
                    Console.WriteLine();
                    break;
                //-----
                case 'p':
                case 'P':
            }
        }
    }
}

```

برنامه ای بنویسید که یک آرایه 10 تایی از اعداد صحیح را دریافت کند و با استفاده از منو به سئولات زیر پاسخ دهد: اگر انتخاب کاربر s,S باشد، خروجی مجذور اعداد تک رقمی شود. اگر انتخاب کاربر a,A باشد آنگاه خروجی معادل میانگین اعداد فرد شود. اگر انتخاب کاربر p,P باشد خروجی تعداد اعداد اول شود. اگر انتخاب کاربر q,Q باشد خروج از برنامه اتفاق افتد و در صورت عدم انتخاب هر یک از حروف ذکر شده منو مجدداً تکرار شود.


```

for (i = 0; i <= 9; i++)
{
    prime = true;
    for (int j = 2; j < x[i]; j++)
    {
        if ((x[i] % j) == 0)

            prime = false;
    }
    if (prime == true)

        Console.WriteLine(" Prime number is :{0}", x[i]);
    }
    Console.WriteLine();
    break;
}
//-----
case 'q':
case 'Q':
    break;
default:
    Console.WriteLine("you select the wrong choice....
                        ! please check the menu again");
    Console.WriteLine();
    break;
}

Console.ReadLine();
} while (choice != 'q' && choice != 'Q');

Console.WriteLine("End of the program....");
Console.ReadLine();
}
}

```

```

C:\Users\b_ashofteh.PAK\Documents\Visual Studio 2005\Projects\proje...
this is a menu for c# expressions...
select a,A for Average Odd Numbers
select s,S for square sum of numbers smaller than 10
select p,P for Prime numbers
select q,Q for quit
enter your choice.... :a
Average of Odd Numbers= 28

this is a menu for c# expressions...
select a,A for Average Odd Numbers
select s,S for square sum of numbers smaller than 10
select p,P for Prime numbers
select q,Q for quit
enter your choice.... :s
square sum of numbers smaller than 10 is: 163

this is a menu for c# expressions...
select a,A for Average Odd Numbers
select s,S for square sum of numbers smaller than 10
select p,P for Prime numbers
select q,Q for quit
enter your choice.... :p
Prime number is :3
Prime number is :7
Prime number is :5
Prime number is :41

this is a menu for c# expressions...
select a,A for Average Odd Numbers
select s,S for square sum of numbers smaller than 10
select p,P for Prime numbers
select q,Q for quit
enter your choice.... :l
you select the wrong choice....! please check the menu again

this is a menu for c# expressions...
select a,A for Average Odd Numbers
select s,S for square sum of numbers smaller than 10
select p,P for Prime numbers
select q,Q for quit
enter your choice.... :q
End of the program....

```

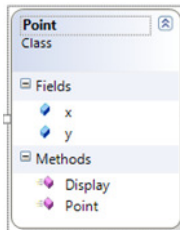
مفهوم کلاسها در C# و ارتباط بین کلاسها

<pre>class Point { public int x; public int y; public Point() public void Display() }</pre>	<pre>class line { public Point StartPoint; public Point EndPoint; public line() public void Length_line() public void Display() }</pre>	<pre>class Circle { public Point Center; public Double Radius; public Circle() public void Display() public void Surface() public void Border() }</pre>	<pre>class MyApp { public static void Main() public static int DisplayMenu() public static void GetChoice(int MyChoice) public static void Func_Point() public static void Func_Line() public static void Func_Circle() }</pre>	<pre>public static void Main() { MyChoice = DisplayMenu() GetChoice(MyChoice) }</pre>
---	---	---	---	---

class Point

```
{
    public int x;
    public int y;
    public Point()
    {
        x = 0;
        y = 0;
    }
    public void Display()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(" X:{0} and Y:{1}", x, y);
    }
}
```

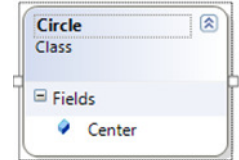
class Point



class Circle

```
{
    public Point Center;
    public Double Radius;
    public Circle()
    {
        Center = new Point();
        Radius = 0;
    }
    public void Display()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Center Is : {0},{1}",
            Center.x, Center.y);
        Console.WriteLine("Radius Is : {0}", Radius);
    }
    public void Surface()
    {
        double s = 0;
        s = 3.14 * Radius * Radius;
        Console.WriteLine("Surface Is: {0}", s);
    }
    public void Border()
    {
        double b = 0;
        b = 2 * Radius * 3.14;
        Console.WriteLine("Border Is:{0}", b);
    }
}
```

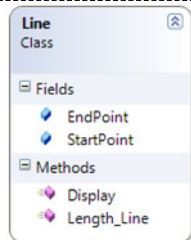
class Circle



class line

```
{
    public Point StartPoint;
    public Point EndPoint;
    public line()
    {
        StartPoint = new Point();
        EndPoint = new Point();
    }
    public void Length_line()
    {
        double L = 0.0;
        int X = (EndPoint.x - StartPoint.x) * (EndPoint.x - StartPoint.x);
        int Y = (EndPoint.y - StartPoint.y) * (EndPoint.y - StartPoint.y);
        L = System.Math.Sqrt(X + Y);
        Console.WriteLine("Lenght Is : {0}", L);
    }
    public void Display()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Start Is : {0},{1}", StartPoint.x, StartPoint.y);
        Console.WriteLine("End Is : {0},{1}", EndPoint.x, EndPoint.y);
    }
}
```

class line



public static void GetChoice(int MyChoice)

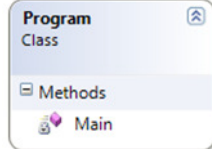
class MyApp

class MyApp

```
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        int MyChoice;
        do
        {
            MyChoice = DisplayMenu();
            GetChoice(MyChoice);
            Console.WriteLine("Enter Any Key To Continue...");
            Console.ReadLine();
        }
        while (MyChoice != 0);
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
    public static int DisplayMenu()
    {
        int MyChoice = 0; String C;
        Console.WriteLine("Select Your Choice...");
        Console.WriteLine("Select l or L for Line...");
        Console.WriteLine("Select c or C for Circle...");
        Console.WriteLine("Select p or P for Point...");
        Console.WriteLine("Select q or Q for Quit...");
        C = Console.ReadLine();

        switch (C)
        {
            case "l":
            case "L":
                MyChoice = 1;
                break;
            case "c":
            case "C":
                MyChoice = 2;
                break;
            case "p":
            case "P":
                MyChoice = 3;
                break;
            case "q":
            case "Q":
                MyChoice = 0;
                break;
            default:
                Console.WriteLine("Wrong Choice...");
                break;
        }
        return MyChoice;
    }
}
```

class MyApp



```
{
    switch (MyChoice)
    {
        case 0:
            break;
        case 1: Func_Line();
            break;
        case 2: Func_Circle();
            break;
        case 3: Func_Point();
            break;
    }
}

public static void Func_Point()
{
    Point myPoint = new Point();
    Console.Write("enter x:");
    myPoint.x = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    Console.Write("enter y:");
    myPoint.y = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    myPoint.Display();
}

public static void Func_Line()
{
    line myLine = new line();
    Console.Write("enter start x:");
    myLine.StartPoint.x = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    Console.Write("enter start y:");
    myLine.StartPoint.y = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    Console.Write("enter End x:");
    myLine.EndPoint.x = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    Console.Write("enter End y:");
    myLine.EndPoint.y = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    myLine.Length_line();
    myLine.Display();
}

public static void Func_Circle()
{
    Circle myCircle = new Circle();
    Console.Write("enter Center x:");
    myCircle.Center.x = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    Console.Write("enter Center y:");
    myCircle.Center.y = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    Console.Write("enter radius:");
    myCircle.Radius = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    Console.WriteLine();
    myCircle.Surface();
    myCircle.Border();
    myCircle.Display();
}
}
```

برنامه ای بنویسید که با استفاده از کلاس person نام و آدرس شما را بگیرد (سن یک عدد تصادفی) و در خروجی چاپ کند؟

```
class Person
{
    public string Name
    public string Address
    public int Age
    public static double Height
    public Person()
    public void Display()
    public void GetAge()
    public void GetName()
    public void GetAddress()
}
```

```
class MyApp
{
    public static void Main()
}
```

```
public static void Main()
{
    Person MyPerson=new Person()
    MyPerson.GetName()
    MyPerson.GetAddress()
    MyPerson.GetAge()
    MyPerson.Display()
}
```

یک عدد تصادفی بین 20 تا 40 را در Age می ریزد.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Text;
```

```
class Program
{
    class Person
    {
        public string Name,Address;
        public int Age;
        public static double Height;
        public Person()
        {
            Age = 0;
            Height = 195;
        }

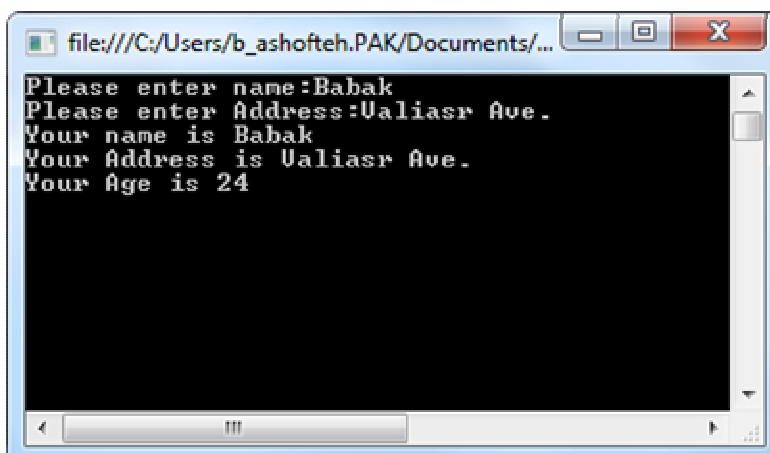
        public void Display()
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your name is {0}", Name);
            Console.WriteLine("Your Address is {0}", Address);
            Console.WriteLine("Your Age is {0}", Age);
        }

        public void GetAge()
        {
            System.Random r = new Random();
            Age = r.Next(20, 41);
        }

        public void GetName()
        {
            Console.Write("Please enter name:");
            Name = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        public void GetAddress()
        {
            Console.Write("Please enter Address:");
            Address = Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}

class MyApp
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        Person MyPerson=new Person();
        MyPerson.GetName();
        MyPerson.GetAddress();
        MyPerson.GetAge();
        MyPerson.Display();
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
```



مفهوم private کردن متغیرهای داده ای public

class Point	class line	class Circle	class MyApp	public static void Main()
<pre>private int x private int y public Point() public void Display()</pre>	<pre>private Point StartPoint private Point EndPoint public line() public void Length_line() public void Display()</pre>	<pre>private Point Center private Double Radius public Circle() public void Display() public void Surface() public void Border()</pre>	<pre>public static void Main() public static int DisplayMenu() public static void GetChoice(int MyChoice) public static void Func_Point() public static void Func_Line() public static void Func_Circle()</pre>	<pre>MyChoice = DisplayMenu() GetChoice(MyChoice)</pre>

```
class Point
{
    private int x;
    public int X
    {
        get { return x; }
        set { x = value; }
    }
    private int y;
    public int Y
    {
        get { return y; }
        set { y = value; }
    }
    public Point()
    {
        x = 0;
        y = 0;
    }
    public void Display()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(" X:{0} and Y:{1}", x, y);
    }
}
```

← class Point

```
class Circle
{
    private Point Center;
    public Point center
    {
        get { return Center; }
        set { Center = value; }
    }
    private Double Radius;
    public Double radius
    {
        get { return Radius; }
        set { Radius = value; }
    }
    public Circle()
    {
        Center = new Point();
        Radius = 0;
    }
    public void Display()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Center Is : {0},{1}", Center.X, Center.Y);
        Console.WriteLine("Radius Is : {0}", Radius);
    }
    public void Surface()
    {
        double s = 0;
        s = 3.14 * Radius * Radius;
        Console.WriteLine("Surface Is: {0}", s);
    }
    public void Border()
    {
        double b = 0;
        b = 2 * Radius * 3.14;
        Console.WriteLine("Border Is:{0}", b);
    }
}
```

← class Circle

```

class line
{
    private Point StartPoint;
    public Point startpoint
    {
        get { return StartPoint; }
        set { StartPoint = value; }
    }
    private Point EndPoint;
    public Point endpoint
    {
        get { return EndPoint; }
        set { Endpoint = value; }
    }
    public line()
    {
        StartPoint = new Point();
        EndPoint = new Point();
    }
    public void Length_line()
    {
        double L = 0.0;
        int X = (EndPoint.X - StartPoint.X) * (EndPoint.X - StartPoint.X);
        int Y = (EndPoint.Y - StartPoint.Y) * (EndPoint.Y - StartPoint.Y);
        L = System.Math.Sqrt(X + Y);
        Console.WriteLine("Lenght Is : {0}", L);
    }
    public void Display()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Start Is : {0},{1}", StartPoint.X, StartPoint.Y);
        Console.WriteLine("End Is : {0},{1}", EndPoint.X, EndPoint.Y);
    }
}

```

← class line

```

Class line
{
    Private point Startpoint;
    Public point s
    {
        Get{return startpoint;}
        Set{startpoint.X=value.X;
        Startpoint.Y=value.Y;
    }
}

```

```

class MyApp
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        int MyChoice;
        do
        {
            MyChoice = DisplayMenu();
            GetChoice(MyChoice);
            Console.WriteLine("Enter Any Key To Continue...");
            Console.ReadLine();
        }
        while (MyChoice != 0);
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
    public static int DisplayMenu()
    {
        int MyChoice = 0; String C;
        Console.WriteLine("Select Your Choice...");
        Console.WriteLine("Select l or L for Line...");
        Console.WriteLine("Select c or C for Circle...");
        Console.WriteLine("Select p or P for Point...");
        Console.WriteLine("Select q or Q for Quit...");
        C = Console.ReadLine();

        switch (C)
        {
            case "l":
            case "L":
                MyChoice = 1;
                break;
            case "c":
            case "C":
                MyChoice = 2;
                break;
            case "p":
            case "P":
                MyChoice = 3;
                break;
            case "q":
            case "Q":
                MyChoice = 0;
                break;
            default:
                Console.WriteLine("Wrong Choice...");
                break;
        }
        return MyChoice;
    }
}

```

← class MyApp

```

public static void GetChoice(int MyChoice)
{
    switch (MyChoice)
    {
        case 0:
            break;
        case 1: Func_Line();
            break;
        case 2: Func_Circle();
            break;
        case 3: Func_Point();
            break;
    }
}

public static void Func_Point()
{
    Point myPoint = new Point();
    Console.WriteLine("enter x:");
    myPoint.X = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    Console.WriteLine("enter y:");
    myPoint.Y = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    myPoint.Display();
}

public static void Func_Line()
{
    line myLine = new line();
    Console.WriteLine("enter start x:");
    myLine.startpoint.X = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    Console.WriteLine("enter start y:");
    myLine.startpoint.Y = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    Console.WriteLine("enter End x:");
    myLine.endpoint.X = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    Console.WriteLine("enter End y:");
    myLine.endpoint.Y = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    myLine.Length_line();
    myLine.Display();
}

public static void Func_Circle()
{
    Circle myCircle = new Circle();
    Console.WriteLine("enter Center x:");
    myCircle.center.X = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    Console.WriteLine("enter Center y:");
    myCircle.center.Y = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    Console.WriteLine("enter radius:");
    myCircle.radius = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    Console.WriteLine();
    myCircle.Surface();
    myCircle.Border();
    myCircle.Display();
}
}
}

```

← class MyApp

```

file:///C:/Users/b_ashofteh.PAK...
Select Your Choice...
Select l or L for Line...
Select c or C for Circle...
Select p or P for Point...
Select q or Q for Quit...
1
enter start x:1
enter start y:2
enter End x:3
enter End y:4
Lenght Is : 2.82842712474619
Start Is : 1,2
End Is : 3,4
Enter Any Key To Continue...

Select Your Choice...
Select l or L for Line...
Select c or C for Circle...
Select p or P for Point...
Select q or Q for Quit...
c
enter Center x:1
enter Center y:2
enter radius:4

Surface Is: 50.24
Border Is:25.12
Center Is : 1,2
Radius Is : 4
Enter Any Key To Continue...

Select Your Choice...
Select l or L for Line...
Select c or C for Circle...
Select p or P for Point...
Select q or Q for Quit...
p
enter x:1
enter y:2
X:1 and Y:2
Enter Any Key To Continue...

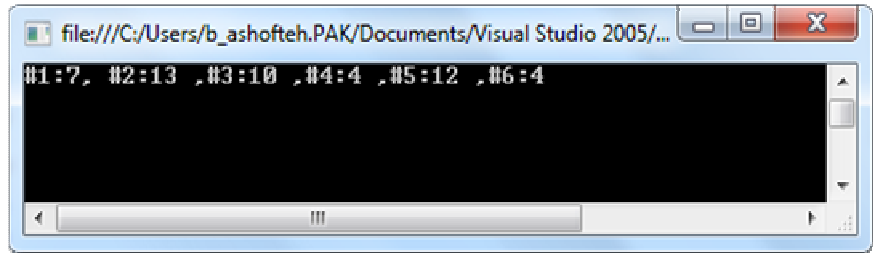
Select Your Choice...
Select l or L for Line...
Select c or C for Circle...
Select p or P for Point...
Select q or Q for Quit...
q
Enter Any Key To Continue...

```

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Text;
namespace program5
```

برنامه ای بنویسید که یک تاس را 50 بار بیاندازد و مشخص کند هر وجه آن چند بار تکرار شده است؟

```
{
    class Dice
    {
        public static void Main()
        {
            int C1 = 0, C2 = 0, C3 = 0, C4 = 0, C5 = 0, C6 = 0, rnd;
            System.Random r = new Random();
            for (int i = 1; i <= 50; i++)
            {
                rnd = r.Next(1, 7);
                switch (rnd)
                {
                    case 1:
                        C1++; break;
                    case 2:
                        C2++; break;
                    case 3:
                        C3++; break;
                    case 4:
                        C4++; break;
                    case 5:
                        C5++; break;
                    case 6:
                        C6++; break;
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine("#1:{0}, #2:{1}, #3:{2}, #4:{3}, #5:{4}, #6:{5}", C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6);
            Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}
```

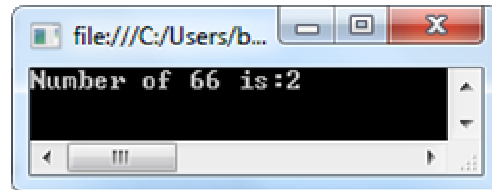


```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Text;
```

برنامه ای بنویسید که تعداد دفعات آمدن جفت 6 را در 100 بار پرتاب 2 تاس محاسبه کند؟

```
namespace Dice1
{
    class Dice
    {
        public static int Sides;
        System.Random rnd = new Random();
        public int Value;
        public Dice()
        {
            Sides = 6;
            Value = 0;
        }
        public int Roll()
        {
            Value = rnd.Next(1, 7);
            return Value;
        }
        public void Display()
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Current Value is:{0}", Value);
        }
    }

    class MyApp
    {
        public static void Main()
        {
            Display66(Count_6());
            Console.ReadLine();
        }
        public static int Count_6()
        {
            Dice Dice1 = new Dice();
            Dice Dice2 = new Dice();
            int i = 0, Count66 = 0;
            for (i = 1; i <= 100; i++)
            {
                if (Dice1.Roll() == 6 && Dice2.Roll() == 6)
                    Count66++;
            }
            return Count66;
        }
        public static void Display66(int x)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Number of 66 is:{0}", x);
        }
    }
}
```

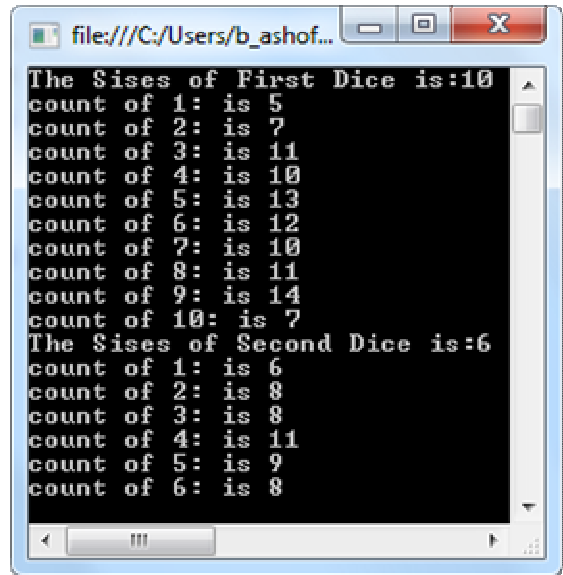


```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Text;
```

برنامه ای بنویسید که دو تاس با وجه های متغیر (10,6) را به تعداد دفعات متغیر (100,50) پرتاب کرده و تعداد دفعات تکرار هروجه از هرتاس را محاسبه کند؟

```
namespace _901023
```

```
{
    class dice
    {
        public int sides;
        System.Random rnd = new Random();
        public int curr_val;
        public dice(int x)
        {
            sides = x;
            curr_val = 0;
        }
        public int Roll()
        {
            curr_val = rnd.Next(1, sides + 1);
            return curr_val;
        }
        public void display()
        {
            Console.WriteLine("current value is :{0}", curr_val);
        }
        public void count_side(int n)
        {
            int x;
            int[] a = new int[sides + 1];
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
            {
                x = Roll();
                for (int j = 1; j <= sides; j++)
                {
                    if (x == j)
                        a[j]++;
                }
            }
            for (int i = 1; i <= sides; i++)
                Console.WriteLine("count of {0}: is {1}", i, a[i]);
        }
    }
}
class My_App
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        dice mydice1 = new dice(10);
        dice mydice2 = new dice(6);
        Console.WriteLine("The Sises of First Dice is:{0}", mydice1.sides);
        mydice1.count_side(100);
        Console.WriteLine("The Sises of Second Dice is:{0}", mydice2.sides);
        mydice2.count_side(50);
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
```



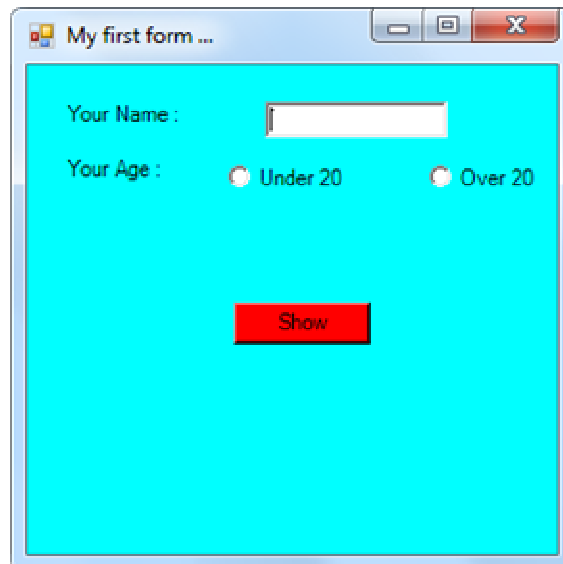
- 1- ابتدا از طریق Windows Application یک پروژه جدید به نام دلخواه ایجاد میکنیم.
- 2- از طریق Solution Explorer وارد Program.cs میشویم
- 3- مجموع دستورات را در داخل Program.cs کپی میکنیم.

```

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Windows.Forms;
using System.Drawing;
public class Program : Form
{
    private Label lblName;
    private Label lblAge;
    private Label lblResult;
    private TextBox txtName;
    private RadioButton rdbUnder;
    private RadioButton rdbOver;
    private Button btnShow;
    public Program()
    {
        Init();
    }
    private void Init()
    {
        lblName = new Label();
        lblAge = new Label();
        lblResult = new Label();
        txtName = new TextBox();
        rdbOver = new RadioButton();
        rdbUnder = new RadioButton();
        btnShow = new Button();
        //initializing form properties
        this.BackColor = Color.Cyan;
        this.Text = "My first form ...";
        this.StartPosition = FormStartPosition.CenterScreen;
        this.FormBorderStyle = FormBorderStyle.Fixed3D;
        //set control properties
        lblName.AutoSize = true;
        lblName.Location = new Point(20, 20);
        lblName.Text = "Your Name : ";
        this.Controls.Add(lblName);
        lblAge.AutoSize = true;
        lblAge.Location = new Point(20, 50);
        lblAge.Text = "Your Age : ";
        this.Controls.Add(lblAge);
        txtName.Width = 100;
        txtName.Location = new Point(130, 20);
        this.Controls.Add(txtName);
        rdbUnder.Text = "Under 20";
        rdbUnder.Location = new Point(110, 50);
        this.Controls.Add(rdbUnder);
        rdbOver.Text = "Over 20";
        rdbOver.Location = new Point(220, 50);
        this.Controls.Add(rdbOver);
        btnShow.Text = "Show";
        btnShow.BackColor = Color.Red;
        btnShow.Location = new Point(this.Width / 2 - btnShow.Width / 2, 130);
        btnShow.Click += new EventHandler(show);
        this.Controls.Add(btnShow);
        lblResult.Location = new Point(this.Width / 4 - btnShow.Width / 2, 180);
        lblResult.AutoSize = true;
        this.Controls.Add(lblResult);
    }
    protected void show(object sender, EventArgs e)
    {
        string age = " ";
        if (rdbUnder.Enabled == true)
        {
            age = "under 20";
            rdbUnder.Enabled = false;
            rdbOver.Enabled = true;
        }
        else if (rdbOver.Enabled == true)
        {
            age = "over 20";
            rdbOver.Enabled = false;
            rdbUnder.Enabled = true;
        }

        lblResult.Text = "your name is :" + txtName.Text + " and your age is :" + age;
    }
    public static void Main()
    {
        Application.Run(new Program());
    }
}

```



```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Windows.Forms;
using System.Drawing;
```

برنامه ای بنویسید که نام کامل، سن، تاریخ تولد و آدرس را از فرم 1 بگیرد و پس از زدن دکمه register موارد زیر را چک کند.

```
namespace Exercise3
```

1- هیچ فیلدی خالی نباشد. و در صورت خالی بودن پیغامی برای کاربر ایجاد کند.

```
{
    static class Program
```

2- فیلد تاریخ حداقل و حداکثر 10 کاراکتر باشد.

3- در صورت صحیح بودن موارد 1 و 2 مشخصات ذکر شده در فرم 2 نمایش داده شود.

```
{
    static Button btnRegister;
    static TextBox txtName;
    static TextBox txtAge;
    static TextBox txtBirthDay;
    static TextBox txtAddress;

    public static void Main()
    {
        Init();
    }
    static private void Init()
    {
        Form1 frm = new Form1();
        Label lblName = new Label();
        lblName.Location = new Point(50, 50);
        lblName.Text = "Your Name : ";
        frm.Controls.Add(lblName);

        txtName = new TextBox();
        txtName.Location = new Point(150, 50);
        txtName.Width = 100;
        txtName.TabIndex = 0;
        frm.Controls.Add(txtName);

        Label lblAge = new Label();
        lblAge.Location = new Point(50, 100);
        lblAge.Text = "Your Age : ";
        frm.Controls.Add(lblAge);

        txtAge = new TextBox();
        txtAge.Location = new Point(150, 100);
        txtAge.Width = 50;
        txtAge.TabIndex = 1;
        frm.Controls.Add(txtAge);

        Label lblBirthDay = new Label();
        lblBirthDay.Location = new Point(50, 150);
        lblBirthDay.Text = "Your BirthDay : ";
        frm.Controls.Add(lblBirthDay);

        txtBirthDay = new TextBox();
        txtBirthDay.Location = new Point(150, 150);
        txtBirthDay.Width = 100;
        txtBirthDay.TabIndex = 2;
        frm.Controls.Add(txtBirthDay);

        Label lblAddress = new Label();
        lblAddress.Location = new Point(50, 200);
        lblAddress.Text = "Your Address : ";
        frm.Controls.Add(lblAddress);

        txtAddress = new TextBox();
        txtAddress.Location = new Point(150, 200);
        txtAddress.Multiline = true;
        txtAddress.Width = 300;
        txtAddress.Height = 100;
        txtAddress.TabIndex = 3;
        frm.Controls.Add(txtAddress);

        btnRegister = new Button();
        btnRegister.Text = "Register";
        btnRegister.BackColor = Color.Blue;
        btnRegister.ForeColor = Color.White;
        btnRegister.Location = new Point(frm.Width / 2 - btnRegister.Width / 2, 400);
        btnRegister.Click += new EventHandler(btnRegister_Click);

        frm.Controls.Add(btnRegister);
        Application.Run(frm);
    }
}
```

```

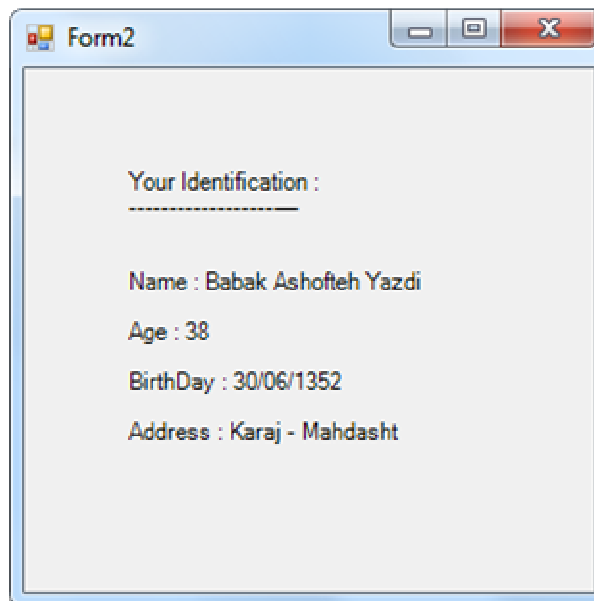
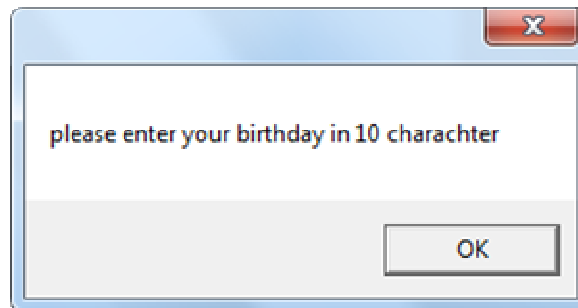
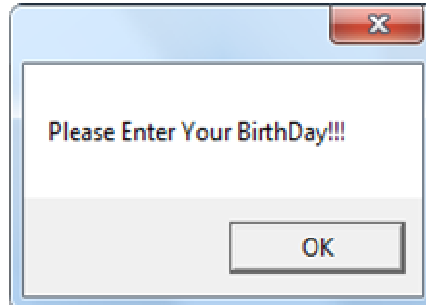
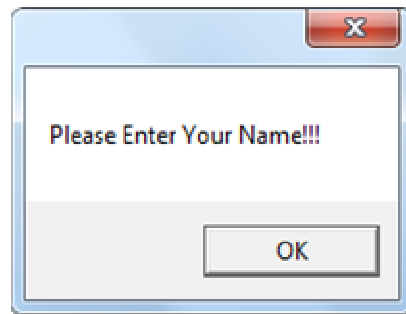
static private void btnRegister_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    if (txtName.Text.Trim() == String.Empty)
    {
        MessageBox.Show("Please Enter Your Name!!!");
        txtName.Focus();
        return;
    }
    if (txtAge.Text.Trim() == String.Empty)
    {
        MessageBox.Show("Please Enter Your Age!!!");
        txtAge.Focus();
        return;
    }
    if (txtBirthDay.Text.Trim() == String.Empty)
    {
        MessageBox.Show("Please Enter Your BirthDay!!!");
        txtBirthDay.Focus();
        return;
    }
    if (txtBirthDay.Text.Length !=10)
    {
        MessageBox.Show("please enter your birthday in 10 charachter");
        txtBirthDay.Focus();
        return;
    }
    if (txtAddress.Text.Trim() == String.Empty)
    {
        MessageBox.Show("Please Enter Your Address!!!");
        txtAddress.Focus();
        return;
    }

    Form2 frm2 = new Form2();
    Label lblYourDescription = new Label();
    lblYourDescription.Location = new Point(50, 50);
    lblYourDescription.Height = 200;
    lblYourDescription.Width = 200;
    lblYourDescription.Text =
        "Your Identification : " + "\n" +
        "-----" + "\n\n\n" +
        "Name : " + txtName.Text +
        "\n\n" + "Age : " + txtAge.Text +
        "\n\n" + "BirthDay : " + txtBirthDay.Text +
        "\n\n" + "Address : " + txtAddress.Text;

    frm2.Controls.Add(lblYourDescription);
    frm2.Show();
}
}
}

```

The screenshot shows a window titled "Form1" with a registration form. The form has four input fields with the following values: "Your Name" is "Babak Ashofteh Yazdi", "Your Age" is "38", "Your BirthDay" is "30/06/1352", and "Your Address" is "Karaj - Mahdasht". A blue "Register" button is located at the bottom center of the form.

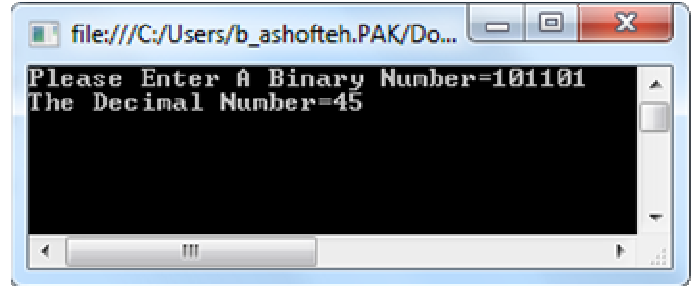


دستوراتی که خارج از تمرین اضافه گردیده اند.

```
txtName.TabIndex = ;  
txtAddress.Multiline = true;  
txtName.Text.Trim() == String.Empty  
txtName.Focus ();  
txtBirthDay.Text.Length !=10
```

برنامه ای بنویسید که یک عدد را به باینری گرفته و تبدیل به ده دهی کند؟

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Text;
namespace binary_decimal
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main()
        {
            int x = 0, b = 0, sum = 0, f = 1;
            int[] a = new int[7];
            Console.WriteLine("Please Enter A Binary Number=");
            x = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
            for (int i = 0; i <= 6; i++)
            {
                b = x % 10;
                x /= 10;
                a[i] = b;
            }
            for (int i = 0; i <= 6; i++)
            {
                sum = sum + (a[i] * f);
                f = f * 2;
            }
            Console.WriteLine("The Decimal Number=");
            Console.WriteLine(sum);
            Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}
```



برنامه ای بنویسید که دو عدد به ده دهی را گرفته ابتدا تبدیل به دو دویبی کند و سپس جمع دودویبی آنها نیز چاپ کند؟

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Text;
namespace Decimal_Binary_Sum
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main()
        {
            int x, y, c = 0, d = 0, f = 0;
            int[] a = new int[9];
            int[] b = new int[9];
            int[] q = new int[9];
            int[] w = new int[9];
            int[] s = new int[9];
            Console.WriteLine("please Enter Number 1 in Decimal=");
            x = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
            Console.WriteLine("please Enter Number 2 in Decimal=");
            y = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
            if (x > 128 || y > 128)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("wrong number, please enter less than 128");
            }
            else
            {
                while (x / 2 != 0)
                {
                    a[0] = x % 2;
                    for (int i = 1; i <= 8; i++)
                    {
                        x /= 2;
                        a[i] = x % 2;
                    }
                    c++;
                    if (x / 2 == 0)
                        i = 9;
                }
                int j = 0;
                Console.WriteLine("The Number 1 in Binary=");
                for (int i = 8; i >= 0; i--)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(a[i]);
                    q[j] = a[i];
                    j++;
                }
                Console.WriteLine("\n");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

while (y / 2 != 0)
{
    b[0] = y % 2;
    for (int i = 1; i <= 8; i++)
    {
        y /= 2;
        b[i] = y % 2;

        d++;
        if (y / 2 == 0)
            i = 9;
    }
}
int k = 0;
Console.WriteLine("The Number 2 in Binary=");
for (int i = 8; i >= 0; i--)
{
    Console.Write(b[i]);
    w[k] = b[i];
    k++;
}
Console.WriteLine("\n");
for (int i = 8; i >= 0; i--)
{
    s[i] = q[i] + w[i] + f;
    if (s[i] > 1)
    {
        s[i] = s[i] - 2;
        f = 1;
    }
    else
        f = 0;
}
Console.WriteLine("Sum Of Numbers in Binary=");
for (int i = 0; i < 9; i++)
    Console.Write(s[i]);
}

Console.ReadLine();
}
}
}
}

```

```

file:///C:/Users/b_ashofteh.PAK/Documents/Visual S...
please Enter Number 1 in Decimal=10
please Enter Number 2 in Decimal=8
The Number 1 in Binary=000001010
The Number 2 in Binary=000001000
Sum Of Numbers in Binary=000010010

```

برنامه ای بنویسید که Pausotopic دو رشته را محاسبه کرده و مقاسیه بین دو رشته را انجام دهد؟

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
//using System.Linq;
using System.Text;

namespace Pausotopic
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            string[] letters = { "A1", "B2", "C3", "D1", "E2", "F3", "G1", "H2",
                "I3", "J1", "K2", "L3", "M1", "N2", "O3", "P1", "Q2", "R3", "S4", "T1", "U2", "V3",
                "W1", "X2", "Y3", "Z4" };
            string Fword = "";
            string Sword = "";
            int n = 0;
            int sum1 = 0, sum2 = 0;

            Console.WriteLine("-----\nPausotopic Words\n-----\n");
            Console.WriteLine("please enter number of tests :");
            n = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

            while (n > 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Enter First Word :");
                Fword = Console.ReadLine();
                for (int i = 0; i <= Fword.Length - 1; i++)
                {
                    for (int j = 0; j <= letters.Length - 1; j++)
                    {
                        if (Fword.ToUpper()[i] == letters[j][0])
                        {
                            sum1 += (int)(letters[j][1]) - 48;
                        }
                    }
                }
                Console.WriteLine("Pausotopic Of Fword is={0}", sum1);
                Console.WriteLine();
                Console.WriteLine("Enter Second Word :");
                Sword = Console.ReadLine();
                for (int i = 0; i <= Sword.Length - 1; i++)
                {
                    for (int j = 0; j <= letters.Length - 1; j++)
                    {
                        if (Sword.ToUpper()[i] == letters[j][0])
                        {
                            sum2 += (int)(letters[j][1]) - 48;
                        }
                    }
                }
                Console.WriteLine("Pausotopic Of Sword is={0}", sum2);
                Console.WriteLine();
                if (sum1 == sum2)
                    Console.WriteLine("\n\nYes Two String Are Pausotopic");
                else
                    Console.WriteLine("\n\nNo Two String Are'nt Pausotopic");
                Console.WriteLine("\n-----");
                n--;
                sum1 = sum2 = 0;
            }

            Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}
```

باتوجه به اینکه آرایه letters براساس حروف بزرگ تعریف شده است لذا با رشته حروف کوچک درست کار نمیکند بنابراین با استفاده از تابع ToUpper() ابتدا رشته را به حروف بزرگ تبدیل کرده و سپس با آرایه تطبیق داده میشود.

تابع تبدیل حروف کوچک به بزرگ

```
public string big(string s)
{
    string t = string.Empty;
    for (int i = 0; i < s.Length; i++)
    {
        char c = s[i];
        int j = (int)c;
        if (j >= 97)
        {
            j = j - 32;
        }
        t += (char)j;
    }
    return t;
}
```

ASCII A=65
ASCII a=97

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Text;
```

```
namespace ConsoleApplication1
```

```
{
    class Program
    {
        static String BinaryResult = "";

        public static String Dec_Bin(Int32 Input1)
        {
            Int32 DivisionResult;
            Int32 Mod;

            DivisionResult = Input1 / 2;
            Mod = Input1 % 2;
            BinaryResult = Mod.ToString() + BinaryResult;
            if (DivisionResult > 1)
                Dec_Bin(DivisionResult);
            else
                BinaryResult = DivisionResult.ToString() + BinaryResult;

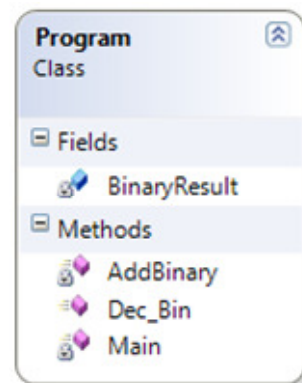
            return BinaryResult;
        }

        static String AddBinary(String Input1, String Input2)
        {
            String Swap = "";
            String Result = "";
            Boolean HasAdditional = false;
            if (Input1.Length < Input2.Length)
            {
                Swap = Input1;
                Input1 = Input2;
                Input2 = Swap;
            }

            Input2 = Input2.PadLeft(Input1.Length, '0');

            for (int i = Input1.Length - 1; i >= 0; i--)
            {
                if (Input1.ToCharArray()[i].CompareTo('1') == 0 &&
                    Input2.ToCharArray()[i].CompareTo('1') == 0)
                {
                    if (HasAdditional == true)
                        Result = "1" + Result;
                    else
                        Result = "0" + Result;
                    HasAdditional = true;
                }
                else if ((Input1.ToCharArray()[i].CompareTo('1') == 0 &&
                    Input2.ToCharArray()[i].CompareTo('0') == 0) || (Input1.ToCharArray()[i].
                    CompareTo('0') == 0 && Input2.ToCharArray()[i].CompareTo('1') == 0))
                {
                    if (HasAdditional == true)
                    {
                        Result = "0" + Result;
                        HasAdditional = true;
                    }
                    else
                    {
                        Result = "1" + Result;
                        HasAdditional = false;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

برنامه ای بنویسید که دو عدد به ده دهی را گرفته ابتدا تبدیل به دو دویی کند و سپس جمع دودویی آنرا نیز چاپ کند؟




```

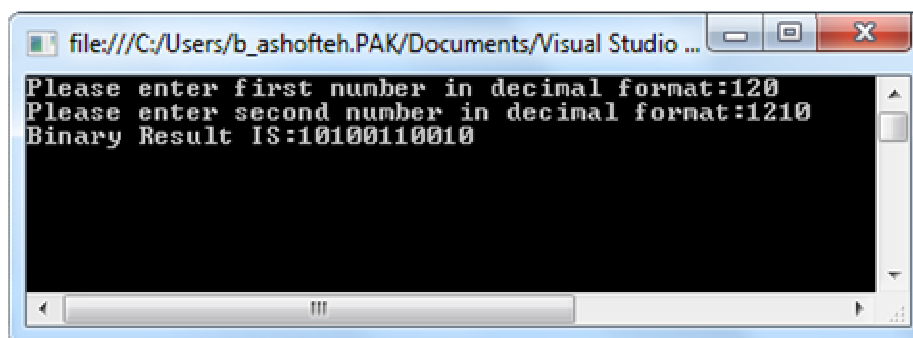
else
    {
        if (HasAdditional == true)
            Result = "1" + Result;
        else
            Result = "0" + Result;
        HasAdditional = false;
    }
}

if (HasAdditional == true)
    Result = "1" + Result;

return Result;
}
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    Int32 N1;
    Int32 N2;
    String BinaryN1;
    String BinaryN2;
    Console.WriteLine("Please enter first number in decimal format:");
    N1 = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    Console.WriteLine("Please enter second number in decimal format:");
    N2 = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    BinaryN1 = Dec_Bin(N1);
    BinaryResult = "";
    BinaryN2 = Dec_Bin(N2);

    Console.WriteLine("Binary Result IS:" + AddBinary(BinaryN1, BinaryN2));
    Console.ReadLine();
}
}
}

```



Palandron

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

```
namespace ConsoleApplication11
{
```

```
    class Program
```

```
    {
```

```
        static void Main()
```

```
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Enter Your String:");
```

```
            String MyString;
```

```
            bool isPalandrone = true;
```

```
            MyString = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
            if (MyString.Length > 100)
```

```
                Console.WriteLine("Error");
```

```
            else
```

```
                for (int i = 0; i < MyString.Length / 2; i++)
```

```
                {
```

```
                    if (MyString[i] != MyString[MyString.Length - 1 - i])
```

```
                    {
```

```
                        isPalandrone = false;
```

```
                        break;
```

```
                    }
```

```
                }
```

```
            if (isPalandrone == true)
                Console.WriteLine("Yes");
```

```
            else
```

```
                Console.WriteLine("No");
```

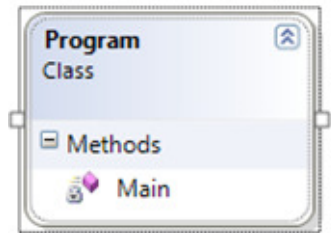
```
            Console.ReadLine();
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Palandron	bayab	bbbb
	eye	bbb
Not Palandron	baya	
	eye	



Student

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

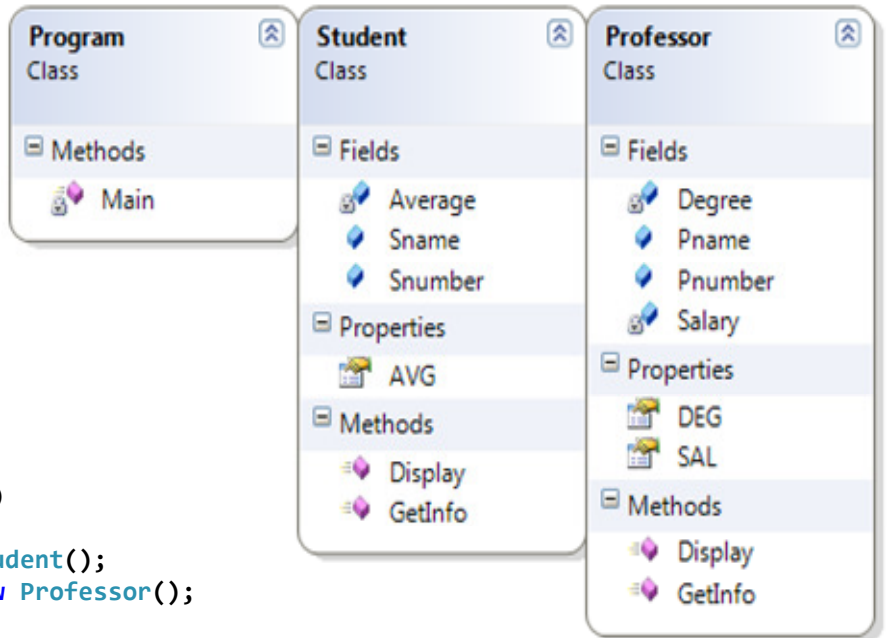
namespace ConsoleApplication10
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            Student MyStudent = new Student();
            Professor MyProfessor = new Professor();
            MyStudent.GetInfo();
            Console.WriteLine("\n\n");
            MyProfessor.GetInfo();

            MyStudent.Display();
            MyProfessor.Display();
            Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}

class Student
{
    public int Snumber;
    public string Sname;
    private double Average;
    public double AVG
    {
        get { return Math.Round(Average, 1); }
        set { Average = value; }
    }
    public void Display()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Student Code is:{0},", Snumber);
        Console.WriteLine("Student Name is:{0},", Sname);
        Console.WriteLine("Student Average is:{0}", AVG);
    }
    public void GetInfo()
    {
        Console.Write("Please Enter student name:");
        Sname = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.Write("Please Enter student code:");
        Snumber = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

        Console.Write("\n Enter student Average:");
        AVG = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
    }
}

class Professor
{
    public int Pnumber;
    public string Pname;
    private string Degree;
```



```

public string DEG
{
    get
    {
        if (String.Equals(Degree, "B.S"))

            return "Lisans";
        else if (String.Equals(Degree, "M.S"))
            return "FogheLisans";

        else if (String.Equals(Degree, "PHD"))
            return "Doctor";
        else
            return "Error";

    }
}
private float Salary;
public float SAL
{
    get { return Salary; }
    set { Salary = value; }
}

public void Display()
{
    Console.WriteLine("Professor Code{0}", Pnumber);
    Console.WriteLine("Professor Name{0}", Pname);
    Console.WriteLine("Professor Degree{0}", DEG);
}
public void GetInfo()
{
    Console.Write("Please Enter professor name");
    Pname = Console.ReadLine();
    Console.Write("Please Enter professor code");
    Pnumber = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());

    Console.Write("\n Enter Professor Degree");
    Degree = Console.ReadLine();
}
}

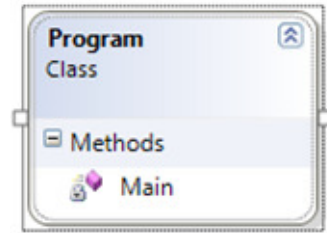
```

Modef factorial

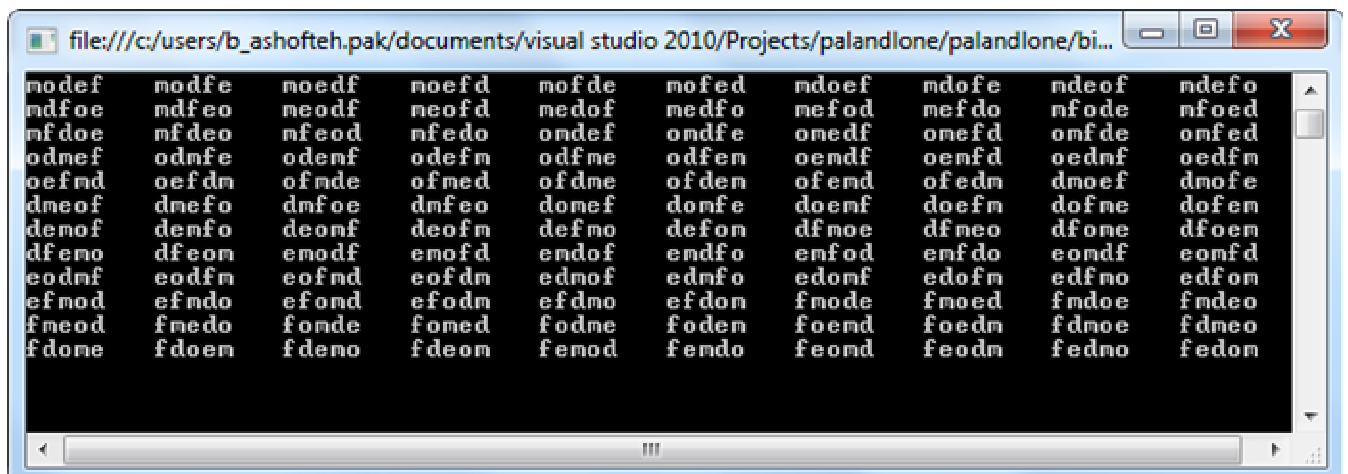
```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
```

```
namespace ConsoleApplication12
```

```
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            //char x;
            string S = "modef";
            //char[] word = { 'm', 'o', 'd', 'e', 'f' };
            for (int m = 0; m < 5; m++)
                for (int o = 0; o < 5; o++)
                    for (int d = 0; d < 5; d++)
                        for (int e = 0; e < 5; e++)
                            for (int f = 0; f < 5; f++)
                                {
                                    if ((m != o) && (m != d) && (m != e) && (m != f) && (o != d) &&
                                        (o != e) && (o != f) && (d != e) && (d != f) && (e != f))
                                        Console.WriteLine("{0}{1}{2}{3}{4}\t", S[m], S[o], S[d], S[e], S[f]);
                                }
            Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}
```



Modef=5!=120



```

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

```

برنامه ای بنویسید که دو تاس با وجه های متغییر (x,y) را به تعداد دفعات متغیر (z,t) پرتاب کرده و تعداد دفعات تکرار هروجه از هرتاس را محاسبه کند؟

```

namespace ConsoleApplication1
{
    class Dice
    {
        public int sides;
        public int value;
        System.Random rnd = new Random();
        public int[] a;
        public Dice(int x)
        {
            sides = x;
            a = new int[sides + 1];
        }
        public int roll()
        {
            value = rnd.Next(1, sides + 1);
            return value;
        }
        public void Display(int n)
        {
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
            {
                a[roll()]++;
            }
            for (int i = 1; i <= sides; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("the Side {0} repeatation is={1}", i, a[i]);
            }
        }
    }
}

class Program
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        Console.Write("please enter the sides of dice 1=");
        int side1 = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
        Dice dice1 = new Dice(side1);
        Console.Write("please enter the sides of dice 2=");
        int side2 = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
        Dice dice2 = new Dice(side2);
        Console.Write("please enter the roll of dice1=");
        int roll1 = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
        dice1.Display(roll1);
        Console.WriteLine();
        Console.Write("please enter the roll of dice2=");
        int roll2 = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
        dice2.Display(roll2);
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}

```

```

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

namespace ConsoleApplication3
{
    class Program
    {
        public static string BinaryResult = "";
        public static string Dec_Bin(int input1)
        {
            int Divisor, Mod;
            Divisor = (input1 / 2);
            Mod = (input1 % 2);
            if (Divisor > 1)
            {
                BinaryResult = Mod.ToString() + BinaryResult;
                Dec_Bin(Divisor);
            }
            else
                BinaryResult = Divisor.ToString() + BinaryResult;
            return BinaryResult;
        }

        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            int a = int.Parse(Dec_Bin(16));
            Console.WriteLine("a={0}", a);
            int b = int.Parse(Dec_Bin(16));
            Console.WriteLine("a={0}", b);

            Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}

```