

1. Variable Initialization

Question: Write a program that declares an integer variable, initializes it with a value of 42, and prints the value to the console.

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int a;
```

```
    a=42;
```

```
    printf("%d",a);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

OUTPUT:

42

2. Swapping Variables

Question: Create a program that swaps the values of two integer variables without using a temporary variable. Demonstrate this by printing the values before and after the swap.

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
int main(){
```

```
    int a=42;
```

```
    int b=24;
```

```
    printf("Before swapping,the values are a = %d and b = %d \n",a,b);
```

```
    a=a+b;
```

```
    b=a-b;
```

```
    a=a-b;
```

```
    printf("After swapping, the values are a = %d and b = %d \n",a,b);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

OUTPUT:

Before swapping,the values are a = 42 and b = 24

After swapping, the values are a = 24 and b = 42

3. User Input and Output

Question: Write a program that prompts the user to enter their name and age, stores these values in appropriate variables, and then prints a greeting message that includes both the name and age.

```
int main()
{
    char name[100];
    int age;
    printf("Enter your name:");
    scanf("%s",&name);
    printf("Enter your age: ");
    scanf("%d",&age);
    printf("Hello, %s and you are %d years old",name,age);
    return 0;
}
```

OUTPUT:

Enter your name:Anjali

Enter your age: 23

Hello, Anjali and you are 23 years old

4. Data Type Conversion

Question: Write a program that declares an integer variable, assigns it a value of 10, and then converts it to a float variable. Print both the integer and float values to show the conversion.

```
int main()
{
    int a=10;
    printf("a = %d\n",a);
    float b=a;
    printf("b = %f",b);
    return 0;
}
```

```
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
a = 10
```

```
b = 10.000000
```

5. Constants vs. Variables

Question: Using #define, create a constant for the value of Pi (3.14). Write a program that calculates the area of a circle given its radius (stored in a variable) and prints the result using the constant for Pi.

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#define pi 3.14
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int r,area;
```

```
    printf("Enter the radius of circle:");
```

```
    scanf("%d",&r);
```

```
    area=pi*r*r;
```

```
    printf("Area of circle = %d",area);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
Enter the radius of circle:21
```

```
Area of circle = 1384
```

6. Scope of Variables

Question: Write a program that demonstrates the concept of variable scope by declaring a global variable and modifying it within a function. Print the value of the global variable before and after modification.

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int function( int num){
```

```
    num=num+10;
```

```
    return num;
```

```

}

int main()
{
    int num=20;

    int result;

    printf("Value of num is %d \n",num);

    result=function(num);

    printf("Value of num after modifying = %d",result);

    return 0;

}

```

OUTPUT:

Value of num is 20

Value of num after modifying = 30

8. Using Augmented Assignment Operators

Question: Write a program that uses augmented assignment operators (+=, -=, *=, /=) to perform calculations on an integer variable initialized to 100. Print the value after each operation.

```

#include<stdio.h>

int main(){

    int num=100;

    printf("Value of num is %d \n",num);

    num +=10;

    printf("Value of num after += operation is %d \n",num);

    num -=20;

    printf("Value of num after -= operation is %d \n",num);

    num *= 3;

    printf("Value of num after *= operation is %d \n",num);

    num /= 3;
}

```

```
printf("Value of num after /= operation is %d",num);
```

```
}
```

OUTPUT:

Value of num is 100

Value of num after += operation is 110

Value of num after -= operation is 90

Value of num after *= operation is 270

Value of num after /= operation is 90

9. Array of Variables

Question: Create an array of integers with five elements. Initialize it with values of your choice, then write a program to calculate and print the sum of all elements in the array.

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
int main(){
```

```
    int array[5]={2,6,10,7,17};
```

```
    int sum;
```

```
    for(int i=0;i<=4;i++){
```

```
        sum+=array[i];
```

```
    }
```

```
    printf("Sum of elements of array = %d",sum);
```

```
}
```

OUTPUT:

Sum of elements of array = 42

Assignment: User Authentication Program

Objective:

Create a C program that prompts the user for a username and password, then checks if the entered credentials match predefined values. Use logical operators to determine if the authentication is successful.

Requirements

Define two constants for the correct username and password.

Prompt the user to enter their username and password.

Use logical operators (&&, ||, !) to check if:

If both are correct, display a success message.

Implement additional checks:

If the username is empty, display a message indicating that the username cannot be empty.

If the password is empty, display a message indicating that the password cannot be empty.

The username matches the predefined username AND the password matches the predefined password.

If either the username or password is incorrect, display an appropriate error message.

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
#include<string.h>
```

```
#define name "Anjali"
```

```
#define pass "12345"
```

```
int main(){
```

```
    char username[100];
```

```
    char password[10];
```

```
    printf("Enter the username: \n");
```

```
    scanf("%s",&username);
```

```
    printf("Enter the password: ");
```

```
    scanf("%s",&password);
```

```
    if (strlen(username) == 0) {
```

```
        printf("Error: Username cannot be empty.\n");
```

```
    } else if (strlen(password) == 0) {
```

```
        printf("Error: Password cannot be empty.\n");
```

```
    } else if (strcmp(username,name) == 0 && strcmp(password, pass) == 0) {
```

```
        printf("Authentication successful! Welcome, %s.\n", username);
```

```
    } else if (strcmp(username, name) != 0 && strcmp(password, pass) != 0) {
```

```
        printf("Error: Both username and password are incorrect.\n");
```

```
    } else if (strcmp(username, name) != 0) {
```

```
        printf("Error: Username is incorrect.\n");
```

```

    } else if (strcmp(password, pass) != 0) {
        printf("Error: Password is incorrect.\n");
    }

    return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT:

Enter the username:

Anjali

Enter the password: 1234

Error: Password is incorrect

Logic to check whether a number is odd or even without using arithmetic operator

Pseudocode:

Read number

convert it into binary

if number & 1==0, then it is even

if number & 1==1, then it is odd

Code:

```

#include<stdio.h>

int main(){

    int a;

    printf("Enter a number: ");

    scanf("%d",&a);

    if(a&1==0){

        printf("Number is even");

    }

    else{

        printf("Number is odd");
    }
}

```

}

}