



MALLA REDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

(Autonomous Institution – UGC, Govt. of India)

Recognized under 2(f) and 12 (B) of UGC ACT 1956

(Affiliated to JNTUH, Hyderabad, Approved by AICTE-Accredited by NBA & NACC-'A' Grade – ISO 9001:2008 Certified)
Maisammaguda, Dhulapally (Post Via. Hakimpet), Secunderabad -500100, Telangana State, India

COMPUTER PROGRAMMING LABORATORY MANUAL

Student Name:.....

RollNo :.....

Branch:.....Section.....

YearSemester.....

FACULTY INCHARGE

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INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

- Before entering the lab the student should carry the following things (MANDATORY)
 1. Identity card issued by the college.
 2. Class notes
 3. Lab observation book
 4. Lab Manual
 5. Lab Record
- Student must sign in and sign out in the register provided when attending the lab session without fail.
- Come to the laboratory in time. Students, who are late more than 15 min., will not be allowed to attend the lab.
- Students need to maintain 100% attendance in lab if not a strict action will be taken.
- All students must follow a Dress Code while in the laboratory
- Foods, drinks are NOT allowed.
- All bags must be left at the indicated place.
- Refer to the lab staff if you need any help in using the lab.
- Respect the laboratory and its other users.
- Workspace must be kept clean and tidy after experiment is completed.
- Read the Manual carefully before coming to the laboratory and be sure about what you are supposed to do.
- Do the experiments as per the instructions given in the manual.
- Copy all the programs to observation which are taught in class before attending the lab session.
- Students are not supposed to use floppy disks, pen drives without permission of lab- in charge.
- Lab records need to be submitted on or before the date of submission.

Week 1:

1. a) Write a C program to find the sum and average of three numbers.

Algorithm:

Step 1: Start

Step 2: Declare variables num1, num2, num3 and sum, average.

Step 3: Read values num1, num2, num3

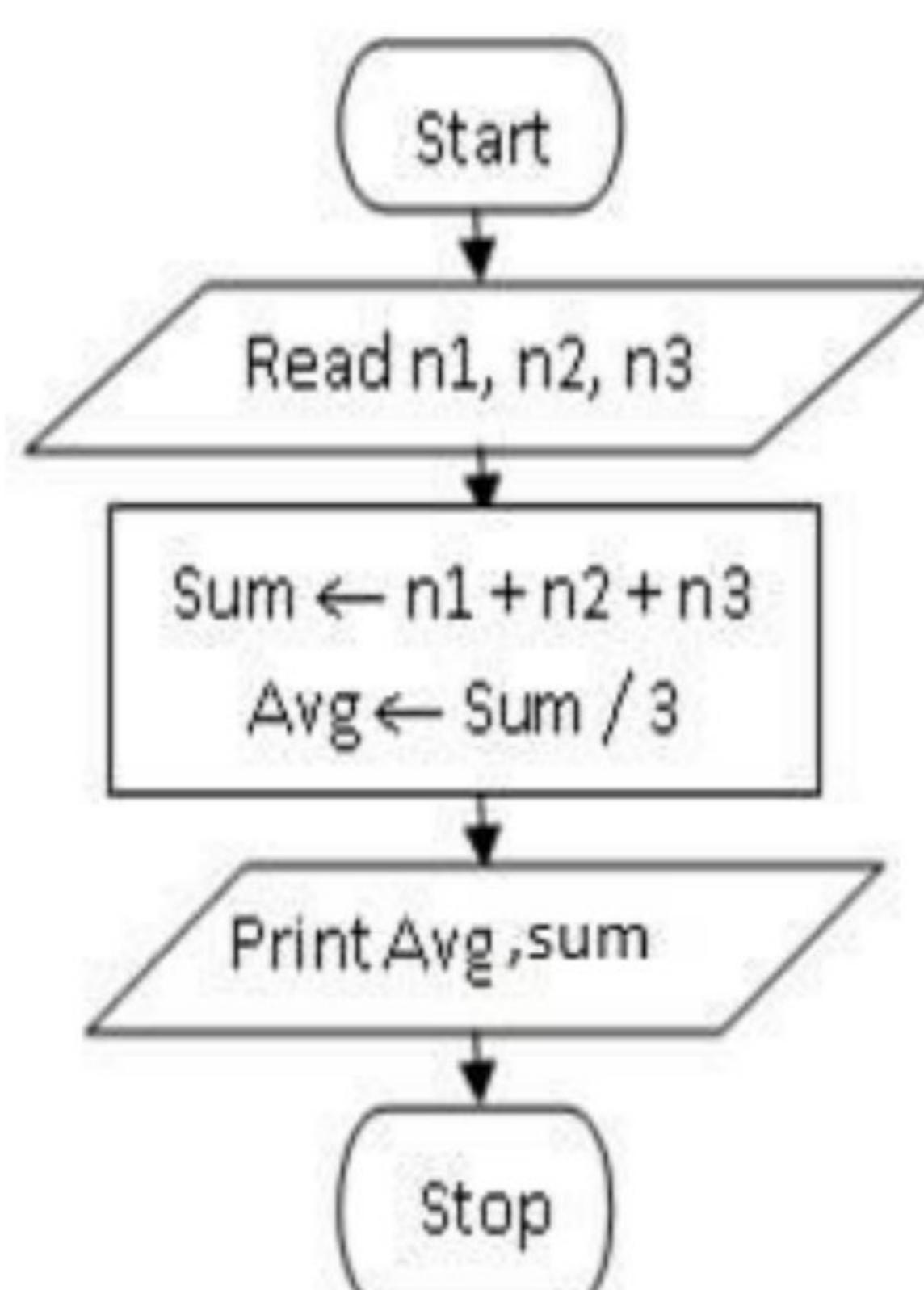
Step 4: Add num1, num2, num3 and assign the result to sum.

sum \leftarrow num1 + num2 + num3

average \leftarrow sum / 3

Step 5: Display sum and average

Step 6: Stop

Flow Chart:

Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a,b,c;
    int sum,average;
    printf("Enter any three integers: ");
    scanf("%d%d %d",&a,&b,&c);
    sum = a+b+c;
    average=sum/3
    printf("Sum and average of three integers: %d %d",sum,average);
    return 0;
}
```

SAMPLE INPUT:

Enter any three integers: 2 4 5

EXPECTED OUTPUT:

Sum and average of three integers: 11 3

Record at least 3 results

Signature of faculty with date

1. b) Write a C program to find the sum of individual digits of positive integer.

AIM:

To find the sum of individual digits of positive integer.

Description:

Summation of digits of a number

Ex: 1234

$$\text{Summation} = 1+2+3+4=10$$

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start

Step 2: Read n

Step 3: Initialize sum $\leftarrow 0$

Step 4: while($n \neq 0$)

 Begin

 Step 5: $r \leftarrow n \% 10$

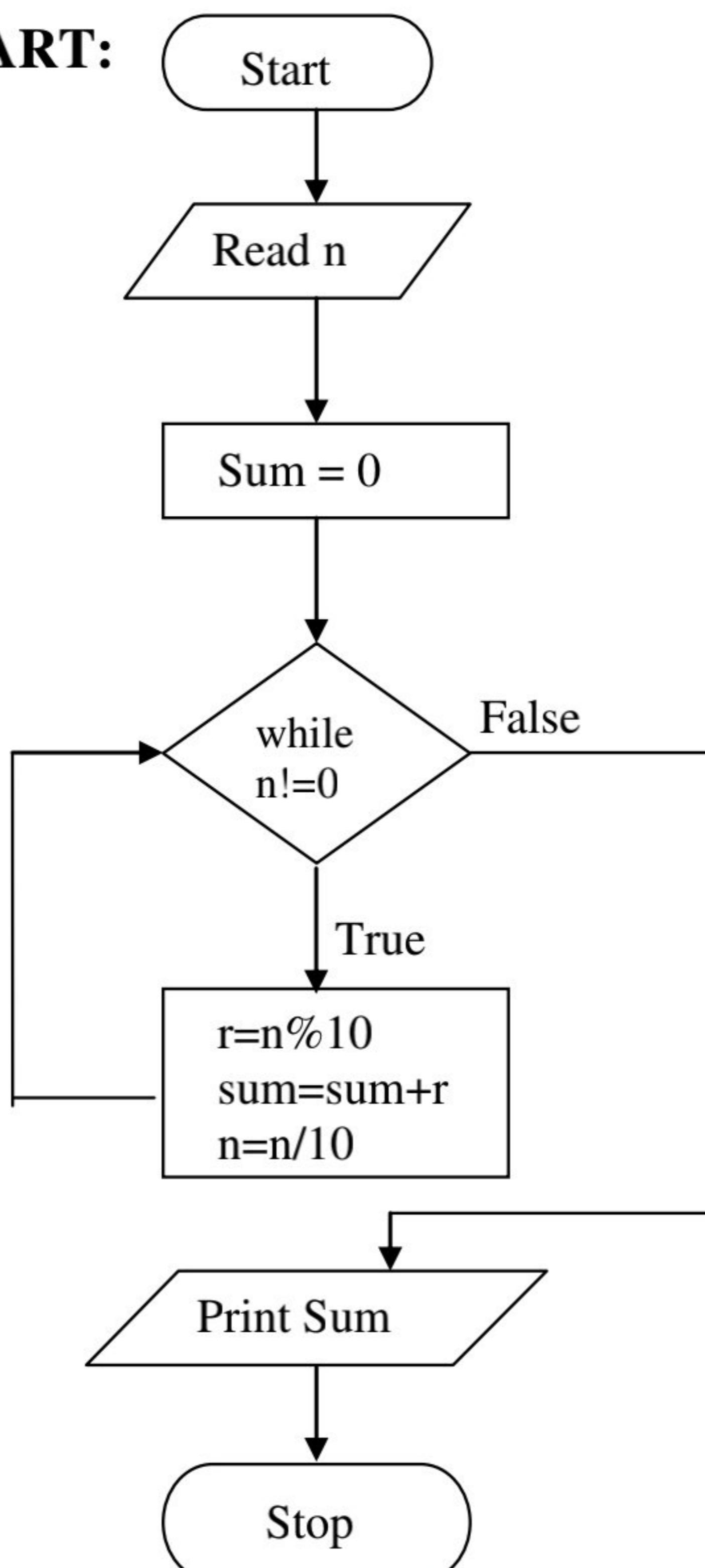
 Step 6: sum \leftarrow sum + r

 Step 7: $n \leftarrow n / 10$

 End

Step 8: Print "sum"

Step 9: Stop

FLOWCHART:

PROGRAM:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
int n,r,sum=0;
clrscr();
    printf("ENTER A POSITIVE INTEGER \n");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    while(n!=0)
    {
        r=n%10;
        sum=sum+r;
        n=n/10;
    }
printf("THE SUM OF INDIVIDUAL DIGITS OF A POSITIVE INTEGER IS..%d",sum);
getch();
}
```

SAMPLE INPUT:

ENTER A POSITIVE INTEGER
5 3 2 1

EXPECTED OUTPUT:

THE SUM OF INDIVIDUAL DIGITS OF A POSITIVE INTEGER IS..11

Record at least 3 results

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1).c) Fibonacci Sequence is defined as follows: the first and second terms in the sequence are 0 and 1. Subsequent terms are found by adding the preceding two terms in the sequence. Write a C program to generate the first n terms of the sequence.

AIM: To generate the first n terms of the Fibonacci sequence..

Description: Initial Fibonacci numbers are 0 and 1. Next number can be generated by adding two numbers. So $0+1=1$. Therefore next number can be generated by adding two previous . so Fibonacci series is 0 1 1 2 3 5

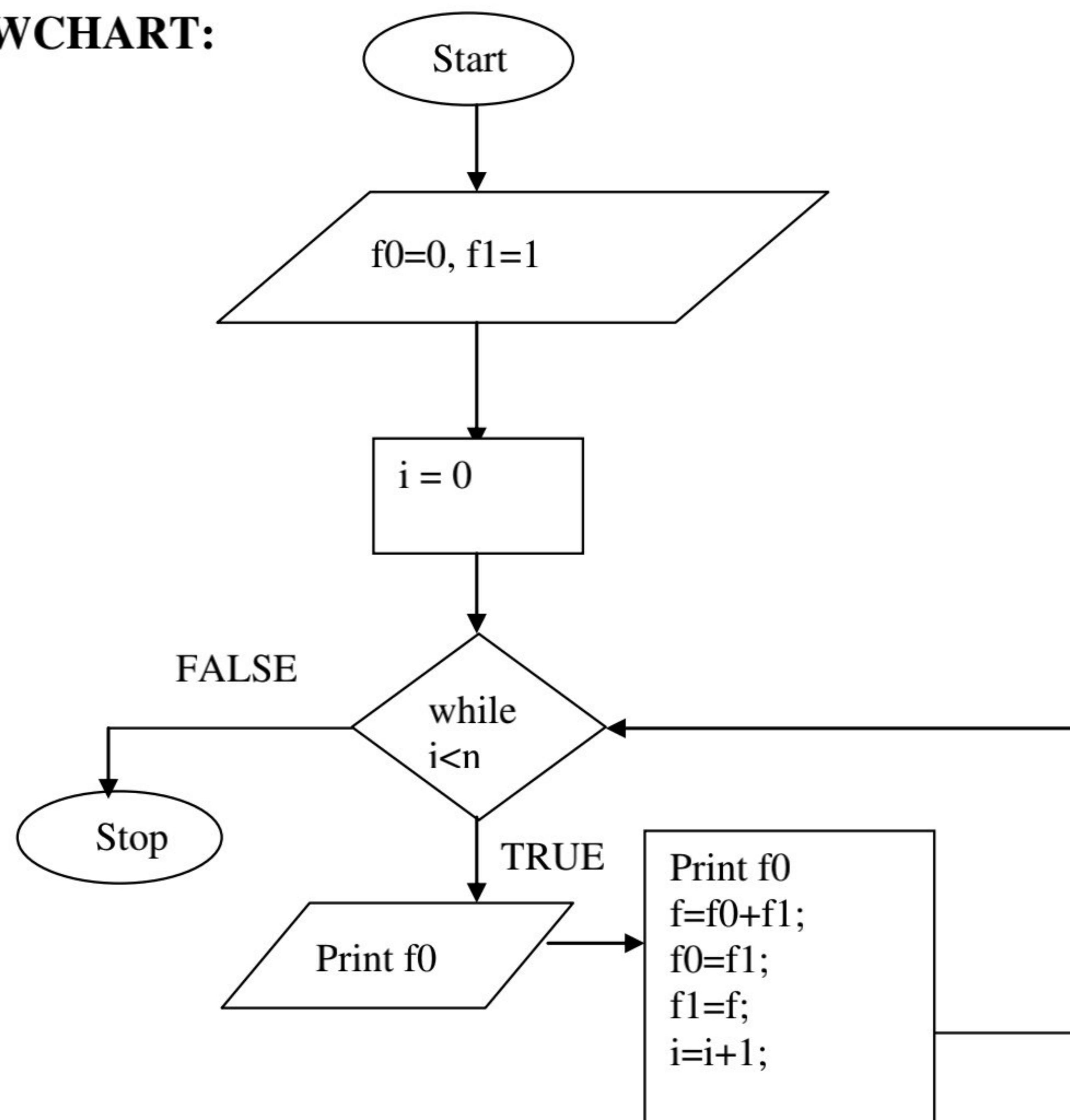
ALGORITHM:

```

Step 1 : Start
Step 2 : Read n
Step 3 : Initialize f0 ← 0, f1 ← 1, f ← 0
Step 4 : i=0
Step 5 : while(i<=n) do as follows
        printf("%d\n",f0);
        f=f0+f1;
        f0=f1;
        f1=f;
        i=i+1;
    If not goto step 7
Step 6 : Stop

```

FLOWCHART:



PROGRAM:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
int f0,f1,f,n,i;
clrscr();
printf("ENTER THE VALUE FOR n \n");
scanf("%d",&n);
f0=0;
f1=1;
printf("FIBONACCI SEQUENCE FOR THE FIRST %d TERMS:\n",n);
i=0;
while(i<n)
{
    printf("%d\t",f0);
    f=f0+f1;
    f0=f1;
    f1=f;
    i=i+1;
}
}
```

INPUT:

ENTER THE VALUE FOR n

10

OUTPUT:

FIBONACCI SEQUENCE FOR THE FIRST 10 TERMS:

0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34

Record at least 3 results**Signature of faculty with date**

Week: 2

2) a) Write a C program to generate all prime numbers between 1 and n. Where n is the value supplied by the user.

Aim: To print a prime numbers up to 1 to n

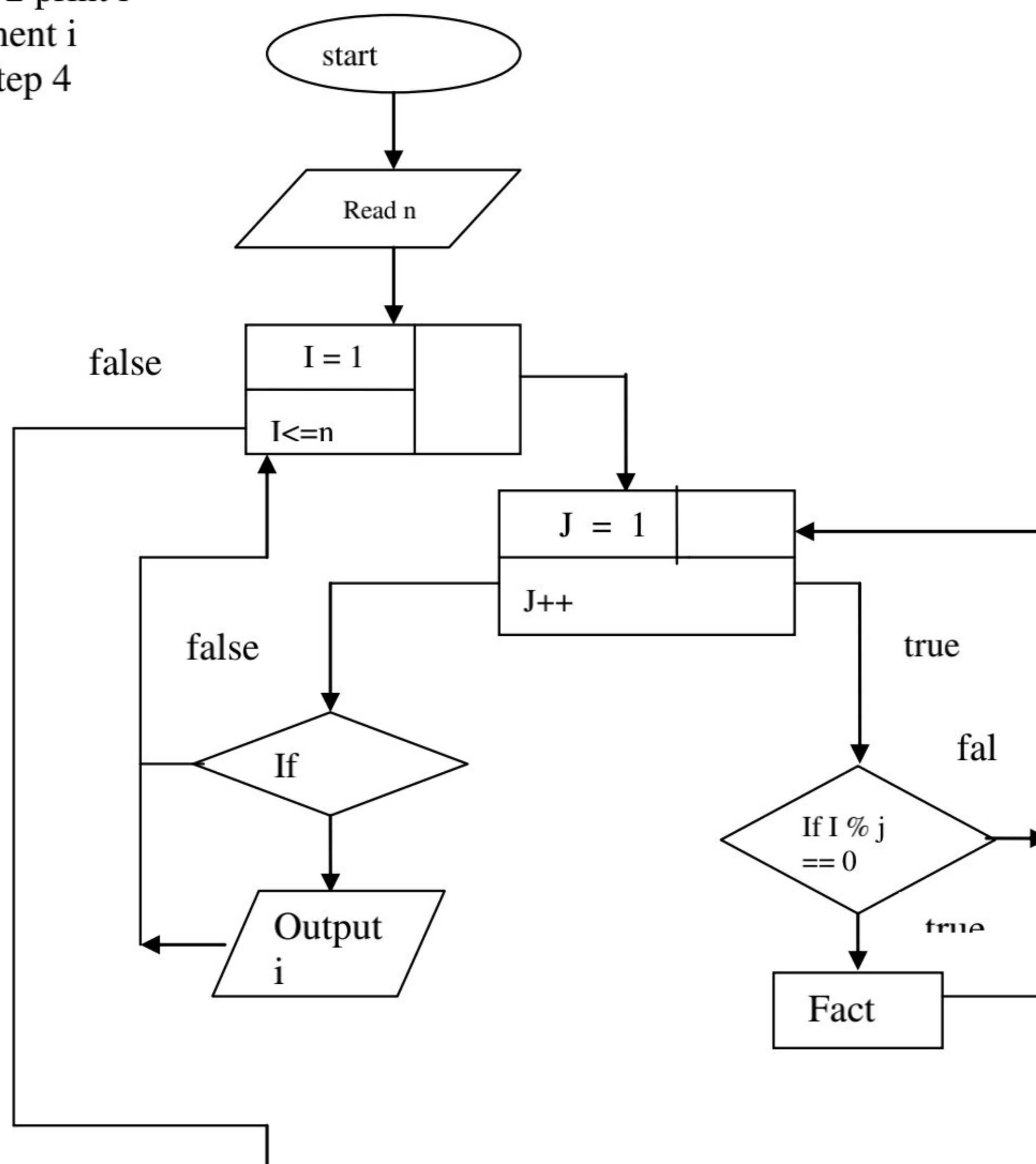
Description:

Prime number is a number which is exactly divisible by one and itself only

Ex: 2, 3, 5, 7,;

Algorithm:

- Step 1: start
- Step 2: read n
- Step 3: initialize i=1, c=0
- Step 4: if $i \leq n$ goto step 5
 If not goto step 10
- Step 5: initialize j=1
- Step 6: if $j \leq i$ do the following. If no goto step 7
 - i) if $i \% j == 0$ increment c
 - ii) increment j
 - iii) goto Step 6
- Step 7: if $c == 2$ print i
- Step 8: increment i
- Step 9: goto step 4
- Step 10: stop

FLOWCHART:

Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int n,i,fact,j;
    clrscr();
    printf("enter the number:");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
    {
        fact=0;
        //THIS LOOP WILL CHECK A NO TO BE PRIME NO. OR NOT.
        for(j=1;j<=i;j++)
        {
            if(i%j==0)
                fact++;
        }
        if(fact==2)
            printf("\n %d",i);
    }
    getch();
}
```

Output:

Enter the number : 5

2 3 5

Record at least 3 results

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2) b) Write a C program to Check whether given number is Armstrong Number or Not.

AIM: To Check whether given number is Armstrong Number or Not

Algorithm:

Armstrong number

Step 1: start

Step 2:read n

Step 3:assign sum $\leftarrow 0$,I $\leftarrow m \leftarrow n$,count =0

Step 4:if m>0 repeat

 Step 4.1:m $\leftarrow m/10$

 Step 4.2:count++

 Step 4.3:until the condition fail

Step5: if I>0 repeat step 4 until condition fail

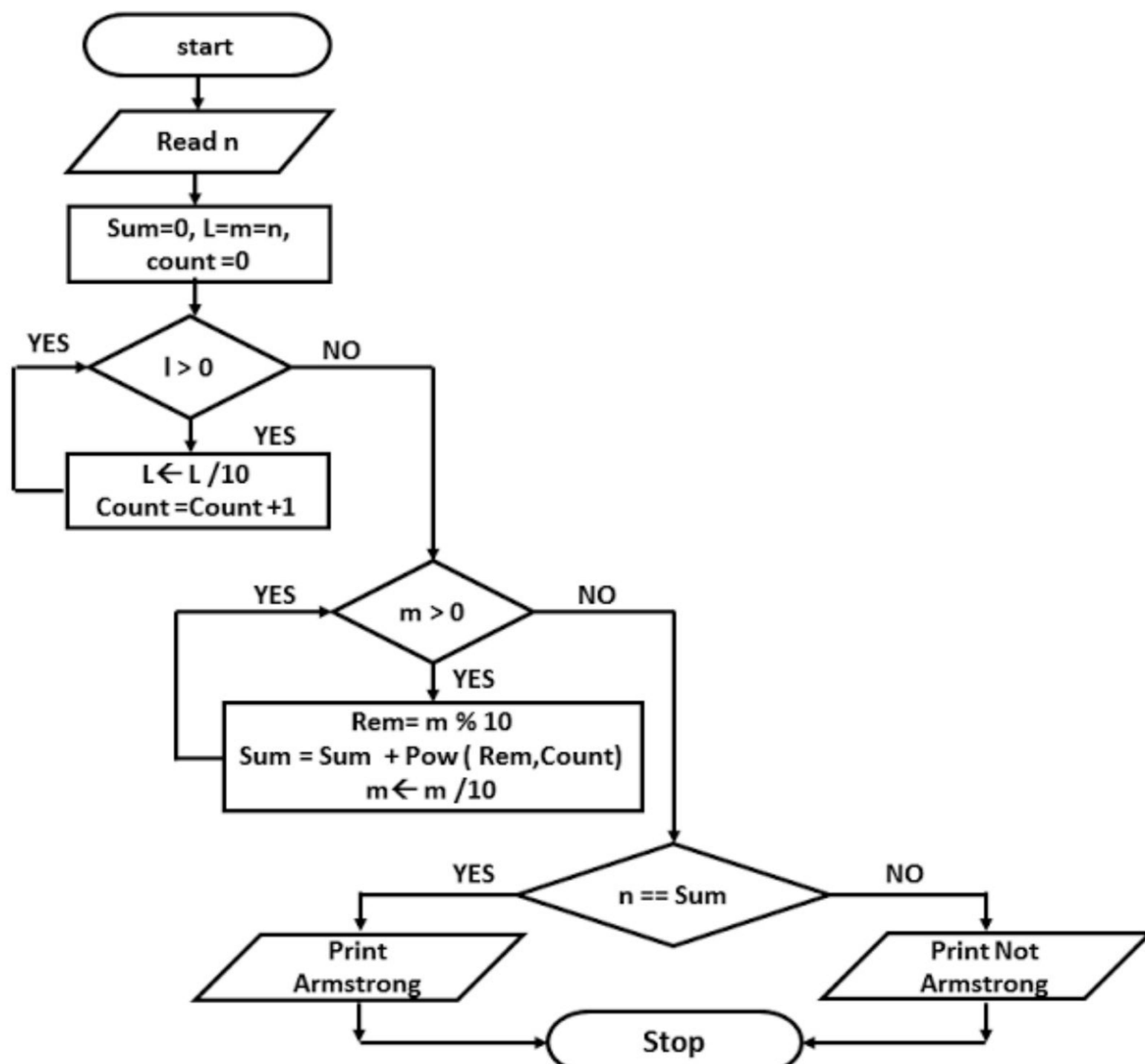
 Step 5.1:rem $\leftarrow I \% 10$

 Step 5.2:sum \leftarrow sum+pow(rem,count)

 Step 5.3:I $\leftarrow I/10$

Step 6:if n==sum print Armstrong otherwise print not armstrong

Step 7:stop



Program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n, n1, rem, num=0;
    printf("Enter a positive integer: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    n1=n;
    while(n1!=0)
    {
        rem=n1%10;
        num+=rem*rem*rem;
        n1/=10;
    }
    if(num==n)
        printf("%d is an Armstrong number.",n);
    else
        printf("%d is not an Armstrong number.",n);
}
```

Input:

Enter a positive integer: 371

Output:

371 is an Armstrong number.

Record at least 3 results

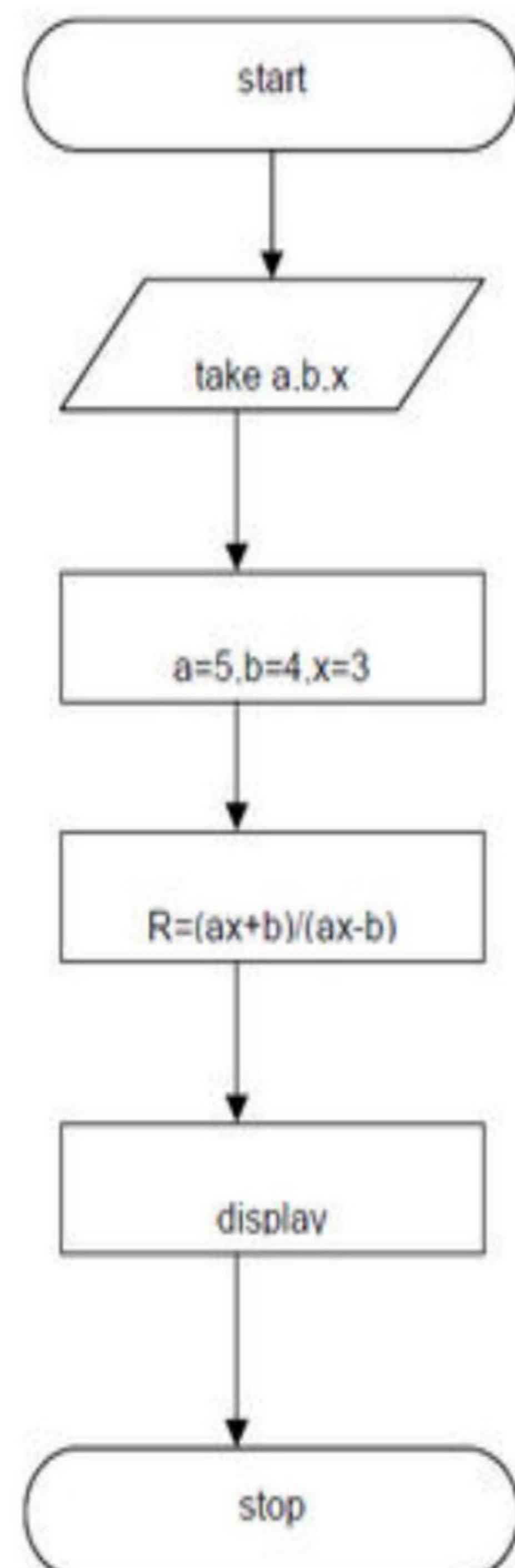
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2) c). Write a C program to evaluate algebraic expression $(ax+b)/(ax-b)$

Algorithm:

Step 1:start
Step 2:input a,b,x,s
Step 3:s=(a*x+b)/(a*x-b)
Step 4:Result s
Step 5:stop

Flow Chart:



Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
int main( )
{
int a,b,x;
float s;
clrscr();
printf("enter the values of a,b,x");
scanf("%d %d %d",&a,&b,&x);
s=(a*x+b)/(a*x-b);
printf("The value of s=%f",s);
getch();
}
```

Input:enter the values of a,b,x

1 3 2

Output:

The value of s= 5

Record at least 3 results

Signature of faculty with date

Week: 3

3) a). Write a C program to check whether given number is perfect number or Not

AIM: To Check whether given number is perfect number or not

Algorithm:**Perfect number**

Step 1: read n

Step 2: assign i=1,sum=0

Step 3: while(i<n) goto step 4

Step 4: if(n%i==0)

 sum=sum+i

 i++

step 5: if(sum==n) print given number is perfect number otherwise not a perfect number.

Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n,i=1,sum=0;

    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d",&n);

    while(i<n)
    {
        if(n%i==0)
            sum=sum+i;
        i++;
    }
    if(sum==n)
        printf("%d is a perfect number",i);
    else
        printf("%d is not a perfect number",i);

    return 0;
}
```

Input:

Enter a number:6

Output:

6 is a perfect number

3) b) Write a C program to check whether a number is strong number or not.

AIM: To check whether given number is strong number or not

Algorithm:

Strong number

Step 1: read num,i,f,r,sum=0,temp

Step 2: assign num to temp

Step 3: while(num) goto step 4

Step 4: i=1,f=1

 r=num%10

 while(i<=r) goto step 5

Step 5: f=f*i

 i=i+1

Step 6: sum=sum+f;

Step 7: num=num/10;

Step 8: if sum and temp are equal got step 9

Step 9: print strong number otherwise not a strong number

Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main() {
    int num,i,f,r,sum=0,temp;
    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d",&num);
    temp=num;
    while(num) {
        i=1,f=1;
        r=num%10;
        while(i<=r) {
            f=f*i;
            i++;
        }
        sum=sum+f;
        num=num/10;
    }
    if(sum==temp)
        printf("%d is a strong number",temp); else
        printf("%d is not a strong number",temp);
    return 0;
}
```

Input:

Enter a number:145

Output:

145 is a strong number

Record at least 3 results

Signature of faculty with date

Week: 5

5) a) Write a C program to find the factorial of a given integer using non-recursive function.

AIM:

To find the factorial of a given number using non-recursive function.

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start

Step 2: Read n

Step 3: Call fact(n) goto step 6

Step 4: Store result in "f"

Step 5: Print "f" goto step 10

Step 6: Begin //sub program

 Initialize f \leftarrow 1

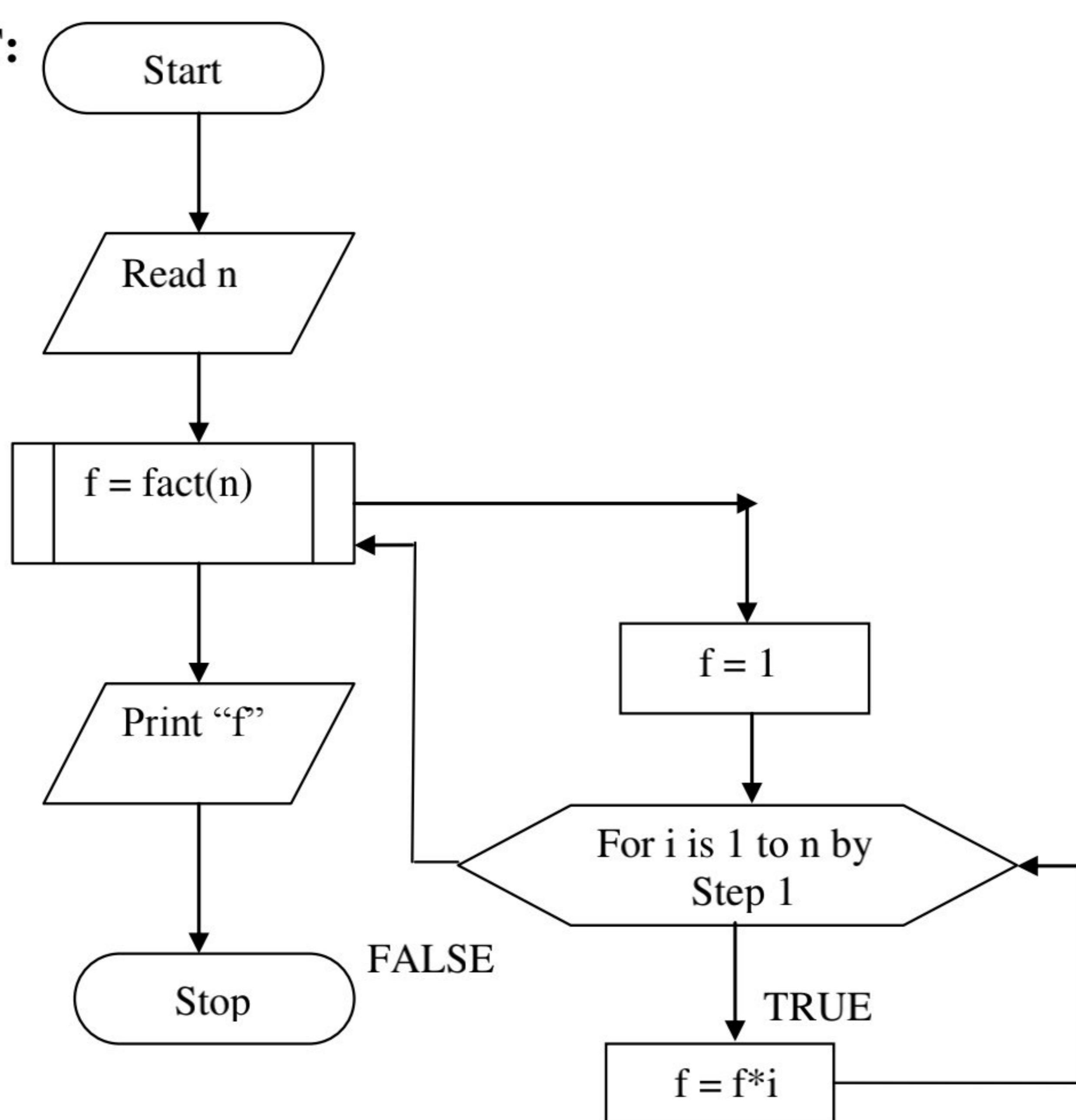
Step 7: for i is 1 to n by step 2

Step 8: Calculate f = f*i

Step 9: return "f"

End

Step 10: Stop

FLOWCHART:

PROGRAM:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
int fact(int);
void main()
{
int n,i,f;
clrscr();
printf("ENTER A VALUE FOR n:\n");
scanf("%d",&n);
f=fact(n);
printf("THE FACTORIAL OF A GIVEN NO IS..%d",f);
getch();
}
int fact(int n)
{
int i,f=1;
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
f=f*i;
return(f);
}
```

INPUT:

ENTER A VALUE FOR n

5

OUTPUT:

THE FACTORIAL OF A GIVEN NUMBER IS..120

Record at least 3 results

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5) b) Write a C program to find the factorial of a given integer using recursive function.

AIM:

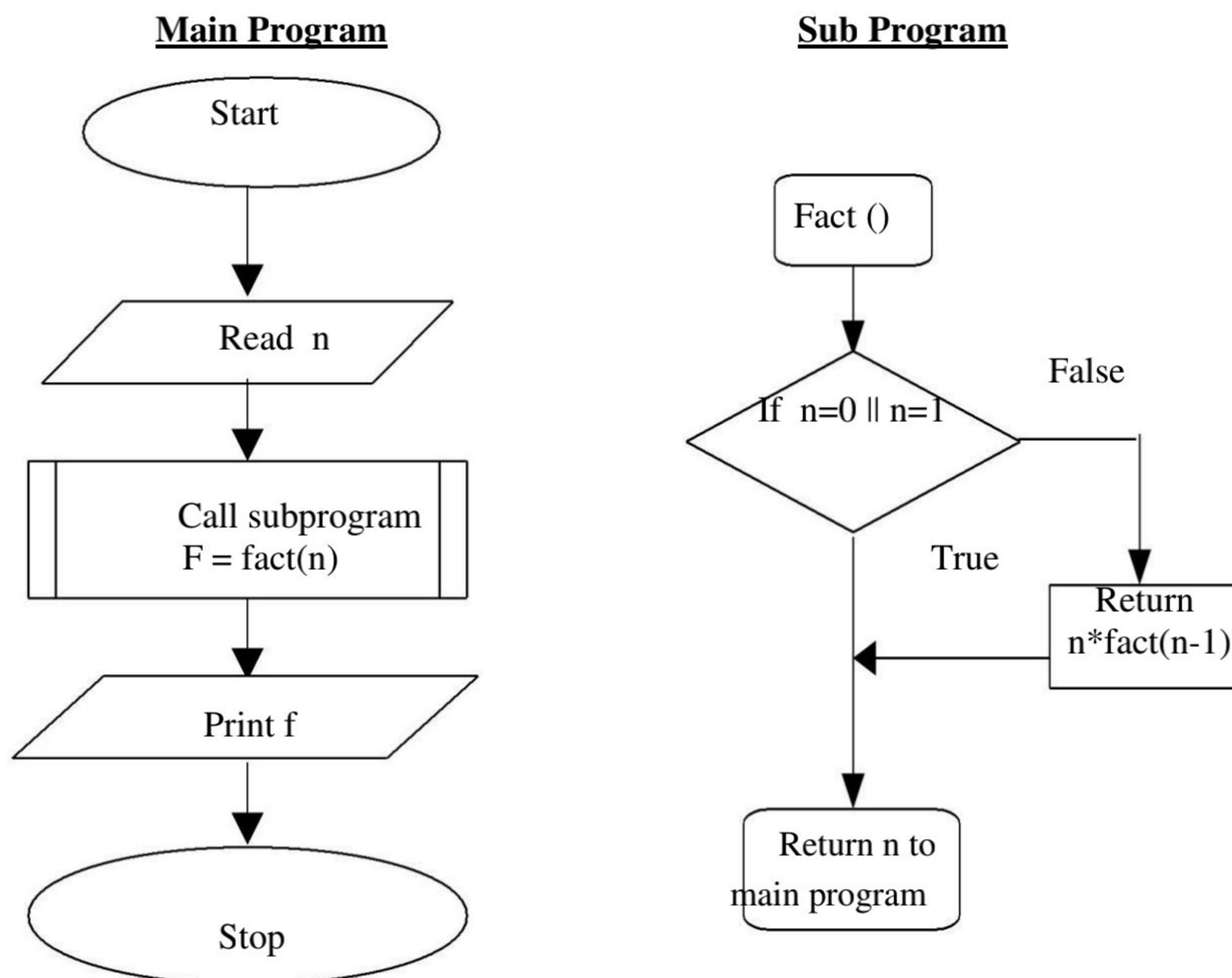
To find the factorial of a given number using recursive function.

ALGORITHM:**main program**

- Step 1: start
- Step 2: read n
- Step 3: call sub program as $f=fact(n)$
- Step 4: print f value
- Step 5: stop

Sub program:

- Step 1: initialize the f
- Step 2: if $n == 0$ or $n == 1$ return 1 to main program if not goto step 3
- Step 3: return $n * fact(n-1)$ to main program

FLOW CHART:

PROGRAM:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
int fact(int);
void main()
{
int n,res;
clrscr();
printf("ENTER A NUMBER:\n");
scanf("%d",&n);
res=fact(n);
printf("THE FACTORIAL OF A GIVEN NUMBER IS..%d",res);
getch();
}
int fact(int n)
{
int r;
if(n==0)
    return(1);
else
{
    r=n*fact(n-1);
    return(r);
}
}
```

INPUT:

ENTER A VALUE FOR n

5

OUTPUT:

THE FACTORIAL OF A GIVEN NUMBER IS..120

Record at least 3 results**Signature of faculty with date**

Week: 6

6) a) Write a C program to find the GCD of two given integers by using the recursive function

Aim: To find the Gcd of two given integers by using the recursive function

Algorithm:**Main program:**

Step 1: start

Step 2: read a,b

Step 3: call the sub program GCD(a,b) for print the value

Step 4: stop

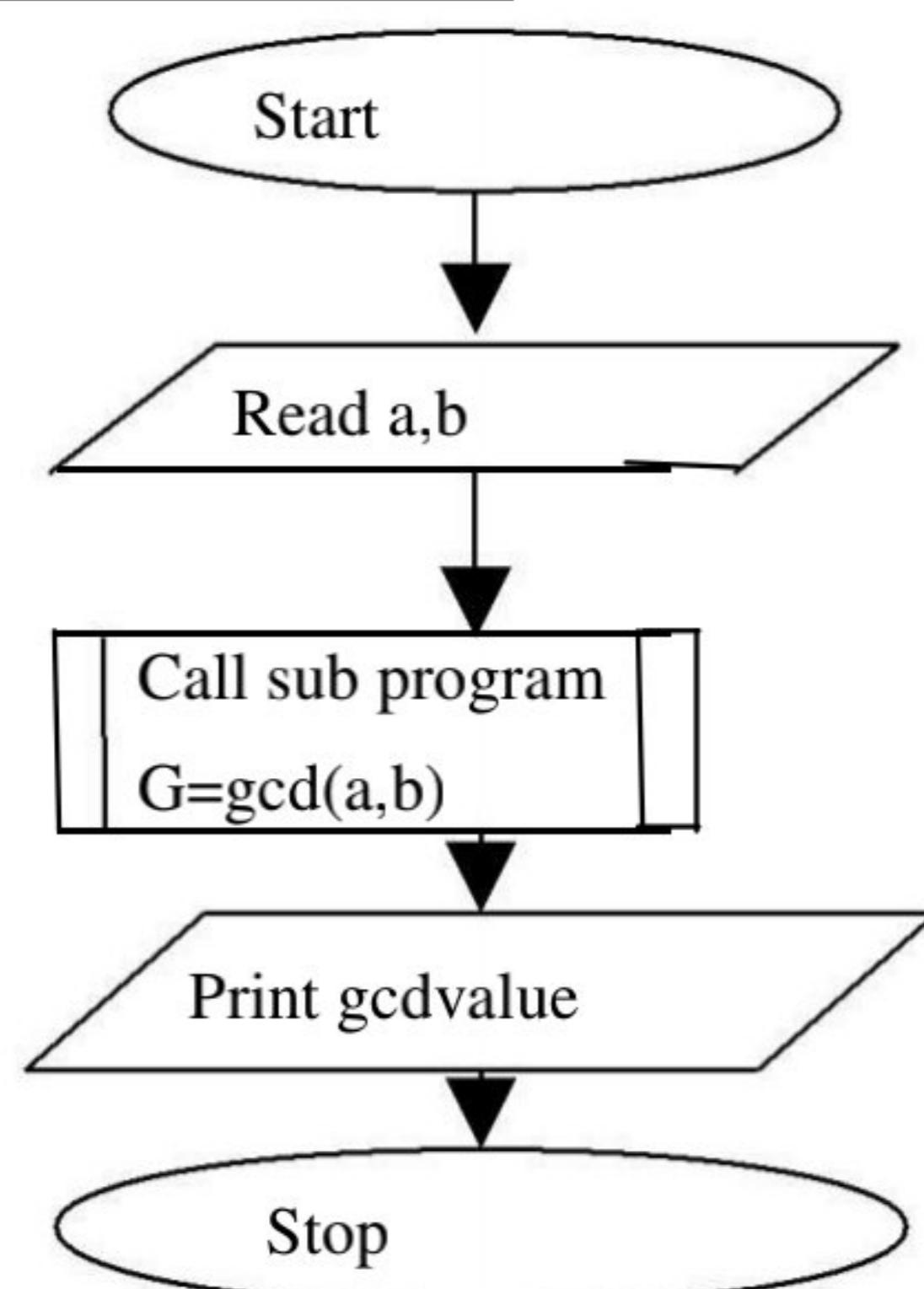
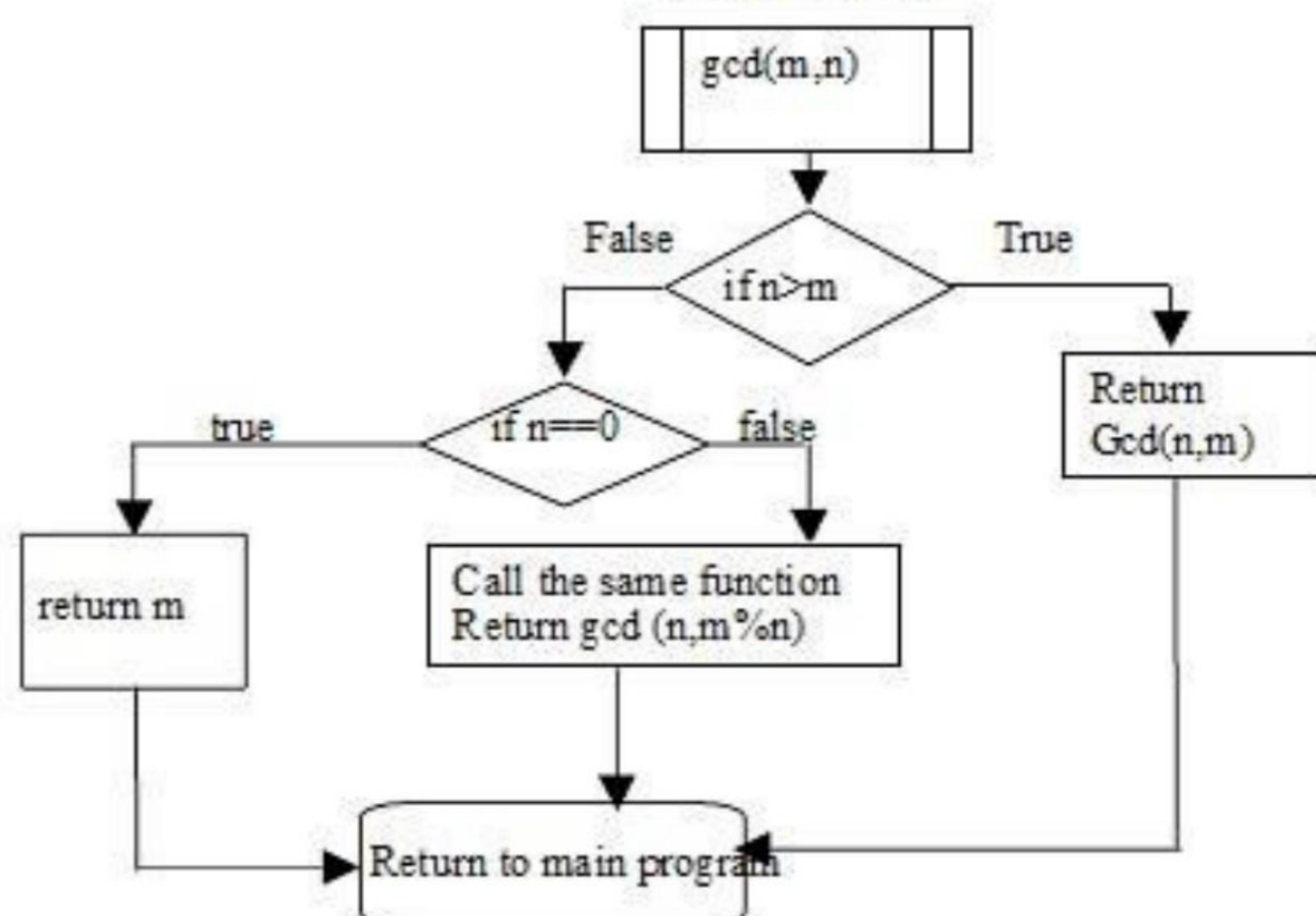
Sub program: GCD(n,m)

Step 1: if $n > m$ return GCD(n,m)

Step 2: if $n == 0$ return m else goto step 3

Step 3: return $GCD(n, m \% n)$

Step 4: return to main program

Flow CHART:**Main Program:****Sub Program:**

Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
int gcdrecursive(int m,int n)
{
    if(n>m)
        return      gcdrecursive(n,m);
    if(n==0)
        return m;
    else
        return gcdrecursive(n,m%n);      // return to the main program
}
void main()
{
    int a,b,igcd; clrscr();
    printf("enter the two numbers whose gcd is to be found:");
    scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
    printf("GCD of a,b is %d",gcdrecursive(a,b)); // return to the sub program getch();
}
```

Input:

Enter the two numbers whose gcd is to be found: 5 25

Output:

GCD of a,b is : 5

Record at least 3 results

Signature of faculty with date

6) b) Write a C program to find the GCD of two given integers using non-recursive function.

To find the GCD of two given integers by using the non recursive function

Description:

GCD means Greatest Common Divisor. i.e the highest number which divides the given number

Ex: GCD(12,24) is 12

Formula: $\text{GCD} = \text{product of numbers} / \text{LCM of numbers}$

Algorithm:

Step 1: start

Step 2: read a,b

Step 3: call sub program $g=\text{GCD}(a,b)$

Step 4: print the g value

Step 5: stop

Sub program:

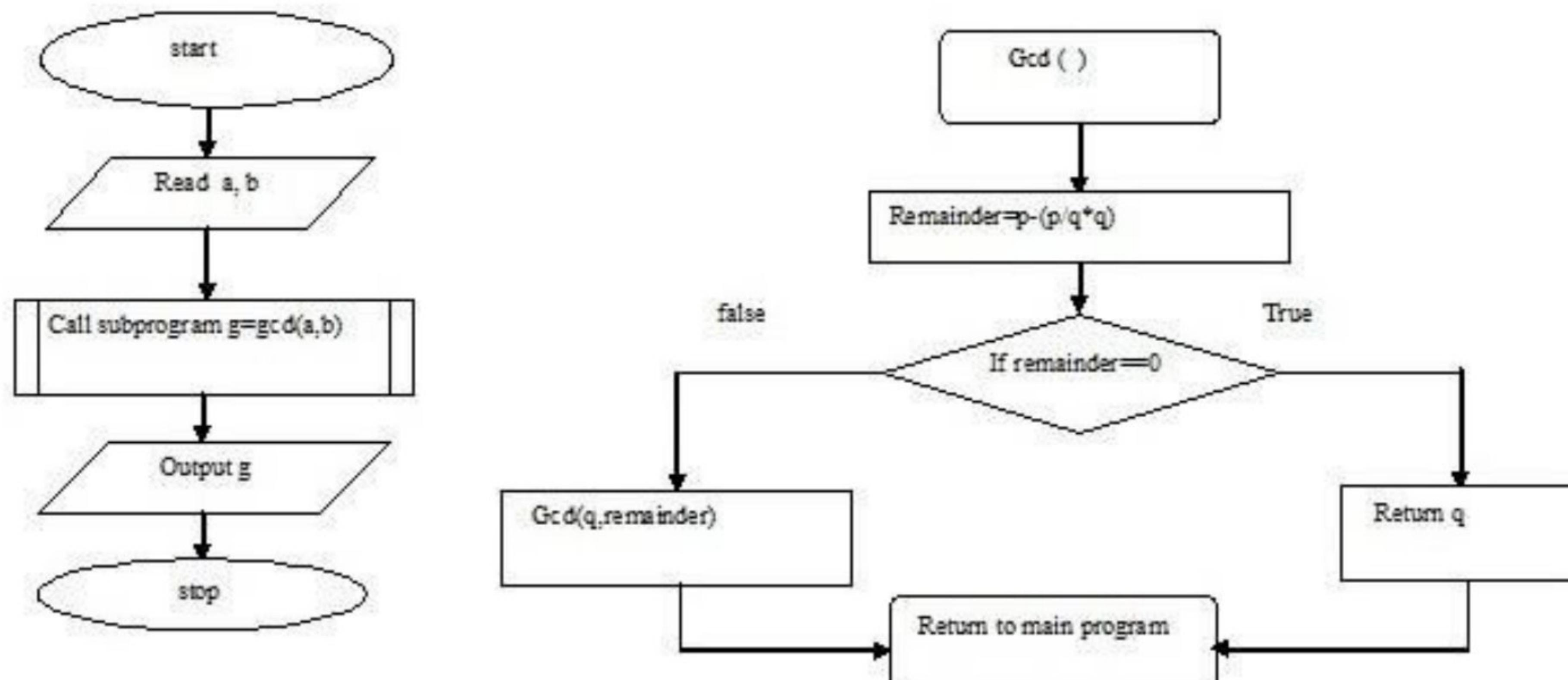
Step 1: initialize the $p=1$, q , remainder

Step 2: $\text{remainder}=p-(p/q*q)$

Step 3: $\text{remainder}=0$ return q else goto step 4

Step 4: $\text{GCD}(q,\text{remainder})$ return to main program

Flowchart:



Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<math.h>
int gcdnonrecursive(int m,int n)
{
    int remainder;
```

```
remainder=m-(m/n*n);
if(remainder==0)
return n;
else
gcdnonrecursive(n,remainder);
}

void main()
{
    int a,b,igcd;
    clrscr();
    printf("enter the two numbers whose gcd is to be found:");
    scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
    printf("GCD of %d",gcdnonrecursive(a,b));
    getch();
}
```

Output:

1. enter the two numbers whose gcd is to be found:5,25
GCD of a,b is : 5

Record at least 3 results**Signature of faculty with date**

Week: 7

7) a) Write a C program to find both the largest and smallest number in a list of integers.

AIM:

To find the largest and smallest number in a list of integers.

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: start

Step 2: read n

Step 3: initialize i=0

Step 4: if $i < n$ do as follows. If not goto step 5

 Read a[i]

 Increment i

 Goto step 4

Step 5: small=a[0], large=a[0]

Step 6: initialize i=0

Step 7: if $i < n$ do as follows. If

 not goto step 8

 If $a[i] < \text{small}$

 Assign small=a[i]

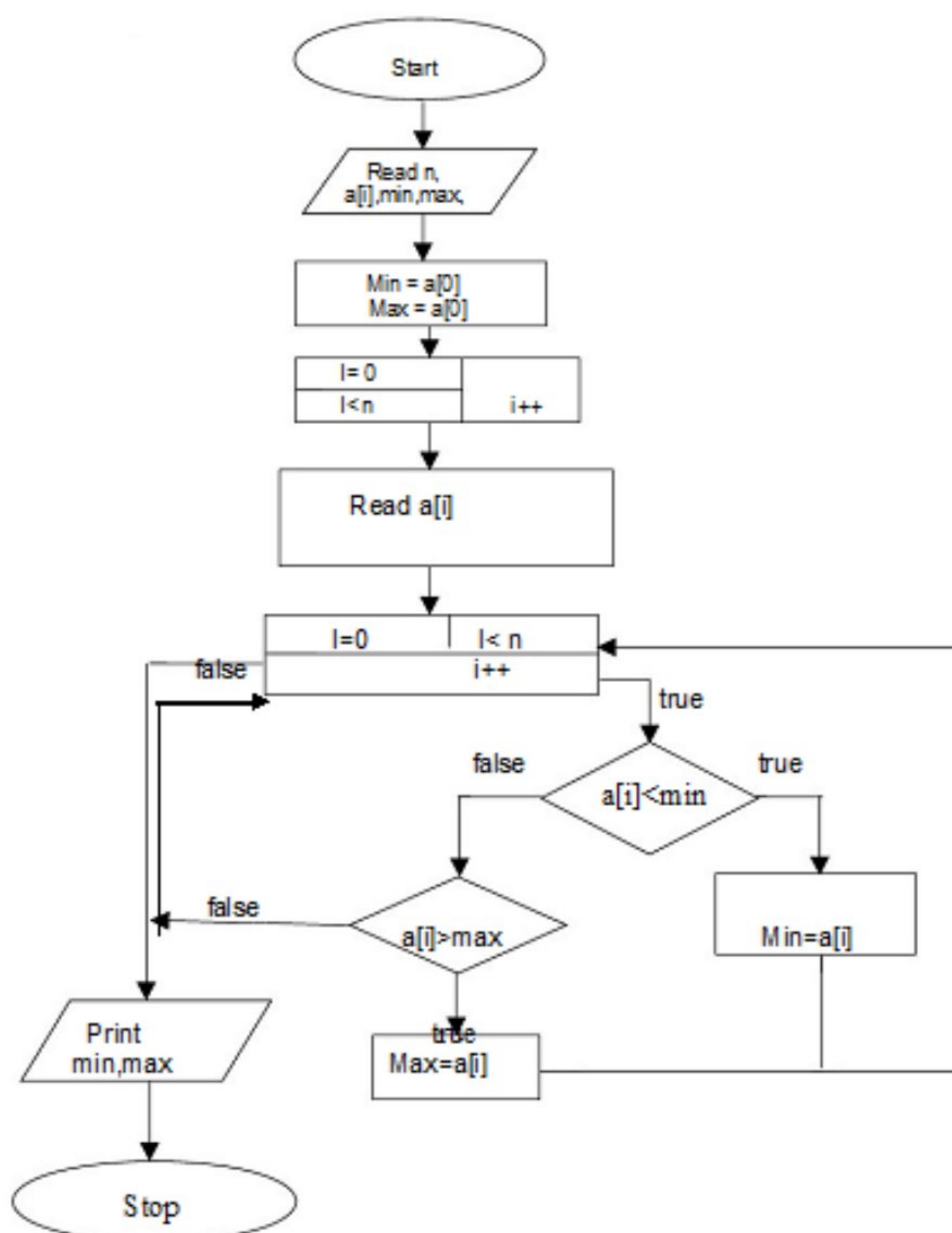
 If $a[i] > \text{large}$

 Assign large=a[i]

 Increment i goto Step 7

Step 8: print small, large

Step 9: stop



Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{ int a[10],i,n,small,large;
clrscr();
printf("Enter The Array Size:");
scanf("%d",&n);
printf("ENTER ELEMENTS OF ARRAY");
for(i=0;i<n;i++) // read the elements of an array
scanf("%d",&a[i]);
small=a[0];
large=a[0];
for(i=0;i<n;i++)// read the elements of an array
{
    if(a[i]<small)// check the condition for minimum value
    small=a[i];
    if(a[i]>large)//check the condition for maximum value
    large=a[i];
}
printf("largest value is:%d\n",large);
printf("smallest value is:%d\n",small);
getch();
}
```

INPUT:

Enter The Array Size:10

ENTER THE ELEMENTS OF ARRAY

7 10 9 8 6 5 2 3 4 1

OUTPUT:

largest value is : 10

smallest value is : 1

Record at least 3 results

Signature of faculty with date

7) c) Write a C Program to find whether given matrix is symmetric or not.

Program:

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
    int a[10][10],i,j,m;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter order of square matrix: ");
    scanf("%d",&m);
    for(i=0;i<m;i++)
    {
        for(j=0;j<m;j++)
        {
            printf("Enter value of a[%d][%d]: ",i,j);
            scanf("%d",&a[i][j]);
        }
    }
    for(i=0;i<m;i++)
    {
        for(j=0;j<m;j++)
        {
            if(a[i][j]!=a[j][i])
            {
                printf("\n\nMatrix is not symmetric");
                getch();
                exit(0);
            }
        }
    }
    printf("\n\nMatrix is symmetric");
    getch();
}
```

Output:

Enter order of square matrix:2

Enter value of a[0][0]:12

Enter value of a[0][1]:34

Enter value of a[1][0]:34

Enter value of a[1][1]:54

Matrix is symmetric

Week : 9

9) a) Write a C program to perform addition of two matrices.

AIM:

To perform addition of two matrices.

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start

Step 2: for i is 0 to 2 by step 1

 for j is 0 to 2 by step 1

Step 3: Read a[i][j],b[i][j]

Step 4: goto step 2

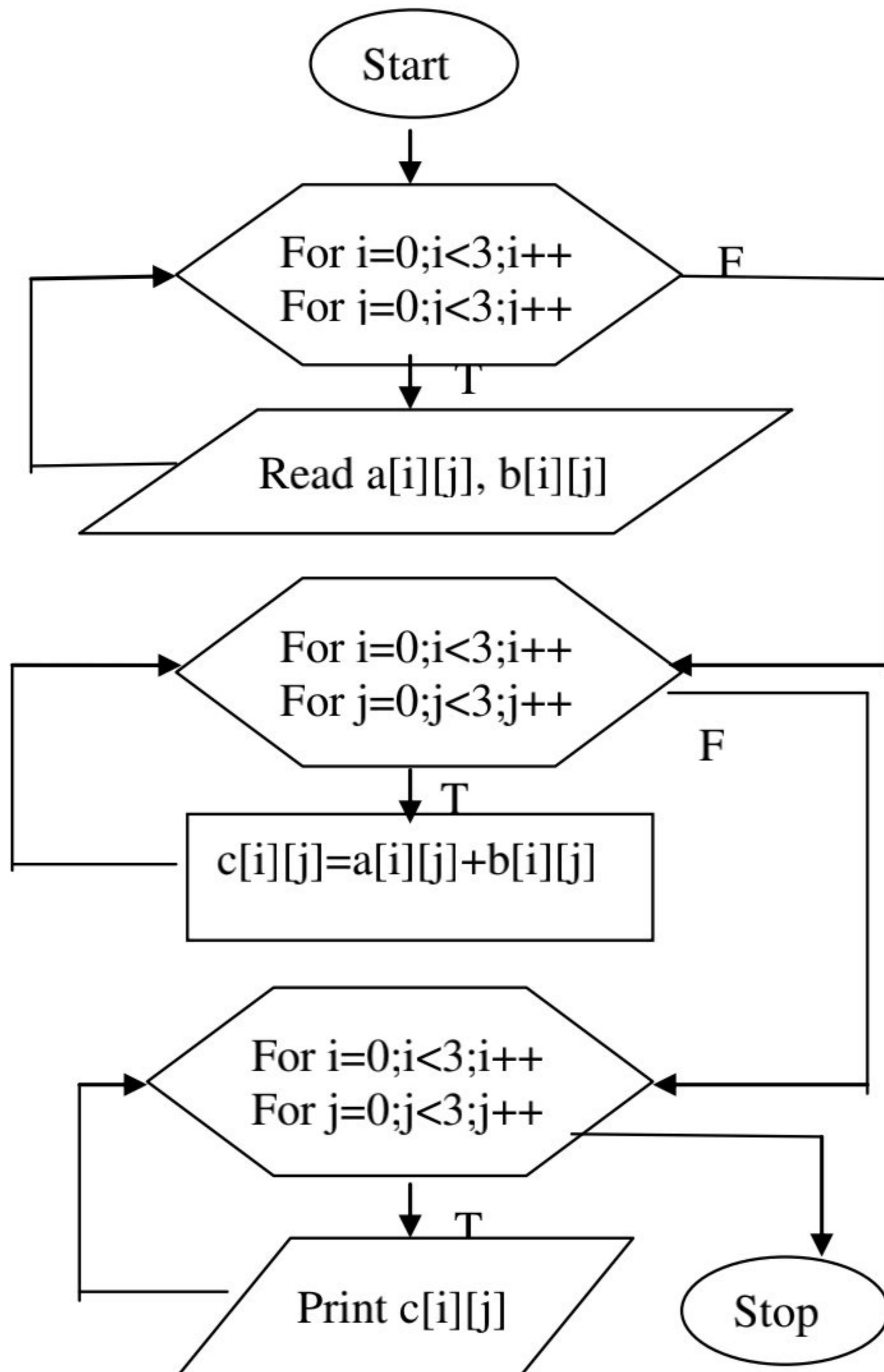
Step 5: calculate c[i][j]=a[i][j]+b[i][j]

Step 6: goto step 2

Step 7: Print c[i][j]

Step 8: Stop

Flow Chart:



PROGRAM:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
int a[3][3],b[3][3],c[3][3];
int i,j;
clrscr();
printf("ENTER A MATRIX\n");
for(i=0;i<3;i++)
{
    for(j=0;j<3;j++)
        scanf("%d",&a[i][j]);
}
printf("ENTER B MATRIX\n");
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]=a[i][j]+b[i][j];
}
printf(" After addition of two matrices :\n");
for(i=0;i<3;i++)
{
    for(j=0;j<3;j++)
    {
        printf("%d\t",c[i][j]);
    }
    printf("\n");
}
getch();
}
```

INPUT:

ENTER a MATRIX

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

ENTER b MATRIX

1	1	1
1	1	1
1	1	1

OUTPUT:

After addition of two matrices is..

2	3	4
5	6	7
8	9	10

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9) b) Write a C program that uses functions to perform Multiplication of Two Matrices.

AIM:

To perform multiplication of two matrices.

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start

Step 2: for i is 0 to 2 by step 1

 for j is 0 to 2 by step 1

Step 3: Read a[i][j],b[i][j]

Step 4: goto step 2

Step 5: calculate c[i][j]=c[i][j]+a[i][k]*b[k][j]

Step 6: goto step 2

Step 7: Print c[i][j]

Step 8: Stop

Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
int i,j,k;
void main()
{
    int a[10][10],b[10][10],c[10][10],m,n,p,q;
    void mul(int x[10][10],int y[10][10],int z[10][10],int m,int n,int p,int q);
    void read(int x[10][10],int m,int n);
    void display(int x[10][10], int m,int n);
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter the size of A Mtrix (Row and Col): \n");
    scanf("%d%d",&m,&n);
    printf("Enter the size of B Mtrix (Row and Col): \n");
    scanf("%d%d",&p,&q);
    if(n!=p)
    {
        printf("Multiplication Not Possible\n Please re-enter\n");
        printf("correct size and try again ..... \n");
    }
    else
    {
        read(a,m,n);
        read(b,m,n);
        mul(a,b,c,m,n,p,q);
        printf("A Matrix is :\n");
        display(a,m,n);
    }
}
```

```
printf("B Matrix is :\n");
display(b,m,n);
printf("C Matrix is :\n");
display(c,m,n);
}
getch();
}
void mul(int x[10][10],int y[10][10],int z[10][10],int m,int n,int p,int q)
{
    for (i=0;i<m;i++)
        for(j=0;j<q;j++)
        {
            z[i][j]=0;
            for(k=0;k<n;k++)
                z[i][j]+= x[i][k]*y[k][j];
        }
}

void read(int x[10][10], int m,int n)
{
    printf("Enter Matrix Value Row by Row\n");
    for (i=0;i<m;i++)
        for(j=0;j<n;j++)
            scanf("%d",&x[i][j]);
}

void display(int x[10][10], int m,int n)
{
    for (i=0;i<m;i++)
    {
        for(j=0;j<n;j++)
            printf("%5d",x[i][j]);
        printf("\n");
    }
    printf("\n");
}
```

Input:

Enter the size of A Mtrix (Row and Col): 2 2

Enter the size of B Mtrix (Row and Col): 2 2

Enter Matrix Value Row by Row

1 0
2 6

Enter Matrix Value Row by Row

3 4
4 2

Output:

A matrix is:

1 0
2 6

B Matrix is:

3 4
4 2

C matrix is:

3 4
24 20

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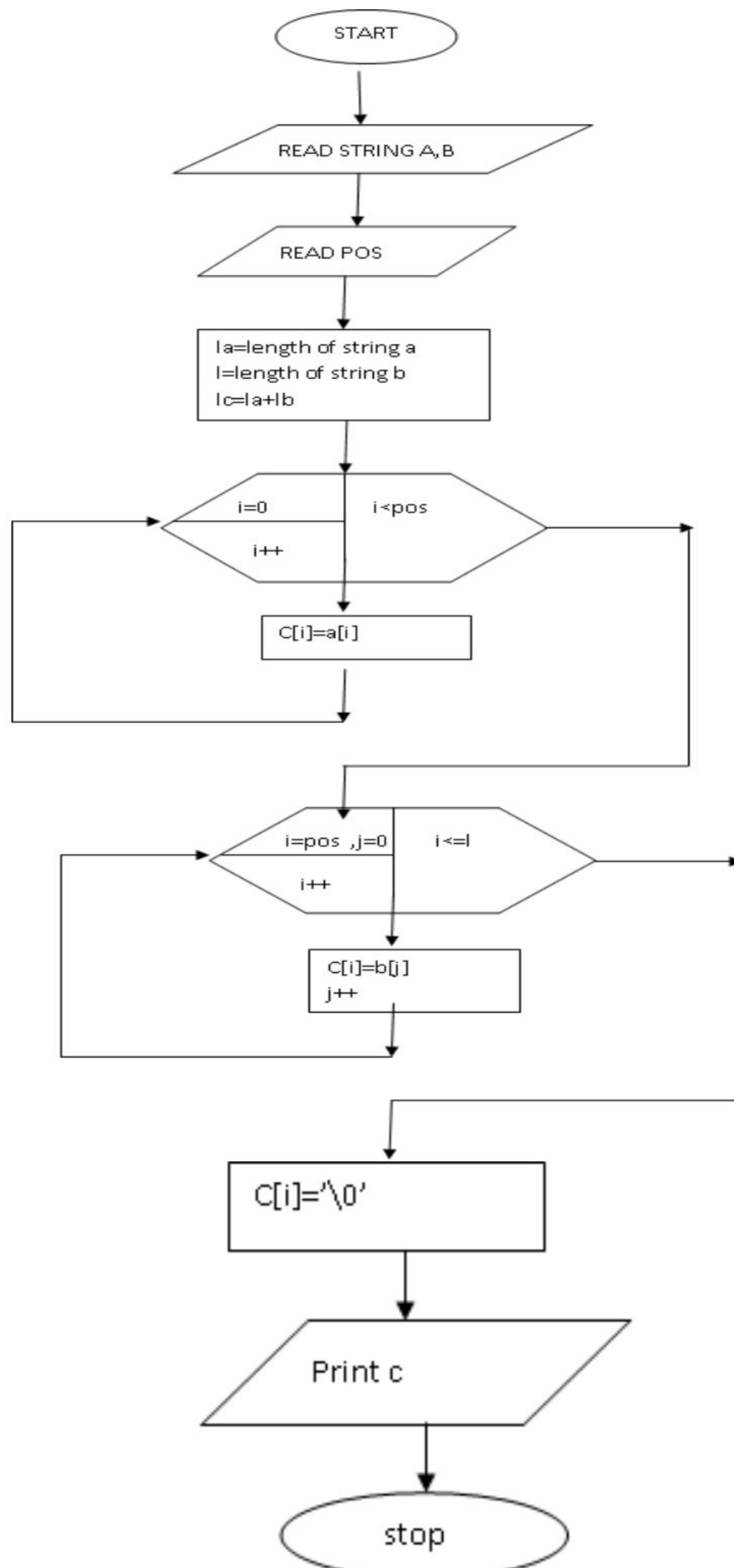
Week: 10

10) a) Write a C program to use function to insert a sub-string in to given main string from a given position.

Aim:

To insert a string into another string from a specified position.

Flow Chart :



Algorithm:

Step 1: start
Step 2: read main string and sub string
Step 3: find the length of main string(r)
Step 4: find length of sub string(n)
Step 5: copy main string into sub string
Step 6: read the position to insert the sub string(p)
Step 7: copy sub string into main string from position p-1
Step 8: copy temporary string into main string from position p+n-1
Step 9: print the strings
Step 10: stop

Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
main()
{
char a[3qq0],b[30],c[30];
int pos=0,i=0,la,lb,lc,j;
    puts("Enter a string");
    gets(a);
    puts("Enter sub string");
    gets(b);
    puts("enter position for insertion");
    scanf("%d",&pos);
    la=strlen(a);
    lb=strlen(b);
    l=pos+lb;
    lc=la+lb;
    for(i=0;i<pos;i++)
    {
        c[i]=a[i];
    }
    j=0;
    for(i=pos;i<=l;i++)
    {
        c[i]=b[j];
        j++;
    }
    j=pos;
    for(i=l;i<lc;i++)
    {
        c[i]=a[j];
        j++;
    }
    c[i]='\0';
    puts("String after Insertion is:");
    printf("%s",c);
```

}

Input:

Enter First String:

Comer

Enter Second String:

put

Output:

Enter the position where the item has to be inserted:3

Computer

Record at least 3 results

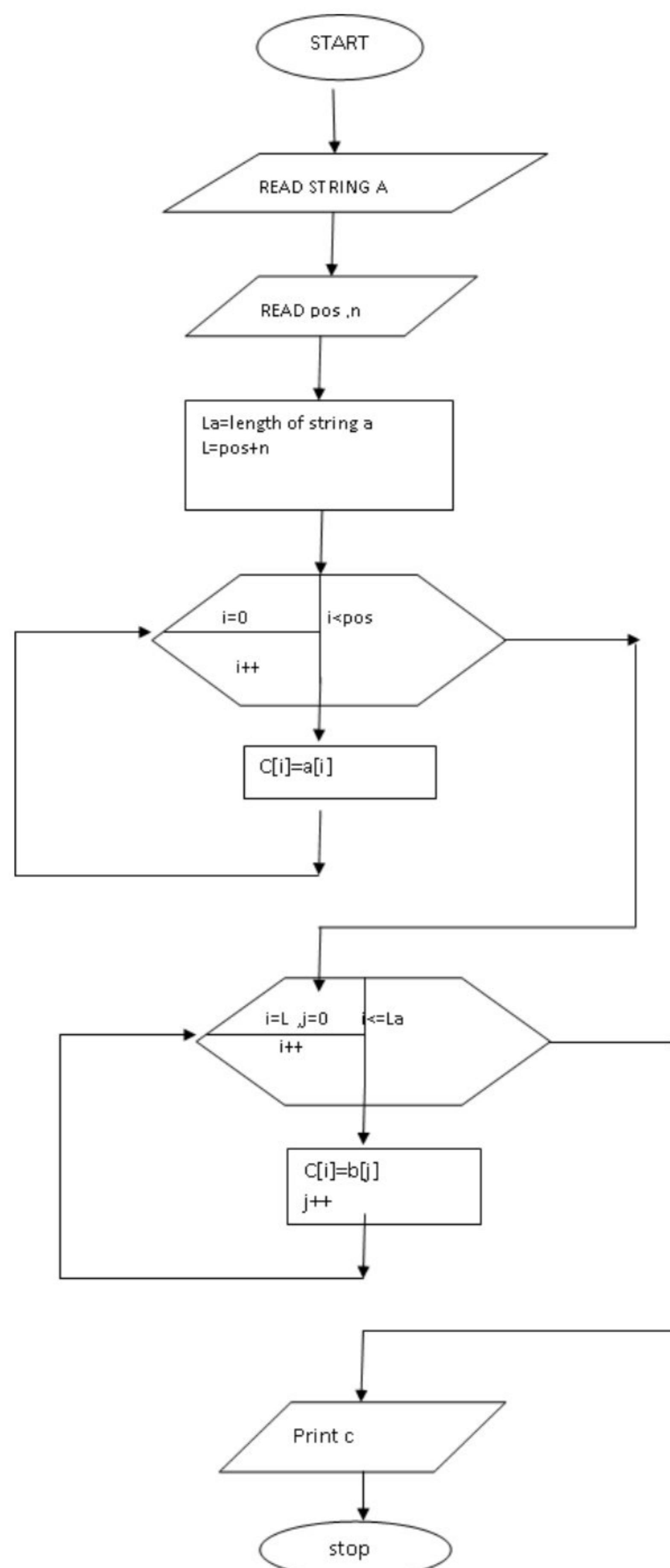
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10) b) To delete n Characters from a given position in a given string.

Aim: To delete n Characters from a given position in a given string.

Algorithm:

- Step 1: start
- Step 2: read string
- Step 3: find the length of the string
- Step 4: read the value of number of characters to be deleted and positioned
- Step 5: string copy part of string from position to end, and
(position + number of characters to end)
- Step 6: stop

Flow Chart:

Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
main()
{
char a[30],c[30];
int pos=0,i=0,L,La,j,n;
    puts("Enter a string");
    gets(a);
    puts("enter position for deletion");
    scanf("%d",&pos);
    puts("Enter number of characters to be deleted");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    La=strlen(a);
    L=pos+n;
    for(i=0;i<pos;i++)
    {
        c[i]=a[i];
    }
    j=pos;
    for(i=L;i<=La;i++)
    {
        c[j]=a[i];
        j++;
    }
    puts("String after Deletion is:");
    printf("%s",c);
}
```

Input:

Enter the string
jayapal

Enter the position from where to delete:4
Enter the number of characters to be deleted 2

Output:

jayal

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Week: 11

11) a) Write a C program using user defined functions to determine whether the given string is palindrome or not.

Aim: To determine if the given string is palindrome or not.

Description :

Palindrome means string on reversal should be same as original

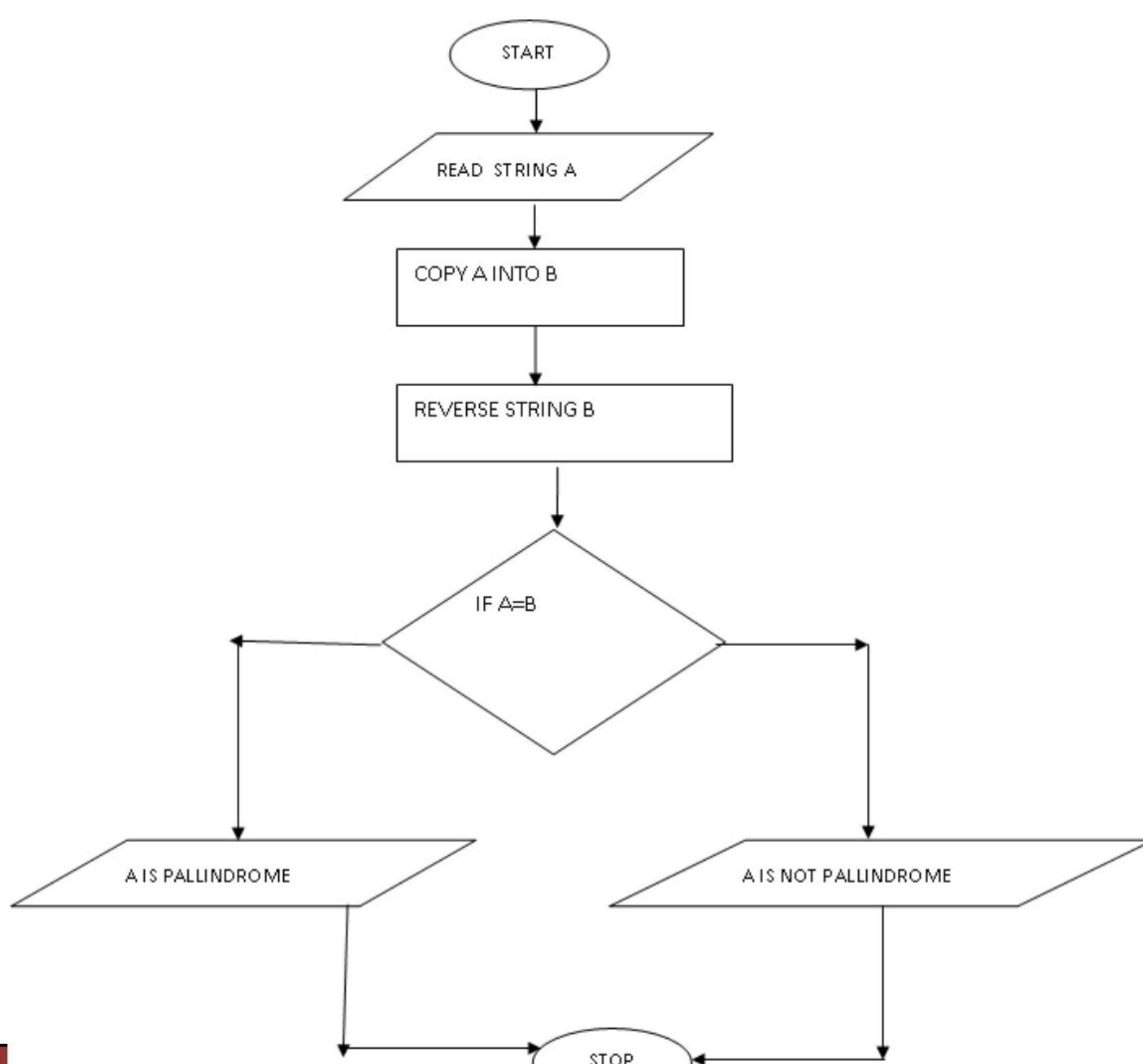
Ex: madam on reversal is also madam

Algorithm:

Step 1: start
Step 2: read string A
Step 3: copy string A into B
Step 4: reverse string B
Step 5: compare A &B
 If A equals B to got step 6
 Else goto step 7

Step 6:print given string A is pallindrom
Step 7:print given string is not pallindroma
Step 8: stop

Flow Chart:



Program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
void main()
{
    char string[25], reverse_string[25] = {'\0'};
    int i, length = 0, flag = 0;

    printf("Enter a string \n");
    gets(string);
    for (i = 0; string[i] != '\0'; i++)
    {
        length++;
    }
    printf("The length of the string '%s' = %d\n", string, length);
    for (i = length - 1; i >= 0 ; i--)
    {
        reverse_string[length - i - 1] = string[i];
    }

    for (flag = 1, i = 0; i < length ; i++)
    {
        if (reverse_string[i] != string[i])
            flag = 0;
    }
    if (flag == 1)
        printf ("%s is a palindrome \n", string);
    else
        printf("%s is not a palindrome \n", string);
}
```

Input:

Enter a string

madam

Output:

The length of the string 'madam' = 5

madam is a palindrome

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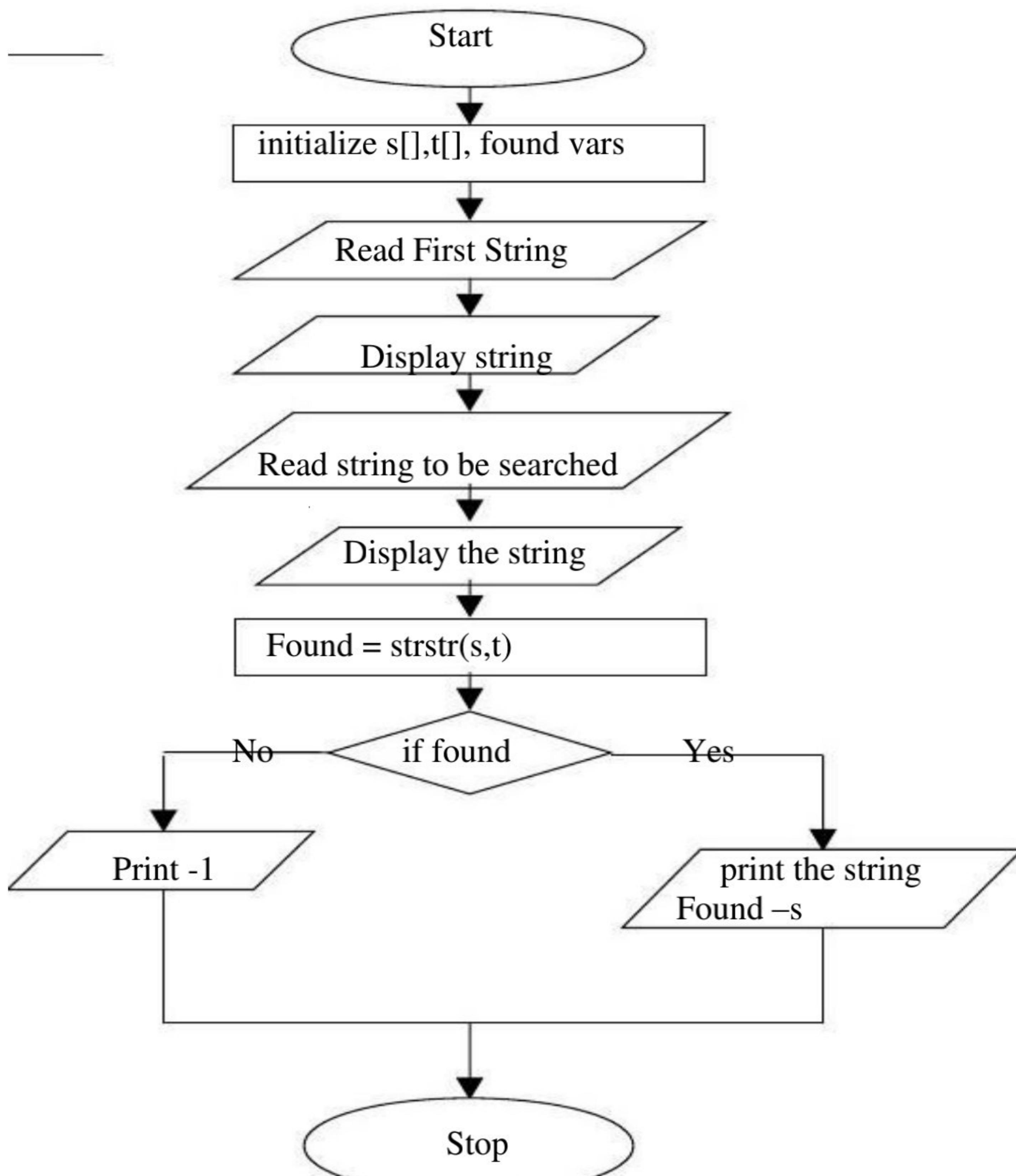
11. b) Write a C program that displays the position or index in the string S where the string T begins, or - 1 if S doesn't contain T.

Aim: To display the position or index in the string S where the string T begins, or - 1 if S doesn't contain T

Algorithm:

- Step 1: start
- Step 2: read the string and then displayed
- Step 3: read the string to be searched and then displayed
- Step 4: searching the string T in string S and then perform the following steps
 - i. found=strstr(S,T)
 - ii. if found print the second string is found in the first string at the position. If not goto step 5
- Step 5: print the -1
- Step 6: stop

Flow Chart:



Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    char s[30], t[20];
    char *found;
    clrscr();
    /* Entering the main string */
    puts("Enter the first string: ");
    gets(s);
    /* Entering the string whose position or index to be displayed */
    puts("Enter the string to be searched: ");
    gets(t);
    /*Searching string t in string s */
    found=strstr(s,t);
    if(found)
        printf("Second String is found in the First String at %d position.\n",found-s);
    else
        printf("-1");
    getch();
}
```

Input:

Enter the first string:
computer
Enter the string to be searched:
mp

Output:

Second string is found in the first string at 2 position

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Week: 13

13) a) Write a C program to Display array elements using calloc() function.

AIM:

To write a C program to find sum of n elements entered by user. To perform this program, allocate memory dynamically using calloc() function.

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

int main()
{
    int i, n;
    int *a;

    printf("Number of elements to be entered:");
    scanf("%d",&n);

    a = (int*)calloc(n, sizeof(int));
    printf("Enter %d numbers:\n",n);
    for( i=0 ; i < n ; i++ )
    {
        scanf("%d",&a[i]);
    }

    printf("The numbers entered are: ");
    for( i=0 ; i < n ; i++ )
    {
        printf("%d ",a[i]);
    }

    return(0);
}
```

Output:

Number of elements to be entered:3

Enter 3 numbers:

22

55

14

The numbers entered are: 22 55 14

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13) b) Write a C Program to Calculate Total and Percentage marks of a student using structure.

Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
struct student
{
    int rl;
    char nm[20];
    int m1;
    int m2;
    int m3;
    int t;
    float per;
};
void main()
{
    struct student a;
    clrscr();
    printf(" Enter RollNo, Name and three sub marks\n");
    scanf("%d%s%d%d%d",&a.rl,&a.nm,&a.m1,&a.m2,&a.m3);
    a.t=a.m1+a.m2+a.m3;
    a.per=a.t/3.0;
    printf("rollno=%d\n",a.rl);
    printf("Name=%s\n",a.nm);
    printf("m1=%d\n",a.m1);
    printf("m2=%d\n",a.m2);
    printf("m3=%d\n",a.m3);
    printf("total=%d\n",a.t);
    printf("per=%f\n",a.per);
    getch();
}
```

Input:

Enter RollNo, Name and three sub marks

12 rama 30 40 50

Output:

```
rollno=12
Name=rama
m1=30
m2=40
m3=50
total=120
per=40.000000
```

14)b) write a c program to display the contents of a file.

Aim: To display the contents of a file.

Program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
#include<string.h>
#include <process.h>
int main()
{
    FILE *fs;
    char ch;
    char *fname;

    printf("Enter the file name :");
    gets(fname);
    fs = fopen(fname,"r");
    if(fs==NULL)
    {
        puts("Source file cannot be opened.");
        getch();
    }
    else
    {
        while((ch=fgetc(fs))!=EOF)
        {

            putchar(ch);
        }
    }
    getch();
    return 0;
}
```

Input:

Enter the file name :sample.txt

Output:

this is my first program

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Week: 15

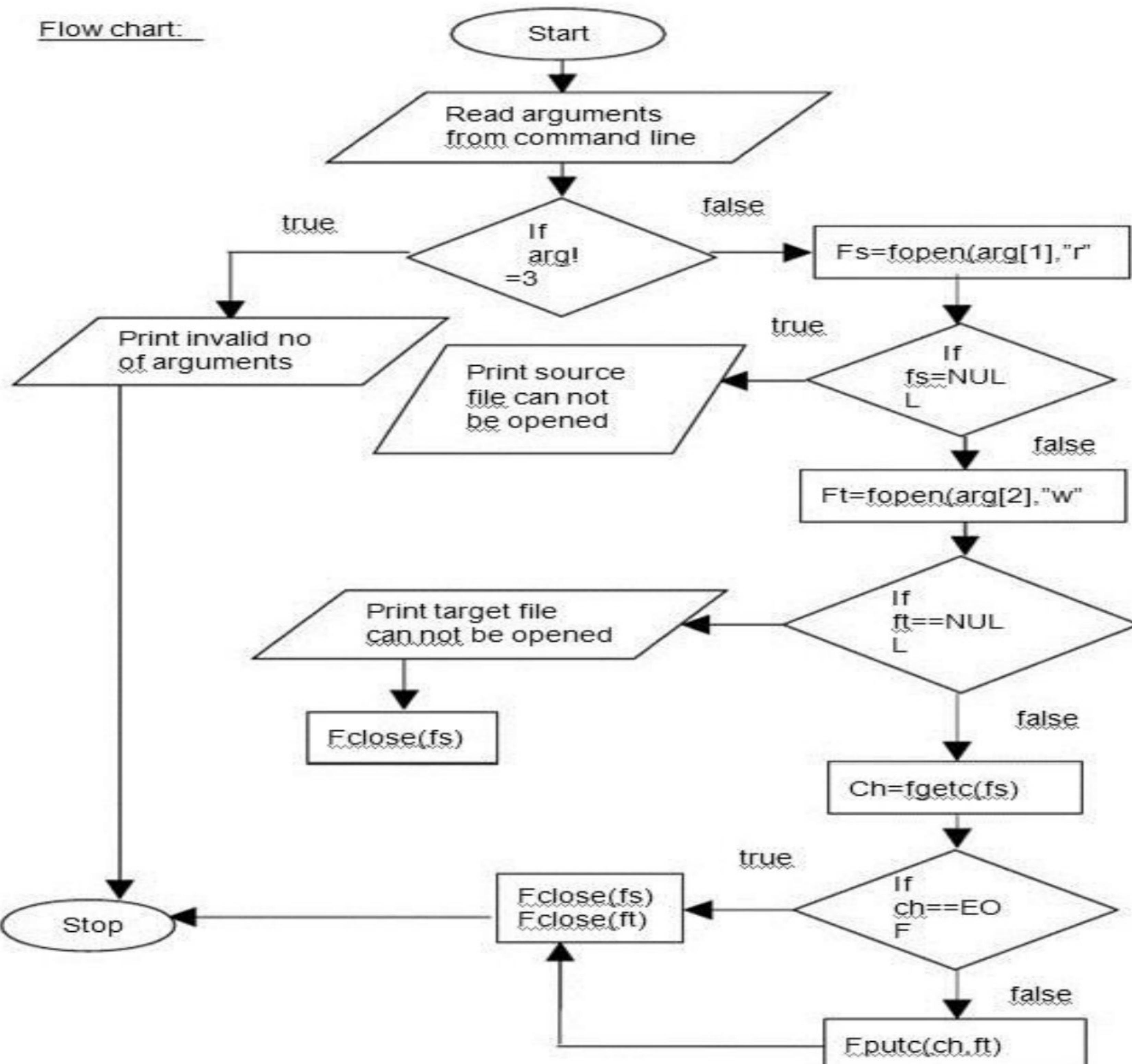
15)a) Write a C program to copy the contents of one file to another.

Aim:

Program which copies one file to another

Algorithm:

- Step 1: Start
- Step 2: read command line arguments
- Step 3: check if no of arguments =3 or not. If not print invalid no of arguments
- Step 4: open source file in read mode
- Step 5: if NULL pointer, then print source file can not be open
- Step 6: open destination file in write mode
- Step 7: if NULL pointer, then print destination file can not be open
- Step 8 : read a character from source file and write to destination file until EOF
- Step 9: Close source file and destination file
- Step 10: Stop

**Program:**

```

#include<stdio.h>
#include<process.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
FILE *ft,*fs;
int c=0;
clrscr();
    fs=fopen("a.txt","r");
    ft=fopen("b.txt","w");
    if(fs==NULL)
    {
        printf("Source file opening error\n");
        exit(1);
    }
    else
    if(ft==NULL)
    {
  
```

```
    printf("Target file opening error\n");
    exit(1);
}
while(!feof(fs))
{
    fputc(fgetc(fs),ft);
    c++;
}
printf("%d bytes copied from 'a.txt' to 'b.txt'",c);
c=fcloseall();
printf("%d files closed",c);
}
```

INPUT:

a.txt

An array is a collection of elements of similar datatypes

OUTPUT:

57 bytes copied from 'a.txt' to 'b.txt'

2 files closed

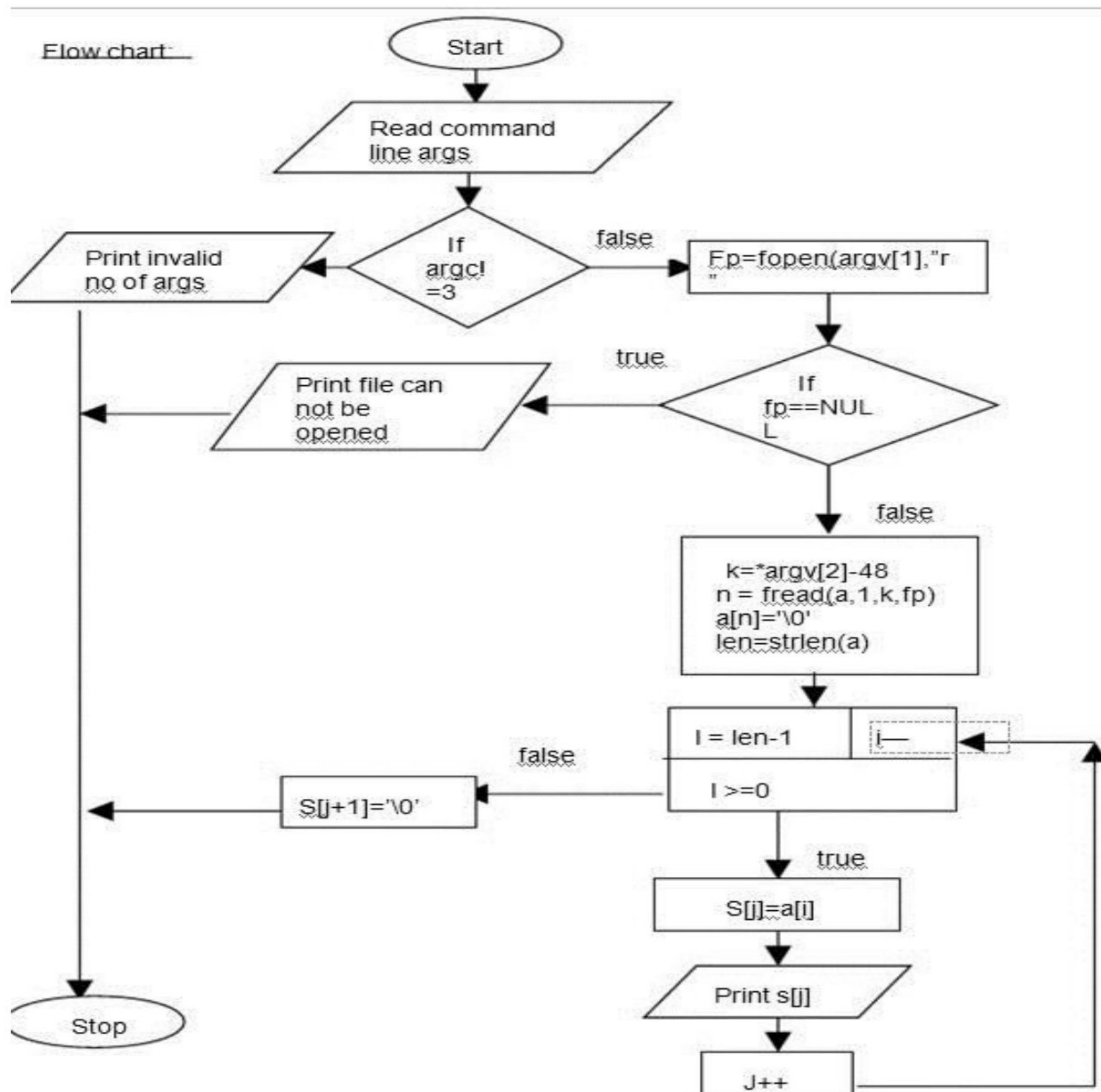
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**15) c) Write a C program to reverse the first n characters in a file.
(Note: The file name and n are specified on the command line.)**

Aim: To reverse the first n characters in a file

Algorithm:

- Step 1: Start
- Step 2: read the command line arguments
- Step 3: check if arguments=3 or not
 - If not print invalid no of arguments
- Step 4: open source file in read mode
- Step 5: if NULL pointer, then print file can not be open
- Step 6: Store no of chars to reverse in k
 - $K = *argv[2] - 48$
- Step 7: read the item from file stream using fread
- Step 8: Store chars from last position to initial position in another string(temp)
- Step 9: print the temp string
- Step 10: Stop



Program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <process.h>
void main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    char a[15];
    char s[20];
    char n;
    int k;
    int j=0;
    int i;
    int len;
    FILE *fp;
    if(argc!=3)
    {
        puts("Improper number of arguments.");
        exit(0);
    }
    fp = fopen(argv[1],"r");
    if(fp == NULL)
    {
        puts("File cannot be opened.");
        exit(0);
    }
    k=*argv[2]-48;
    n = fread(a,1,k,fp);
    a[n]='\0';
    len=strlen(a);
    for(i=len-1;i>=0;i--)
    {
        s[j]=a[i];
        printf("%c",s[j]);
        j=j+1;
    }
    s[j+1]='\0';
    getch();
}
```

Input:

source.c
this is source

ouput.c
this is source

Output: Command line arguments

source.c ouput.c
source.c
this is source

ecruos si siht

Record at least 3 results

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