**PRACTICAL 06**

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**FOC 23.1**

1. Declare a Single dimensional array with 10 elements. Input the values to the array and find the followings;
2. Minimum value
3. Maximum value
4. Average value
5. Reverse order of values

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int arr[10],i,min,max=0,sum=0;

float avg;

for(i=0;i<10;i++)

{

printf("Enter values %d= ",i+1);

scanf("%d",&arr[i]);

}

min=max=arr[0];

for(i=1;i<10;i++)

{

if(min>arr[i])

min=arr[i];

}

for(i=1;i<10;i++)

{

sum=sum+arr[i];

if(max<arr[i])

max=arr[i];

}

avg=sum/10;

printf("Minimum value is= %d \n",min);

printf("Maximum value is= %d \n",max);

printf("The average value is %.2f\n",avg);

printf("\n reverse order:\n");

for(i=9;i>=0;i--)

{

printf("%d\n",arr[i]);

}

}

1. Declare two single dimensional array with the size given by the user and find , display the followings;

* Scalar Sum ( Adding values of each element of an array)
* Vector Sum (Adding values of each relative elements of an array and store them in third array)

#include <stdio.h>

int main(){

int i,sa,va;

printf("The size of the array :");

scanf("%d",&sa);

int arrA[sa],arrB[sa],arrC[sa],ssA=0,ssB=0;

for(int i=0;i<sa;i++)

{

printf("\nEnter a value for arrA[%d]:",i);

scanf("%d",&arrA[i]);

ssA+=arrA[i];

printf("Enter a value for arrB[%d]:",i);

scanf("%d",&arrB[i]);

ssB+=arrB[i];

arrC[i]=ssB+ssA;

}

printf("\nscalar sum of array A : %d\n",ssA);

printf("scalar sum of array B : %d\n",ssB);

printf("\nVector sum:",arrC[i]);

}