1. Remainder using function

```
#include<stdio.h>
int remainder(int,int);
int main()
{
int n,m,r;
printf("enter two nos:");
scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
r=remainder(n,m);
printf("Remainder is: %d",r);
getch();
return 0;
}
int remainder(int n,int m)
{
        int r;
        r=n%m;
        return r;
}
2. Print every no from 1 to n divisible by m and also check if it is odd or even
#include<stdio.h>
int divisible(int,int);
int main()
{
int n,m;
printf("enter two nos:");
scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
divisible(n,m);
getch();
return 0;
}
```

```
int divisible(int n,int m)
{
        int i;
        for(i=m;i<n;i++)
        {
                if (i%m==0)
                {
                        if(i%2==0)
                                printf("%d is divisible by %d and even\n",i,m);
                        else
                                printf("%d is divisible by %d and odd\n",i,m);
                }
       }
}
    2. Accept 10 nos and find max no.
        #include<stdio.h>
        void max();
        void main()
        {
                max();
                getch();
        }
        void max()
        {
                int no, max,i;
                printf("Enter no");
                scanf("%d",&max);
                for(i=0;i<10;i++)
                {
                        scanf("%d",&no);
                        if(max<no)
                        max=no;
                printf("max no is %d",max);
                getch();
        }
    3. 3. Accept 10 nos and find max no. and second max no.
        #include<stdio.h>
        void max_nmax();
```

```
{
               max_nmax();
               getch();
       void max_nmax()
       {
               int no, max,nmax,i,t;
               printf("Enter 2 nos");
               scanf("%d%d",&max,&nmax);
               if(max<nmax)
                              t=max;
               max=nmax;
               nmax=t;
               }
               for(i=0;i<7;i++)
                       scanf("%d",&no);
                       if(no>max)
                       {
                               nmax=max;
                               max=no;
                       else if(no>nmax)
                               nmax=no;
               }
               printf("max no is %d",max);
               printf("nmax no is %d",nmax);
               getch();
   4. Accept no and print table of that no
#include<stdio.h>
void table(int);
void main()
{
       int no;
       printf("Enter no");
       scanf("%d",&no);
       table(no);
       getch();
}
```

void main()

```
void table(int no)
{
        int i,ans;
        for(i=1;i<=10;i++)
        {
                ans=no*i;
                printf("%d X %d= %d\n",no,i,ans);
        }
        getch();
}
    5. Accept no and print all tables till that no
    #include<stdio.h>
    void table(int);
    void main()
    {
        int no;
        printf("Enter no");
        scanf("%d",&no);
        table(no);
        getch();
    }
    void table(int no)
    {
        int i,ans,j;
        for(j=1;j<=no;j++)
        for(i=1;i<=10;i++)
        {
                ans=j*i;
                printf("%d X %d= %d\n",j,i,ans);
```

```
}
    }
    getch();
}
6. Accept no and print tables till that no sidewise
    #include<stdio.h>
    void table(int);
    void main()
    {
            int no;
            printf("Enter no");
            scanf("%d",&no);
            table(no);
            getch();
    }
    void table(int no)
    {
            int i,ans,j;
            for(j=1;j<=10;j++)
            for(i=1;i<=no;i++)
                    ans=j*i;
                    printf("%d X %d= %d
                                                     ",i,j,ans);
            }
            printf("\n");
            getch();
    }
7. Even and odd
    Logic 1
    if(no%2==0)
    printf("Even");
    else
    printf("odd");
    Logic 2
    q=no/2;
    if(q*2==no)
    printf("even");
    else
    printf("odd");
```

```
Logic 3
    r=no&1;
    printf("even");
    else
   printf("odd");
    Logic 4
    while(a>2)
    a=a-2;
    }
    if(a==2)
    printf("even");
    else
    printf("odd")
8. Fibonacci
    #include<stdio.h>
    void fibonacci();
    int main()
    {
            int t;
            printf("Enter term");
            scanf("%d",&t);
            fibonacci(t);
            getch();
            return 0;
    }
    void fibonacci(int t)
    {
            int a=0,b=1,i,c;
            if(t==0)
                    printf("Invalid Data");
            else if(t==1)
                    printf("%d",a);
            else if(t==2)
                    printf("%d %d",a,b);
            else
            {
                    printf("%d %d",a,b);
                    for(i=1;i<=t-2;i++)
                    {
                             c=a+b;
                             printf(" %d ",c);
                             a=b;
                             b=c;
```

```
}
    }
9. Count no of Factors
    #include<stdio.h>
    int factor(int);
    void main()
    int n,c;
   printf("Enter no:");
   scanf("%d",&n);
    c=factor(n);
    printf("no of factors are: %d",c);
    getch();
    }
    int factor (int n)
    int i,c=2;
    for (i=2;i<n/2;i++)
            if(n%i==0)
                     C++;
    }
    return c;
    }
10. Prime no
//Prime no
#include<stdio.h>
int factor(int);
void main()
{
int n,c;
printf("Enter no:");
scanf("%d",&n);
c=factor(n);
if(c==2)
    printf("prime no");
```

}

```
else printf("not a prime no");
getch();
}
int factor (int n)
{
int i,c=2;
for (i=2;i<n/2;i++)
{
    if(n%i==0)
    {
            C++;
            break;
    }
}
return c;
}
11. Call by value and call by address
    //call by value
    #include<stdio.h>
    void change(int);
   void main()
    {
            int no;
            no=5;
            change(no);
            printf("\n%d",no);
   getch();
    void change(int no)
    {
            no=no+5;
            printf("%d",no);
    }
    //call by address
    #include<stdio.h>
    void change(int *);
    void main()
    {
```

```
int no;
           no=5;
           change(&no);
           printf("\n%d",no);
   getch();
   void change(int *no)
   {
           *no=*no+5;
           printf("%d",*no);
   }
12. Pointer Concept
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
   int no,*p,*n,**x;
   printf("Enter no");
   scanf("%d",&no);
   printf("%u\n",&no);//2004
    printf("%d\n",*(&no));//5
    p=&no;
    printf("%d\n",*p);//5
    printf("%d\n",p);//2004
    printf("%d\n",&p);//2000
    *p=9;
   n=p;
   printf("%d\n",*n);//9
   printf("%d\n",**(&p));//9
   x=&p;
   printf("%d\n",**x);//9
   printf("%d",sizeof(p));//4
   getch();
    return 0;
}
```

```
Programs with pointer concept
//swap using pointer
#include<stdio.h>
void swap(int*,int*);
int main()
{
    int a,b;
    a=2;
    b=3;
    swap(&a,&b);
    printf("%d %d",a,b);
    getch();
    return 0;
}
void swap(int *a,int *b)
{
    int t;
    t=*a;
    *a=*b;
    *b=t;
}
//square and cube using pointer
#include<stdio.h>
void sc(int,int*,int*);
int main()
{
    int b=3,s,c;
    sc(b,&s,&c);
    printf("square is %d\n",s);
    printf("cube is %d",c);
```

```
getch();
    return 0;
}
void sc(int n,int *s,int *c)
{
    *s=n*n;
    *c=n*n*n;
}
//square and cube using pointer
#include<stdio.h>
void ap(float,float*,float*);
int main()
{
    float r,a,p;
    printf("Enter no:");
    scanf("%f",&r);
    ap(r,&a,&p);
    printf("area is %f\n",a);
    printf("perimeter is %f",p);
    getch();
    return 0;
}
void ap(float r,float *a,float *p)
{
    float pi=3.14;
    *a=pi*r*r;
    *p=2*pi*r;
}
```