

Software Tools And Technology

Group 7

Lab Notebook

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Course: Software Tools And Technology

Lab Notebook Entries

1 Lab Entry by Jaya Shree Biswas

1.1 Experiment

| Sl. No. | Assignments |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Introduction to Github and Github |
| | desktop version installation |

2 Lab Entry by Soumyadeep Goswami

2.1 Experiment

| Sl. No. | Assignments |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Converting Submit button to Chin |
| | Tapak Dum Dum |

3 Lab Entry by Suraj Maharaj

3.1 Experiment

| Sl. No. | Assignments |
|---------|------------------------|
| 1. | Making calculator in C |

4 Lab Entry by Debapriya Dutta

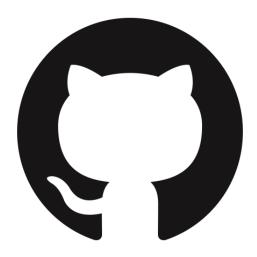
4.1 Experiment

| Sl. No. | Assignments |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Creating latex repository on github |

5 Lab Entry by Koyena Brahma

5.1 Experiment

| Sl. No. | Assignments |
|---------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Introduction to latex |



Introduction to GitHub

GitHub is a web-based platform for version control using Git, enabling collaboration on software projects. It allows tracking changes, managing code, and working with others seamlessly. GitHub Desktop is a GUI tool that simplifies Git operations, making it easier for users to manage repositories without using the command line.

Installing GitHub Desktop

- Download: Visit GitHub Desktop and download the version for your OS.
- Install: Run the installer and follow the prompts.
- Sign In: Open GitHub Desktop and sign in or create a GitHub account.
- Configure Git: Set your name and email for commits.
- Clone/Repository: Clone existing repositories or create a new one.
- Commit and Sync: Make changes, commit them, and push or pull updates from GitHub.

GitHub Desktop streamlines Git operations, making version control accessible and straightforward.

Introduction to \LaTeX

KOYENA BRAHMA

August 31, 2024



Contents

| 1 | Introduction | 2 |
|----------|--|------------|
| 2 | Basic Document Structure | 2 |
| 3 | Text Formatting | 2 |
| 4 | Mathematical Equations | 2 |
| 5 | Inserting Images | 2 |
| 6 | Creating Lists 6.1 Bulleted List 6.2 Numbered List | 3 3 |
| 7 | Adding Hyperlinks | 3 |
| 8 | Conclusion | 3 |

1 Introduction

IFTEX is a typesetting system that is widely used for producing scientific and mathematical documents due to its powerful handling of formulas and bibliographies. It is also used for other types of documents, from simple letters to complete books.

2 Basic Document Structure

A basic LATEX document has the following structure:

```
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
% Your content here
\end{document}
```

3 Text Formatting

I∮TFX provides various commands for text formatting. Here are some examples:

- Bold Text is created using \textbf{}.
- *Italic Text* is created using \textit{}.
- Underlined text can be created using \underline{}.

4 Mathematical Equations

One of the most powerful features of \LaTeX is its ability to typeset complex mathematical equations. For example:

$$E = mc^2 \tag{1}$$

Inline equations can be written using the \$ symbol, like this: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

5 Inserting Images

You can include images in your LATEX document using the graphicx package. Here's an example:

```
\begin{figure}[h]
    \centering
    \includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{example-image}
    \caption{An example image.}
    \label{fig:example}
\end{figure}
```

6 Creating Lists

LATEX allows you to create both numbered and bulleted lists easily.

6.1 Bulleted List

- First item
- Second item
- Third item

6.2 Numbered List

- 1. First item
- 2. Second item
- 3. Third item

7 Adding Hyperlinks

You can add hyperlinks in your document using the hyperref package. For example:

Visit the LATEX project website.

8 Conclusion

This document provides a brief introduction to some of the basic features of LATEX. There are many more advanced features that can help you create professional-looking documents.

1 STEPS

Changed the submit button to" Chin tapak Dum Dum through this code.

```
add(symbolPanel, BorderLayout.CENTER);

// Panel for submit button
Panel controlPanel = new Panel(new FlowLayout());
submitButton = new Button("Chin Tapak Dum Dum");
submitButton.setFont(new Font("Arial", Font.BOLD, 20));
submitButton.setBackground(Color.RED);
submitButton.setForeground(Color.WHITE);
submitButton.addActionListener(this);
controlPanel.add(submitButton);
add(controlPanel, BorderLayout.SOUTH);
```

Figure 1: JAVA CODE

- Font Size and Style: The font size and style have been adjusted for improved readability and consistency with the overall design.
- Background Color: The background color of the button has been updated to create a more visually appealing and cohesive look.
- Font Color: The font color has been modified to ensure strong contrast with the background, enhancing legibility.
- Element Proportions: Any disproportionate elements have been corrected to achieve a more balanced and aesthetically pleasing design.

2 OUTPUT

```
Think of any two digit number. Now reverse it and find the difference of them.
Now find the number you got and remember the symbol from the panel
Don't tell me, I'll read your mind! Hit the below button when you are ready to
see the magic!
  9: V
            10:+
                      11:,
                               12: -
                                         13:
                                                   14:7
                                                            15: 0
                                                                      16:1
  18: V
            19:4
                     20:5
                               21:6
                                        22-7
                                                  23:8
                                                            24:9
                                                                      25...
                                                                               26..
  27: V
                                                                     34: C
                                                                               35: D
           28: =
                     29: >
                               30: ?
                                        31: @
                                                  32: A
                                                            33: B
  36: V
            37: F
                     38: G
                               39: H
                                                                      43: L
                                                                               44: M
                                         40: I
                                                            42: K
  45: V
           46: O
                     47: P
                                                                               53: V
                                                                               62:_
  54: V
           55: X
                     56: Y
                                         58: [
                                                            60:]
                                                                      61: ^
  63: V
            64: a
                     65: b
                               66: c
                                         67: d
                                                  68: e
                                                            69: f
                                                                      70: q
                                                                               71: h
            73: i
                     74: k
                               75:1
                                        76: m
                                                  77: n
  72: V
                                                            78: o
                                                                      79: p
                                                                               80: a
  81: V
           82: s
                     83: t
                               84: u
                                         85: v
                                                  86: w
                                                                      88: y
                                                                               89: z
                                                                               98: %
                          Chin Tapak Dum Dum
```

Figure 2: FINAL OUTPUT

Making Calculator in C

Suraj Maharaj

September 8, 2024

1 Introduction

In this document, I will present a detailed explanation of a simple calculator program developed in the C programming language. This calculator performs various arithmetic operations including addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, percentage calculation, squaring, and cubing of numbers. The design of this calculator is aimed at providing a user-friendly interface with robust input validation to ensure accurate results.

2 Calculator In C

Below is the complete code for the calculator in C , followed by an explanation of each function and its role in the program.

Listing 1: Simple Calculator in C

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <math.h>
   #include <stdlib.h>
3
   // Function declarations
5
   void addition();
6
   void subtract();
   void multiply();
   void divide();
   void percentage();
10
   void square();
11
   void cube();
12
13
   int main() {
14
       int op;
15
16
       do {
17
           printf("Select an operation to perform in the C Calculator
18
               :\n");
            printf("1. Addition\n");
19
            printf("2. Subtraction\n");
20
           printf("3. Multiplication\n");
21
            printf("4. Division\n");
22
           printf("5. Percentage\n");
23
           printf("6. Square\n");
24
           printf("7. Cube\n");
25
           printf("8. Exit\n");
26
```

```
printf("Please make a choice: ");
27
28
           // Validate user input
29
           while (scanf("%d", &op) != 1) {
30
               printf("Invalid input! Please enter a number between 1
31
                    and 8: ");
               while (getchar() != '\n'); // Clear the invalid input
32
           }
33
34
           // Perform the selected operation
35
           switch (op) {
36
               case 1:
37
                    addition(); // Call the addition function
38
                    break:
39
               case 2:
40
                    subtract(); // Call the subtraction function
41
                    break:
42
               case 3:
43
                    multiply(); // Call the multiplication function
44
45
               case 4:
46
                    divide(); // Call the division function
47
                    break;
48
               case 5:
49
                    percentage(); // Call the percentage function
50
                    break;
51
               case 6:
52
                    square(); // Call the square function
53
                    break:
54
               case 7:
55
                    cube(); // Call the cube function
56
                    break:
57
               case 8:
58
                    printf("Exiting the program.\n");
59
                    exit(0); // Exit the program
60
               default:
61
                    printf("Error! Invalid choice. Try again.\n");
62
           }
63
           } while (op != 8); // Repeat until the user chooses to exit
65
66
       return 0;
67
68
69
   // Function definitions
70
71
   // Function to add numbers
72
   void addition() {
73
       int i, num;
74
       double sum = 0;
75
       printf("How many numbers do you want to add? ");
76
77
       // Read the number of inputs and validate it
78
       while (scanf("%d", &num) != 1 || num <= 0) {</pre>
79
80
           printf("Invalid input! Enter a positive number: ");
           while (getchar() != '\n'); // Clear the invalid input
81
       }
82
83
```

```
printf("Enter the numbers:\n");
84
        for (i = 1; i <= num; i++) {</pre>
85
            double f_num;
86
            while (scanf("%lf", &f_num) != 1) {
87
                 printf("Invalid input! Enter a valid number: ");
88
                 while (getchar() != '\n'); // Clear the invalid input
89
90
            sum += f_num;
91
        }
92
93
        // Display the result
94
        printf("Total sum of the numbers = \%.21f\n", sum);
95
96
97
   // Function to subtract two numbers
98
   void subtract() {
99
        double n1, n2;
100
        printf("Enter the first number: ");
101
        scanf("%lf", &n1);
102
        printf("Enter the second number: ");
103
        scanf("%lf", &n2);
104
        printf("The result of \%.21f - \%.21f is: \%.21f \setminus n", n1, n2, n1 -
105
            n2);
106
107
    // Function to multiply two numbers
108
   void multiply() {
109
110
        double n1, n2;
        printf("Enter the first number: ");
111
        scanf("%lf", &n1);
112
        printf("Enter the second number: ");
113
        scanf("%lf", &n2);
114
        printf("The result of \%.21f * \%.21f is: \%.21f \n", n1, n2, n1 *
115
            n2);
116
117
   // Function to divide two numbers
118
   void divide() {
119
        double n1, n2;
120
        printf("Enter the first number: ");
121
        scanf("%lf", &n1);
122
        printf("Enter the second number: ");
123
        scanf("%lf", &n2);
124
125
        if (n2 != 0) {
126
            printf("The result of %.21f / %.21f is: %.21f\n", n1, n2,
127
                n1 / n2);
128
            printf("Error! Division by zero is not allowed.\n");
129
        }
130
131
132
   // Function to calculate the percentage
133
   void percentage() {
134
135
        double value, percent;
        printf("Enter the value: ");
136
        scanf("%lf", &value);
137
        printf("Enter the percentage: ");
138
```

```
scanf("%lf", &percent);
139
        printf("%.21f percent of %.21f is: %.21f\n", percent, value, (
140
           percent / 100) * value);
141
142
   // Function to calculate the square of a number
143
   void square() {
144
        double n1;
145
        printf("Enter a number to get the square: ");
146
        scanf("%lf", &n1);
147
        printf("The square of \%.21f is: \%.21f\n", n1, n1 * n1);
148
149
150
   // Function to calculate the cube of a number
151
   void cube() {
152
        double n1;
153
        printf("Enter a number to get the cube: ");
154
        scanf("%lf", &n1);
155
        printf("The cube of \%.21f is: \%.21f\n", n1, n1 * n1 * n1);
156
157
```

3 Function Explanations With Output Values

3.1 Addition Function

The addition() function allows the user to input multiple numbers and calculates their sum. It prompts the user for the number of inputs, validates the input, and then reads the numbers, summing them up.

Example Output:

```
    Addition
    Subtraction
    Multiplication
    Division
    Percentage
    Square
    Cube
    Exit
    Please make a choice: 1
    How many numbers do you want to add? 3
    Enter the numbers:
    10
```

Total sum of the numbers = 30.00

Select an operation to perform in the C Calculator:

3.2 Subtraction Function

The subtract() function performs subtraction between two user-provided numbers. It prompts the user for two numbers and then calculates and displays their difference.

Example Output:

Select an operation to perform in the C Calculator:

- 1. Addition
- 2. Subtraction
- 3. Multiplication
- 4. Division
- 5. Percentage
- 6. Square
- 7. Cube
- 8. Exit

Please make a choice: 2 Enter the first number: 20 Enter the second number: 5

The result of 20.00 - 5.00 is: 15.00

3.3 Multiplication Function

The multiply() function performs multiplication of two numbers entered by the user. It displays the product of the two numbers.

Example Output:

Select an operation to perform in the C Calculator:

- 1. Addition
- 2. Subtraction
- 3. Multiplication
- 4. Division
- 5. Percentage
- 6. Square
- 7. Cube
- 8. Exit

Please make a choice: 3
Enter the first number: 4
Enter the second number: 5

The result of 4.00 * 5.00 is: 20.00

3.4 Division Function

The divide() function handles the division of two numbers. It includes a check to prevent division by zero, ensuring the user does not encounter an error.

Example Output:

Select an operation to perform in the C Calculator:

- 1. Addition
- 2. Subtraction
- 3. Multiplication
- 4. Division
- 5. Percentage
- 6. Square
- 7. Cube
- 8. Exit

Please make a choice: 4
Enter the first number: 25
Enter the second number: 5

The result of 25.00 / 5.00 is: 5.00

3.5 Percentage Function

The percentage() function calculates the percentage of a given value. The user inputs a value and the percentage, and the function computes and displays the result.

Example Output:

Select an operation to perform in the C Calculator:

- 1. Addition
- 2. Subtraction
- 3. Multiplication
- 4. Division
- 5. Percentage
- 6. Square
- 7. Cube
- 8. Exit

Please make a choice: 5 Enter the value: 200 Enter the percentage: 15

15.00 percent of 200.00 is: 30.00

3.6 Square Function

The square() function calculates the square of a number. The user inputs a number, and the function computes and displays its square.

Example Output:

Select an operation to perform in the C Calculator:

- 1. Addition
- 2. Subtraction
- 3. Multiplication
- 4. Division
- 5. Percentage
- 6. Square

7. Cube

8. Exit

Please make a choice: 6

Enter a number to get the square: 7

The square of 7.00 is: 49.00

3.7 Cube Function

The cube() function calculates the cube of a number. The user inputs a number, and the function computes and displays its cube.

Example Output:

Select an operation to perform in the C Calculator:

1. Addition

- 2. Subtraction
- 3. Multiplication
- 4. Division
- 5. Percentage
- 6. Square
- 7. Cube
- 8. Exit

Please make a choice: 7

Enter a number to get the cube: 3

The cube of 3.00 is: 27.00

4 <u>Conclusion</u>

In conclusion, the simple calculator program developed in C provides a comprehensive tool for performing basic arithmetic operations. This calculator covers a range of functions including addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, percentage calculation, and the computation of squares and cubes of numbers. Each function is designed with user-friendly prompts and robust input validation to ensure accuracy and ease of use.

The program demonstrates effective use of functions to modulates the code, making it both organized and easy to maintain. By implementing input validation and error handling, the calculator minimizes the risk of user errors and enhances the overall user experience.

This project not only highlights fundamental programming concepts such as function definition and control structures but also showcases practical application in developing tools for everyday use. This simple calculator serves as a solid foundation for building more complex applications and improving programming skills in C.

Overall, this calculator is a valuable exercise in programming, offering insights into both basic and intermediate concepts, and providing a useful utility for performing arithmetic operations efficiently.