

## ✓ Day : Loops and Iterations (5-8-2025)

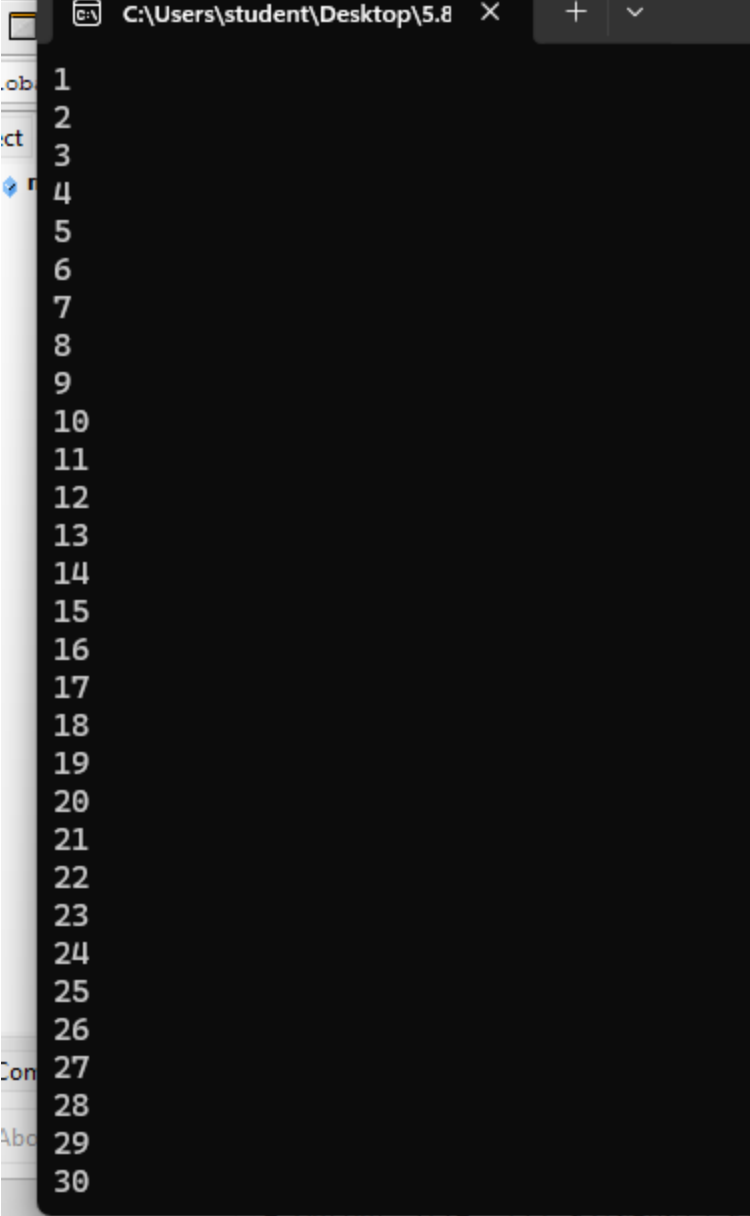
1. Write a program to print numbers from 1 to 100.

☐ **Input: None**

☐ **Process: Loop from 1 to 100 and print each number**

☐ **Output: Numbers from 1 to 100**

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i;
    for(i = 1; i <= 100; i++)
    {
        printf("%d\n", i);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

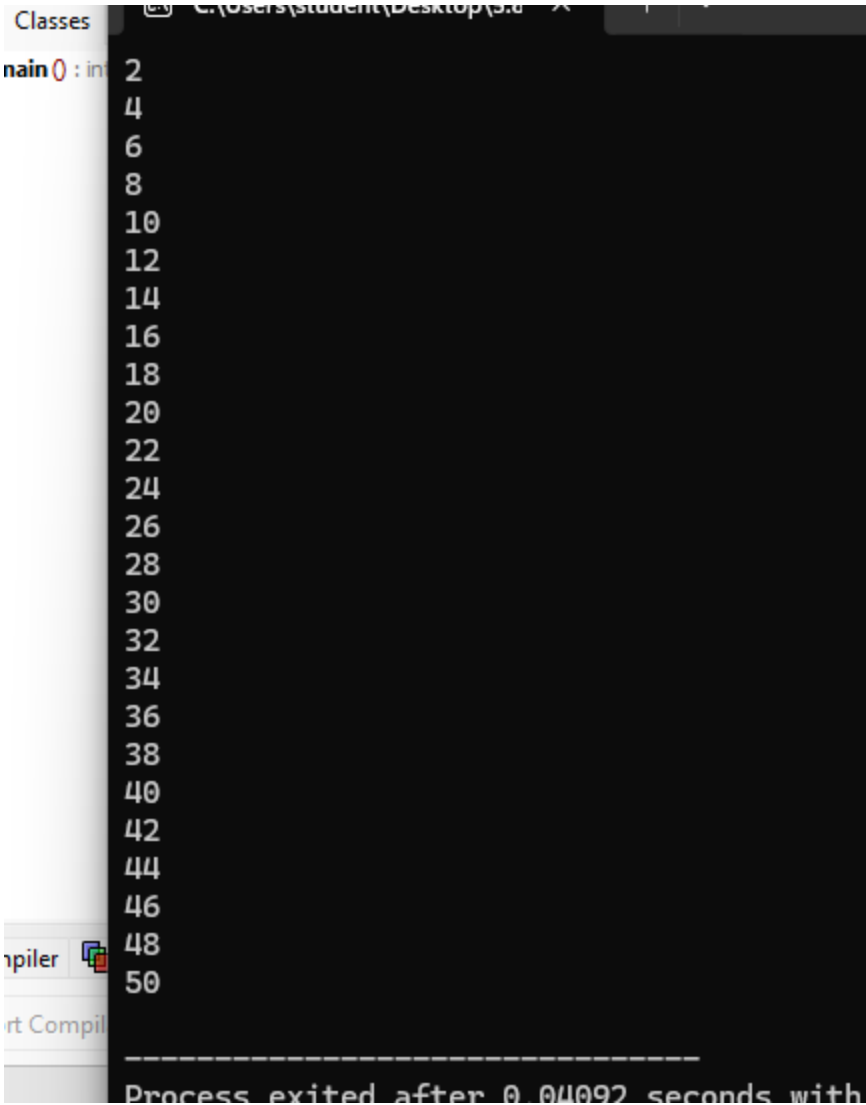


```
C:\Users\student\Desktop\5.8 X + v
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
Output Size: 127.991640625 K
- Compilation Time: 1.22s
```

2. Write a program to print even numbers from 1 to 50.

- ☐ **Input: None**
- ☐ **Process: Use a loop to check and print numbers from 1 to 50 that are divisible by 2 (even numbers)**
- ☐ **Output: Even numbers from 1 to 50**

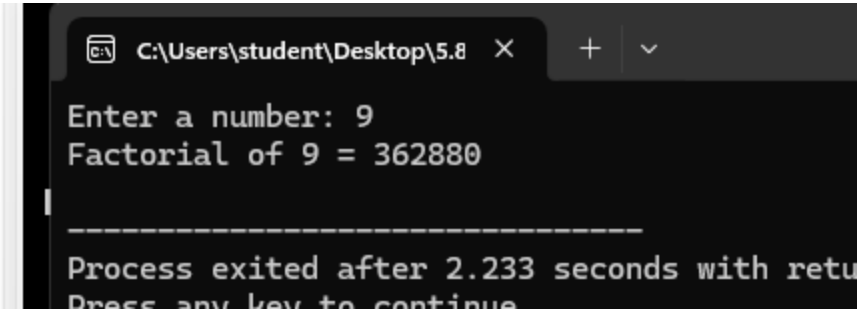
```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i;
    for(i = 1; i <= 50; i++)
    {
        if(i % 2 == 0)
        {
            printf("%d\n", i);
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```



### 3. Write a program to find the factorial of a number.

- ☐ **Input: A number**
- ☐ **Process: Multiply all integers from 1 to n (i.e.,  $1 \times 2 \times \dots \times n$ )**
- ☐ **Output: Factorial of the number**

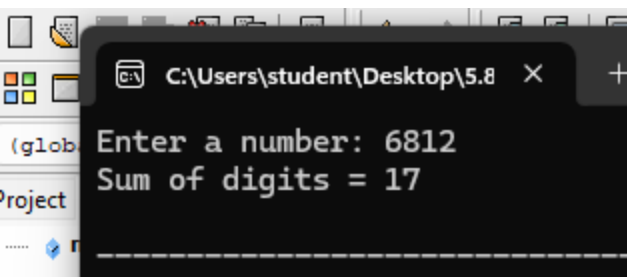
```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n, i;
    unsigned long long factorial = 1;
    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    if(n < 0)
    {
        printf("Factorial is not defined for negative numbers.\n");
    }
    else
    {
        for(i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
            factorial *= i;
        }
        printf("Factorial of %d = %llu\n", n, factorial);
    }
    return 0;
}
```



#### 4. Write a program to calculate the sum of digits of a number.

- ☐ **Input:** A number
- ☐ **Process:** Extract each digit using modulus ( $\% 10$ ), add it to sum, then reduce the number using division by 10 ( $/ 10$ )
- ☐ **Output:** Sum of the digits of the number

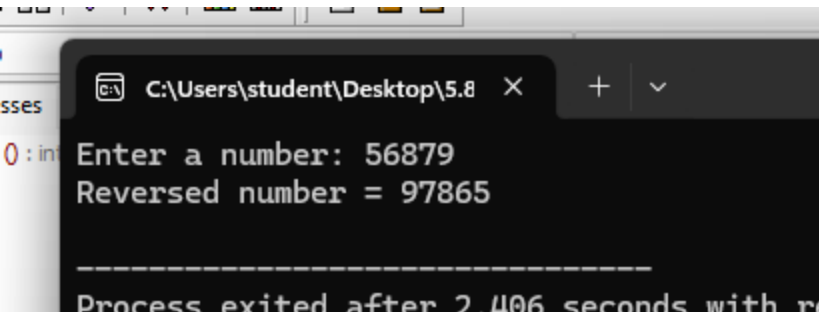
```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n, digit, sum = 0;
    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    while(n != 0)
    {
        digit = n % 10;
        sum += digit;
        n = n / 10;
    }
    printf("Sum of digits = %d\n", sum);
    return 0;
}
```



## 5. Write a program to reverse a number.

- ☐ **Input: A number**
- ☐ **Process: Extract digits using % 10 and build reversed number by multiplying previous result by 10 and adding the digit**
- ☐ **Output: Reversed number**

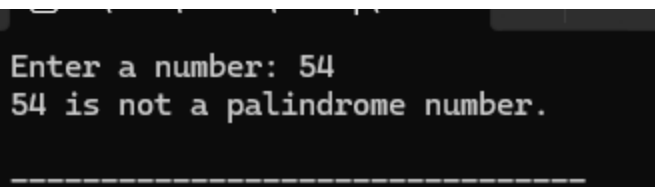
```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n, digit, reverse = 0;
    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    while(n != 0)
    {
        digit = n % 10;
        reverse = reverse * 10 + digit;
        n = n / 10;
    }
    printf("Reversed number = %d\n", reverse);
    return 0;
}
```



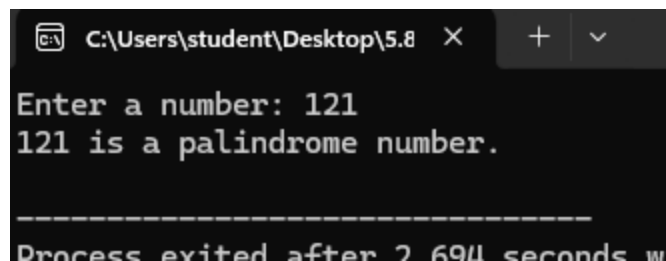
## 6. Write a program to check whether a number is a palindrome.

- ☐ **Input: A number**
- ☐ **Process: Reverse the number and compare it with the original**
- ☐ **Output: Whether the number is a palindrome or not**

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n, original, digit, reverse = 0;
    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    original = n;
    while(n != 0)
    {
        digit = n % 10;
        reverse = reverse * 10 + digit;
        n = n / 10;
    }
    if(original == reverse)
    {
        printf("%d is a palindrome number.\n", original);
    } else {
        printf("%d is not a palindrome number.\n", original);
    }
    return 0;
}
```



Enter a number: 54  
54 is not a palindrome number.  
-----

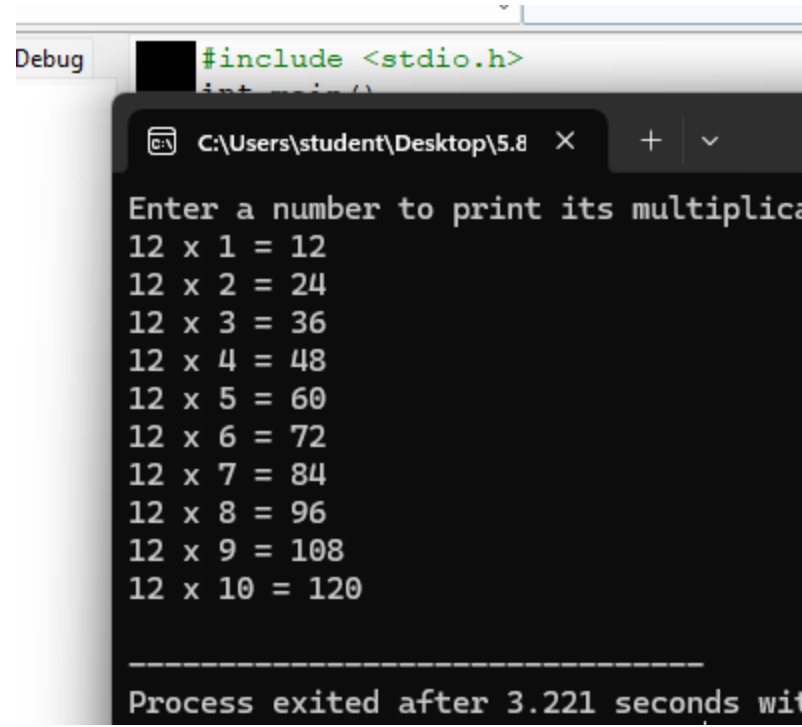


C:\Users\student\Desktop\5.8 X + v  
Enter a number: 121  
121 is a palindrome number.  
-----  
Process exited after 2.694 seconds wi

## 7. Write a program to print multiplication table of a number.

- ❑ **Input:** A number n
- ❑ **Process:** Multiply the number with values from 1 to 10
- ❑ **Output:** Multiplication table of the number

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n, i;
    printf("Enter a number to print its multiplication table: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    for(i = 1; i <= 10; i++)
    {
        printf("%d x %d = %d\n", n, i, n * i);
    }
    return 0;
}
```



The screenshot shows a code editor with the C program code. Below the code, a debugger window is open, displaying the program's execution. The prompt 'Enter a number to print its multiplication table:' is shown, followed by the user input '12'. The program then prints the multiplication table for 12, from 12 x 1 to 12 x 10. At the bottom of the debugger window, it states 'Process exited after 3.221 seconds with return code 0'.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n, i;
    printf("Enter a number to print its multiplication table: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    for(i = 1; i <= 10; i++)
    {
        printf("%d x %d = %d\n", n, i, n * i);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

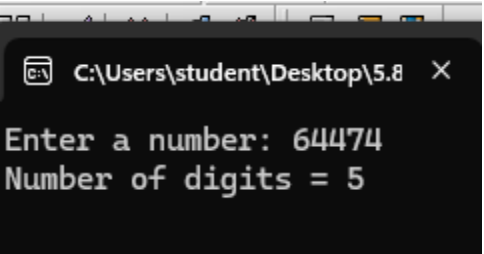
Enter a number to print its multiplication table:  
12  
12 x 1 = 12  
12 x 2 = 24  
12 x 3 = 36  
12 x 4 = 48  
12 x 5 = 60  
12 x 6 = 72  
12 x 7 = 84  
12 x 8 = 96  
12 x 9 = 108  
12 x 10 = 120

-----  
Process exited after 3.221 seconds with return code 0

**8. Write a program to count the number of digits in a number.**

- ☐ **Input: A number**
- ☐ **Process: Divide the number by 10 repeatedly and count how many times it can be divided before it becomes 0**
- ☐ **Output: Number of digits**

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n, count = 0;
    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    if(n == 0)
    {
        count = 1;
    } else
    {
        while(n != 0) {
            n = n / 10;
            count++;
        }
    }
    printf("Number of digits = %d\n", count);
    return 0;
}
```





```

#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n, i;
    int first = 0, second = 1, next;
    printf("Enter the number of terms: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("Fibonacci Series: ");
    if(n <= 0)
    {
        printf("Invalid input.\n");
    }
    else if(n == 1)
    {
        printf("%d\n", first);
    }
    else
    {
        printf("%d %d ", first, second);
        for(i = 3; i <= n; i++) {
            next = first + second;
            printf("%d ", next);
            first = second;
            second = next;
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
    return 0;
}

```

## 9. Write a program to print the Fibonacci series up to n terms.

- ☐ **Input: Number of terms**
- ☐ **Process: Generate Fibonacci numbers using the rule:  $\text{next} = \text{first} + \text{second}$ , and shift values**
- ☐ **Output: First n terms of the Fibonacci series**

```

printf("Enter the number of terms: ");
scanf("%d", &n);

Enter the number of terms: 8
Fibonacci Series: 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13

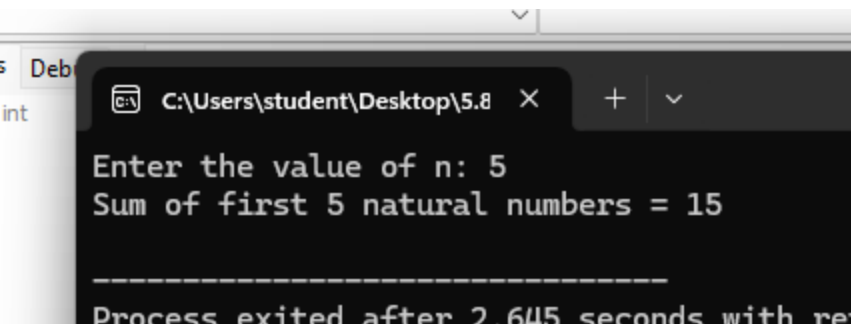
-----
Process exited after 2.405 seconds with return

```

## 10. Write a program to calculate the sum of the first n natural numbers.

- ☐ **Input: A number**
- ☐ **Process: Add numbers from 1 to n using a loop or formula**
- ☐ **Output: Sum of the first n natural numbers**

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n, i, sum = 0;
    printf("Enter the value of n: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    for(i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    {
        sum += i;
    }
    printf("Sum of first %d natural numbers = %d\n", n, sum);
    return 0;
}
```



```
C:\Users\student\Desktop\5.8
Enter the value of n: 5
Sum of first 5 natural numbers = 15
-----
Process exited after 2.645 seconds with ret
```