```
1. Write a C program to calculate sum of digits of a number.
%%writefile sumOfDigits.c
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int num, sum = 0, digit;
    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    while (num != 0) {
        digit = num % 10;
        sum += digit;
        num /= 10;
    printf("Sum of digits = %d\n", sum);
    return 0;
→ Writing sumOfDigits.c
!gcc -o sod sumOfDigits.c
!./sod
Enter a number: 1234

Sum of digits = 10
```

2. Write a C program to find first and last digit of a number.

```
%writefile firstAndLast.c
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int num, last, first;
    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    last = num % 10;
    while (num >= 10) {
        num /= 10;
    }
    first = num;
    printf("First digit = %d, Last digit = %d\n", first, last);
    return 0;
}
```

→ Writing firstAndLast.c

!gcc -o fal firstAndLast.c

```
!./fal
```

```
Enter a number: 15678

First digit = 1, Last digit = 8
```

3. Write a C program to find sum of first and last digit of a number.

```
%%writefile sumFaL.c
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  int num, last, first, sum;
  printf("Enter a number: ");
  scanf("%d", &num);
  last = num % 10;
  while (num >= 10) {
```

```
num /= 10;
    first = num;
    sum = first + last;
    printf("Sum of first and last digit = %d\n", sum);
    return 0;
}
→ Writing sumFaL.c
!gcc -o sfal sumFaL.c
!./sfal
→ Enter a number: 12345679
    Sum of first and last digit = 10
4. Write a C program to swap first and last digits of a number.
%%writefile swapFaL.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
int main() {
    int num, first, last, digits, swapped;
    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    last = num % 10;
    digits = log10(num);
    first = num / pow(10, digits);
    swapped = last * pow(10, digits) + (num % (int)pow(10, digits)) - last + first;
    printf("Number after swapping first and last digits = %d\n", swapped);
    return 0;
→ Writing swapFaL.c
!gcc swapFaL.c -o swapFaL -lm
!./swapFaL
Number after swapping first and last digits = 4231
5. Write a C program to find frequency of each digit in a given integer.
%%writefile digitFreq.c
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int num, digit, freq[10] = \{0\};
    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    while (num != 0) {
        digit = num % 10;
        freq[digit]++;
        num /= 10;
    printf("Digit frequencies:\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
        if (freq[i] > 0) {
            printf("%d: %d times\n", i, freq[i]);
    return 0;
→ Writing digitFreq.c
!gcc -o df digitFreq.c
!./df
```

```
→ Enter a number: 1221
    Digit frequencies:
    1: 2 times
    2: 2 times
```

## 6. Write a C program to enter a number and print it in words.

```
%%writefile num2word.c
#include <stdio.h>
const char *ones[] = {"", "One", "Two", "Three", "Four", "Five", "Six", "Seven", "Eight", "Nine"};
const char *teens[] = {"Ten", "Eleven", "Twelve", "Thirteen", "Fourteen", "Fifteen", "Sixteen", "Seventeen", "Eighteen'
const char *tens[] = {"", "", "Twenty", "Thirty", "Forty", "Fifty", "Sixty", "Seventy", "Eighty", "Ninety"};
void numberToWords(int num) {
     if (num == 0) {
          printf("Zero");
           return;
     if (num < 0) {
           printf("Minus ");
           num = -num;
     if (num >= 100) {
           printf("%s hundred ", ones[num / 100]);
           num %= 100;
     if (num >= 20) {
           printf("%s", tens[num / 10]);
           if (num % 10) {
                printf("-%s", ones[num % 10]);
     } else if (num >= 10) {
           printf("%s", teens[num - 10]);
     } else if (num > 0) {
           printf("%s", ones[num]);
int main() {
     int num;
     printf("Enter a number: ");
     scanf("%d", &num);
     printf("In words: ");
     numberToWords(num);
     printf("\n");
     return 0;
```

→ Overwriting num2word.c

!gcc -o n2w num2word.c

## !./n2w

Enter a number: 123 In words: One hundred Twenty-Three

## 7. Write a C program to find one's complement of a binary number.

```
%%writefile onecomps.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main() {
    char binary[32];
```

```
printf("Enter a binary number: ");
    scanf("%s", binary);
    printf("One's complement: ");
    for (int i = 0; i < strlen(binary); i++) {</pre>
        if (binary[i] == '0') {
            printf("1");
        } else {
            printf("0");
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
→ Writing onecomps.c
!gcc -o oc onecomps.c
!./oc
One's complement: 01100
8. Write a C program to find two's complement of a binary number. 9. Write a C program to convert Decimal to Hexadecimal number system
%%writefile twocomps.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main() {
    char binary[32], ones[32];
    int carry = 1;
    printf("Enter a binary number: ");
    scanf("%s", binary);
    // Find one's complement
    for (int i = 0; i < strlen(binary); i++) {</pre>
        ones[i] = (binary[i] == '0') ? '1' : '0';
    ones[strlen(binary)] = '\0';
    // Add 1 to find two's complement
    for (int i = strlen(binary) - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
        if (ones[i] == '1' && carry == 1) {
            ones[i] = '0';
        } else if (carry == 1) {
            ones[i] = '1';
            carry = 0;
    printf("Two's complement: %s\n", ones);
    return 0;
}
→ Writing twocomps.c
!gcc -o tc twocomps.c
!./tc

→ Enter a binary number: 10011
    Two's complement: 01101
9. Write a C program to convert Decimal to Hexadecimal number system
%%writefile dectohex.c
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int num;
    printf("Enter a decimal number: ");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    printf("Hexadecimal: %X\n", num);
    return 0;
```

→ Writing dectohex.c

!gcc -o dec2hex dectohex.c

## !./dec2hex

Enter a decimal number: 33 Hexadecimal: 21