



DOMAIN WINTER WINNING CAMP

Student Nam Priyanshu Raj
Branch: BE-CSE
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UID: 22BCS15295
Section/Group: 620-A
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1) Sum of Natural Numbers up to N

Objective:

Calculate the sum of all natural numbers from 1 to n, where n is a positive integer. Use the formula:

$$\text{Sum} = n \times (n+1) / 2$$

Take n as input and output the sum of natural numbers from 1 to n.

```
#include <iostream> using
namespace std;

int main() {
    int n;
    cout<<"Priyanshu 22BCS15295"<<endl;
    cout << "Enter n: ";    cin >> n;

    if (n > 0) {
        int sum = n * (n + 1) / 2;
        cout << "The sum of natural numbers from 1 to " << n << " is: " << sum << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

```
Enter n: 100
The sum of natural numbers from 1 to 100 is: 5050

=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

2) Check if a Number is Prime

Objective:

Check if a given number n is a prime number. A prime number is a natural number greater than 1 that has no positive divisors other than 1 and itself.

To determine if a number is prime, iterate from 2 to \sqrt{n} and check if n is divisible by any number in this range. If it is divisible, it is not a prime number; otherwise, it is a prime.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    cout<<" Priyanshu 22BCS15295"<<endl; int n;
    cout << "enter a number: ";
    cin >> n;

    if (n <= 1) {
        cout << n << " is not a prime number." << endl;
    }
    else {
        for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; i++) {
            if (n % i == 0) {
                cout << n << " is not a prime number." << endl;
                return 0;
            }
        }
        cout << n << " is a prime number." << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

```
enter a number: 73
73 is a prime number.

=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

3) Print Odd Numbers up to N

Objective:

Print all odd numbers between 1 and n, inclusive. Odd numbers are integers that are not divisible by 2. These numbers should be printed in ascending order, separated by spaces. This problem is a simple introduction to loops and conditional checks. The goal is to use a loop to iterate over the numbers and check if they are odd using the condition $i \% 2 \neq 0$.

```
#include <iostream> using
namespace std;

int main() {
    cout<<" Priyanshu 22BCS15295"<<endl; int n;
    cout << "enter n: ";
    cin >> n;

    if (n > 0) {
        cout << "odd numbers up to " << n << " are:" << endl;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i += 2) {
            cout << i << " ";
        }
        cout << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

```
enter n: 10
odd numbers up to 10 are:
1 3 5 7 9

=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

4) Sum of Odd Numbers up to N

Objective:

Calculate the sum of all odd numbers from 1 to n. An odd number is an integer that is not divisible by 2. The sum of odd numbers, iterate through all the numbers from 1 to n, check if each number is odd, and accumulate the sum.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() { cout<<" Priyanshu
22BCS15295"<<endl;      int n;
    cout << "enter n: ";
    cin >> n;

    if (n > 0) {
    int sum = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i += 2) {
    sum += i;
        }
        cout << "The sum of odd numbers up to " << n << " is: " << sum << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

```
enter n: 10
The sum of odd numbers up to 10 is: 25
```

```
=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

5) Print Multiplication Table of a Number

Objective:

Print the multiplication table of a given number n. A multiplication table for a number n is a list of products of n with integers from 1 to 10. For example, the multiplication table for 3 is: $3 \times 1 = 3, 3 \times 2 = 6, \dots, 3 \times 10 = 30$.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
int main() { cout<<" Priyanshu
22BCS15295"<<endl;  int n;
    cout << "Enter a number: ";
    cin >> n;

    cout << "Multiplication table for " << n << " is:" << endl;
    for (int i = 1; i <= 10; ++i) {
        cout << n << " x " << i << " = " << n * i << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

```
Enter a number: 11
Multiplication table for 11 is:
11 x 1 = 11
11 x 2 = 22
11 x 3 = 33
11 x 4 = 44
11 x 5 = 55
11 x 6 = 66
11 x 7 = 77
11 x 8 = 88
11 x 9 = 99
11 x 10 = 110

=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

6) Count Digits in a Number

Objective:

Count the total number of digits in a given number n . The number can be a positive integer. For example, for the number 12345, the count of digits is 5. For a number like 900000, the count of digits is 6.

Given an integer n , your task is to determine how many digits are present in n . This task will help you practice working with loops, number manipulation, and conditional logic.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```



```
int main() {  
    int n;    int  
    m = 0;  
    cout<<" Priyanshu 22BCS15295endl;    out  
    <<"enter n: "; cin >> n;  
  
    while (n > 0) {  
        n = n / 10;  
        m++;  
    }  
  
    cout << "no. of digits is " << m << endl;  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
enter n: 1234567890  
no. of digits is 10
```

```
=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

7) Find the Largest Digit in a Number

Objective:

Find the largest digit in a given number n. For example, for the number 2734, the largest digit is 7. You need to extract each digit from the number and determine the largest one. The task will involve using loops and modulus operations to isolate the digits.

```
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;
```

```
int main() {  
  
    int n, m = 0; cout<<"enter n: "<<endl;  
    cin >> n;
```

```
while (n > 0) {  
    int digit = n % 10;  
    if (digit > m) {  
        m = digit;  
    }  
    n = n / 10;  
}  
  
cout << m << endl;  
  
return 0;  
}
```

```
enter n:  
6987  
9  
  
=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

8) Check if a Number is a Palindrome

Objective

Check whether a given number is a palindrome or not. A number is called a palindrome if it reads the same backward as forward. For example, 121 is a palindrome because reading it from left to right is the same as reading it from right to left. Similarly, 12321 is also a palindrome, but 12345 is not.

```
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;
```

```
int main() {  
  
    int n, original, reversed = 0;  cout<<"enter n: ";  
    cin >> n;
```

```
original = n; while
(n > 0) {      int digit
= n % 10;
    reversed = reversed * 10 + digit;
    n = n / 10;
}

if (original == reversed) {
    cout << "The number is a palindrome." << endl;
} else {
    cout << "The number is not a palindrome." << endl;
}

return 0;
}
```

```
enter n: 141
The number is a palindrome.

=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

9) Find the Sum of Digits of a Number

Objective:

Calculate the sum of the digits of a given number n. For example, for the number 12345, the sum of the digits is $1+2+3+4+5=15$. To solve this, you will need to extract each digit from the number and calculate the total sum.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
int main() {
```




```
int n, sum = 0;
cout<<"enter n: "; cin
>> n;

while (n > 0) {
int digit = n % 10;
sum += digit;      n /=
10;
}

cout << sum << endl;

return 0;
}
```

```
enter n: 1411
7
```

```
=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

10) Polymorphism with Shape Area Calculation.

Objective:

Create a program that demonstrates polymorphism by calculating the area of different shapes using a base class Shape and derived classes for Circle, Rectangle, and Triangle. Each derived class should override a virtual function to compute the area of the respective shape.

```
#include <iostream> using
namespace std;
```

```
class Shape { public:    virtual
double calculateArea() = 0;
};
```



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```
class Circle : public Shape { private:
    double radius;

public:
    Circle(double r) : radius(r) {}
    double calculateArea() {
        return 3.14 * radius * radius;
    }
};

class Rectangle : public Shape { private:
    double length, width;

public:
    Rectangle(double l, double w) : length(l), width(w) {}
    double calculateArea() {
        return length * width;
    }
};

class Triangle : public Shape { private:
    double base, height;

public:
    Triangle(double b, double h) : base(b), height(h) {}
    double calculateArea() {
        return 0.5 * base * height;
    }
};

void displayArea(Shape* shape) {
    cout << "Area: " << shape->calculateArea() << endl;
}

int main() {
    cout<<" Priyanshu 22BCS15295"<<endl;
    Circle c(5.0);
    Rectangle r(4.0, 6.0);
    Triangle t(3.0, 4.0);

    displayArea(&c);
    displayArea(&r);
    displayArea(&t);

    return 0;
}
```



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```
}
```

```
Area: 78.5
```

```
Area: 24
```

```
Area: 6
```

```
=== Code Execution Successful ===|
```