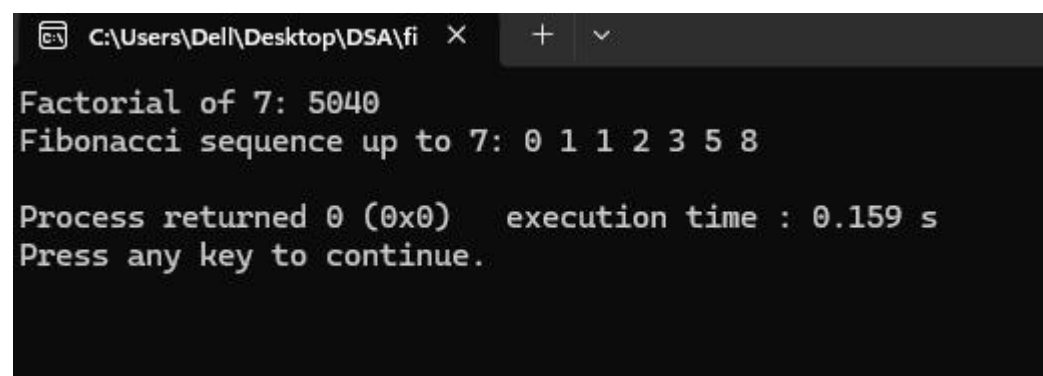


**Experiment No: 06****Experiment Name:** Fibonacci series using recursion**Source Code:**

```
#include<stdio.h>
int fibonacci(int n) {
    if (n == 0)
        return 0;
    else if (n == 1)
        return 1;
    else
        return (fibonacci(n - 1) + fibonacci(n - 2));
}
int factorial(int n) {
    if (n == 0)
        return 1;
    return n * factorial(n - 1);
}

int main() {
    int n = 7;
    int i;
    printf("Factorial of %d: %d\n", n, factorial(n));
    printf("Fibonacci sequence up to %d: ", n);
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("%d ", fibonacci(i));
    }
    printf("\n");
}
```

**Output:**A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window. The title bar shows the file path 'C:\Users\DelI\Desktop\DSA\fi' and standard window controls. The output text is as follows:

```
Factorial of 7: 5040
Fibonacci sequence up to 7: 0 1 1 2 3 5 8

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 0.159 s
Press any key to continue.
```

**Discussion:** In this experiment, we used recursion to find the Fibonacci series and factorial of a number. The Fibonacci function calls itself for smaller values, adding the previous two numbers to get the next one. The factorial function also calls itself, multiplying numbers until it reaches 1. The fibonacci(n) function calculates Fibonacci numbers recursively, If n is 0, it returns 0 (base case). If n is 1, it returns 1, Otherwise, it calls itself for n-1 and n-2, adding both values together. Similarly, the factorial(n) function calculates factorial using recursion. The program first prints the factorial of n = 7 and then displays the Fibonacci sequence up to 7. The program executed successfully, giving the correct results.