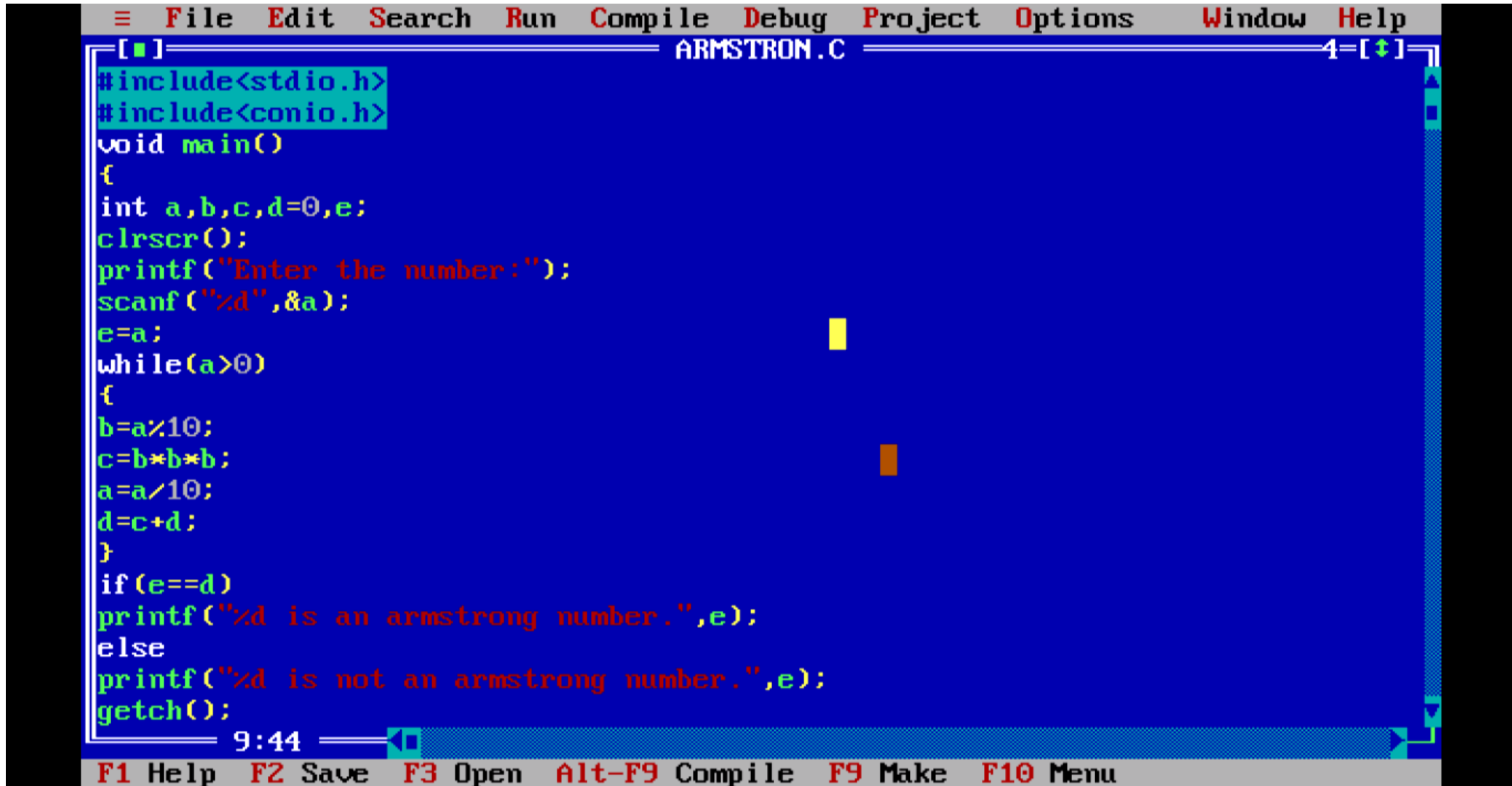


**CSA 5761**  
**FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTING**  
**FOR DATA DEVELOPMENT**

# ARMSTRONG:



The screenshot shows a Turbo C++ IDE window titled "ARMSTRON.C". The code is written in C and checks if a number is an Armstrong number. The code is as follows:

```
[■]===== ARMSTRON.C =====4=[↑↓]
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
int a,b,c,d=0,e;
clrscr();
printf("Enter the number:");
scanf("%d",&a);
e=a;
while(a>0)
{
b=a%10;
c=b*b*b;
a=a/10;
d=c+d;
}
if(e==d)
printf("%d is an armstrong number.",e);
else
printf("%d is not an armstrong number.",e);
getch();
}
9:44
F1 Help F2 Save F3 Open Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu
```

The code is displayed on a blue background with a black border. The menu bar at the top includes File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, and Help. The status bar at the bottom shows the time 9:44 and function key shortcuts: F1 Help, F2 Save, F3 Open, Alt-F9 Compile, F9 Make, and F10 Menu. A yellow cursor is positioned on the line `e=a;` and an orange cursor is on the line `c=b*b*b;`.

≡ File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help

[■] ARMSTRON.C 4-[↑]

```
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int a,b,c,d=0,e;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter the number:");
    scanf("%d",&a);
    e=a;
    while(a>0)
    {
        b=a%10;
        c=b*b*b;
        a=a/10;
        d=c+d;
    }
    if(e==d)
        printf("%d is an armstrong number.",e);
    else
        printf("%d is not an armstrong number.",e);
    getch();
}
```

22:43

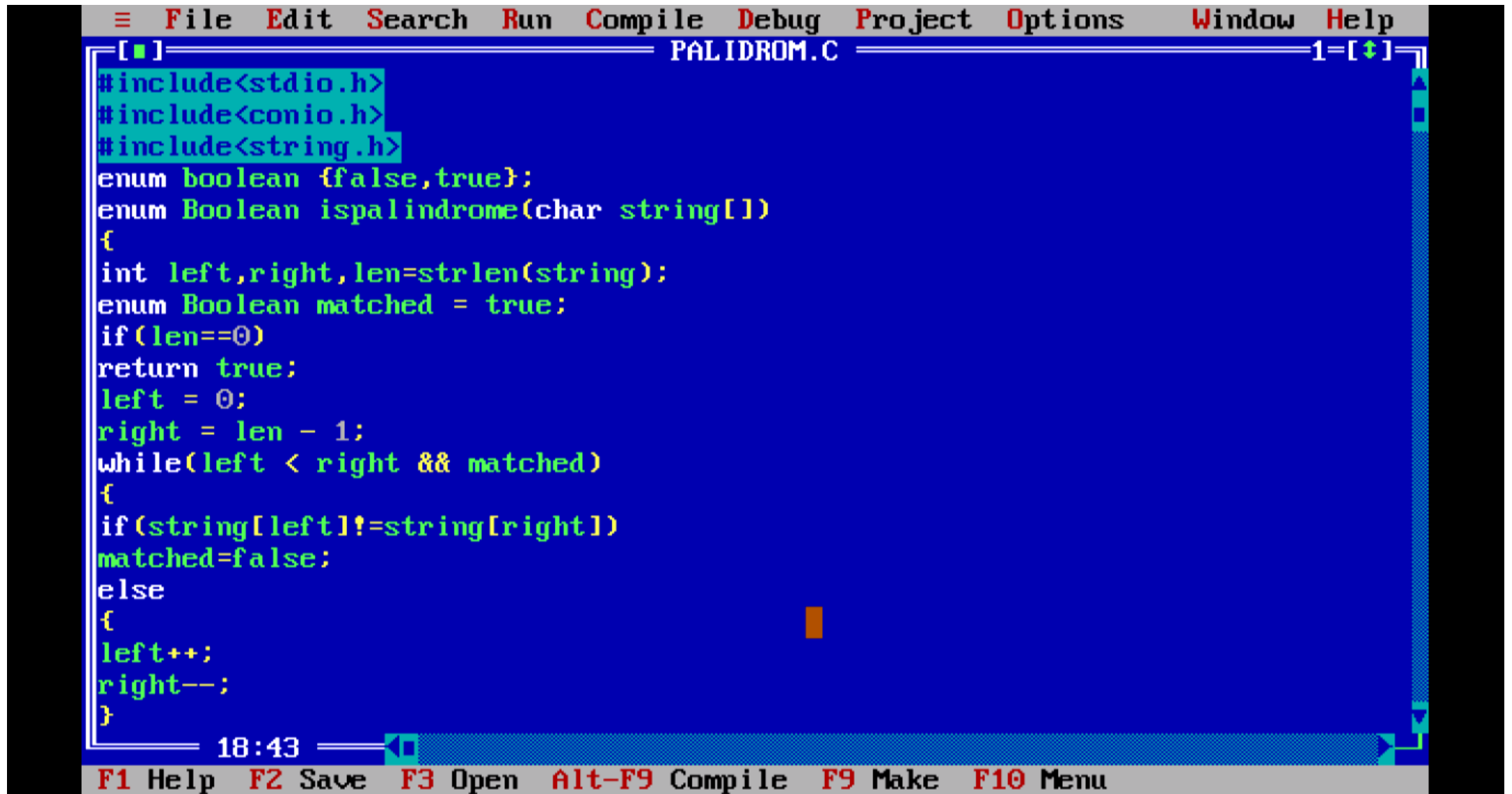
F1 Help F2 Save F3 Open Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu

Enter the number:153

153 is an armstrong number.\_

```
Enter the number:123  
123 is not an armstrong number.
```

# PALIDROME:



The image shows a screenshot of a Turbo C++ IDE. The title bar at the top reads "PALIDROM.C". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Search", "Run", "Compile", "Debug", "Project", "Options", "Window", and "Help". The main window displays the following C code:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<string.h>
enum boolean {false,true};
enum Boolean ispalindrome(char string[])
{
    int left,right,len=strlen(string);
    enum Boolean matched = true;
    if(len==0)
    return true;
    left = 0;
    right = len - 1;
    while(left < right && matched)
    {
        if(string[left]!=string[right])
        matched=false;
    else
    {
        left++;
        right--;
    }
}
```

The status bar at the bottom shows the time "18:43" and function key shortcuts: "F1 Help", "F2 Save", "F3 Open", "Alt-F9 Compile", "F9 Make", and "F10 Menu".

≡ File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help

[■]===== PALIDROM.C =====1=[↕]

```
{
left++;
right--;
}
}
return matched;
}
void main()
{
char string[40];
clrscr();
printf("Enter the string to check palidrone or not.\n");
printf("Enter a string :");
scanf("%s",string);
if(ispalindrome(string))
printf("The given string %s is a palidrome.\n",string);
else
printf("The given string %s is not a palidrome.\n",string);
getch();
}
```

38:43

F1 Help F2 Save F3 Open Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu

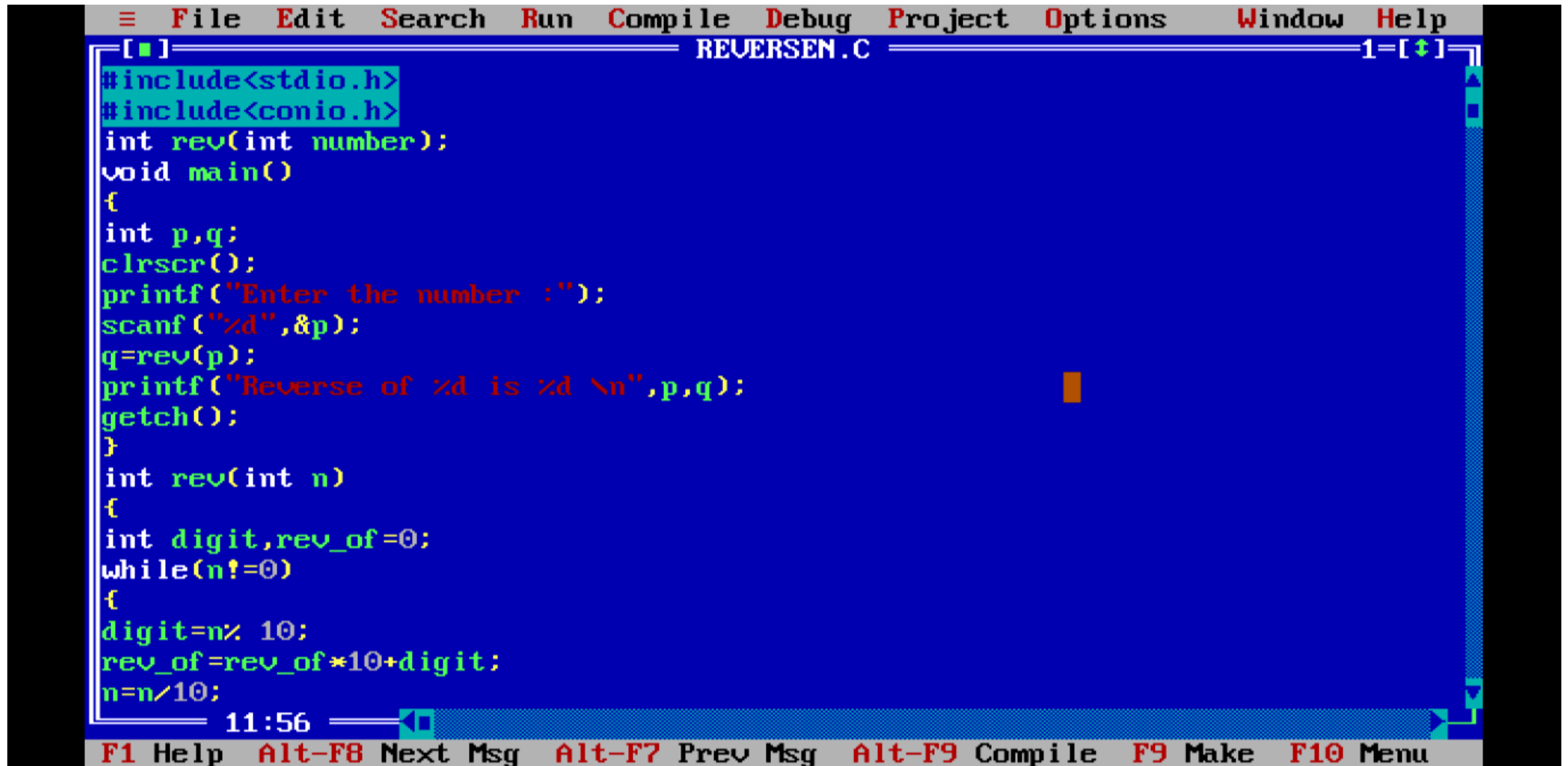
Enter the string to check palidrone or not.

Enter a string :madam

The given string madam is a palidrome.



# REVERSE NUMBER:



The image shows a screenshot of a Turbo C++ IDE. The title bar at the top reads "REVERSEN.C". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, and Help. The code editor contains the following C program:

```
[■]===== REVERSEN.C =====1=[↑]
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
int rev(int number);
void main()
{
    int p,q;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter the number :");
    scanf("%d",&p);
    q=rev(p);
    printf("Reverse of %d is %d \n",p,q);
    getch();
}
int rev(int n)
{
    int digit,rev_of=0;
    while(n!=0)
    {
        digit=n% 10;
        rev_of=rev_of*10+digit;
        n=n/10;
    }
}
```

The status bar at the bottom shows the time "11:56" and function key shortcuts: F1 Help, Alt-F8 Next Msg, Alt-F7 Prev Msg, Alt-F9 Compile, F9 Make, and F10 Menu.

File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help

[■] REVERSEN.C 1=[↑↓]

```
void main()
{
    int p,q;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter the number :");
    scanf("%d",&p);
    q=rev(p);
    printf("Reverse of %d is %d \n",p,q);
    getch();
}

int rev(int n)
{
    int digit,rev_of=0;
    while(n!=0)
    {
        digit=n% 10;
        rev_of=rev_of*10+digit;
        n=n/10;
    }
    return(rev_of);
}
```

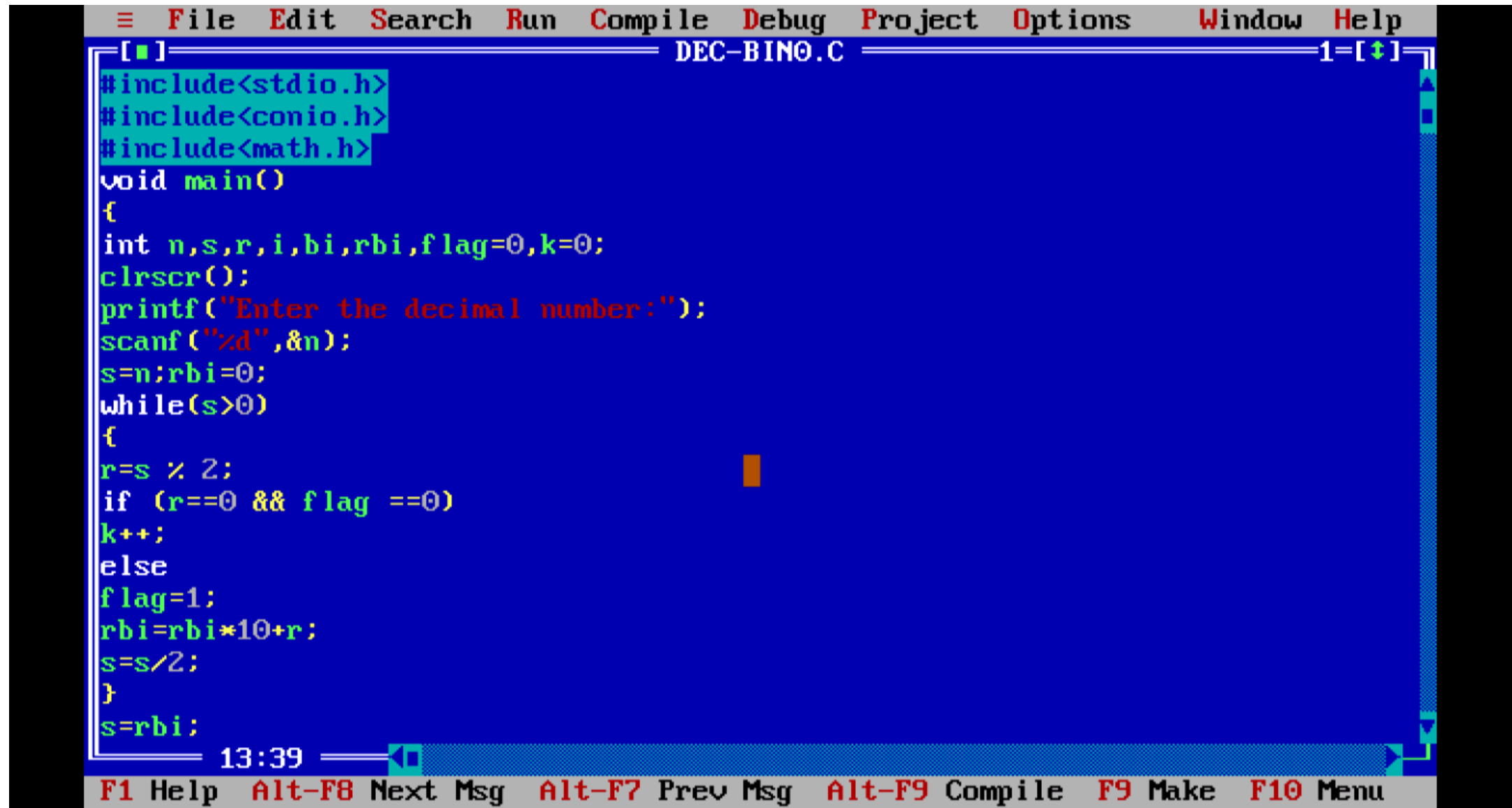
24:56

F1 Help Alt-F8 Next Msg Alt-F7 Prev Msg Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu

```
Enter the number :1234  
Reverse of 1234 is 4321
```

—

# DECIMAL TO BINARY:



The image shows a screenshot of a Turbo C++ IDE. The title bar at the top reads "DEC-BIN0.C". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Search", "Run", "Compile", "Debug", "Project", "Options", "Window", and "Help". The code editor contains the following C program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<math.h>
void main()
{
int n,s,r,i,bi,rbi,flag=0,k=0;
clrscr();
printf("Enter the decimal number:");
scanf("%d",&n);
s=n;rbi=0;
while(s>0)
{
r=s % 2;
if (r==0 && flag ==0)
k++;
else
flag=1;
rbi=rbi*10+r;
s=s/2;
}
s=rbi;
```

The status bar at the bottom displays the time "13:39" and function key shortcuts: "F1 Help", "Alt-F8 Next Msg", "Alt-F7 Prev Msg", "Alt-F9 Compile", "F9 Make", and "F10 Menu".

≡ File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help

DEC-BIN0.C

1=[↑↓]

```
[■]
if (r==0 && flag ==0)
k++;
else
flag=1;
rbi=rbi*10+r;
s=s/2;
}
s=rbi;
bi=0;
while(s>0)
{
r=s%10;
bi=bi*10+r;
s=s/10;
if(s==0)
for(i=1;i<=k;i++)
bi=bi*10;
printf("The binary number is: %d\n",bi);
getch();
}
```

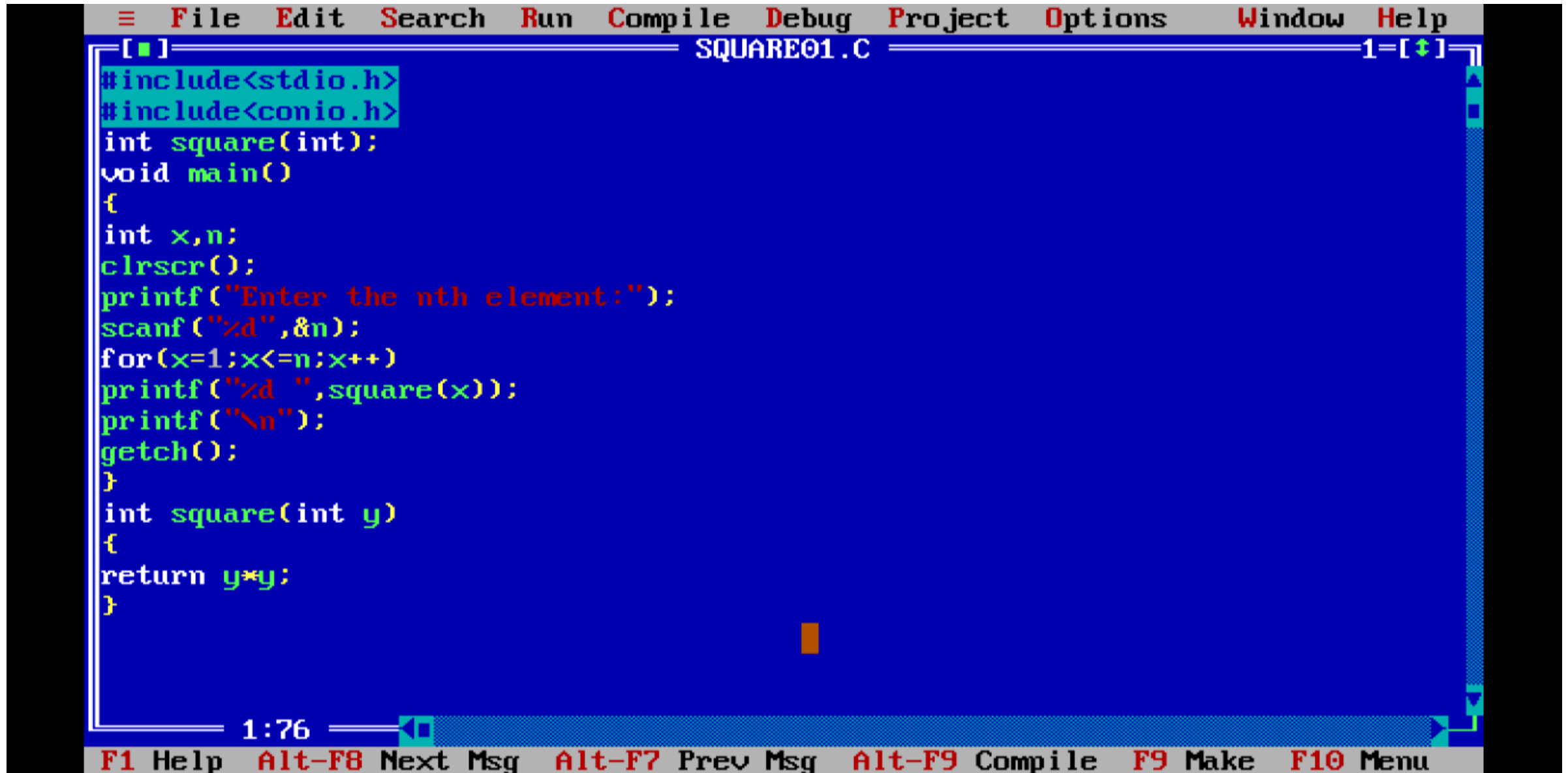
34:39

F1 Help Alt-F8 Next Msg Alt-F7 Prev Msg Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu

Enter the decimal number:14  
The binary number is: 1110

—

# SQUARE OF A DECIMAL:



The image shows a screenshot of a Turbo C++ IDE. The title bar at the top reads "SQUARE01.C". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, and Help. The code editor displays the following C program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
int square(int);
void main()
{
    int x,n;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter the nth element:");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(x=1;x<=n;x++)
        printf("%d ",square(x));
    printf("\n");
    getch();
}
int square(int y)
{
    return y*y;
}
```

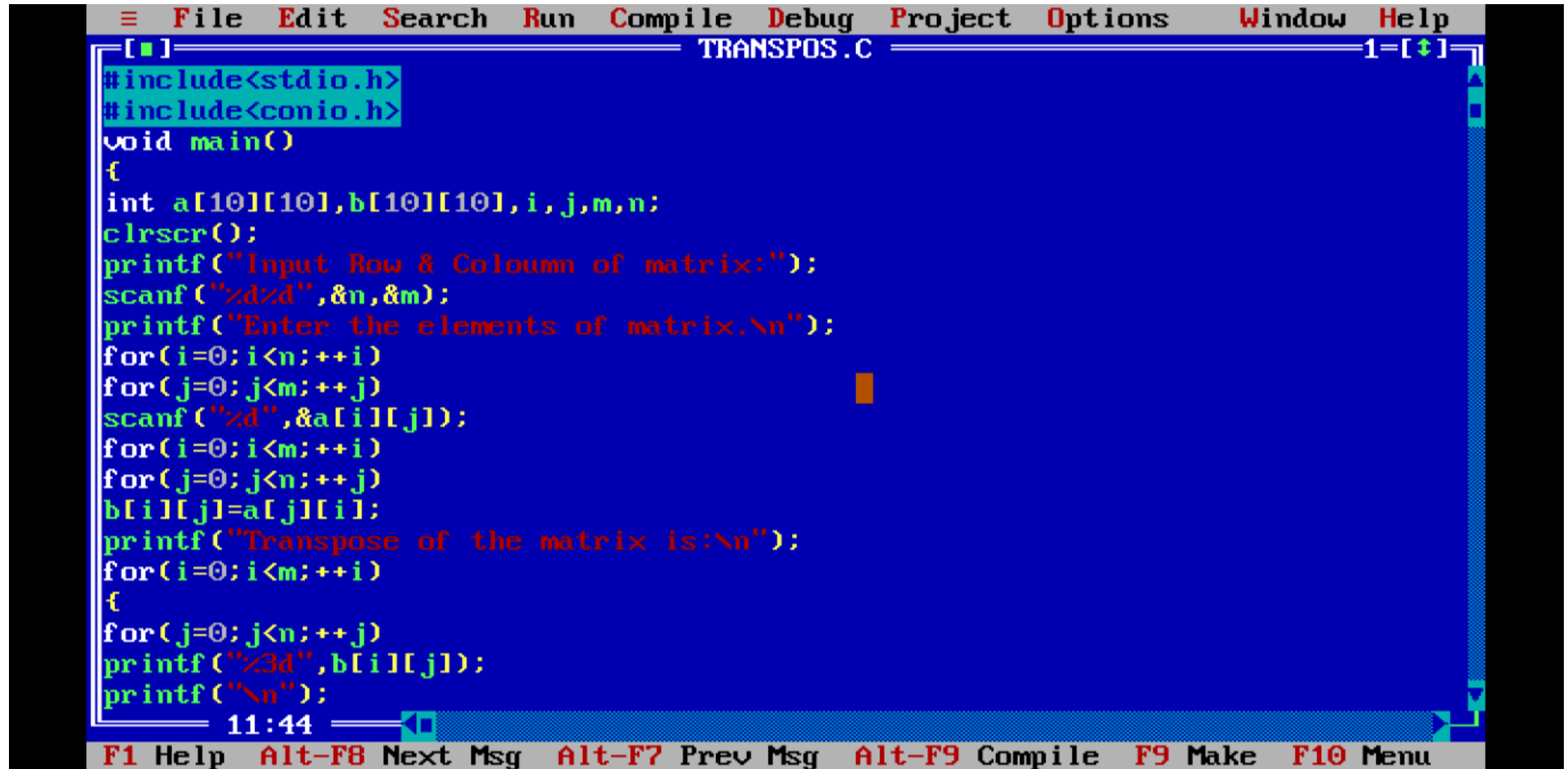
The status bar at the bottom shows "1:76" and various function key shortcuts: F1 Help, Alt-F8 Next Msg, Alt-F7 Prev Msg, Alt-F9 Compile, F9 Make, and F10 Menu.

Enter the nth element:8

1 4 9 16 25 36 49 64



# TRANSPOSE OF A MATRIX:



The screenshot shows a Turbo C++ IDE window titled "TRANSPOS.C". The code is as follows:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int a[10][10],b[10][10],i,j,m,n;
    clrscr();
    printf("Input Row & Coloumn of matrix:");
    scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
    printf("Enter the elements of matrix.\n");
    for(i=0;i<n;++i)
    for(j=0;j<m;++j)
    scanf("%d",&a[i][j]);
    for(i=0;i<m;++i)
    for(j=0;j<n;++j)
    b[i][j]=a[j][i];
    printf("Transpose of the matrix is:\n");
    for(i=0;i<m;++i)
    {
        for(j=0;j<n;++j)
        printf("%3d",b[i][j]);
        printf("\n");
    }
```

The IDE interface includes a menu bar at the top with options: File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, and Help. A status bar at the bottom displays function key shortcuts: F1 Help, Alt-F8 Next Msg, Alt-F7 Prev Msg, Alt-F9 Compile, F9 Make, and F10 Menu. The time 11:44 is shown in the bottom left corner of the code area.

File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help

TRANSP0S.C

1=

```
{
int a[10][10],b[10][10],i,j,m,n;
clrscr();
printf("Input Row & Coloumn of matrix:");
scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
printf("Enter the elements of matrix.\n");
for(i=0;i<n;++i)
for(j=0;j<m;++j)
scanf("%d",&a[i][j]);
for(i=0;i<m;++i)
for(j=0;j<n;++j)
b[i][j]=a[j][i];
printf("Transpose of the matrix is:\n");
for(i=0;i<m;++i)
{
for(j=0;j<n;++j)
printf("%3d",b[i][j]);
printf("\n");
}
getch();
}
```

24:44

F1 Help Alt-F8 Next Msg Alt-F7 Prev Msg Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu

Input Row & Coloumn of matrix:3 3

Enter the elements of matrix.

1 2 3

4 5 6

7 8 9

Transpose of the matrix is:

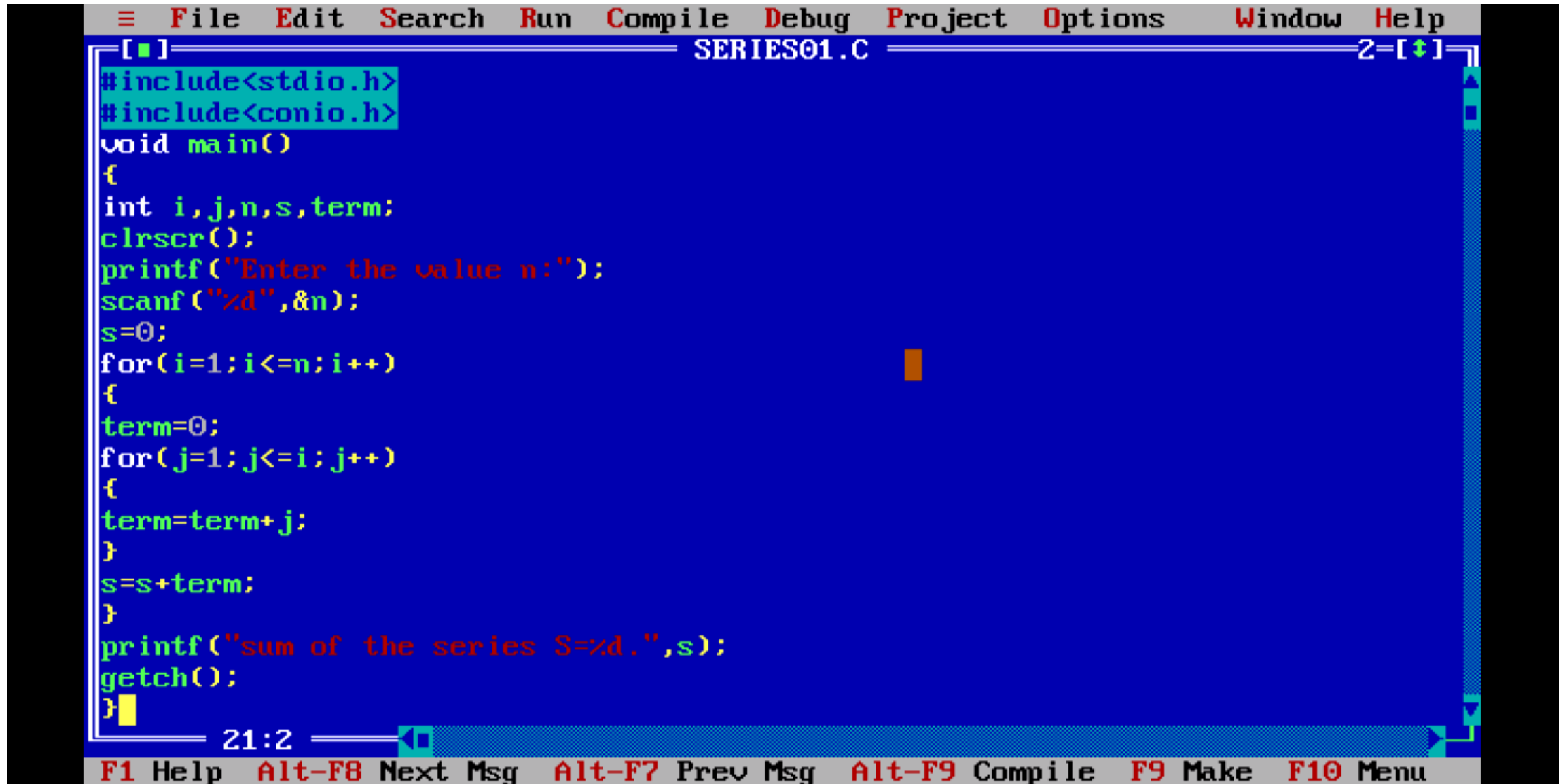
1 4 7

2 5 8

3 6 9

-

# SUM OF SERIES:



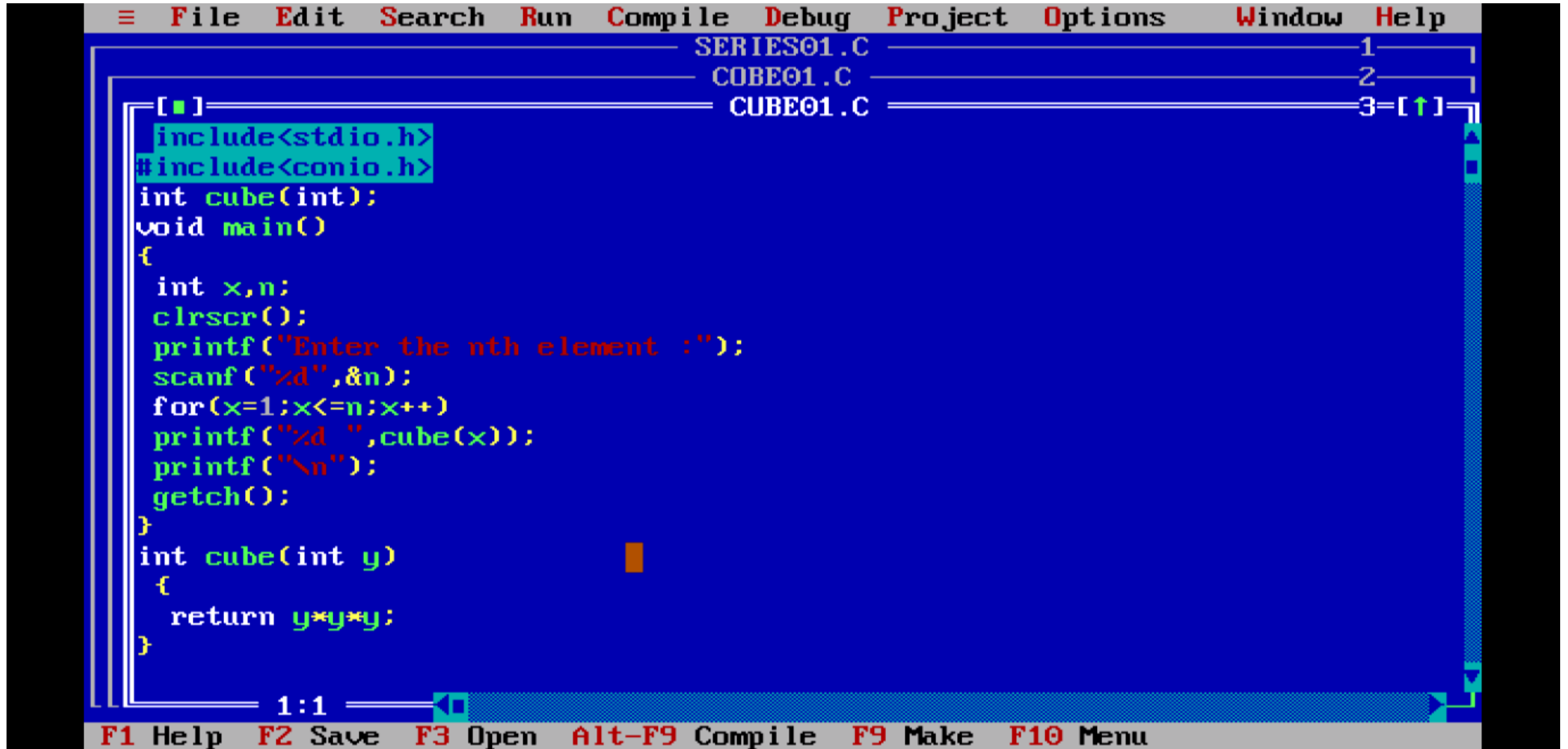
The image shows a screenshot of a Turbo C++ IDE. The title bar at the top reads "SERIES01.C". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, and Help. The code is as follows:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int i,j,n,s,term;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter the value n:");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    s=0;
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
    {
        term=0;
        for(j=1;j<=i;j++)
        {
            term=term+j;
        }
        s=s+term;
    }
    printf("sum of the series S=%d.",s);
    getch();
}
```

The status bar at the bottom displays "21:2" and function key shortcuts: F1 Help, Alt-F8 Next Msg, Alt-F7 Prev Msg, Alt-F9 Compile, F9 Make, and F10 Menu.

```
Enter the value n:4  
sum of the series S=20.
```

# CUBE OF A DECIMAL:



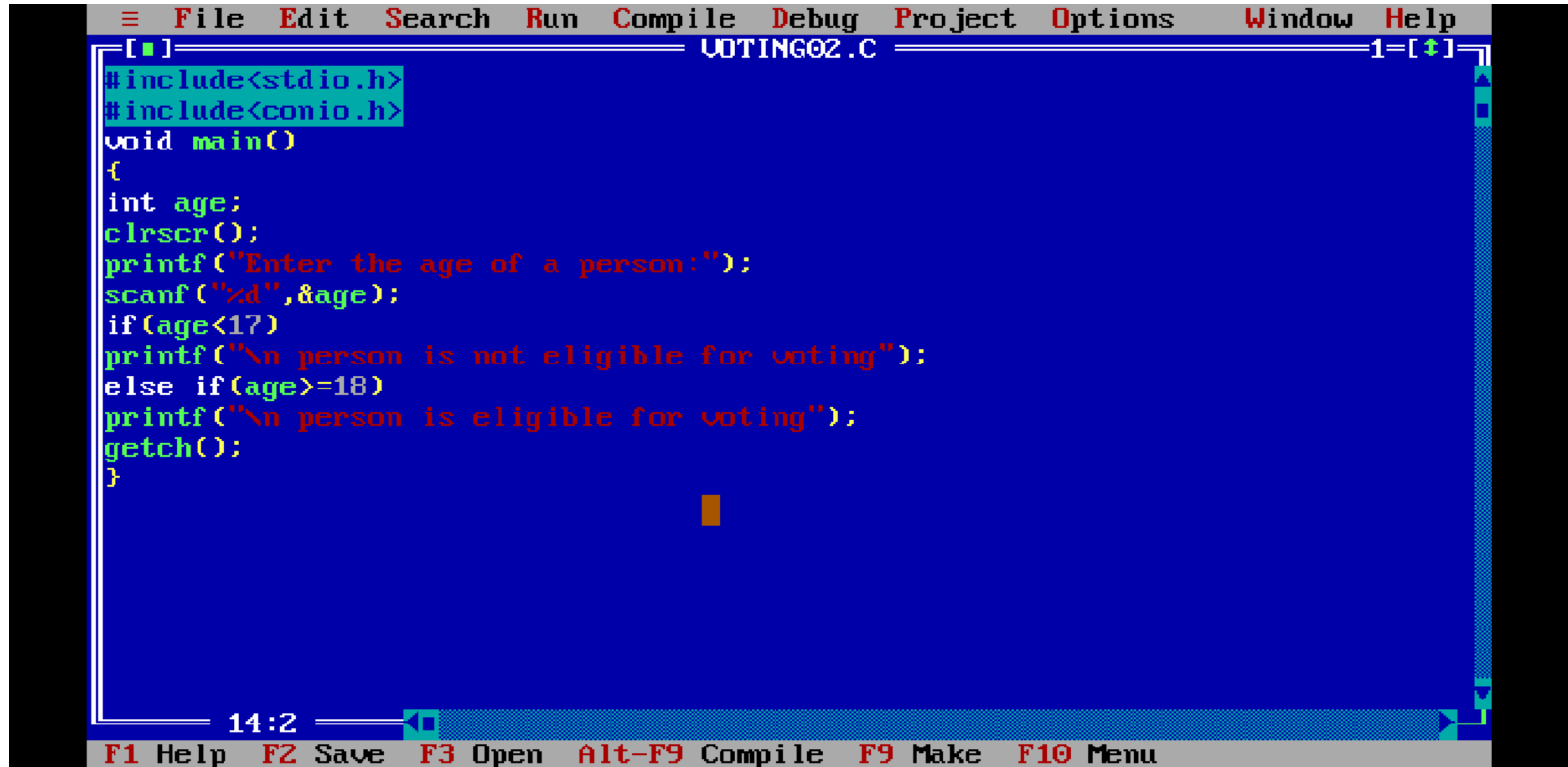
The image shows a screenshot of a Turbo C++ IDE. The menu bar at the top includes File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, and Help. The window title bar shows 'SERIES01.C', 'COBE01.C', and 'CUBE01.C' with line numbers 1, 2, and 3 respectively. The code editor displays the following C program:

```
[■]
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
int cube(int);
void main()
{
    int x,n;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter the nth element :");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(x=1;x<=n;x++)
        printf("%d ",cube(x));
    printf("\n");
    getch();
}
int cube(int y)
{
    return y*y*y;
}
```

The status bar at the bottom shows '1:1' and function key shortcuts: F1 Help, F2 Save, F3 Open, Alt-F9 Compile, F9 Make, and F10 Menu.

```
Enter the nth element :8  
1 8 27 64 125 216 343 512
```

# VOTING:



The image shows a screenshot of a Turbo C++ IDE. The title bar at the top reads "File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help". The main window title is "VOTING02.C". The code is written in C and is as follows:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int age;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter the age of a person:");
    scanf("%d",&age);
    if(age<17)
        printf("\n person is not eligible for voting");
    else if(age>=18)
        printf("\n person is eligible for voting");
    getch();
}
```

The status bar at the bottom shows the time "14:2" and function key shortcuts: "F1 Help", "F2 Save", "F3 Open", "Alt-F9 Compile", "F9 Make", and "F10 Menu".



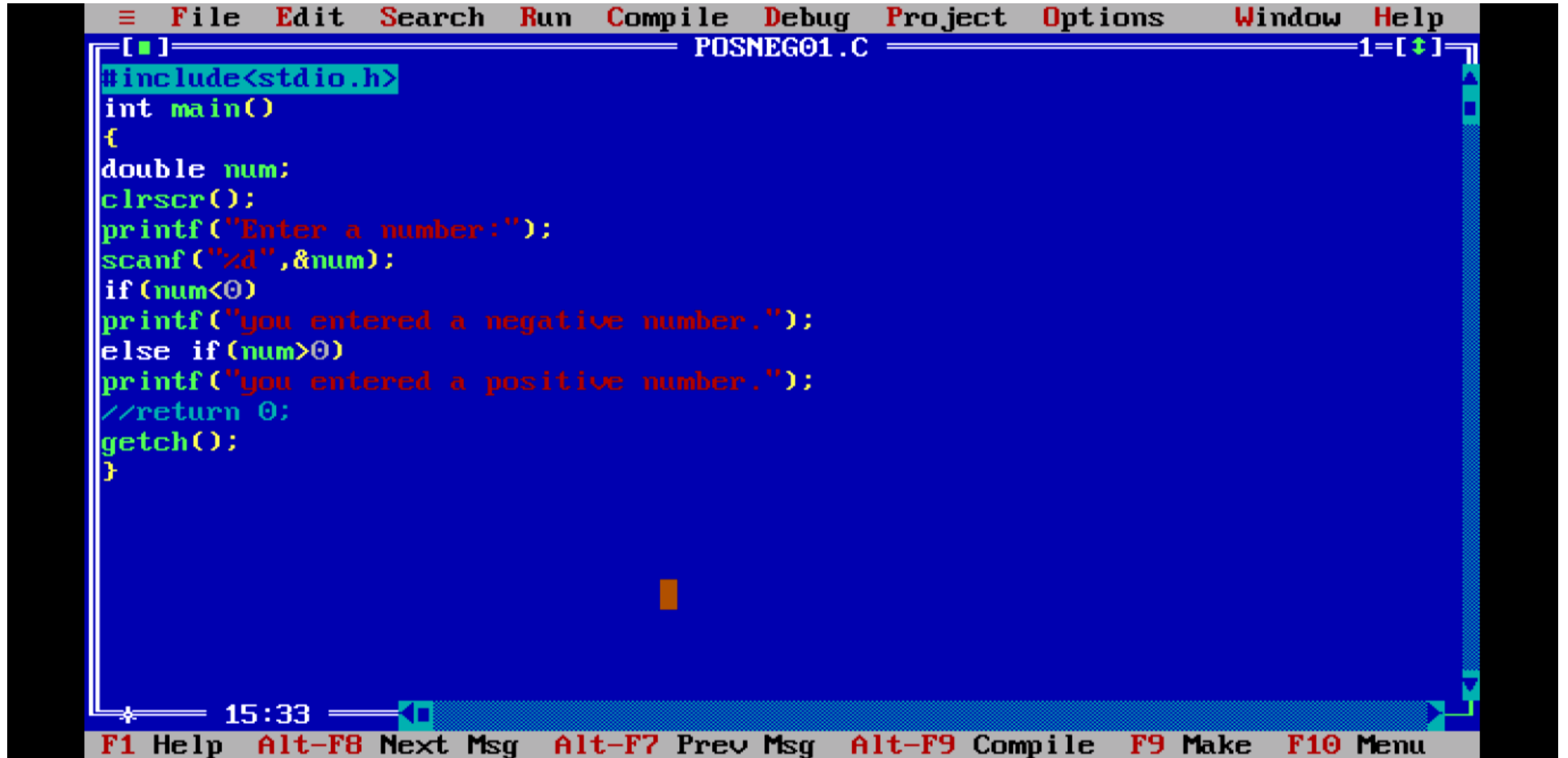
Enter the age of a person:16

person is not eligible for voting\_

Enter the age of a person:19

person is eligible for voting\_

# NEGATIVE NUMBER:



The image shows a screenshot of a Turbo C++ IDE. The title bar at the top reads "POSNEG01.C". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Search", "Run", "Compile", "Debug", "Project", "Options", "Window", and "Help". The code editor displays the following C program:

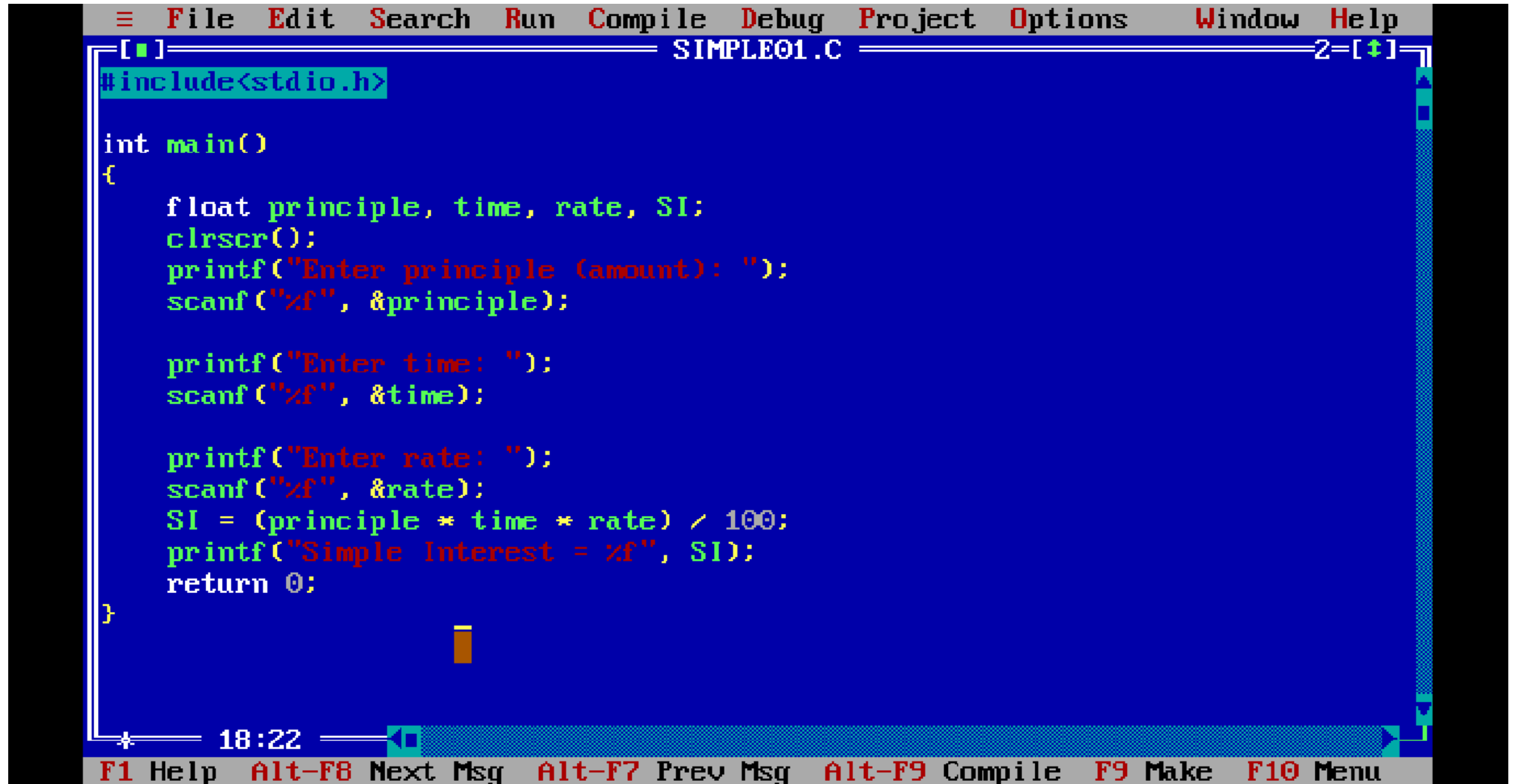
```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
double num;
clrscr();
printf("Enter a number:");
scanf("%d",&num);
if(num<0)
printf("you entered a negative number.");
else if(num>0)
printf("you entered a positive number.");
//return 0;
getch();
}
```

The status bar at the bottom shows the time "15:33" and various function key shortcuts: "F1 Help", "Alt-F8 Next Msg", "Alt-F7 Prev Msg", "Alt-F9 Compile", "F9 Make", and "F10 Menu".

Enter a number:7

you entered a negative number.\_

# SIMPLE INTEREST:



The image shows a screenshot of a Turbo C++ IDE. The title bar at the top reads "SIMPLE01.C". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Search", "Run", "Compile", "Debug", "Project", "Options", "Window", and "Help". The code editor has a blue background and contains the following C program:

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    float principle, time, rate, SI;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter principle (amount): ");
    scanf("%f", &principle);

    printf("Enter time: ");
    scanf("%f", &time);

    printf("Enter rate: ");
    scanf("%f", &rate);
    SI = (principle * time * rate) / 100;
    printf("Simple Interest = %f", SI);
    return 0;
}
```

The status bar at the bottom shows the time "18:22" and several function key shortcuts: "F1 Help", "Alt-F8 Next Msg", "Alt-F7 Prev Msg", "Alt-F9 Compile", "F9 Make", and "F10 Menu".

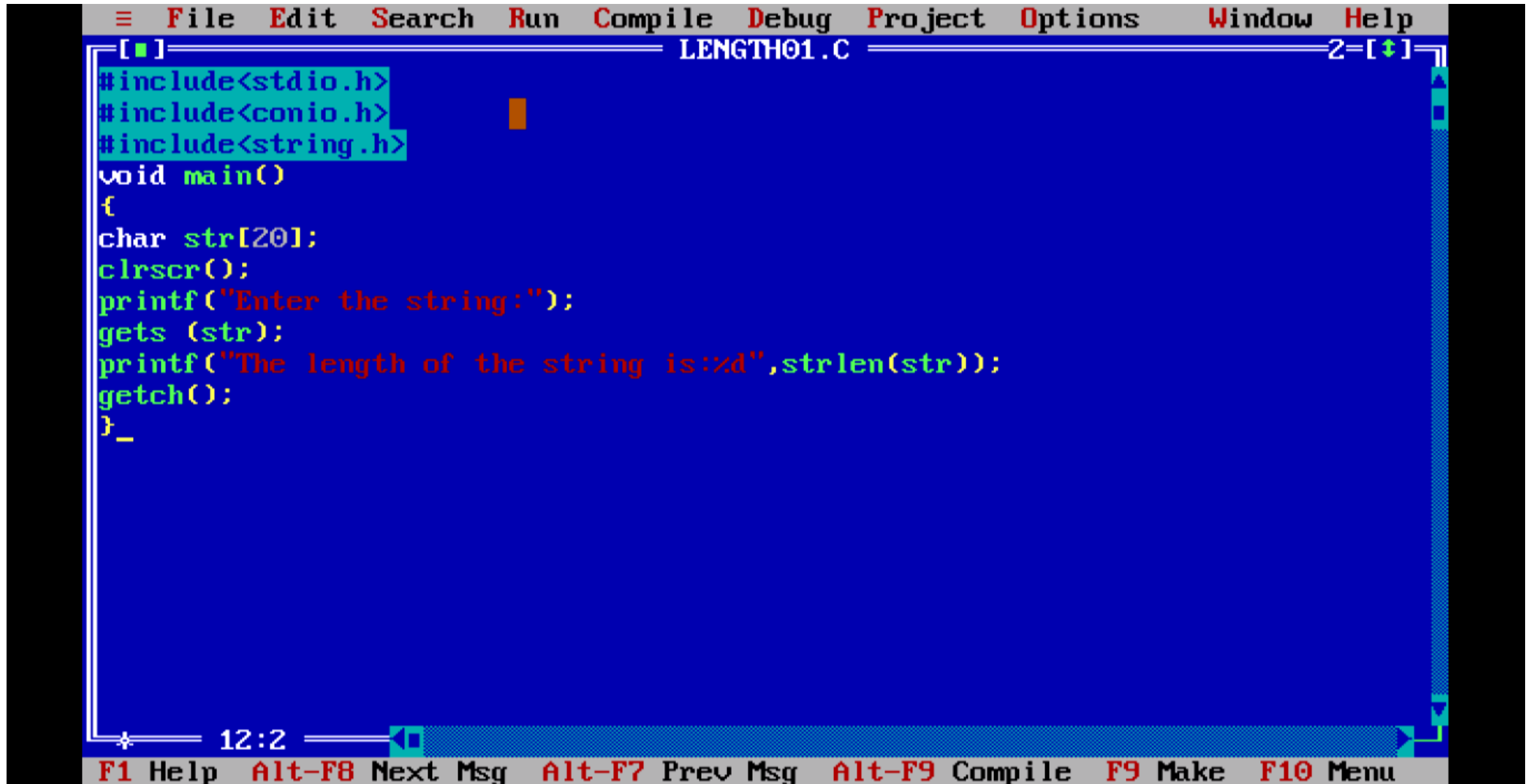
Enter principle (amount): 2.1

Enter time: 3.1

Enter rate: 4.2

Simple Interest = 0.273420

# LENGTH OF A STRING:



The image shows a screenshot of a Turbo C++ IDE. The title bar at the top reads "LENGTH01.C". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, and Help. The code editor contains the following C program:

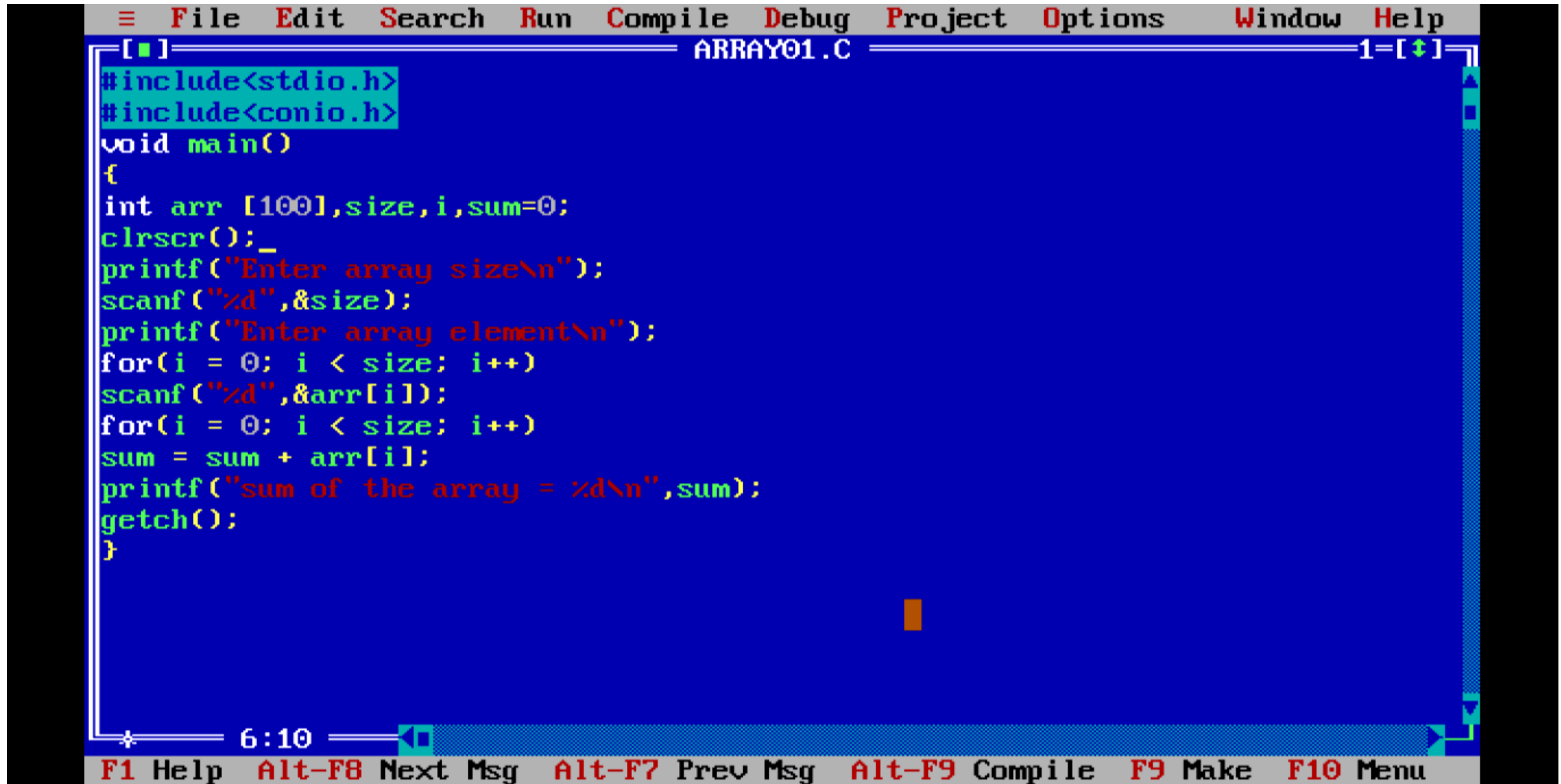
```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<string.h>
void main()
{
char str[20];
clrscr();
printf("Enter the string:");
gets (str);
printf("The length of the string is:%d",strlen(str));
getch();
}_
```

The status bar at the bottom shows "12:2" and various function key shortcuts: F1 Help, Alt-F8 Next Msg, Alt-F7 Prev Msg, Alt-F9 Compile, F9 Make, and F10 Menu.

```
Enter the string:pradesh guru  
The length of the string is:12
```



# SUM OF ELEMENTS IN AN ARRAY:



The image shows a screenshot of a Turbo C++ IDE. The title bar at the top reads "ARRAY01.C". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, and Help. The code editor displays the following C program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int arr [100],size,i,sum=0;
    clrscr();_
    printf("Enter array size\n");
    scanf("%d",&size);
    printf("Enter array element\n");
    for(i = 0; i < size; i++)
        scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
    for(i = 0; i < size; i++)
        sum = sum + arr[i];
    printf("sum of the array = %d\n",sum);
    getch();
}
```

The status bar at the bottom shows the cursor position "6:10" and function key shortcuts: F1 Help, Alt-F8 Next Msg, Alt-F7 Prev Msg, Alt-F9 Compile, F9 Make, and F10 Menu.

Enter array size

4

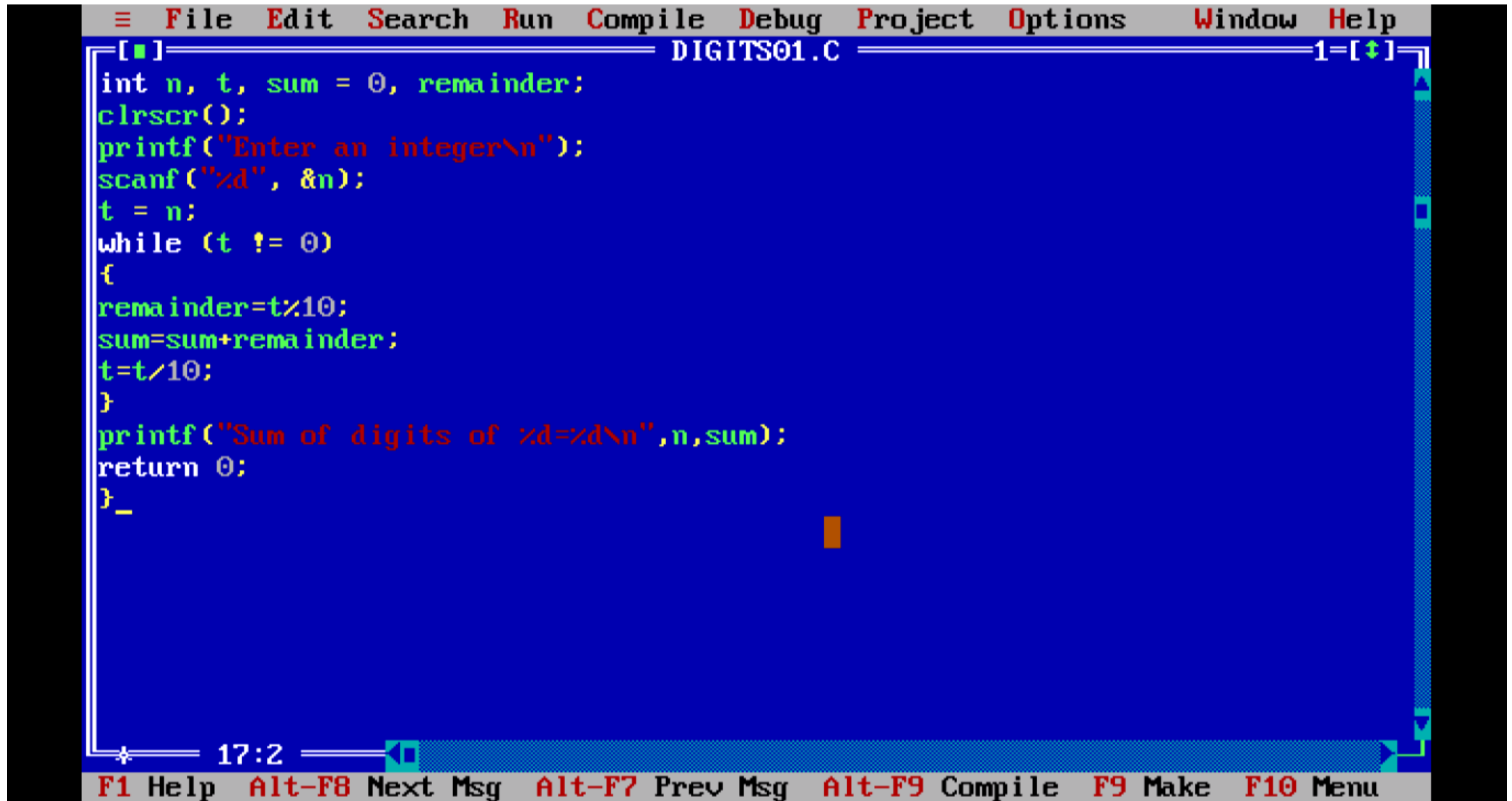
Enter array element

5 6 3 8

sum of the array = 22

—

# SUM OF DIGITS:



The image shows a screenshot of a Turbo C++ IDE. The title bar at the top reads "DIGITS01.C". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, and Help. The code is written in C and is as follows:

```
[■] DIGITS01.C 1=[↑↓]  
int n, t, sum = 0, remainder;  
clrscr();  
printf("Enter an integer\n");  
scanf("%d", &n);  
t = n;  
while (t != 0)  
{  
    remainder=t%10;  
    sum=sum+remainder;  
    t=t/10;  
}  
printf("Sum of digits of %d=%d\n",n,sum);  
return 0;  
}_
```

The status bar at the bottom shows the cursor position "17:2" and several function key shortcuts: F1 Help, Alt-F8 Next Msg, Alt-F7 Prev Msg, Alt-F9 Compile, F9 Make, and F10 Menu.

Enter an integer

143

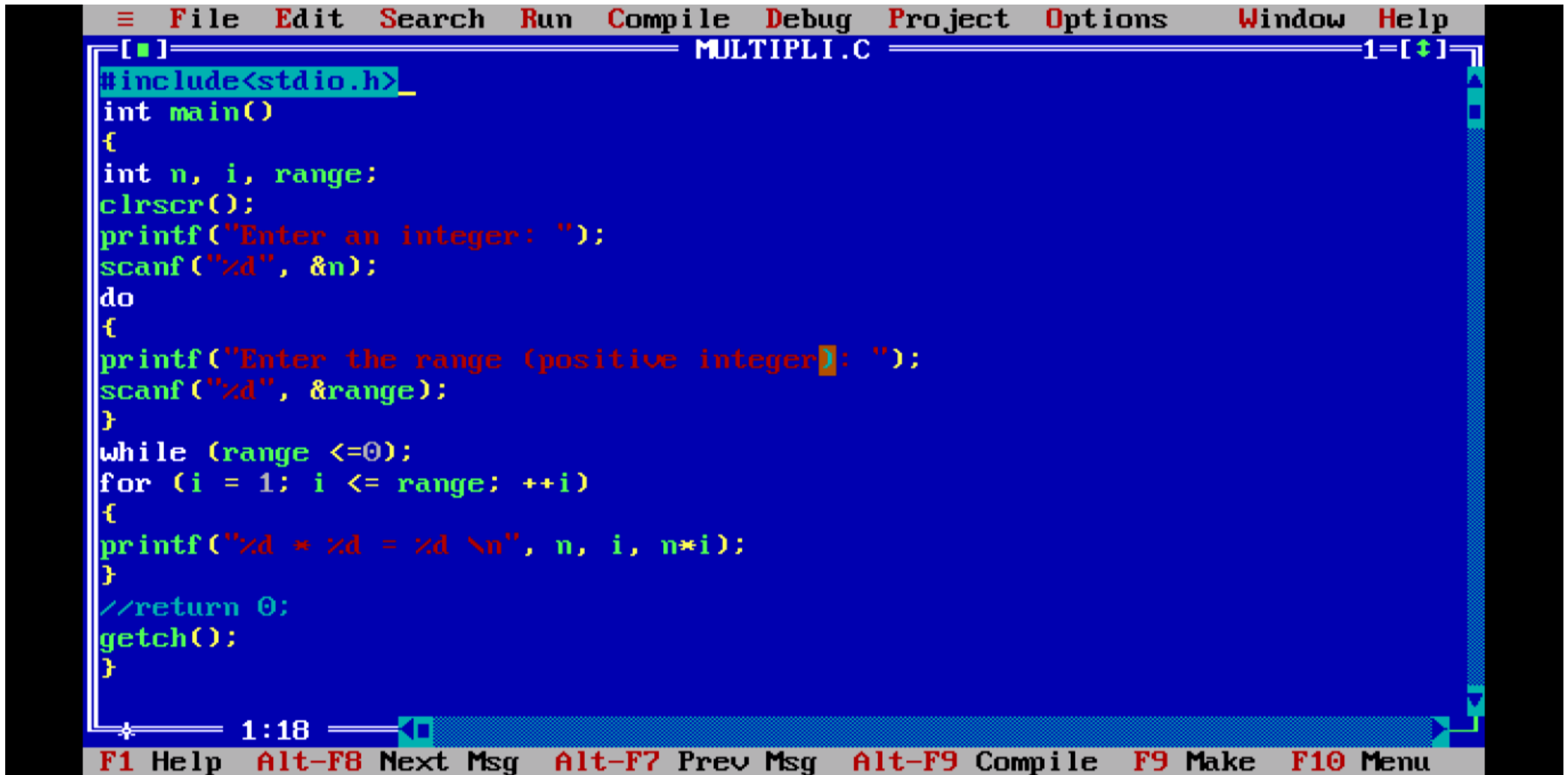
Sum of digits of 143=8

```
{  
    if(! (s[i]==c))  
        for(j=i+1;s[j];j++)  
        {  
            if(s[i]==s[j])  
                s[j]=c;  
        }  
}  
for(i=0;s[i];i++)  
{  
    s[i]=s[i+k];  
    if(s[i]==c)  
    {  
        k++;  
        i--;  
    }  
}  
printf("string after removing all duplicates:");  
printf("%s",s);  
return 0;
```

Enter the string :abacdce

string after removing all duplicates:abcde

# MULTIPLICATION TABLE:



The screenshot shows the Turbo C++ IDE with a blue background. The menu bar at the top includes File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, and Help. The title bar reads 'MULTIPLI.C'. The code editor contains the following C program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n, i, range;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter an integer: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    do
    {
        printf("Enter the range (positive integer): ");
        scanf("%d", &range);
    }
    while (range <= 0);
    for (i = 1; i <= range; ++i)
    {
        printf("%d * %d = %d \n", n, i, n*i);
    }
    //return 0;
    getch();
}
```

The status bar at the bottom shows '1:18' and function key shortcuts: F1 Help, Alt-F8 Next Msg, Alt-F7 Prev Msg, Alt-F9 Compile, F9 Make, and F10 Menu.

Enter an integer: 9

Enter the range (positive integer): 10

9 \* 1 = 9

9 \* 2 = 18

9 \* 3 = 27

9 \* 4 = 36

9 \* 5 = 45

9 \* 6 = 54

9 \* 7 = 63

9 \* 8 = 72

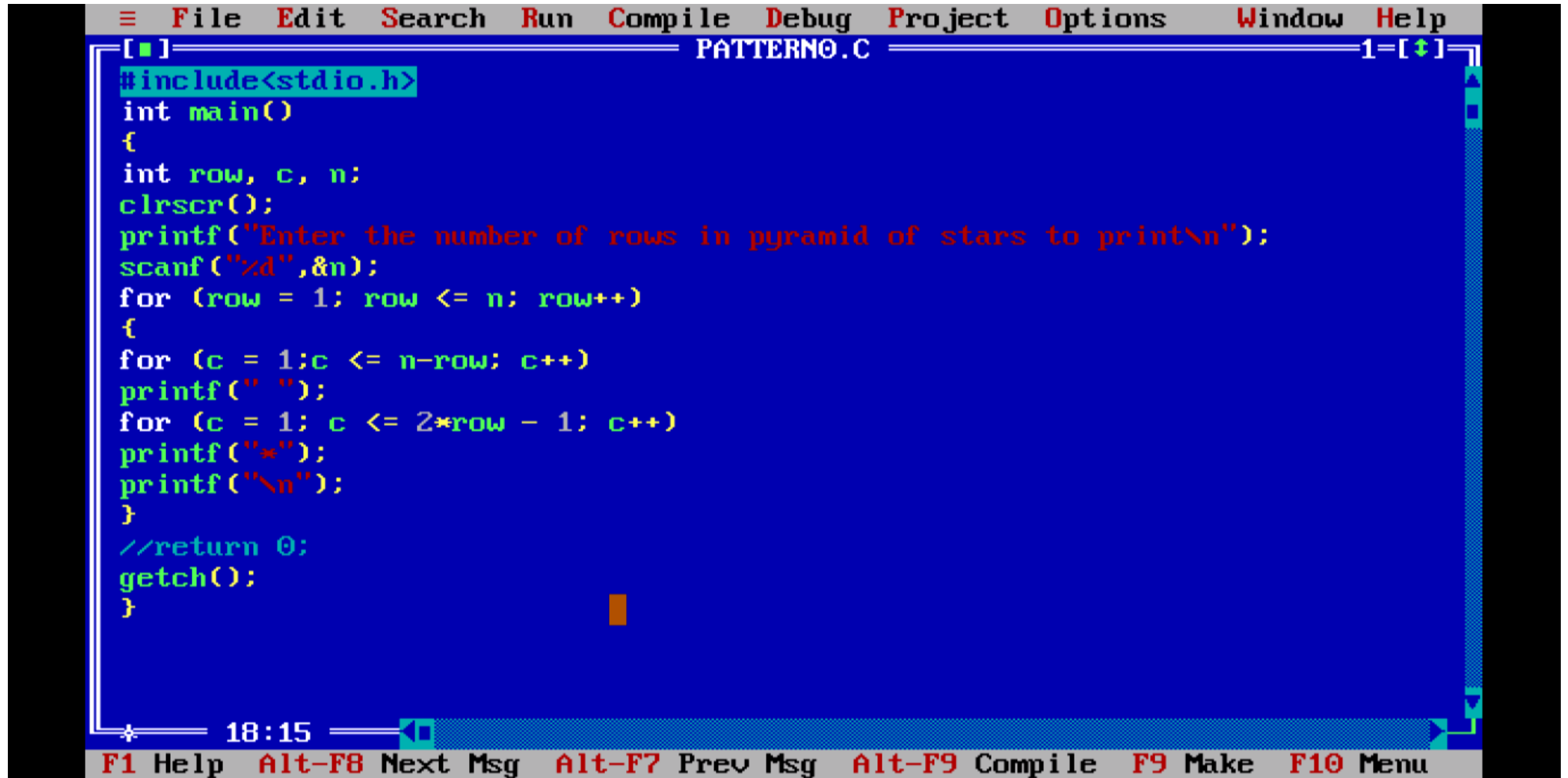
9 \* 9 = 81

9 \* 10 = 90

—



# PATTERN:



The image shows a screenshot of a Turbo C++ IDE. The title bar at the top reads "PATTERN0.C". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, and Help. The code editor contains the following C program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int row, c, n;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter the number of rows in pyramid of stars to print\n");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for (row = 1; row <= n; row++)
    {
        for (c = 1; c <= n-row; c++)
            printf(" ");
        for (c = 1; c <= 2*row - 1; c++)
            printf("*");
        printf("\n");
    }
    //return 0;
    getch();
}
```

The status bar at the bottom shows the time "18:15" and various function key shortcuts: F1 Help, Alt-F8 Next Msg, Alt-F7 Prev Msg, Alt-F9 Compile, F9 Make, and F10 Menu.

Enter the number of rows in pyramid of stars to print

9

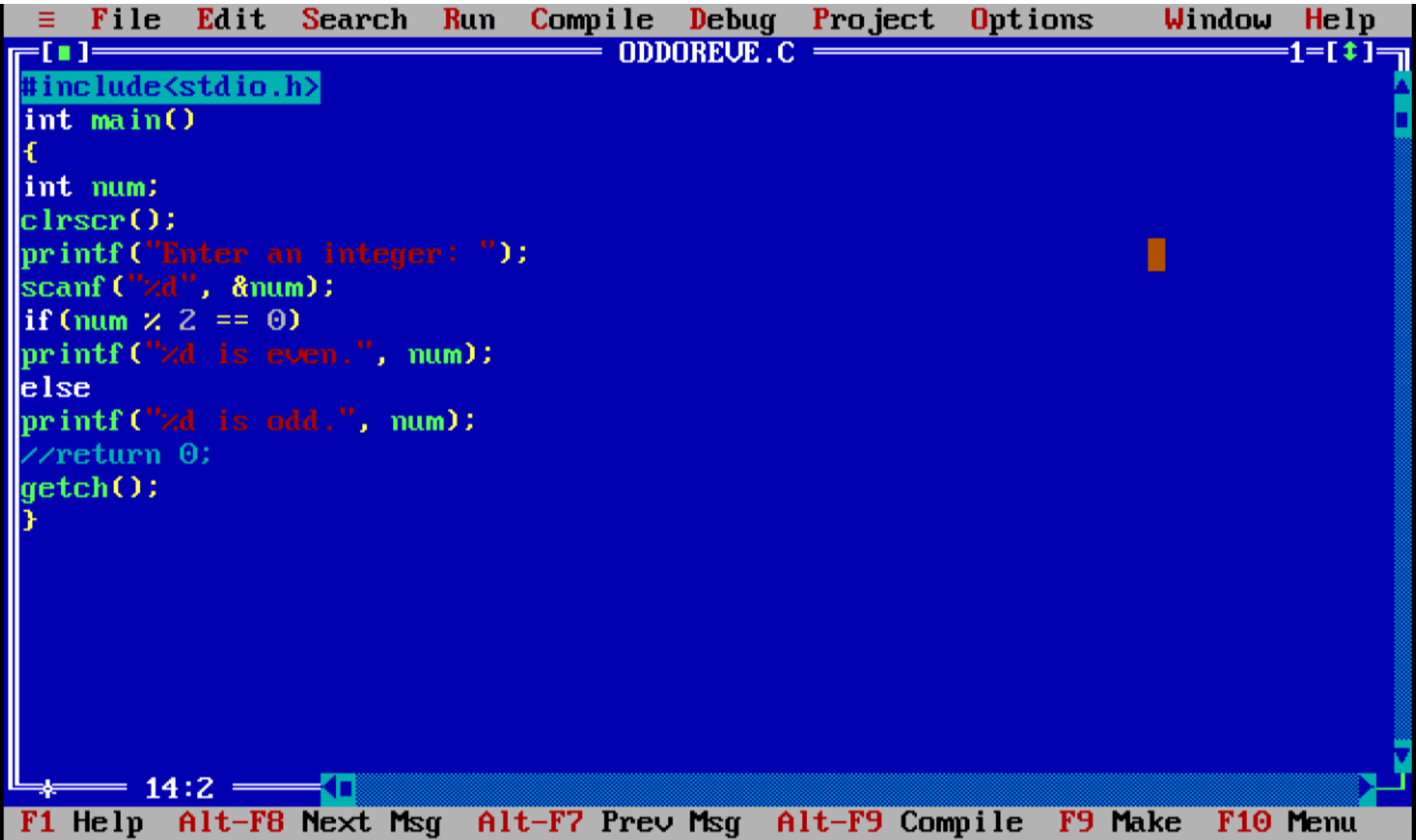
```

    *
   ***
  *****
 *****
*****
*****
*****
*****
*****
*****

```

—

# ODD OR EVEN:



The image shows a screenshot of a Turbo C++ IDE. The title bar at the top reads "ODDOREVE.C". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Search", "Run", "Compile", "Debug", "Project", "Options", "Window", and "Help". The code editor contains the following C program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int num;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter an integer: ");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    if(num % 2 == 0)
        printf("%d is even.", num);
    else
        printf("%d is odd.", num);
    //return 0;
    getch();
}
```

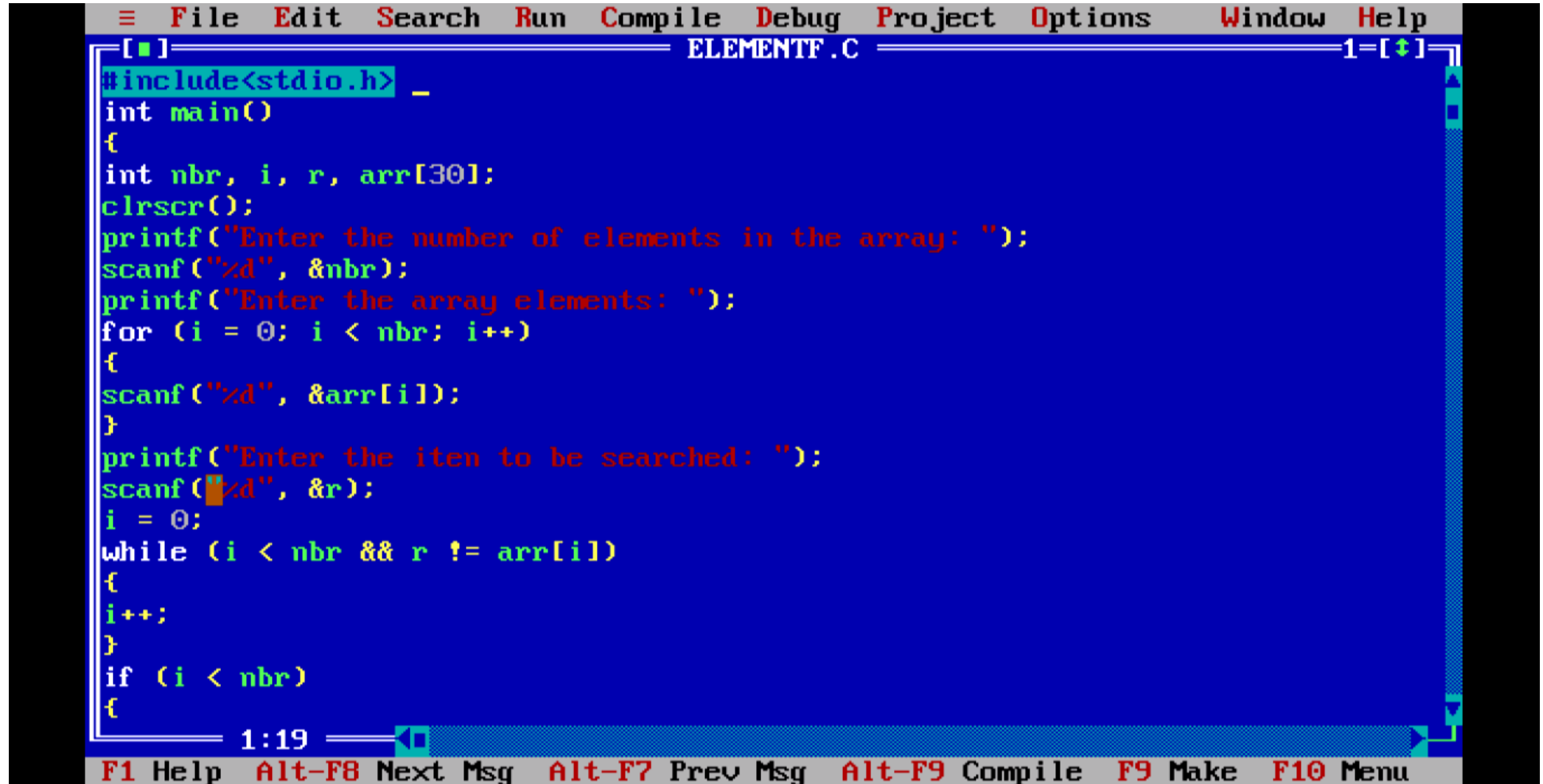
The status bar at the bottom shows "14:2" and various function key shortcuts: "F1 Help", "Alt-F8 Next Msg", "Alt-F7 Prev Msg", "Alt-F9 Compile", "F9 Make", and "F10 Menu".

```
Enter an integer: 5  
5 is odd._
```

Enter an integer: 8

8 is even.

# ELEMENTS FROM ARRAY AND DISPLAY ITS POSITION:



```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help
ELEMENTF.C
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int nbr, i, r, arr[30];
clrscr();
printf("Enter the number of elements in the array: ");
scanf("%d", &nbr);
printf("Enter the array elements: ");
for (i = 0; i < nbr; i++)
{
scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
}
printf("Enter the item to be searched: ");
scanf("%d", &r);
i = 0;
while (i < nbr && r != arr[i])
{
i++;
}
if (i < nbr)
{
```

1:19

F1 Help Alt-F8 Next Msg Alt-F7 Prev Msg Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu

≡ File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help

[■] ELEMENTF.C 1=[↑↓]

```
}  
printf("Enter the iten to be searched: ");  
scanf("%d", &r);  
i = 0;  
while (i < nbr && r != arr[i])  
{  
    i++;  
}  
if (i < nbr)  
{  
    printf("The element is found in the position = %d", i + 1);  
}  
else  
{  
    printf("Element not found!");  
}  
//return 0;  
getch();  
}
```

25:7

F1 Help Alt-F8 Next Msg Alt-F7 Prev Msg Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu

Enter the number of elements in the array: 8

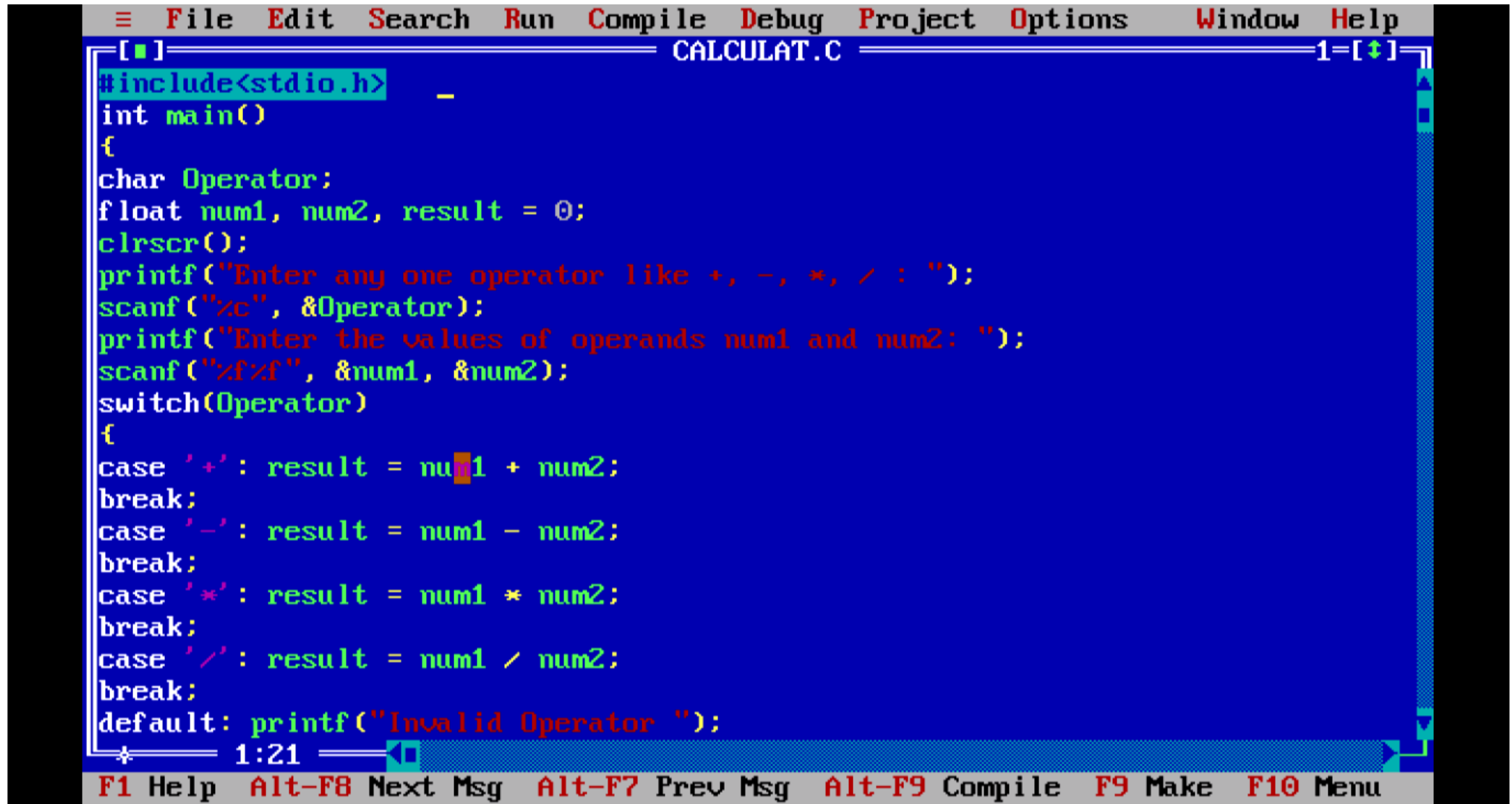
Enter the array elements: 9 2 7 4 6 1 5 3

Enter the item to be searched: 6

The element is found in the position = 5



# CALCULATOR:



The image shows a screenshot of a Turbo C++ IDE. The title bar at the top reads "CALCULAT.C". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Search", "Run", "Compile", "Debug", "Project", "Options", "Window", and "Help". The code editor displays a C program for a calculator. The code includes the standard input/output header, defines the main function, declares variables for an operator and two numbers, and uses a switch statement to perform arithmetic operations. The status bar at the bottom shows "F1 Help", "Alt-F8 Next Msg", "Alt-F7 Prev Msg", "Alt-F9 Compile", "F9 Make", and "F10 Menu".

```
[■]===== CALCULAT.C =====1=[↑↓]
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
char Operator;
float num1, num2, result = 0;
clrscr();
printf("Enter any one operator like +, -, *, / : ");
scanf("%c", &Operator);
printf("Enter the values of operands num1 and num2: ");
scanf("%f%f", &num1, &num2);
switch(Operator)
{
case '+': result = num1 + num2;
break;
case '-': result = num1 - num2;
break;
case '*': result = num1 * num2;
break;
case '/': result = num1 / num2;
break;
default: printf("Invalid Operator ");
}
}
```

1:21

F1 Help Alt-F8 Next Msg Alt-F7 Prev Msg Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu

File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help

1=1

```
clrscr();
printf("Enter any one operator like +, -, *, / : ");
scanf("%c", &Operator);
printf("Enter the values of operands num1 and num2: ");
scanf("%f%f", &num1, &num2);
switch(Operator)
{
case '+': result = num1 + num2;
break;
case '-': result = num1 - num2;
break;
case '*': result = num1 * num2;
break;
case '/': result = num1 / num2;
break;
default: printf("Invalid Operator ");
}
printf("The value = %f", result);
//return 0;
getch();
}
```

26:21

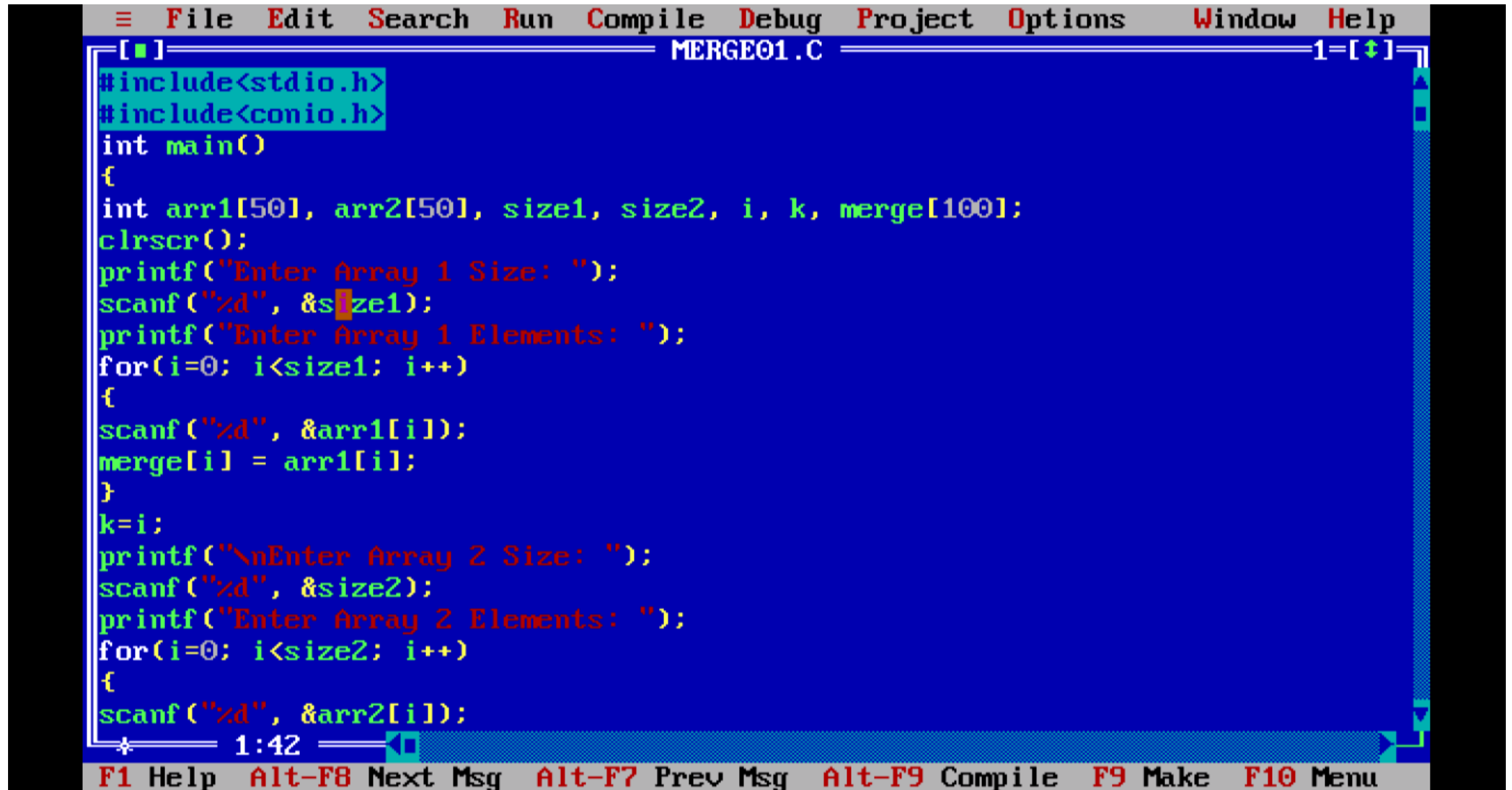
F1 Help Alt-F8 Next Msg Alt-F7 Prev Msg Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu

Enter any one operator like +, -, \*, / : +

Enter the values of operands num1 and num2: 44 72

The value = 116.000000

# MERGE TWO ARRAY:



The screenshot shows a Turbo C++ IDE window titled "MERGE01.C". The code is written in C and is designed to merge two arrays into a third. The code includes standard headers for `stdio.h` and `conio.h`. The `main` function starts by clearing the screen with `clrscr()`. It then prompts the user to enter the size of the first array, reads the input into `size1`, and prompts for the elements of the first array. These elements are stored in `arr1` and also copied to the beginning of the `merge` array. Next, it prompts for the size of the second array, reads it into `size2`, and prompts for its elements, which are stored in `arr2`. The code is currently at line 1, column 42.

```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help
MERGE01.C
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
int main()
{
int arr1[50], arr2[50], size1, size2, i, k, merge[100];
clrscr();
printf("Enter Array 1 Size: ");
scanf("%d", &size1);
printf("Enter Array 1 Elements: ");
for(i=0; i<size1; i++)
{
scanf("%d", &arr1[i]);
merge[i] = arr1[i];
}
k=i;
printf("\nEnter Array 2 Size: ");
scanf("%d", &size2);
printf("Enter Array 2 Elements: ");
for(i=0; i<size2; i++)
{
scanf("%d", &arr2[i]);
}
}
```

F1 Help Alt-F8 Next Msg Alt-F7 Prev Msg Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu

File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help

```
[■]=====MERGE01.C=====1=[↑]
for(i=0; i<size1; i++)
{
scanf("%d", &arr1[i]);
merge[i] = arr1[i];
}
k=i;
printf("\nEnter Array 2 Size: ");
scanf("%d", &size2);
printf("Enter Array 2 Elements: ");
for(i=0; i<size2; i++)
{
scanf("%d", &arr2[i]);
merge[k] = arr2[i];
k++;
}
printf("\nThe new array after merging is:\n");
for(i=0; i<k; i++)
printf("%d ", merge[i]);
getch();
return 0;
}
```

\* 30:42

F1 Help Alt-F8 Next Msg Alt-F7 Prev Msg Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu

Enter Array 1 Size: 4

Enter Array 1 Elements: 1

2

3

4

Enter Array 2 Size: 4

Enter Array 2 Elements: 5

6

7

8

The new array after merging is:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8