

Dhaka International University



DEPARTMENT OF CSE

LAB REPORT

COURSE NAME : Structured Programming language Lab

COURSE CODE : 0613-102

REPORT NO : 09

REPORT ON : Prime, co-prime or not and some program
in c programming.
check

<u>SUBMITTED BY</u>	<u>SUBMITTED TO</u>
NAME : Mir Yeasin Abram	Rakib Mahmud
ROLL : 35	Lecturer
REG. NO : CS-0-98-23-127358	Dept of CSE
BATCH : 08 (1st shift)	
SEMESTER : 1st	

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Title: Prime, co-prime or not check & Some Programs in C Programming.

Objectives:

- To implement a program that checks whether a number is prime and whether the numbers are co-prime or not.
- To write a program to find prime numbers from 1 to 100 and another program to check if a number is strong or not using loops and mathematical logic
- To explore 8 different pattern program using loops.

Introduction:

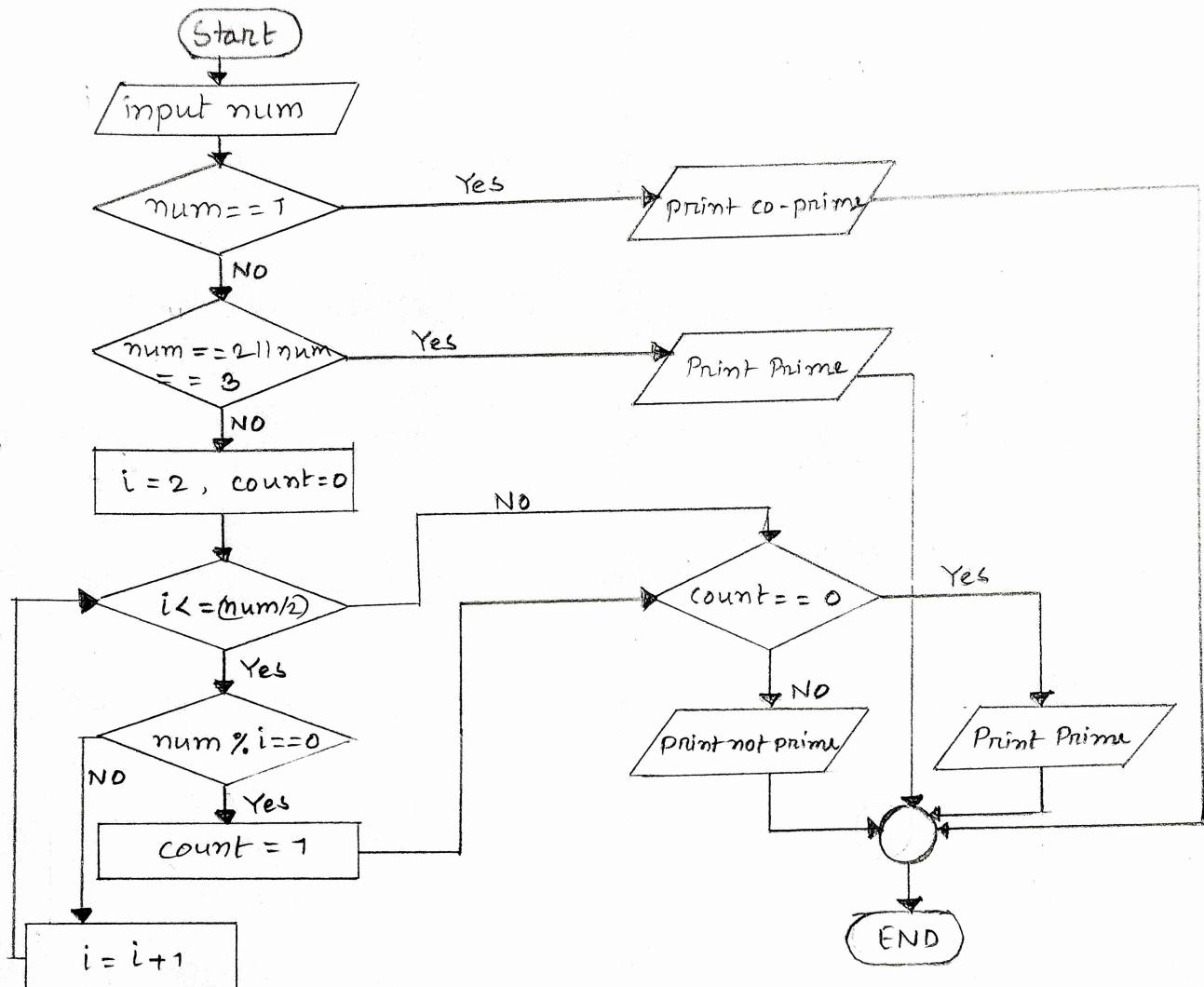
This lab focuses on basic number manipulations and patterns using loops, conditional statements and arithmetic operations in C programming.

Prime Number Check

... Explanation: Prime Numbers are numbers greater than 1 that are divisible only by one and themselves. The provided program checks whether a given number is a prime by evaluating its divisibility by numbers from 2 up to half of the given number. It also includes edge cases for small numbers such as 1, 2 and 3.

- co-prime check : Numbers such as 1 are considered co-prime with any other number since their greatest common divisor (GCD) with any number is 1.
- The program utilize conditional statements and loop to determine primality.

Flowchart:



Algorithm:

01. start
02. Input num
03. $i=2, \text{count}=0$
04. Is ($\text{num} == 1$)
 - Yes, print co-prime and go to step 9
 - No, go to next step
05. Is ($\text{num} == 2$) OR ($\text{num} == 3$)
 - Yes, print prime and go to step 9
 - No, go to next step
06. Is $i \leq (\text{num}/2)$
 - Yes, go to step 7

- No, go to step 8

07. Is ($\text{num} \% i == 0$)

- Yes, $\text{count} = 1$, go to step 8

- No, go to step 6

08. Is ($\text{count} == 0$)

- Yes, print prime number

- NO, print not prime number

09. End.

Discussion:

In this section we will learn about presentation of code and out-put of code. The shown code will be as in IDE and the output will be as in console.

01. check prime, co-prime or not program

...code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main () {
    int num, count = 0, i, j;
    printf ("Enter any positive number : ");
    scanf ("%d", &num);

    if (num == 1)
        printf ("%d is a co-prime number \n", num);
    }

    else if (num == 2 || num == 3)
        printf ("%d is a prime number \n", num);
    }
```

```

else
{
    for (i=2; i<=(num/2); i++)
    {
        if (num % i == 0)
        {
            count = 1;
            break;
        }
    }
    if (count == 1)
    {
        printf("%d is not prime number\n", num);
        break;
    }
    else
    {
        printf("%d is a prime number\n", num);
        break;
    }
}

```

... Output:

Enter any positive number: 13
 13 is a prime number

02. Find prime numbers from 1 to 100 program

... Code:

```

#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i, num, count;
    for (num = 1; num <= 100; num++)
    {
        count = 0;

```

```

for (i=2; i<= num/2; i++)
{
    if (num % i == 0)
    {
        count++;
        break;
    }
}

if (count == 0 && num != 1)
{
    printf("%d \n", num);
}

return 0;
}

```

... Output:

2	3	5	7	11	13	17	19	23	29	31	37	41
43	47	53	59	61	67	71	73	79	83	89	97	

Q3. A C program to check if a number is strong or not.

... code:

```

#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int num, temp, rem, count, fact, sum=0;
    printf("Enter a number : ");
    scanf("%d", &num);

    temp = num;

```

```

while (num)
{
    rem = num % 10;

    count = 1;
    fact = 1;

    while (count <= rem)
    {
        fact = fact * count;
        count++;
    }

    printf("Factorial of %d is %d\n", rem, fact);

    sum = sum + fact;
    num = num / 10;
}

if (temp == sum)
{
    printf("%d is a strong number\n", temp);
}
else
{
    printf("%d is not a strong number\n", temp);
}

return 0;
}

```

... output:

Enter a number: 145

Factorial of 5 is 120

Factorial of 4 is 24

Factorial of 1 is 1

145 is a strong number

04. Pattern type 01 -

1
1 2
1 2 3

... code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main ()
{
    int n;
    printf("Enter the value of n : ");
    scanf("%d", &n);

    for (int row=1; row <=n; row++)
    {
        for (int col = 1; col <= row; col++)
        {
            printf("%d ", col);
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
}
```

... output:

Enter the value of n : 5

1
1 2
1 2 3
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4 5

05. pattern type 02 -

1
1 0
1 0 1

... code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main ()
{
```

```

int n;
printf("Enter the value of n: ");
scanf("%d", &n);

for (int row=1; row <= n; row++)
{
    for (int col=1; col <= row; col++)
        if (col % 2 == 0)
            { printf("0 ");
            }
        else
            { printf("1 ");
            }
    printf("\n");
}

```

... output :

Enter the value of n: 5

```

1
1 0
1 0 1
1 0 1 0
1 0 1 0 1

```

06. Pattern type - 03

```

      A
     A B
    A B C

```

... Code :

```

#include <stdio.h>
int main ()
{
    int n;
    printf("Enter the value of n: ");

```

```

scanf("%d", &n);

for (int row = 1; row <= n; row++) {
    for (int col = 1; col <= row; col++) {
        printf("%c", col + 64);
    }
    printf("\n");
}

```

... Output:

Enter the value of n: 5

A
A B
A B C
A B C D
A B C D E

Q7. Pattern type : 04 - * *
* * *

... Code:

```

#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n;
    printf("Enter the value of n: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);

    for (int row = 1; row <= n; row++) {
        for (int col = 1; col <= row; col++) {
            printf("* ");
        }
    }
}

```

```
    printf("\n");
}
}
```

... output :

Enter the value of n : 5

```
*  
* *  
* * *  
* * * *  
* * * * *
```

Q8. Pattern type : 05 -
 1
 2 2
 3 3 3

... code :

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n;
    printf("Enter the value of n : ");
    scanf("%d", &n);

    for(int row=1; row <= n; row++)
    {
        for(int col = 1; col <= row; col++)
        {
            printf("%d ", row);
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
}
```

... output :

Enter the value of n : 4

```
1  
2 2  
3 3 3  
4 4 4 4
```

Q8. Pattern type : 06 -

1
0 0
1 1 1

... code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n;
    printf("Enter the value of n: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);

    for(int row=1; row<=n; row++)
    {
        for(int col=1; col<=row; col++)
        {
            if(row % 2 == 0)
            {
                printf("0 ");
            }
            else
            {
                printf("1 ");
            }
            printf("\n");
        }
    }
}
```

... output:

Enter the value of n: 4

1
0 0
1 1 1
0 0 0 0

10. Pattern type - 07 -

A
B B
C C C

... Code :

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main ()
{
    int n;
    printf("Enter the value of n : ");
    scanf("%d", &n);

    for (int row=1; row <=n; row++)
    {
        for (int col=1; col <=row; col++)
        {
            printf("%c ", row+64);
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
}
```

... Output :

Enter the value of n : 5

A
B B
C C C
D D D D
E E E E E

11. Pattern type : 08 -

#
#
#

... code :

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main ()
{
    int n;
```

```

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

for( int row = 1; row <= n; row++ )
{
    for( int col = 1; col <= row; col++ )
        printf("#");
    printf("\n");
}

```

... Output:

Enter the value of n : 5

```

#
##
## ##
## ##
## ##

```

Conclusion:

This lab report focuses on understanding the concept of primality and iterative problem-solving using loops in C programming. These programs illustrate diverse applications, reinforcing the ability to structure and solve real-world problems systematically. These foundational skills are critical for advanced computational challenges.

References:

- C Standard library documentation.
- github.com
- [freecodecamp.org](https://www.freecodecamp.org)
- stackoverflow.com