

## INDEX

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5) Input code:-

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
void REVERSE (char str[])
{
    int i, j;
    char temp;
    int len = strlen(str);
    for (i = 0, j = len - 1; i < j; i++, j--) {
        temp = str[i];
        str[i] = str[j];
        str[j] = temp;
    }
}

int main () {
    char str[100];
    printf ("Enter a String : ");
    scanf ("%s", str);
    REVERSE(str);
    printf ("Reversed string. : %s\n", str);
    return 0;
}
```

Output:-

Enter a String : hello  
Reversed string : olleh

### Experiment 7: Structures and Union

#### 1) Input Code:-

```
#include <stdio.h>
struct complex {
    float real, imag;
};

int main() {
    struct complex a, b, sum, difference;
    printf("Enter real and imaginary parts of first number:");
    scanf("%f %f", &a.real, &a.imag);
    printf("Enter real and imaginary parts of second number:");
    scanf("%f %f", &b.real, &b.imag);
```

$$\text{sum.real} = a.\text{real} + b.\text{real};$$

$$\text{sum.imag} = a.\text{imag} + b.\text{imag};$$

$$\text{diff.real} = a.\text{real} - b.\text{real};$$

$$\text{diff.imag} = a.\text{imag} - b.\text{imag};$$

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```
printf("Sum = %d\n", sum); // sum = sum + image[i]
if (sum - image[i] == 0) {
    sum = image[i];
}
```

```
printf("Difference = %d\n", diff); // diff = diff + image[i]
if (diff - image[i] == 0) {
    diff = image[i];
}
```

return 0;

2

Output:-

(iota) light with

Enter real and imaginary parts of first number : 3 2

Enter real and imaginary parts of second number : 1 4

Sum 4.00 + 6.00i

Difference : 2.00 - 10.00i

2) Input Code:-

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

```
struct Employee {
```

```
    char name[50];
```

```
    float basic, da, gross;
```

```
};
```

```
int main()
```

```
struct Employee emp[100];
```

```
int n, i;
```

```
printf("Enter number of employees: ");
```

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

```
for(i=0; i<n; i++)
```

```
    printf("\nEnter name of employee %d : ", i+1);
```

```
    scanf("%s", &emp[i].name);
```

```
    printf("Enter basic pay : ");
```

```
    scanf("%f", &emp[i].basic);
```

```
    emp[i].da = 0.52 * emp[i].basic;
```

```
    emp[i].gross = emp[i].basic + emp[i].da;
```

```
}
```

```
printf("\nEmployee Name & Gross Salary\n");
```

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```
for(i=0; i<n; i++) {  
    printf("%s\\n", emp[i].name, emp[i].gross);  
}  
return 0;
```

Q

3) Input Code:-

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

```
struct Book S
```

```
int book_id;  
char title [50];  
char author [50];  
float price;  
{ };
```

```
void displayBook (struct Book b){  
printf ("In Book ID: %d\n", b.book_id);  
printf ("Title : %s\n", b.title);  
printf ("Author : %s \n", b.author);  
printf ("Price: %.2f\n", b.price);  
}
```

```
int main () {
```

```
    struct Book b1;  
    printf ("Enter Book ID : ");  
    scanf ("%d", &b1.book_id);  
    printf ("Enter Title : ");  
    scanf ("%s", b1.title);  
    printf ("Enter Author : ");  
    scanf ("%s", b1.author);  
    printf ("Enter Price : ");  
    scanf ("%f", &b1.price);
```

```
    scanf ("%c", &choice);
```

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display Book(b1);  
return 0;

{

## Experiment 8: Pointers

1) Input code:-

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main () {
    int a = 10;
    float b = 3.5;
    char c = 'c';
```

```
    int *p1 = &a;
    float *p2 = &b;
    char *p3 = &c;
```

```
    printf ("Value of a = %d, via pointer = %d\n",
            a, *p1);
```

```
    printf ("Value of b = %.2f, via pointer = %f\n",
            b, *p2);
```

```
    printf ("Value of c = %c, via pointer = %c\n",
            c, *p3);
```

```
    return 0;
```

2

2) Input Code:-

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int a = 5;
```

```
    int *p = &a;
```

```
    printf("Address = %o\n", p);
```

```
    p++;
```

```
    printf("After increment = %o\n", p);
```

```
    p--;
```

```
    printf("After decrement = %o\n", p);
```

```
    return 0;
```

Q

3) Q Input code :-

#include <stdio.h>

Void update (int \*x, int \*y) {

\*x = \*x + 5;

\*y = \*y + 10;

int main () {

int a = 10, b = 20;

update (&a, &b);

printf ("Updated values : a = %d, b = %d\n", a, b);

return 0;

2

### Experiment 9 : file handling in C

#### 1) Q Input Code:-

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    FILE *fp = fopen ("sample.txt", "w");
    fprintf (fp, "This is a test file.");
    fclose (fp);
    return 0;
}
```

2) Input Code:-

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
FILE *fp = fopen ("Sample.txt", "r");
char ch;
while ((ch = fgetc (fp)) != EOF)
    printf ("%c (%c)\n", ch, ch);
fclose (fp);
return 0;
```

Q

3

## Input Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main () {
    FILE * fp = fopen ("sample.txt", "r");
    char line [200];
    while (fgets (line, sizeof line), fp)) {
        printf ("%s", line);
    }
    fclose (fp);
    return 0;
}
```

2

### Experiment 10 :- Dynamic memory allocation

1) #include <stdio.h>

Input code:-

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

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

```
Struc Node{
```

```
int data;
```

```
Struc Node* next;
```

```
}
```

```
int main () {
```

```
Struc node *head = NULL, *newNode, *temp;
```

```
int n, value;
```

```
printf ("Enter number of nodes : ");
```

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

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

```
printf ("Enter value : ");
```

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

```
Newnode = (Struc Node*) malloc (
```

```
Size of (Struc Node));
```

```
New node -> data = value;
```

```
new node -> next = NULL;
```

```

if (head == NULL) head = newNode;
else {
    temp p = head;
    while (temp p->next != NULL) temp = temp p->next;
    temp p->next = new node;
}
    
```

```

printf ("linked list : ");
temp = head;
while (temp->next != NULL) {
    printf ("%d ", temp->data);
    temp = temp->next;
}
    
```

```

return 0;
}
    
```

2)

WAP to insert item in middle of the linked list

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

struct Node {

int data;

struct Node \* next;

};

int main () {

struct Node \* head = NULL; /\* new Node, \*temp \*/

int pos, value;

for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++) {

new Node = (struct Node \*) malloc (sizeof (struct Node));

};

new Node->data = i \* 10;

new Node->next = head;

head = new Node;

}

printf ("Enter value to insert : ");

scanf ("%d", &value);

printf ("Enter positions : ");

scanf ("%d", &pos);

```
new Node = (struct Node *) malloc (size of (struct Node));  
new Node → data = value;
```

```
temp = head;  
for (int i = 1, i < pos - 1; i++) temp = temp → next;
```

```
new Node → next = temp → next;  
temp → next = new node;
```

```
printf ("Updated List :");  
temp = head;  
while (temp != NULL) {  
    printf ("%d → ", temp → data);  
    temp = temp → next;
```

R

```
return 0;
```

d

### Experiment 11: Bitwise Operator

1) WAP to apply bitwise OR, AND and NOT operators on bit level.

→ #include <stdio.h>

```
int main () {  
    int a = 5, b = 3;  
    printf ("a&b = %d\n", a&b);  
    printf ("a|b = %d\n", a|b);  
    printf ("~a = %d\n", ~a);  
    printf ("a<<1 = %d\n", a<<1);  
    printf ("a>>1 = %d\n", a>>1);
```

return 0;

}

2) WAP to apply left shift and right shift

→ #include <stdio.h>

int main () {  
 int num; // 15, 23;

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

ds = num << 1;

ds = num >> 1;

printf ("Original number = %d\n", num);

printf ("After left shift (num << 1) = %d\n", ds);

printf ("After right shift (num >> 1) = %d\n", rs);

return 0;

2

## Experiment 12: Preprocessor and Directives in C

i) WAP to define some constant variable in preprocessor.

→ `#include <stdio.h>`  
`#define PI 3.14159`

```
int main () {  
    float r, area;  
    printf ("Enter radius : ");  
    scanf ("%f", &r);
```

$$area = PI * r * r;$$

```
printf ("Area of circle = %.2f\n", area);
```

```
return 0;
```

2

2) WAP of defining a function and procedures.

→ ans

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define sum(x) ((x) + (x))
```

```
int main () {
    int num;
```

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

```
    printf ("Sum of %d is %d\n", num, sum
        (num));
    return 0;
```

2

(B)

## Experiment 13 Macros in C.

1) WAP to define multiple macro to perform arithmetic functions.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define ADD (a,b) ((a)+(b))
#define SUB (a,b) ((a)-(b))
#define " " MUL (a,b) ((a)*(b))
#define " " DIV (a,b) (b) ! = 0 ? (a)/b : 0
```

```
int main () {
```

```
    int x,y;
```

```
    printf ("Enter two numbers : ");
    scanf ("%d %d", &x, &y);
    printf (" Addition = %.d \n", ADD (x,y));
    printf (" Subtraction = %.d \n", SUB (x,y));
    printf (" Multiplication = %.d \n", MUL (x,y));
    printf (" Division = %.d \n", DIV (x,y));
}
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

### Experiment 14:- Static library in C

1) WAP to create static library to perform arithmetic functions.

```

→ #ifndef ARITH_H
#define ARITH_H
int add (int a, int b) {return a+b;}
int sub (int a, int b) {return a-b;}
int mul (int a, int b) {return a*b;}
float divr (int a, int b); // float divr (int a, int b)
#endif
    
```

#endif

```

#ifndef stdio.h
#include "arith.h"
    
```

int main () {

int x = 10, y = 5;

printf ("Add : %d\n", add (x,y));

printf ("Sub : %d\n", sub (x,y));

printf ("Mul : %d\n", mul (x,y));

printf ("Div : %f\n", divr (x,y));

return 0;

}

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2) WAP to use static library in other program.

```
#ifndef ARITH_H  
#define ARITH_H
```

```
int add(int, int);  
int sub(int, int);  
int mult(int, int);  
float divi(int, int);
```

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

main()

```
int a = 20, b = 4;  
printf("Add : %d\n", add(a, b));  
printf("Sub : %d\n", sub(a, b));  
printf("Mult : %d\n", mult(a, b));  
printf("Div : %.2f\n", divi(a, b));
```

return 0;

}