

Sum of Digits

$$n = \cancel{263} \ 26$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 10 \overline{) 26} \\ \underline{20} \\ 6 \end{array}$$

① $\cdot /$.

```
int main()
{
    int n, sum=0;
    int rem;
```

```
    while(n > 0)
    {
        rem = n % 10;
        sum = sum + rem;
        n = n / 10;
```

```
    }
    printf("Enter an int:");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("Sum is %d", sum);
    return 0;
}
```

$n = \cancel{794} \ 79 \ 70$
a. $rem = 794 \cdot / 10 \Rightarrow 4$ $sum = 0 + 4 \Rightarrow 4$
b. $rem = 79 \cdot / 10 \Rightarrow 9$ $sum = 4 + 9 \Rightarrow 13$
c. $rem = 7 \cdot / 10 \rightarrow 7$ $sum = 13 + 7 \rightarrow 20$

ASIGNMENTS

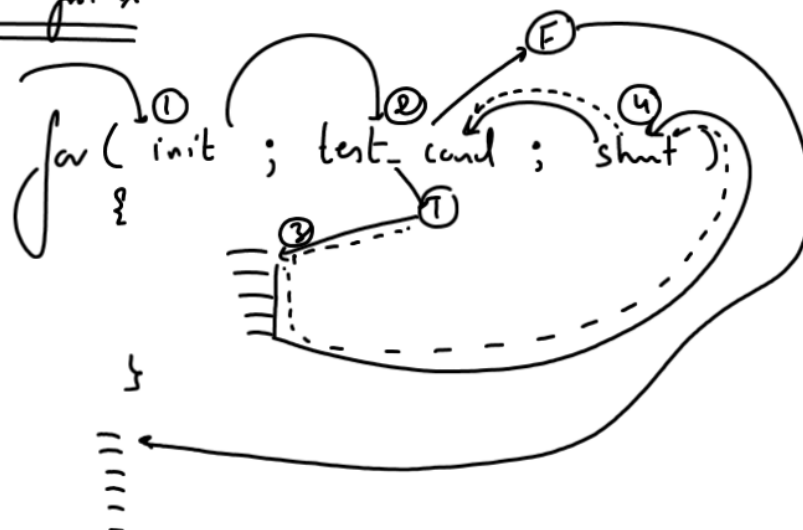
=====

Qn1. WAP to accept an integer from the user and calc and print the sum of its first and last digit only.

Qn2. WAP to accept an integer from the user and print its REVERSE.

The "for" Loop

Std Syntax



```

int main()
{
    int i;

    for(i = 1; i <= 10; i++)
    {
        printf("\n %d", i);
    }

    return 0;
}

```

1
2
3
4
5
.
10

Types of Loop In C

Entry Cont

- ① while
- ② for

Exit Cont

- ① do..while

WAP to accept an int from the user and print all the nos from 1 to that number.

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

WAP to accept an int from the user and print the SUM of all the numbers from 1 to that number

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i,n,sum=0;
    printf("Enter an int:");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
        sum=sum+i;
    printf("sum is %d",sum);
    return 0;
}
```

Using 2 var only:

=====

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

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int n,sum;
```

```
    printf("Enter an int:");
```

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

```
    for(sum=0;n>=1;n--)
```

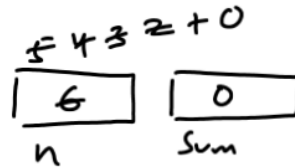
```
        sum=sum+n;
```

```
    printf("sum is %d",sum);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

→ 21



a) $sum = 0 + 6 \Rightarrow 6$

b) $sum = 6 + 5 \Rightarrow 11$

c) $sum = 11 + 4 \Rightarrow 15$

d) $sum = 15 + 3 \Rightarrow 18$

e) $sum = 18 + 2 \Rightarrow 20$

f) $sum = 20 + 1 \Rightarrow 21$

WAP to accept an int from the user and print the SUM of all the digits of that number

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

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int n,sum,rem;
```

```
    printf("Enter an int:");
```

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

```
    for(sum=0;n>0;n=n/10)
```

```
    {
```

```
        rem=n%10;
```

```
        sum=sum+rem;
```

```
    }
```

```
    printf("sum of digits is %d",sum);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

WAP to accept an int from the user and check whether it is an ARMSTRONG number or not

$$\begin{array}{l} 15 \\ \hline n = 153, \text{ sum} = 0 \end{array}$$

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

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int n,sum,rem,a;
```

```
    printf("Enter an int:");
```

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

```
    a=n;
```

```
    for(sum=0;n>0;n=n/10)
```

```
    {
```

```
        rem=n%10;
```

```
        sum=sum+rem*rem*rem;
```

```
    }
```

```
    if(sum==a)
```

```
        printf("Number is armstrong");
```

```
    else
```

```
        printf("Number is not armstrong");
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

$$a) \text{ rem} = 153 \cdot / \cdot 10 \rightarrow 3$$

$$\text{sum} = 0 + 27 \Rightarrow 27$$

$$b) \text{ rem} = 15 \cdot / \cdot 10 \rightarrow 5$$

$$\text{sum} = 27 + 125 \rightarrow 152$$

$$c) \text{ rem} = 1 \cdot / \cdot 10 \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{sum} = 152 + 1 \rightarrow 153$$