

EAST WEST UNIVERSITY



« Mini Project Report »

CSE106 (Discrete Mathematics)

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Project Topic

Numerical Method

Contents :

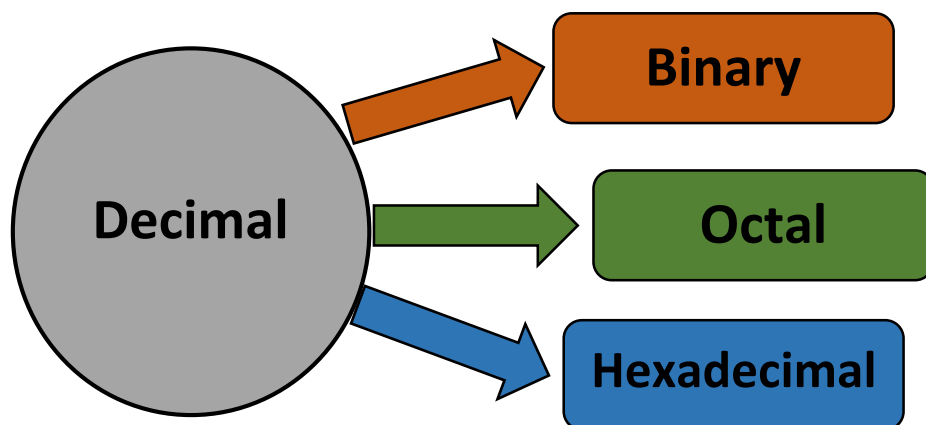
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INTRODUCTION :

The system of expressing a number by specific symbols or signs is called number system. One type of number system is positional number system.

Positional Number : A number system that has a fundamental sign, base or base and its local value is called a positional number system. There are four types of positional number :

- Decimal
- Binary
- Octal
- Hexadecimal



METHOD :

- In this program we used string , array , while loop(1) , switch case , conditional expression , recursive function , remainder , mod , base .
- We used while loop (1) because after the code finishes it starts from the beginning .
- We are using switch case to separate these bases .
- We use recursive function until the final result is zero then we call again and again main function .
- We used mod to get remainder .

CODE :

```
pro 1.c X
1  #include<stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3  #include<string.h>
4  void convert_to_x_base(int, int);
5  int main(void)
6  {
7      int num, choice, base;
8      char ch[100];
9      printf ("\n\n\t\t\t\t\t.....WELCOME TO OUR NUMERICAL METHOD PROJECT..... \n");
10     while(1)
11     {
12         printf("\n\nSelect conversion: \n\n");
13         printf("1. Decimal to binary. \n");
14         printf("2. Decimal to octal. \n");
15         printf("3. Decimal to hexadecimal. \n");
16         printf("4. Exit. \n");
17         printf("\nEnter your choice: ");
18         scanf("%d", &choice);
19
20         switch(choice)
21         {
22             case 1:
23                 base = 2;
24                 break;
25             case 2:
26                 base = 8;
27                 break;
28             case 3:
```

```

1.c X
28         case 3:
29             base = 16;
30             break;
31         case 4:
32             printf("Exiting ...");
33             exit(1);
34         default:
35             printf("Invalid choice.\n\n");
36             continue;
37     }
38     printf("Enter a number: ");
39     scanf("%s", &ch);
40     int len=strlen(ch);
41     if(checkValidity(ch,len)){
42         printf("Result = ");
43         num=atoi(ch);
44         convert_to_x_base(num, base);
45     }
46     else{
47         printf("\nWrong Input.\n");
48     }
49     printf("\n\n");
50 }
51 return 0;
52 }
53
54 int checkValidity(char ch[],int len){
55     int i;

```

```

~global~ main(void) int
*pro 1.c X
57         if(ch[i]<48 || ch[i]>57){
58             return 0;
59         }
60     }
61     return 1;
62 }
63
64 void convert_to_x_base(int num, int base)
65 {
66     int rem;
67
68     if (num == 0)
69     {
70         return;
71     }
72     else
73     {
74         rem = num % base;
75         convert_to_x_base(num/base, base);
76         if(base == 16 && rem >= 10)
77         {
78             printf("%c", rem+55);
79         }
80         else
81         {
82             printf("%d", rem);
83         }
84     }

```

INPUT & OUTPUT :

"C:\Users\RTC\Documents\pro 1.exe"

```
.....  
  
Select conversion:  
  
1. Decimal to binary.  
2. Decimal to octal.  
3. Decimal to hexadecimal.  
4. Exit.  
  
Enter your choice: 1  
Enter a number: 256  
Result = 100000000
```

Select conversion:

1. Decimal to binary.
2. Decimal to octal.
3. Decimal to hexadecimal.
4. Exit.

Enter your choice: 2

Enter a number: 196

Result = 304

"C:\Users\RTC\Documents\pro 1.exe"

```
Select conversion:  
  
1. Decimal to binary.  
2. Decimal to octal.  
3. Decimal to hexadecimal.  
4. Exit.  
  
Enter your choice: 3  
Enter a number: 193  
Result = C1
```

Select conversion:

1. Decimal to binary.
2. Decimal to octal.
3. Decimal to hexadecimal.
4. Exit.

Enter your choice: 1

Enter a number: 185A

Wrong Input.

Select conversion:

1. Decimal to binary.
2. Decimal to octal.
3. Decimal to hexadecimal.
4. Exit.

Enter your choice: _



Type here to search



CONCLUSION : The number system is an essential part of computer technology enabling computers to perform all functions in just a few seconds .

THANK YOU