AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

1.WRITE A PROGRAM TO CALCULATE THE SUM OF 1-D ARRAY.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int a[10],i,s=0;

printf(“\nEnter 10 numbers”);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

{

scanf(“%d”,&a[i]);

}

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

{

s=s+a[i];

}

printf(“\nSum=%d”,s);

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

2.WRITE A PROGRAM TO FIND OUT MAX FROM 1-D ARRAY

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int a[10],max=-32768,i;

printf(“\nEnter 10 numbers”);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

{

scanf(“%d”,&a[i]);

if(a[i]>max)

max=a[i];

}

printf(“\nMaximum=%d”,max);

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

3.WRITE A PROGRAM TO FIND OUT MIN. FROM 1-D ARRAY

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int a[10],min=32767,i;

printf(“\nEnter 10 numbers”);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

{

scanf(“%d”,&a[i]);

if(a[i]<min)

min=a[i];

}

printf(“\nMinimum=%d”,min);

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

4.WRITE A PROGRAM OF LINEAR SEARCH ON AN 1-D ARRAY

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

Int a[10],i,n,f=0;

printf(“\nEnter 10 numbers”);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

{

scanf(“%d”,&a[i]);

}

printf(”\nEnter the number you want to search”);

scanf(“%d”,&n);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

{  
 if(a[i]==n)

{

f=1;

break;

}

}

If(f==1)

printf(“\nNumber is available”);

else

printf(“\nNumber is not available”);

}

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

5.WRITE A PROGRAM TO COUNT EVEN AND ODD NO. FROM ARRAY

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

Int a[10],i,c1=0,c2=0;

printf(“\nEnter 10 numbers”);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

{

scanf(“%d”,&a[i]);

}

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

{

If(a[i]%2==0)

c1++;

else

c2++;

}

printf(“\nEven=%d \nOdd=%d”,c1,c2);

}

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

6.WRITE A PROGRAM TO COUNT POSITIVE,NEGATIVE AND ZERO FROM AN ARRAY

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

Int a[10],i,c1=0,c2=0,c3=0;

printf(“\nEnter 10 numbers”);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

{

scanf(“%d”,&a[i]);

}

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

{

If(a[i]>0)

c1++;

elseif(a[i]<0)

c2++;

else

c3++;

}

printf(“\nPositive=%d \nNegative=%d \nZero=%d”,c1,c2,c3);

}

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

7.WRITE A PROGRAM TO PRINT REVERSE OF AN ARRAY

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

Int a[10],i;

printf(“\nEnter 10 numbers”);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

{

scanf(“%d”,&a[i]);

}

for(i=9;i>=0;i--)

{

printf(“\n%d”,a[i]);

}

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

8.WRITE A PROGRAM TO COUNT FREQUENCY OF A NUMBER IN 1-D ARRAY

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

Int a[10],i,n,c=0;

printf(“\nEnter 10 numbers”);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

{

scanf(“%d”,&a[i]);

}

printf(”\nEnter the number which you want to count”);

scanf(“%d”,&n);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

{  
 if(a[i]==n)

c++;

}

printf(“\nCount=%d”,c);

}

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

9.WRITE A PROGRAM TO PRINT ALL PRIME NUMBERS IN 1-D ARRAY

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

Int a[10],i,j,n,f;

printf(“\nEnter 10 numbers”);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

{

scanf(“%d”,&a[i]);

}

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

{

n=a[i];

f=0;

for(j=2;j<n;j++)

{

If(n%j==0)

{

f=1;

break;

}

}

If(f==0)

printf(“%d is prime”,n);

}

}

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

10.WRITE A PROGRAM TO FIND AND REPLACE ELEMENT IN 1-D ARRAY

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

Int a[10],i,n1,n2;

printf(“\nEnter 10 numbers”);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

{

scanf(“%d”,&a[i]);

}

printf(”\nEnter the number you want to replace”);

scanf(“%d”,&n1);

printf(”\nEnter the number which you want to place”);

scanf(“%d”,&n2);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

{

If(a[i]==n1)

a[i]=n2;

}

printf(“\nUpdated array\n”);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

printf(“\n%d”,a[i]);

}

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

1.WRITE A PROGRAM TO PRINT SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ROWS OF A 2-D ARRAY.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i,j,a[3][3],s=0;

printf(“\nEnter a matrix”);

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

{

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

{

scanf(“%d”,&a[i][j]);

}

}

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

{

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

{

s=s+a[i][j];

}

printf(“\nSum=%d”,s);

s=0;

}

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

2.WRITE A PROGRAM TO PRINT SUM OF INDIVIDUAL COLUMS OF A 2-D ARRAY.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i,j,a[3][3],s=0;

printf(“\nEnter a matrix”);

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

{

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

{

scanf(“%d”,&a[i][j]);

}

}

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

{

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

{

s=s+a[j][i];

}

printf(“\nSum=%d”,s);

s=0;

}

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

3.WRITE A PROGRAM TO FIND SUM OF MAIN DIAGONALS OF A 2-D ARRAY.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i,j,a[3][3],s=0;

printf(“\nEnter elements of a matrix”);

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

{

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

{

scanf(“%d”,&a[i][j]);

}

}

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

{

s=s+a[i][i];

printf(“\nSum=%d”,s);

}

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

4.WRITE A PROGRAM TO FIND OUT MAX AND SECOND MAX FROM MATRIX.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i,j,a[3][3],max=-32767,smax=-32768;

printf(“\nEnter a matrix”);

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

{

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

{

scanf(“%d”,&a[i][j]);

if(a[i][j]>max)

{

smax=max;

max=a[i][j];

}

else

if(a[i][j]>smax && a[i][j]!=max)

smax=a[i][j];

}

}

printf(“\nMaximum=%d\nSecond maximum=%d”,max,smax);

}

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

5.WRITE A PROGRAM OF MATRIX MULTIPLICATION.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int a[3][3],b[3][3],c[3][3],i,j,k;

printf(“\nEnter first matrix”);

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

scanf(“%d”,&a[i][j]);

printf(“\nEnter second matrix”);

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

scanf(“%d”,&b[i][j]);

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

{

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

{

c[i][j]=0;

for(k=0;k<3;k++)

{

c[i][j]=c[i][j]+a[i][k]\*b[k][j];

}

}

}

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

{

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

printf(“%d “,c[i][j]);

printf(“\n”);

}

}

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

6.WRITE A PROGRAM TO FIND POSITIVE,NEGATIVE AND ZERO FROM MATRIX.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i,j,a[3][3],c1=0,c2=0,c3=0;

printf(“\nEnter a matrix”);

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

scanf(“%d”,&a[i][j]);

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

{

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

{

if(a[i][j]>0)

c1++;

elseif(a[i][j]<0)

c2++;

else

c3++;

}

}

printf(“\nPositive=%d\nNegative=%d\nZero=%d”,c1,c2,c3);

}

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

7.WRITE A PROGRAM TO FIND SUM OF EVEN & ODD ELEMENT FROM MATRIX.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i,j,a[3][3],s1=0,s2=0;

printf(“\nEnter a matrix”);

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

scanf(“%d”,&a[i][j]);

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

{

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

{

if( a[i][j]%2==0 )

s1=s1+a[i][j];

else

s2=s2+a[i][j];

}

}

printf(“\nEven sum=%d\nOdd sum=%d”,s1,s2);

}

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

8.WRITE A PROGRAM TO COUNT FREQUENCY OF A PARTICULAR NUMBER IN MATRIX.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i,j,a[3][3],n,c=0;

printf(“\nEnter a matrix”);

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

scanf(“%d”,&a[i][j]);

printf(“\nEnter the number which you want you count”);

scanf(“%d”,&n);

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

{

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

{

if(a[i][j]==n)

c++;

}

}

printf(“\nElement is present %d times”,c);

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

9.WRITE A PROGRAM TO PRINT THOSE NUMBER WHICH ARE PRIME IN MATRIX.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i,j,a[3][3],n,f,k;

printf(“\nEnter a matrix”);

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

scanf(“%d”,&a[i][j]);

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

{

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

{

n=a[i][j];

f=0;

for(k=2;k<n;k++)

{

if(n%k==0)

{

f=1;

break;

}

}

if(f==0)

printf(“\n%d is Prime Number”,n);

}

}

}

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

10.WRITE A PROGRAM TO FIND AND REPLACE NUMBERS IN MATRIX.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i,j,a[3][3],n1,n2;

printf(“\nEnter a matrix”);

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

scanf(“%d”,&a[i][j]);

printf(“\nEnter the number you want to find…”);

scanf(“%d”,&n1);

printf(“\nEnter new number”);

scanf(“%d”,&n2);

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

{

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

{

if(a[i][j]==n1)

a[i][j]=n2;

}

}

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

{

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

{

printf(“%d”,a[i][j]);

}printf(“\n”);

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

1.WRITE A PROGRAM TO READ A STRING AND FIND OUT ITS LENGTH.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

char str[10];

int i,c=0;

printf(“\nEnter a String”);

gets(str);

for(i=0;str[i]!=’\0’;i++)

{

c++;

}

printf(“\nLength=%d”,c);

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

2.WRITE A PROGRAM TO FIND OUT UPPERCASE AND LOWERCASE IN STRING.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

char str[10];

int i,c1=0,c2=0,c3=0;

printf(“\nEnter a String”);

gets(str);

for(i=0;str[i]!=’\0’;i++)

{

if(str[i]>=65 && str[i]<=90)

c1++;

elseif(str[i]>=97 && str[i]<=122)

c2++;

else

c3++;

}

print(“\nUppercase =%d”,c1);

printf(“\nLowercase=%d”,c2);

printf(“\nDigit=%d”,c3);

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

3.WRITE A PROGRAM TO COUNT TOTAL CHARACTER AND WORD IN A STRING.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

char str[10];

int i,c1=0,c2=0;

printf(“\nEnter a String”);

gets(str);

for(i=0;str[i]!=’\0’;i++)

{

c1++;

if(str[i]==’ ‘)

c2++;

}

printf(“\nCharacters =%d”,c1);

printf(“\nWords=%d”,c2+1);

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

4.WRITE A PROGRAM TO COUNT VOWEL AND CONSONANT IN A STRING.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

char str[10];

int i,c1=0,c2=0;

printf(“\nEnter a String”);

gets(str);

for(i=0;str[i]!=’\0’;i++)

{

if(str[i]==’a’||str[i]==’e’||str[i]==’o’||str[i]==’i’str[i]==’u’)

c1++;

else

c2++;

}

printf(“\nVowel=%d”,c1);

printf(“\nConsonant=%d”,c2);

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

5.WRITE A PROGRAM TO COPY STRING INTO ANOTHER STRING.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

char s1[10],s2[10];

int i;

printf(“\nEnter a String”);

gets(s1);

for(i=0;s1[i]!=’\0’;i++)

{

s2[i]=s1[i];

}

s2[i]=’\0’;

printf(“\nCopied String is: %s”,s2);

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

6.WRITE A PROGRAM TO CONVERT UPPERCASE TO LOWERCASE AND VICE VERSA IN STRING.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

char str[10];

int i;

printf(“\nEnter a String”);

gets(str);

for(i=0;str[i]!=’\0’;i++)

{

if(str[i]>=65 && str[i]<=90)

str[i]=str[i]+32;

else

str[i]=str[i]-32;

}

printf(“\nConverted String is: %s”,str);

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

7.WRITE A PROGRAM TO REVERSE A STRING.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

char str[10];

int i,c=0;

printf(“\nEnter a String”);

gets(str);

for(i=0;str[i]!=’\0’;i++)

c++;

printf(“\nString Reverse….\n”);

for(i=c-1;i>=0;i--)

printf(“%c”,str[i]);

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

8.WRITE A PROGRAM TO SEARCH A PARTICULAR CHARACTER IN STRING

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

char str[10],n;

int i,f=0;

printf(“\nEnter a String”);

gets(str);

printf(“\nEnter the character which you want to search = “);

scanf(“%c”,&n);

for(i=0;str[i]!=’\0’;i++)

{

If(str[i]==n)

{

f=1;

break;

}

}

if(f==1)

printf(“\nCharacter is present in String”);

else

printf(“\nCharacter is not present in String”);

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

9.WRITE A PROGRAM TO COUNT FREQUENCY OF CHARACTER IN A STRING.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

char str[10],n;

int i,c=0;

printf(“\nEnter a String”);

gets(str);

printf(“\nEnter the character which you want to count = “);

scanf(“%c”,&n);

for(i=0;str[i]!=’\0’;i++)

{

If(str[i]==n)

c++;

)

printf(“\nTotal =%d”,c);

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

10.WRITE A PROGRAM TO PRINT ASCII VALUE OF EACH CHARACTER IN A STRING.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

char str[10];

int i;

printf(“\nEnter a String”);

gets(str);

for(i=0;str[i]!=’\0’;i++)

{

printf(“\n%c = %d”,str[i],str[i]);

}

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

1.WRITE A PROGRAM TO CHECK WHETHER A NUMBER IS PALINDROME USING WHILE LOOP.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i,n,a,s=0,t;

printf(“\nEnter a Number”);

scanf(“%d”,&n);

t=n;

while(n>0)

{

a=n%10;

s=s\*10+a;

n=n/10;

}

if(s==t)

printf(“\nNumber is Palindrome”);

else

printf(“\nNumber is not Palindrome”);

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

2.WRITE A PROGRAM TO CHECK WHETHER A NUMBER IS ARMSTRONG USING WHILE LOOP.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i,n,a,s=0,t;

printf(“\nEnter a Number”);

scanf(“%d”,&n);

t=n;

while(n>0)

{

a=n%10;

s=s+a\*a\*a;

n=n/10;

}

if(s==t)

printf(“\nNumber is Armstrong”);

else

printf(“\nNumber is not Armstrong”);

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

3.WRITE A PROGRAM TO PRINT PRIME NUMBERS BETWEEN 1 TO N USING FOR LOOP.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i,n,j,f,m;

printf(“\nEnter a value of n”);

scanf(“%d”,&n);

for(i=1;i<=n;i++)

{

m=i;

f=0;

for(j=2;j<m;j++)

{

if(m%j==0)

{

f=1;

break;

}

}

if(f==0)

printf(“\n%d is Prime”,m);

}

}

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

4.WRITE A PROGRAM TO CHECK WHETHER A NUMBER IS PRIME OR NOT USING FOR LOOP.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i,f=0,n;

printf(“\nEnter a number”);

scanf(“%d”,&n);

for(i=2;i<n;i++)

{

If(n%i==0)

{

f=1;

break;

}

}

If(f==0)

printf(“prime”);

else

printf(“not prime”);

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

5.WRITE A PROGRAM TO PRINT FIBONACCI SERIES USING FOR LOOP.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i,n,t=0,t1=1,t2=0;

printf(“\nEnter a value of n”);

scanf(“%d”,&n);

for(i=1;i<=n;i++)

{

printf(“%d, “,t);

t=t1+t2;

t1=t2;

t2=t;

}

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

6.WRITE A PROGRAM TO PRINT PATTERN USING FOR LOOP.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i,j,n;

printf(“\nEnter how many rows you want to print”);

scanf(“%d”,&n);

for(i=1;i<=n;i++)

{

for(j=1;j<=i;j++)

{

printf(“\* “);

}

printf(“\n”);

}

}

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

7.WRITE A PROGRAM TO PRINT PATTERN USING FOR LOOP.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i,j,n,k;

printf(“\nEnter how many rows you want to print”);

scanf(“%d”,&n);

for(i=1;i<=n;i++)

{

for(j=1;j<=n-i;j++)

{

printf(“ “);

}

for(k=1;k<=i\*2-1;k++)

{

printf(“\*”);

}

printf(“\n”);

}

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

8.WRITE A PROGRAM TO FIND NUMBER OF DIVISOR USING WHILE LOOP.

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int num,i=1;

printf("enter the number");

scanf("%d",&num);

while(i<=num)

{

if(num%i==0)

printf("%d are divisor\n",i);

i++;

}

return 0;

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

9.WRITE A PROGRAM TO PRINT PATTERN USING FOR LOOP.

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

int i,j,k;

for(i=1;i<=5;i++)

{

for(j=5;j>=i;j--)

{

printf(" ");

}

for(k=1;k<=i;k++)

{

printf(" \*");

}

printf("\n");

}

return 0;

}

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

10.WRITE A PROGRAM TO PRINT TABLE FOR A GIVEN NUMBER USING WHILE LOOP.

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

int i=1,num=0;

printf("enter the number: ");

scanf("%d",&num);

while(i<=10)

{

printf("%d\n",(num\*i));

i++;

}

return 0;

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

1.WRITE A PROGRAM TO REVERSE OF AN ARRAY BY USING FUNCTION.

#include<stdio.h>

void reverse(int a[]);

int main()

{

int a[10],i;

printf(“\nEnter 10 Elements”);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

scanf(“%d”,&a[i]);

reverse(a);

printf(“\nReverse of Array…”);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

printf(“\n%d”,a[i]);

return 0;

}

void reverse(int a[])

{

int i,j,t;

for(i=0,j=9;i<j;i++,j--)

{

t=a[i];

a[i]=a[j];

a[j]=t;

}

}

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

2.WRITE A PROGRAM TO REVERSE OF A STRING BY USING FUNCTION.

#include<stdio.h>

void reverse(char []);

int main()

{

char str[10];

printf(“\nEnter string”);

gets(str);

reverse(str);

return 0;

}

void reverse(char str[])

{

int i,c=0;

for(i=0;str[i]!=’\0’;i++)

c++;

printf(“\nReverse is = “);

for(i=c-1;i>=0;i--)

printf(“%c”,str[i]);

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

3.WRITE A PROGRAM TO COUNT NUMBER OF SPACES OF A STRING BY USING FUNCTION.

#include<stdio.h>

int count(char []);

int main()

{

char str[10];

int c;

printf(“\nEnter string”);

gets(str);

c=count(str);

printf(“\nSpaces = %d”,c);

return 0;

}

int count(char str[])

{

int i,c=0;

for(i=0;str[i]!=’\0’;i++)

{

if(str[i]==’ ‘)

c++;

}

retrun 0;

}

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

4.WRITE A PROGRAM TO FIND HOW MANY EVEN AND ODD NUMBER IN ARRAY BY FUNC.

#include<stdio.h>

void count(int [])

int main()

{

int a[10],i;

printf(“\nEnter 10 Numbers”);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

scanf(“%d”,&a[i]);

count(a);

return 0;

}

void count(int a[])

{

int i,c1=0,c2=0;

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

{

if(a[i]%2==0)

c1++;

else

c2++;

} printf(“\nEven =%d\nOdd=%d”,c1,c2);

}

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

5.WRITE A PROGRAM TO COPY CONTENTS OF A STRING INTO ANOTHER USING FUNCTION.

#include<stdio.h>

void copy(char [],char[]);

int main()

{

char s1[10],s2[10];

printf(“\nEnter String”);

gets(s1);

copy(s1,s2);

puts(s2);

return 0;

}

void copy(char s1[],char s2[])

{

int i;

for(i=0;s1[i]!=’\0’;i++)

{

s2[i]=s1[i];

}

s2[i]=’\0’;

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

6.WRITE A PROGRAM TO CONVERT UPPER CASE TO LOWER CASE IN STRING BY FUNCTION.

#include<stdio.h>

void convert(char []);

int main()

{

char str[10];

printf(“\nEnter string”);

gets(str);

convert(str);

return 0;

}

void convert(char str[])

{

int i;

for(i=0;str[i]!=’\0’;i++)

{

if(str[i]>=65 && str[i]<=90)

str[i]=str[i]+32;

elseif(str[i]>=97 && str[i]<=122)

str[i]=str[i]-32;

}

printf(“\nConverted String = %s”,str);

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

7.WRITE A PROGRAM TO CALCULATE SUM OF ARRAY USING FUNCTION.

#include<stdio.h>

int sum(int []);

int main()

{

int a[10],i,s;

printf(“\nEnter 10 Elements”);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

scanf(“%d”,&a[i]);

s=sum(a);

printf(“\nSum = %d”,s);

return 0;

}

int sum(int a [])

{

int i,s=0;

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

s=s+a[i];

retun s;

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

8.WRITE A PROGRAM TO CALCULATE SUM OF ARRAY USING FUNCTION.

#include<stdio.h>

void reverse(int [],int[]);

int main()

{

int a[10],b[10],i;

printf(“\nEnter Elements”);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

scanf(“%d”,&a[i]);

reverse(a,b);

printf(“\nReverse of Array”);

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

printf(“\n%d”,b[i]);

return 0;

}

void reverse(int a[],int b[])

{

int i,j;

for(i=0,j=9;i<10;i++,j--)

{

b[j]=a[i];

}

}

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

9.WRITE A PROGRAM TO COUNT NUMBER OF SPACES OF A STRING BY USING FUNCTION.

#include<stdio.h>

int count(char []);

int main()

{

char str[10];

int c;

printf(“\nEnter string”);

gets(str);

c=count(str);

printf(“\nSpaces = %d”,c);

return 0;

}

int count(char str[])

{

int i,c=0;

for(i=0;str[i]!=’\0’;i++)

{

if(str[i]==’ ‘)

c++;

}

retrun 0;

}

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08

AYUSH KHARYA B.TECH(SECTION-P)

10.WRITE A PROGRAM TO COPY CONTENTS OF A STRING INTO ANOTHER USING FUNCTION.

#include<stdio.h>

void copy(char [],char[]);

int main()

{

char s1[10],s2[10];

printf(“\nEnter String”);

gets(s1);

copy(s1,s2);

puts(s2);

return 0;

}

void copy(char s1[],char s2[])

{

int i;

for(i=0;s1[i]!=’\0’;i++)

{

s2[i]=s1[i];

}

s2[i]=’\0’;

}

OUTPUT:

2115500034 ROLL NO -08