DIVISION: B2

ROLL NO.: 2401094 (B2-30)

BRANCH: AIDS

FE

Experiment No. 1

Aim: Write a program to print the all even integer between 2-100 which are not divisible by both 8 & 10 also print all the numbers five terms per line

Theory:

1. Initialization:

Count keeps track of how many numbers are printed on the current line.

2. Iteration:

The loop starts at 2 and increments by 2 to only check even numbers.

3. Condition:

The condition !(i % 8 == 0 && i % 10 == 0) ensures the number is not divisible by both 8 and 10 simultaneously.

4. Formatting:

After every 5 numbers, a new line is printed using printf("\n");.

Program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int count = 0;

for (int i = 2; i <= 100; i += 2) {
    if (!(i % 8 == 0 && i % 10 == 0)) {
        printf("%d ", i);
        count++;

    if (count % 5 == 0) {
        printf("\n");
        }
    }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

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Output:

```
2 4 6 8 10

12 14 16 18 20

22 24 26 28 30

32 34 36 38 42

44 46 48 50 52

54 56 58 60 62

64 66 68 70 72

74 76 78 82 84

86 88 90 92 94

96 98 100

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.
```

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Experiment No. 2

Aim: Add up and print the numbers divisible by both 8 & 10

Theory:

```
1. Condition: ( i \% 8 == 0 \&\& i \% 10 == 0 ): Checks if the number is divisible by both 8 and 10.
```

2. Output:

Each number is printed as it's found

The sum is accumulated in the sum variable and printed at the end.

Program:

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

    printf("Numbers divisible by both 8 and 10: ");
    for (int i = 2; i <= 100; i++) {
        if (i % 8 == 0 && i % 10 == 0) {
            sum += i;
        }
    }

    printf("\nSum of these numbers: %d\n", sum);
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

Output:

```
Sum of these numbers: 120
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

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Experiment No. 3

Aim: Program to Find the sum of the digits of the number and also find the reverse of the number

Theory:

1. Input:

The user enters a number, stored in num.

2. Logic:

A while loop is used to process each digit of the number.

The remainder of num % 10 gives the last digit.

Add the digit to sum and build reverse using multiplication and addition.

Divide num by 10 to remove the processed digit.

3. Output:

The sum of the digits is stored in sum.

The reversed number is stored in reverse.

Program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  int num, original, digit, sum = 0, reverse = 0;
  printf("Enter a number: ");
  scanf("%d", &num);
  original = num;
  while (num > 0) {
    digit = num % 10;
    sum += digit;
    reverse = reverse * 10 + digit;
    num /= 10;
  }
  printf("Sum of the digits: %d\n", sum);
  printf("Reverse of the number: %d\n", reverse);
  return 0;
}
```

DIVISION: B2

ROLL NO.: 2401094 (B2-30)

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Output:

Enter a number: 42
Sum of the digits: 6
Reverse of the number: 24
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.