

Output :-

enter first no. :-
4

Enter second no. :-
6

1. Addition
2. Subtraction
3. Multiplication
4. Division

1.

Sum 10

Output :-

Enter the number

6

Friday

Enter the number
8

Enter value b/w 1 to 7

Experiment - 5

1. Write a shell script to make a basic calculator which performs addition, subtraction, multiplication & division.

~~echo "enter first no."~~

~~read a~~

~~echo "enter second no."~~

~~read b~~

~~echo " 1 Addition"~~

~~echo " 2 Subtraction"~~

~~echo " 3 Multiplication"~~

~~echo " 4 division"~~

~~read c~~

~~case \$ c in~~

~~1> echo " sum \$((a+b))";;~~

~~2> echo " Subtraction \$ ((a-b))";;~~

~~3> echo " Multiplication \$ ((a*b))";;~~

~~4> echo " division \$ ((a/b))";;~~

~~*) echo " enter valid operation"~~

~~esac~~

2. Write shell script to print days a week.

~~echo " Enter the no."~~

~~read n~~

~~case \$ n in~~

~~1> echo " Sunday";;~~

~~2> echo " Monday";;~~

Output :-

Jan - 31 days
Mar - 31 days
May - 31 days
Jul - 31 days

3.) echo "Tuesday";;
 4.) echo "Wednesday";;
 5.) echo "Thursday";;
 6.) echo "Friday";;
 7.) echo "Saturday";;
 *) echo "enter a valid no. b/w 1 to 7";
 esac

~~3.~~ Aim:- To print 4 month of 31 days
declare -i c=1

For m in(1....12);

~~do~~
 a=\$ (date -d "\$m/1 +1 month -1 day" . "+%b - %d days");
 echo "\$a"
 done.

~~Output~~

~~11S1Y~~

Output :-

Enter the number : 153
Amstrong no.

Enter the number : 123
Not an armstrong no.

Experiment - 6

Q. Ques :- Write a shell script to find a no. is Armstrong or not.

echo "Enter the number"
read n

Function ans

{

t = \$n

s = 0

b = 0

c = 10

while [\$n -gt \$b]

do

g = \$(\$(n%c))

i = \$(\$(g*g*g))

s = \$(\$(s+i))

n = \$(\$(n/c))

done

echo \$s

if [\$s == \$t]

then

echo " Armstrong number"

else

echo " Not an Armstrong number"

fi

}

result = " ans \$n "

echo "\$ result"

25 - Inverse no's

Output :-

Enter the no. : 16461
palindrome

Enter the no. : 14
Not a palindrome.

Q. Aim: Write a shell script to find a no. is palindrome or not

echo "Enter the no."

read n

Functional pal

number = \$n

reverse = 0

while [\$n -gt 0]

do

a = `expr \$n % 10'

n = `expr \$n / 10'

reverse = "expr \$reverse * 10 + \$a"

done

echo \$reverse

if [\$number -eq \$reverse]

then

echo "Number is palindrome"

else

echo "no. is not palindrome"

fi

y

a = "pal \$n"

echo "\$a"

2. Aim : Write a shell script to find a no. is palindrome or not

echo "Enter the no."

read n

Functional pal

{
number = \$n

reverse = 0

while [\$n -gt 0]

ab

a = `expr \$n % 10'

n = `expr \$n / 10'

reverse = "expr \$reverse * 10 + \$a"

done

echo \$reverse

if [\$number -eq \$reverse]

then

echo "Number is palindrome"

else

echo "no. is not palindrome"

fi

3

a = "pal \$n"

echo "\$a"

Output:-

How many no. of terms to be generated ?
5

Fibonacci series: 0, 1, 2, 3, 5

3. Write a shell script to print Fibonacci series e
echo "How many no. of terms to generate"
read n

Function Fib

{

$n = 0$

$y = 1$

$i = 2$

echo "Fibonacci series up to \$n terms"

echo "\$n"

echo "\$y"

while [\$i -lt \$n]

do

$i = \text{expr } \$i + 1$

$z = \text{expr } \$x + \y

echo "\$z"

$x = \$y$

$y = \$z$

done

}

$a = \text{`Fib\$n'}$

echo "\$a"

Output :-

Number : 853

The number is prime

Output :-

Enter the number : 4

Binary equivalent : 100

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4. Aim:- Write a shell script to find prime number
number = 53

i = 2

Flag = 0

while test \$i -le 'expr \$number / 2'

do

if test 'expr \$number % \$i' -eq 0

then

Flag = 1

fi

i = "expr \$i + 1"

~~alone~~ done if test \$Flag -eq 1

then

echo "The number is not prime"

else

echo "The no. is prime"

fi

5. Aim:- Write a shell script to convert binary to decimal
& decimal to binary.

~~echo "Enter the number"~~

~~read n~~

val = 0

power = 1

while [\$n -ne 0]

do

g = "expr \$n % 2"

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val = "expr \$r | * \$power + \$val "

power = "expr \$power | * 10"

n = "expr \$n | / 12"

done

echo "Binary equivalent - \$val"

(done
12/610)

"Inv" Output:-

Please enter the no. of lines : 4

The pattern is :

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

Output:-

Please enter the no. of lines = 4

The pattern is

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

Experiment - 7

1. Aim :- To print square pattern

~~echo -n "please enter the no. of lines"~~
~~read lines~~

~~echo "The pattern is :"~~

~~For((row = 1 ; row <= lines ; ++row))~~
~~do~~

~~For((column = 1 ; column <= lines ; ++column))~~
~~do~~

~~echo -n "* "~~

~~done~~

~~echo~~

~~done~~

2. Aim :- To print hollow square pattern

~~echo -n "please enter to no. of lines:"~~
~~read lines~~

~~echo "The pattern is :"~~

~~For ((row = 1 ; row <= lines ; ++row))~~

~~do~~

~~For ((col = 1 ; col <= lines ; ++col))~~

~~do~~

~~if ((\$row = 1 || \$row = \$lines || \$col = \$lines))~~

~~then~~

~~echo -n "* "~~

F - inverted

Inverted triangle half of 4

"and print with return pass, no tabs

Output :-

Please enter the no. lines : 4

The pattern is

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

Output :-

Enter the no. of line : 4

The pattern is

* * * *

* * *

* * *

* * *

```

else
echo -n " "
F1
done
echo
done

```

3. Aim :- To print a rectangular pattern

```

echo -n "please enter the no. of lines : "
read lines
echo "The pattern is :"
For ((row = 1; row <= lines; ++row))
do
For ((col = 1; col <= 4; ++col ))
do
echo -n "*"
done
echo
done.

```

4. Aim :- To print triangle pattern.

```

echo -n "Enter the no. of lines : "
read lines

```

```

For ((row = 1; row <= lines; row++))
do

```

```

For ((col = row; col <= lines; col ++))
echo -n " "

```

Output :-

A grid of 20 hand-drawn asterisks arranged in five rows of four. The asterisks are drawn with blue ink on a light-colored background. They are roughly equidistant from each other both horizontally and vertically, creating a simple grid pattern.

```

done
for((n=1; n <= $num; n++))
do
echo -ne "*";
for((i=1; i < $num; i++))
do
echo -ne "*";
done
echo
done

```

5. Aim :- To print diamond pattern

```

echo "Enter value of n:"
read num
for((i=1; i <= $num; i++))
do
for((j=$sum num; j >= i; j--))
do
echo -n " "
done
for((c=1; c <= i; c++))
do
echo -n "*"
sum="expr $sum + 1"
done
done
echo -n "*"

```

sum = "espe \$ sum + 1"

done

echo "

done

800
171514

"I. B. M. & Co." = IBM

IBM

"I. B. M. & Co."

IBM

Output :-

array size = 4

element = {12, -1, 0, 8}

O/P

= 19

enter element to search : 12
12 is found at position 1

Experiment - 8

1. Aim:- Write C program to read, print, sum, reverse search of sort array element in ascending or descending order.

```

#include <stdio.h>
int main ()
{
    int arr[100], size, i, sum = 0;
    printf ("Enter array size /n");
    printf ("Enter the 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 array %d /n", sum);
    return 0;
}

printf ("n Enter the element to search:");
int to search;
scanf ("%d", &to search);

Found 0;
for (i=0; i<size; i++)
{
    if (arr[i] == to search)
    {
        found = 1;
        break;
    }
}
if (found == 1)

```

```

printf ("%d is found at position %d", to search
        , p++); }

else
{
    printf ("%d is not found in line array",
            to search);

    return 0;
}

```

Sorting

```

#include <stdio.h>
void swap (int * xp, int * yp) {
    int temp = * xp;
    * xp = * yp;
    * yp = temp;
}

```

```

void selection sort (int arr[], int n) {
    int i, j, min_idx;

```

```

    for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)

```

```

        { min_idx = i;

```

```

        for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {

```

```

            if (arr[j] < arr[min_idx])

```

```

                min_idx = j;

```

```

                swap (arr[min_idx], arr[i]);

```

```

            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

void print array (int arr[], int size)
{

```

```

    int i;

```

```

    for (i > 0; i < size; i++)

```

Output :-

Original array

0, 23, 14, 12, 9

Sorted array in ascending order;

0, 9, 12, 14, 23

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per
B

{

int a
int n =

printf

printf

select

printf ("

pe

3

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```
printf ("%d", arr[i]);  
printf ("\n"); }  
int main()  
{  
    int arr [] = [0, 23, 14, 12, 9];  
    int n = size of (array) | size of (arr[0])  
    printf ("Original array : n");  
    print array (arr, n);  
    selectionsort (arr, n);  
    printf ("In sorted array in ascending order");  
    printf [Array sorted (arr, n)];  
    return 0;  
}
```

Ques

Ans