PROBLEM SOLVING

(Solving various Problems using C Language)

Summer Internship Report Submitted in partial fulfillment

of the requirement for under graduate degree of

Bachelor of Technology

In

Computer Science Engineering

By

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Under the Guidance of

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Hyderabad-502329
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DECLARATION

I submit this industrial training work entitled **"SOLVING VARIOUS PROBLEMS WITH C LANGUAGE**" to GITAM (Deemed To Be University), Hyderabad in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of "**Bachelor of Technology**" in "**Computer Science Engineering**". I declare that it was carried out independently by me under the guidance of **Mr.** , Asst. Professor, GITAM (Deemed To Be University), Hyderabad, India.

The results embodied in this report have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

Place: HYDERABAD VAISHNAVI KULKARNI

Date: 221710305024

GITAM (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Hyderabad-502329, India.

Dated:

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Industrial Training Report entitled **"SOLVING VARIOUS PROBLEMS WITH C LANGUAGE"** is being submitted by VAISHNAVI KULKARNI(221710305024) in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of **Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science Engineering** at GITAM (Deemed To Be University), Hyderabad during the academic year 2019-20

It is faithful record work carried out by her at the **Computer Science Department**, GITAM University Hyderabad Campus under my guidance and supervision.

Mr.
Assistant Professor
Department of CSE

Dr.S.Phani Kumar
Professor and HOD
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Apart from my effort, the success of this internship largely depends on the encouragement and guidance of many others. I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the people who have helped me in the successful competition of this internship.

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VAISHNAVI KULKARNI
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1.INTRODUCTION

Problem Solving is the Process of Designing and carrying out certain steps to reach a Solution. Five problems which are listed below are of different complexity and require different approach and logics in order to achieve desired Output/ Solution

1.**Online Shopping :** In this Problem we tend to see the process of online shopping and also the total cost in the cart after adding and deleting the items required by Customer.

2.**Morse Code :** In this Problem we can convert an English typed content into Morse Code.

3.**Calculate Day from Given Date :** In this Problem we can derive the day based on the date and year entered by the user.

4.**Guess the Toss of a Coin :** In this Problem we guess the output as head and tail and it displays as Correct or Not.

5.**ATM Machine :** In this problem we check multiple transactions based on the given conditions.

I have executed project in C language. I have used DEV C++ to execute the codes.

2.PROBLEM 1 : ONLINE SHOPPING

This project aims to develop an Online Shopping for Customers with the goal so that it is easy to shop your loved things. With the help of this you can carry out online shopping at your home.

2.1 CONCEPTS USED :

1. Switch Statement : A Switch Statement allows a variable to be tested for equality against a list of values. Each value is called a case, and the variable being switched on is checked for each switch case.

Syntax : switch(){

```
Case 1 :
        break;
Case n :
        break;
default :
        break;
}
```

2. Do-While loop : A do while loop is similar to while loop with one exception that it executes the statements inside the body of do-while before checking the condition.

Syntax : do{

```
    Statements;
}while(condition);
```

3. For loop : A For loop is a control flow statement for specifying iteration,which allows code to be executed repeatedly.

Syntax : for(initialization,condition,increment)

```
{
    Statements;
}
```

4. Const Keyword : Variables can be declared as constants by using the const keyword before the datatype of the variable. The constant variables can be initialized once only. The default value of constant variables are zero.

Syntax : const int a;

5. If-else condition : The if-else statement in C is used to perform the operations based on some specific condition. The operations specified in if block are executed if and only if the given condition is true.

Syntax : if {

Statements;

}

else{

Statements;

}

6. Static Keyword : Static keyword is mainly used for memory management. It can be used with variables, methods, blocks and nested classes.

Syntax : static int a;

7. Break Statement : The break is a keyword in C which is used to bring the program control out of the loop. The break statement is used inside loops or switch statement. The break statement breaks the loop one by one.

Syntax : break;

EXPECTED OUTPUT :

Fig 2.1.1

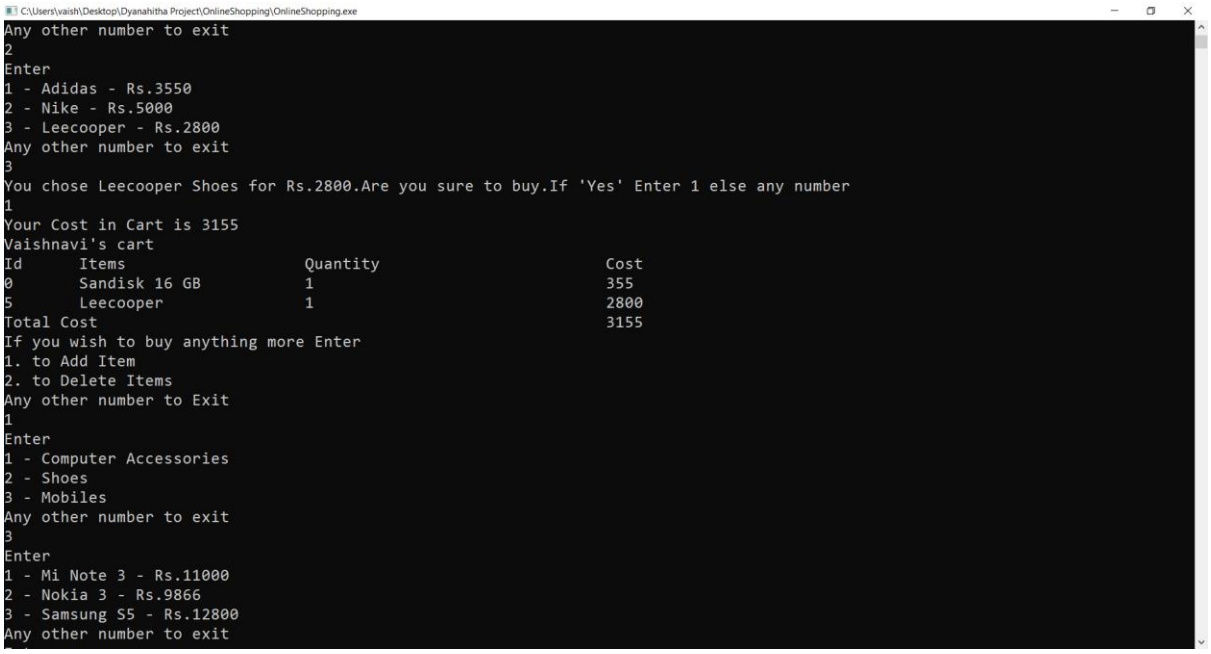

Fig 2.1.2

Fig 2.1.3

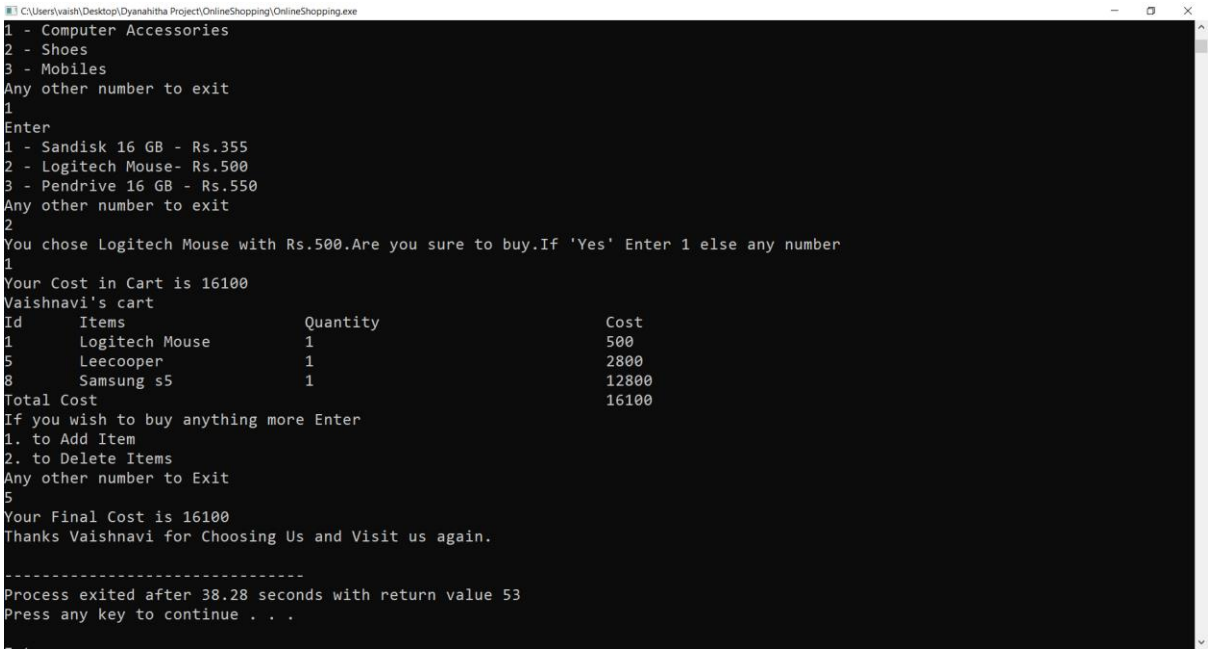

Fig 2.1.4

2.2 CODING :

```c
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
 static int totalCost;
 int i,j,choice,c=1,a[9],cost[9];
 for(i=0;i<9;i++)
 a[i]=0;
 char str[100];
 char items[9][100]={"Sandisk 16 GB",
 "Logitech Mouse",
 "Pendrive 16 GB",
 "Adidas",
 "Nike",
 "Leecooper",
 "Mi Note 3",
 "Nokia n3",
 "Samsung s5"
 };
 printf("Please Enter Your Name\n");
 scanf("%[^\n]s",str);
 printf("Hello %s, Welcome to our Online Shopping.\n",str);
 do{
  //C is 1 by default
  if(c==1){
  printf("Enter\n1 - Computer Accessories\n2 - Shoes\n3 - Mobiles\nAny other number to exit\n");
  scanf("%d",&choice);
  switch(choice)
  {
   case 1:
   {
    int accessoriesChoice;
    printf("Enter\n1 - Sandisk 16 GB - Rs.355\n2 - Logitech Mouse- Rs.500\n3 - Pendrive 16 GB - Rs.550\nAny other number to exit\n");
    scanf("%d",&accessoriesChoice);
```

Fig 2.2.1

```c
    scanf("%d",&accessoriesChoice);
    cost[0]=355;
    cost[1]=500;
    cost[2]=550;
    switch(accessoriesChoice)
    {
     case 1:
     {
      int num;
      printf("You chose Sandisk 16GB with Rs.355.Are you sure to buy.If 'Yes' Enter 1 else any number\n");
      scanf("%d",&num);
      if(num==1)
      {
       a[0]++;
       totalCost+=355;
      }
      printf("Your Cost in Cart is %d\n",totalCost);
      break;
     }
     case 2:
     {
      int num;
      printf("You chose Logitech Mouse with Rs.500.Are you sure to buy.If 'Yes' Enter 1 else any number\n");
      scanf("%d",&num);
      if(num==1)
      {
       a[1]++;
       totalCost+=500;
      }
      printf("Your Cost in Cart is %d\n",totalCost);
      break;
     }
     case 3:
     {
```

Fig 2.2.2

```
68          int num;
69          printf("You chose Pendrive 16GB with Rs.550.Are you sure to buy.If 'Yes' Enter 1 else any number\n");
70          scanf("%d",&num);
71          if(num==1)
72          {
73           a[2]++;
74           totalCost+=550;
75          }
76          printf("Your Cost in Cart is %d\n",totalCost);
77          break;
78         }
79         default:{
80          printf("Exit from Computer Accesories\n");
81          break;
82         }
83        }
84        break;
85       }
86       case 2:
87       {
88        int shoesChoice;
89        printf("Enter\n1 - Adidas - Rs.3550\n2 - Nike - Rs.5000\n3 - Leecooper - Rs.2800\nAny other number to exit\n");
90        scanf("%d",&shoesChoice);
91        cost[3]=3550;
92        cost[4]=5000;
93        cost[5]=2800;
94        switch(shoesChoice)
95        {
96         case 1:
97         {
98          int num;
99          printf("You chose Adidas Shoes for Rs.3550.Are you sure to buy.If 'Yes' Enter 1 else any number\n");
100         scanf("%d",&num);
```

Fig 2.2.3

```
101         if(num==1)
102         {
103          a[3]++;
104          totalCost+=3550;
105         }
106         printf("Your Cost in Cart is %d\n",totalCost);
107         break;
108        }
109        case 2:
110        {
111         int num;
112         printf("You chose Nike Shoes for Rs.5000.Are you sure to buy.If 'Yes' Enter 1 else any number\n");
113         scanf("%d",&num);
114         if(num==1)
115         {
116          a[4]++;
117          totalCost+=5000;
118         }
119         printf("Your Cost in Cart is %d\n",totalCost);
120         break;
121        }
122        case 3:
123        {
124         int num;
125         printf("You chose Leecooper Shoes for Rs.2800.Are you sure to buy.If 'Yes' Enter 1 else any number\n");
126         scanf("%d",&num);
127         if(num==1)
128         {
129          a[5]++;
130          totalCost+=2800;
131         }
132         printf("Your Cost in Cart is %d\n",totalCost);
133         break;
```

Fig 2.2.4

```
    }
    default:{
     printf("Exit from Shoes Category\n");
     break;
    }
   }
   break;
  }
  case 3:
  {
   int mobileChoice;
   printf("Enter\n1 - Mi Note 3 - Rs.11000\n2 - Nokia 3 - Rs.9866\n3 - Samsung S5 - Rs.12800\nAny other number to exit\n");
   scanf("%d",&mobileChoice);
   cost[6]=11000;
   cost[7]=9866;
   cost[8]=12800;
   switch(mobileChoice)
   {
    case 1:
    {
     int num;
     printf("You chose to buy Mi Note 3 for Rs.11000.Are you sure to buy.If 'Yes' Enter 1 else any number\n");
     scanf("%d",&num);
     if(num==1)
     {
      a[6]++;
      totalCost+=11000;
     }
     printf("Your Cost in Cart is %d\n",totalCost);
     break;
    }
    case 2:
    {
```

Fig 2.2.5

```
     int num;
     printf("You chose to buy Nokia 3 for Rs.9866.Are you sure to buy.If 'Yes' Enter 1 else any number\n");
     scanf("%d",&num);
     if(num==1)
     {
      a[7]++;
      totalCost+=9866;
     }
     printf("Your Cost in Cart is %d\n",totalCost);
     break;
    }
    case 3:
    {
     int num;
     printf("You chose to buy Samsung for Rs.12800.Are you sure to buy.If 'Yes' Enter 1 else any number\n");
     scanf("%d",&num);
     if(num==1)
     {
      a[8]++;
      totalCost+=12800;
     }
     printf("Your Cost in Cart is %d\n",totalCost);
     break;
    }
    default:{
     printf("Exit from Mobile Category\n");
     break;
    }
   }
   break;
  }
  default:
  {
```

Fig 2.2.6

```
200       printf("Enter Valid Categories Choice\n");
201       break;
202      }
203     }
204     printf("%s's cart\n",str);
205     printf("Id\tItems\t\t\tQuantity\t\t\tCost\n");
206     for(i=0;i<9;i++)
207     {
208      if(a[i]!=0)
209      {
210       printf("%d\t%s\t\t%d\t\t\t\t%d\n",i,items[i],a[i],(cost[i]*a[i]));
211      }
212     }
213     printf("Total Cost\t\t\t\t\t\t%d\n",totalCost);
214     printf("If you wish to buy anything more Enter\n1. to Add Item\n2. to Delete Items \nAny other number to Exit\n");
215     scanf("%d",&c);
216    }
217     if(c==2)
218     {
219      int id;
220      printf("Enter id to delete item\n");
221      scanf("%d",&id);
222      if(id<=9&&id>=0){
223      totalCost=totalCost-(cost[id]*a[id]);
224      a[id]=0;
225      }
226      else{
227       printf("Enter Valid id\n");
228      }
229          printf("Revised Items \n");
230          printf("Id\tItems\t\t\tQuantity\t\tCost\n");
231              for(i=0;i<9;i++)
```

Fig 2.2.7

```
232       {
233      if(a[i]!=0)
234       {
235      printf("%d\t%s\t\t%d\t\t\t\t%d\n",i,items[i],a[i],(cost[i]*a[i]));
236       }
237      }
238         printf("Total Cost\t\t\t\t\t\t%d\n",totalCost);
239         printf("If you wish to buy anything more Enter\n1 to Add Item\n2 to Delete Items \nAny other number to Exit\n");
240       scanf("%d",&c);
241     }
242    }while(c==1 || c==2);
243    printf("Your Final Cost is %d\n",totalCost);
244    printf("Thanks %s for Choosing Us and Visit us again.\n",str);
245   }
```

Fig 2.2.8

2.3 OUTPUT :

Fig 2.3.1

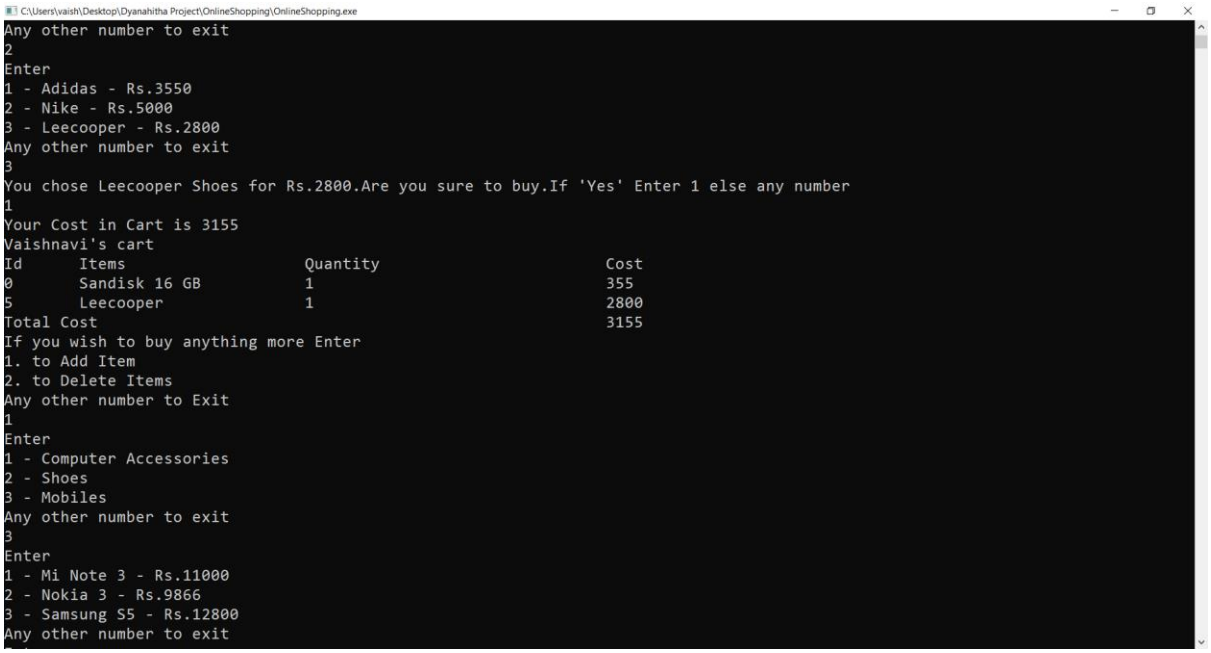

Fig 2.3.2

Fig 2.3.3

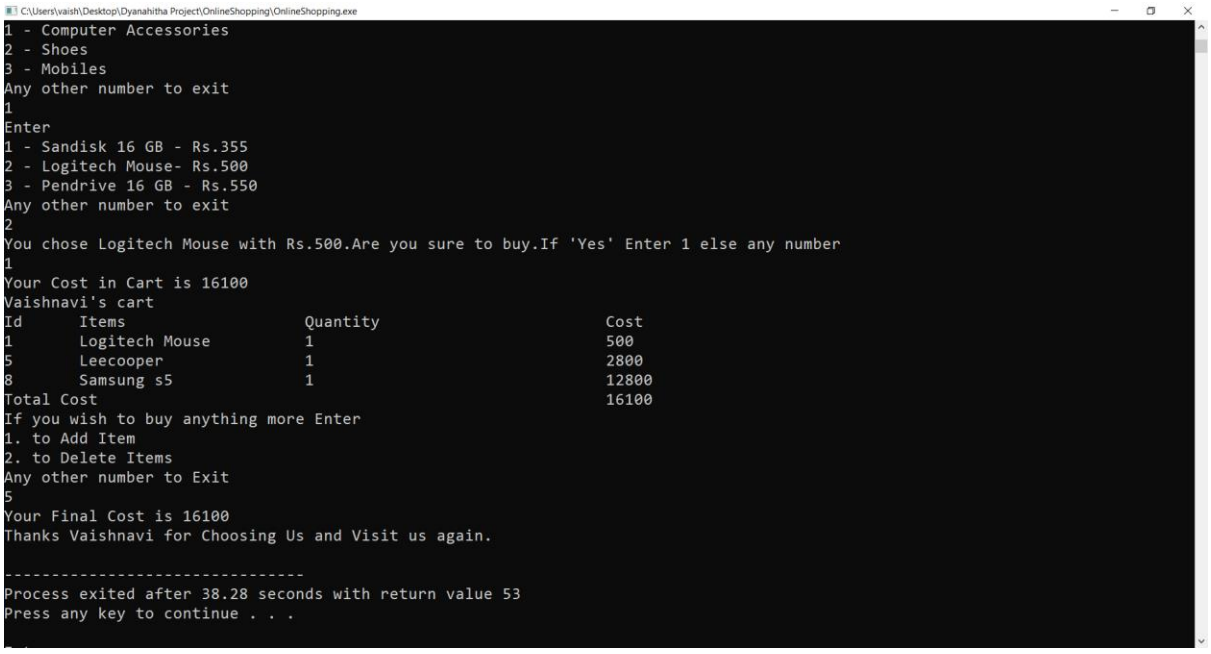

Fig 2.3.4

3.PROBLEM 2 : MORSE CODE

This Project aims to convert the given data into Morse Code.

3.1 CONCEPTS USED :

1. **While loop :** A while loop is a control flow statement that allows code to be executed repeatedly based on a given Boolean condition. The while loop can be thought of as a repeating if statement.

Syntax : while{

Statements;

}

2. **gets() :** The C library function char gets() reads a line from stdin and stores it.

Syntax : gets(name);

3**. Logical Operator AND (&&) :** The logical AND operator (&&) returns the boolean value TRUE if both operands are TRUE and returns FALSE otherwise. ... The first operand is completely evaluated and all side effects are completed before continuing evaluation of the logical AND expression.

Syntax : if (a&&b){

Printf("Logical And");

}

4. **If Statement :** The if-else statement in C is used to perform the operations based on some specific condition. The operations specified in if block are executed if and only if the given condition is true.

Syntax : if {

Statements;

}

else{

Statements;

}

EXPECTED OUTPUT :

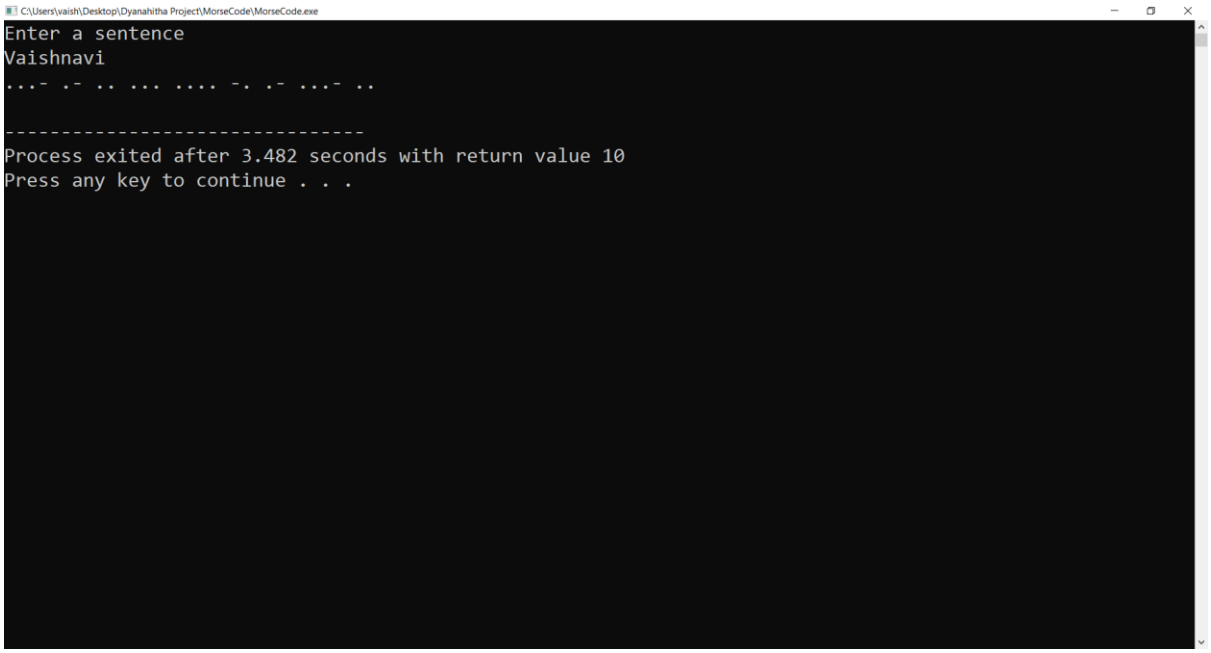

Fig 3.1.1

3.2 CODING :

```c
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<ctype.h>
main()
{
char *alphamorse[]={".-","-...","-.-.","-..",".","..-.","--.","....","..",".---","-.-",".-..","--","-.","---",".--.",
                    "--.-",".-.","...","-","..-","...-",".--","-..-","-.--","--.."};
char *nummorse[]={"-----",".----","..---","...--","....-",".....","-....","--...","---..","----."};
int i;
char str[1000],str1[1000];
printf("Enter a sentence\n");
gets(str);
i=0;
while(str[i]!='\0'){
    if(str[i]!=' '&&(!isdigit(str[i]))){
        printf("%s ",alphamorse[toupper(str[i])-65]);
    }
    if(str[i]==' '){
        printf(" ");
    }
    if(isdigit(str[i])&&str[i]!=' '){
        printf("%s ",nummorse[str[i]-48]);
    }
    i++;
  }
printf("\n");
}
```

Fig 3.2.1

3.3 OUTPUT :

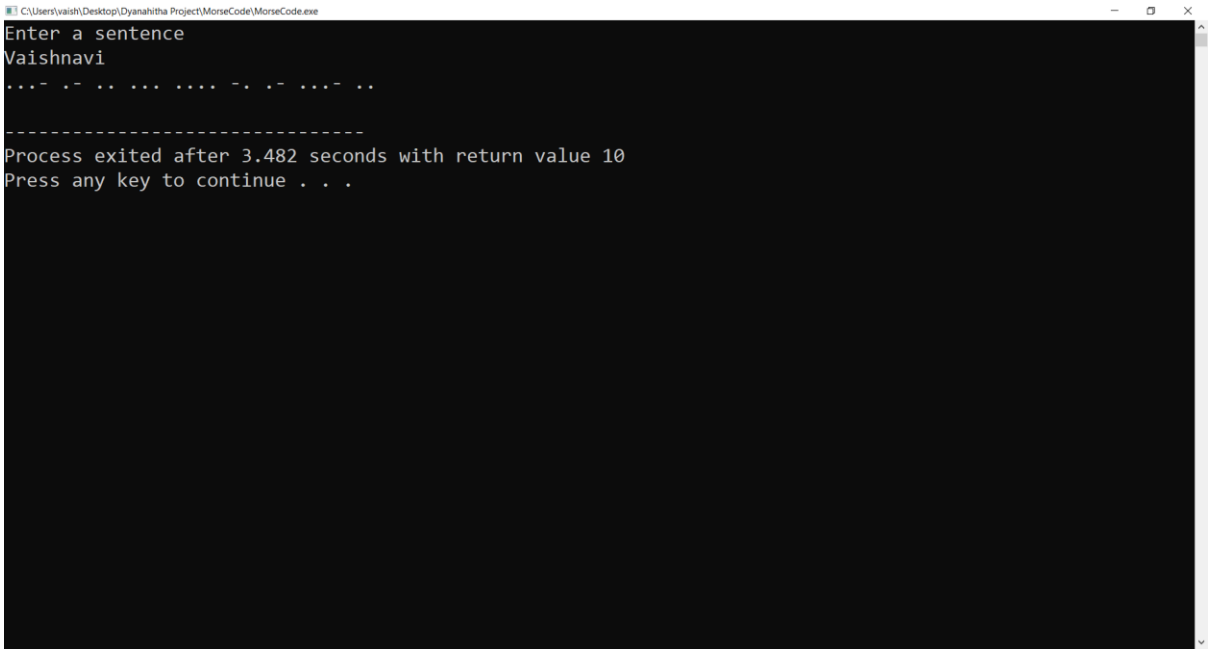

Fig 3.3.1

4.PROBLEM 3 : CALCULATE DAY FROM GIVEN DAY

This Project aims to calculate Day from given Date.

4.1 CONCEPTS USED :

1. Pointers : A pointer is a variable that stores the address of another variable. Unlike other variables that hold values of a certain type, pointer holds the address of a variable.

Syntax : int *ptr;

2. Logical Operator OR (| |) : The logical-OR operator performs an inclusive-OR operation on its operands. The result is 0 if both operands have 0 values. If either operand has a nonzero value, the result is 1. If the first operand of a logical-OR operation has a nonzero value, the second operand is not evaluated.

Syntax : if(a | | b){

Statements;

}

3. For loop : A For loop is a control flow statement for specifying iteration,which allows code to be executed repeatedly.

Syntax : for(initialization,condition,increment)

{

Statements;

}

4. Break statement : The break is a keyword in C which is used to bring the program control out of the loop. The break statement is used inside loops or switch statement. The break statement breaks the loop one by one.

Syntax : break;

5. Strcmp (String Comparison) : The strcmp() function is used to compare two strings two strings str1 and str2 . If two strings are same then strcmp() returns 0 , otherwise, it returns a non-zero value. This function compares strings character by character using ASCII value of the characters.

Syntax : strcmp(str1,str2);

6. If – else Statement : The if-else statement in C is used to perform the operations based on some specific condition. The operations specified in if block are executed if and only if the given condition is true.

Syntax : if {

Statements;

}

else{

Statements;

}

7. Arrays : An array is a variable that can store multiple values. For example, if you want to store 100 integers, you can create an array for it.

Syntax : int array[100];

EXPECTED OUTPUT :

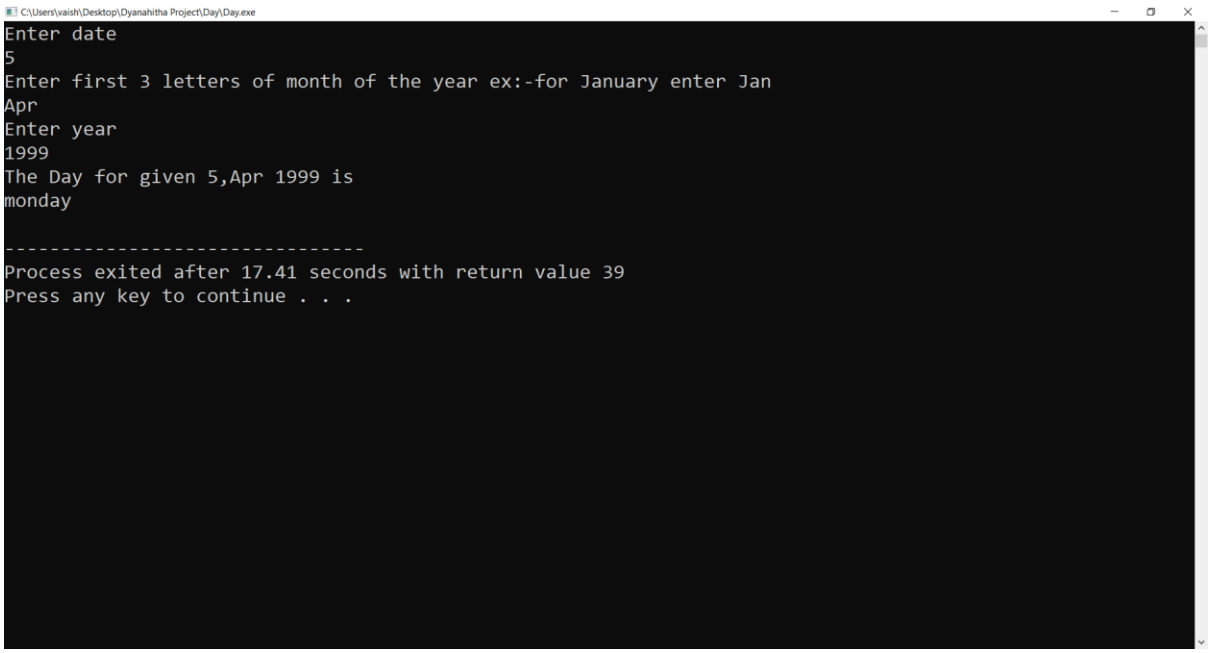

Fig 4.1.1

4.2 CODING :

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
char* months[] = {"Mar","Apr","May","Jun","Jul","Aug","Sep","Oct","Nov","Dec","Jan","Feb"};
char* days[]= { "sunday","monday", "tuesday", "wednesday", "thursday", "friday", "saturday" };
int main()
{
//k---day of the month as 29
//m-month number as March=1 ..Feb=12,so here it is 11
//D--last two digits of year from above it is 64
//C--first two digits of year from above it is 20
int k,m,D,C,year,i,f,finalday,flag=0;
char str[3];
printf("Enter date \n");
scanf("%d",&k);
if(k<=0||k>31)
{
    printf("Invalid Date\n");
    exit(0);
}
printf("Enter first 3 letters of month of the year ex:-for January enter Jan\n");
scanf("%s",str);
    for(i=0; i<12; i++)
    {
        if(!strcmp(str,months[i]))
        {
            m=i+1;
            flag=1;
```

Fig 4.2.1

```c
            m=i+1;
            flag=1;
            break;
        }
    }
if(flag==0){
   printf("Invalid Month\n");
   exit(0);
}
 printf("Enter year\n");
 scanf("%d",&year);
 if(m==11||m==12)
{
    year=year-1;
}
    D=year%100;
    C=year/100;
    f = (k+((((13*m)-1)/5)+D+(D/4)+(C/4))-(2*C); //Using Zellers Rule f = k + [(13*m-1)/5] + D + [D/4] + [C/4] - 2*C
if(f>=0){
    finalday=f%7;
}
else{
    finalday=((f%7)+7)%7;
}
    printf("The Day for given %d,%s %d is\n%s\n",k,str,year,days[finalday]);
}
```

Fig 4.2.2

4.3 OUTPUT :

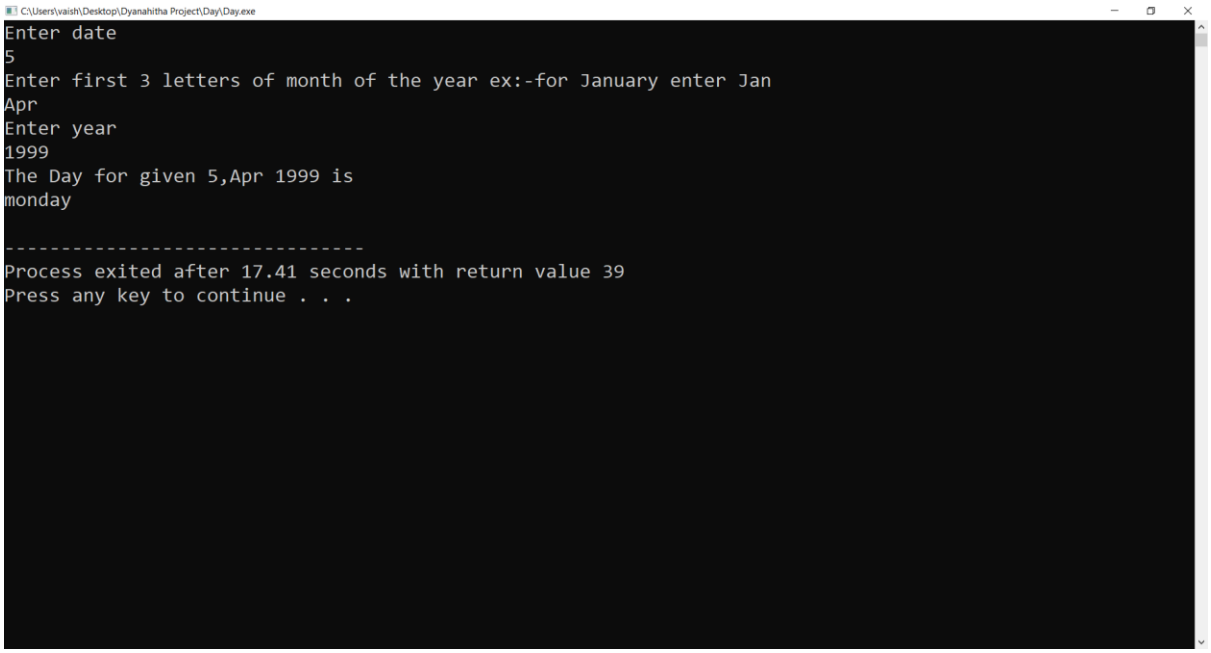

Fig 4.3.1

5. PROBLEM 4 : GUESS THE TOSS OF A COIN

This Program is based on Heads or Tails that lets the user guess whether the flip of a coin results in heads or tails. The Program randomly generates an integer 0 or 1 which represents head or tail. The Program prompts the user to guess and reports whether the guess is correct or incorrect.

5.1 CONCEPTS USED :

1. srand() : The srand() function sets the starting point for producing a series of pseudo-random integers. If srand() is not called, the rand() seed is set as if srand(1) were called at program start. Any other value for seed sets the generator to a different starting point.

Syntax : void srand(unsigned rand)

2. rand() : rand() function is used in C to generate random numbers. If we generate a sequence of random number with rand() function, it will create the same sequence again and again every time program runs. Say if we are generating 5 random numbers in C with the help of rand() in a loop, then every time we compile and run the program our output must be the same sequence of numbers.

Syntax : int rand(void)

3. If – else statement : The if-else statement in C is used to perform the operations based on some specific condition. The operations specified in if block are executed if and only if the given condition is true.

Syntax : if {

Statements;

}

else{

Statements;

}

EXPECTED OUTPUT :

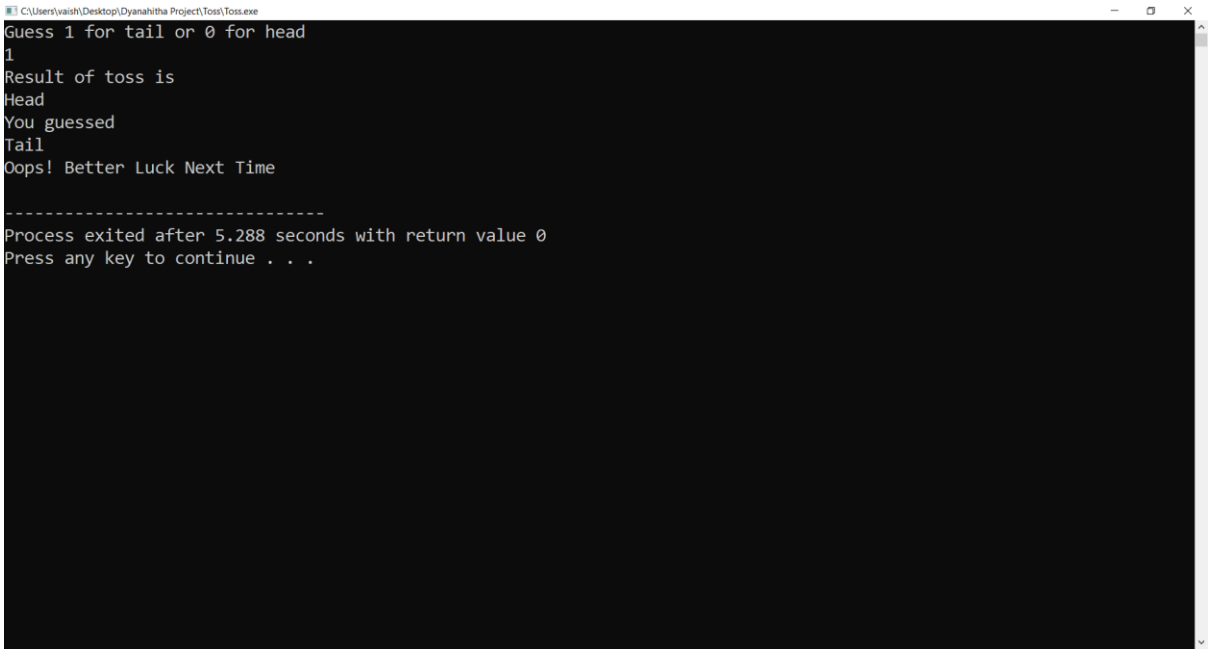

Fig 5.1.1

5.2 CODING :

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<time.h>
 int main ()
{
int number,guess;
srand ( time(NULL) );
//To get numbers between 0 and 1
number = rand() % 2;
printf("Guess 1 for tail or 0 for head\n");
scanf("%d",&guess);
printf("Result of toss is\n");
if(number==0)
{
 printf("Head\n");
}
else
{
 printf("Tail\n");
}
printf("You guessed\n");
if(guess==0)
{
 printf("Head\n");
```

Fig 5.2.1

```
17  else
18  {
19   printf("Tail\n");
20  }
21  printf("You guessed\n");
22  if(guess==0)
23  {
24   printf("Head\n");
25  }
26  else
27  {
28   printf("Tail\n");
29  }
30  if(number==guess)
31  {
32      printf("Hurray! You won the toss\n");
33  }
34  else
35  {
36   printf("Oops! Better Luck Next Time\n");
37  }
38  }
39
```

Fig 5.2.2

5.3 OUTPUT :

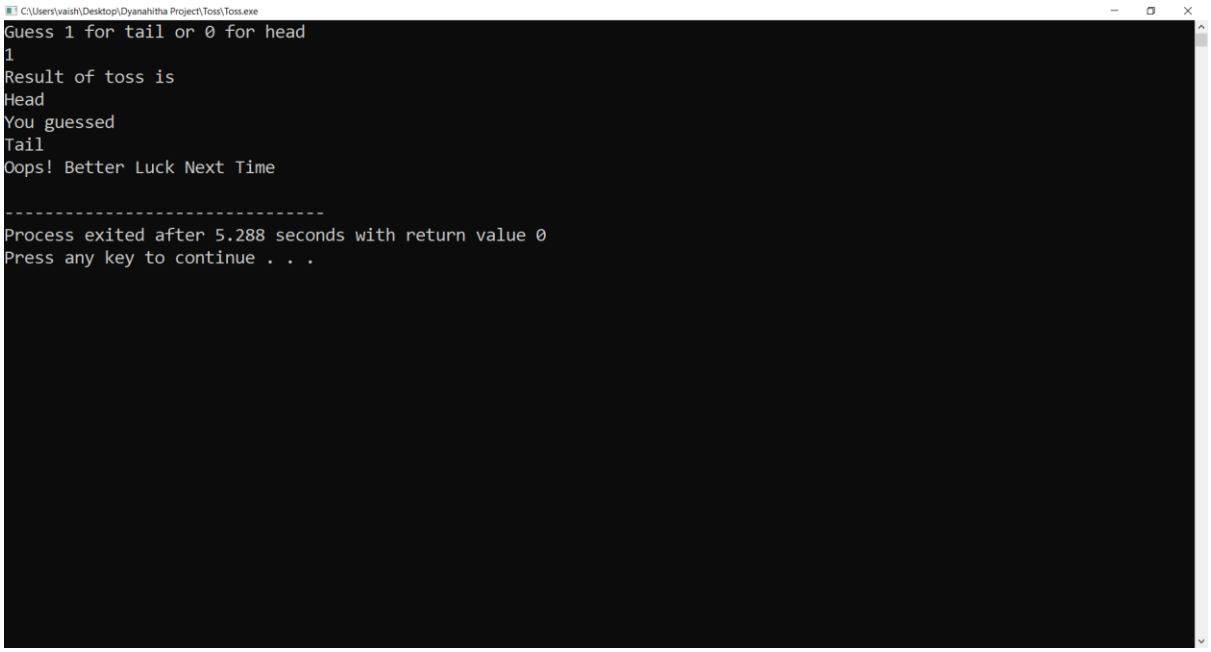

Fig 5.3.1

6. PROBLEM 5 : ATM MACHINE

This problem enables the customer to Deposit amount to the bank account. Also the customer can withdraw amount and also can check balance in the Account.

6.1 CONCEPTS USED :

1. while loop : A while loop is a control flow statement that allows code to be executed repeatedly based on a given Boolean condition. The while loop can be thought of as a repeating if statement.

Syntax : while{

Statements;

}

2. Do- while loop : A do while loop is similar to while loop with one exception that it executes the statements inside the body of do-while before checking the condition.

Syntax : do{

Statements;

}while(condition);

3. Switch Statement : A Switch Statement allows a variable to be tested for equality against a list of values. Each value is called a case, and the variable being switched on is checked for each switch case.

Syntax : switch(){

Case 1 :

break;

Case n :

break;

default :

break; }

4. Break statement : The break is a keyword in C which is used to bring the program control out of the loop. The break statement is used inside loops or switch statement. The break statement breaks the loop one by one.

Syntax : break;

5. If statement : The if-else statement in C is used to perform the operations based on some specific condition. The operations specified in if block are executed if and only if the given condition is true.

Syntax : if {

Statements;

}

else{

Statements;

}

6. Logical Operator OR (| |) : The logical-OR operator performs an inclusive-OR operation on its operands. The result is 0 if both operands have 0 values. If either operand has a nonzero value, the result is 1. If the first operand of a logical-OR operation has a nonzero value, the second operand is not evaluated.

Syntax : if(a | | b){

Statements;

}

EXPECTED OUTPUT :

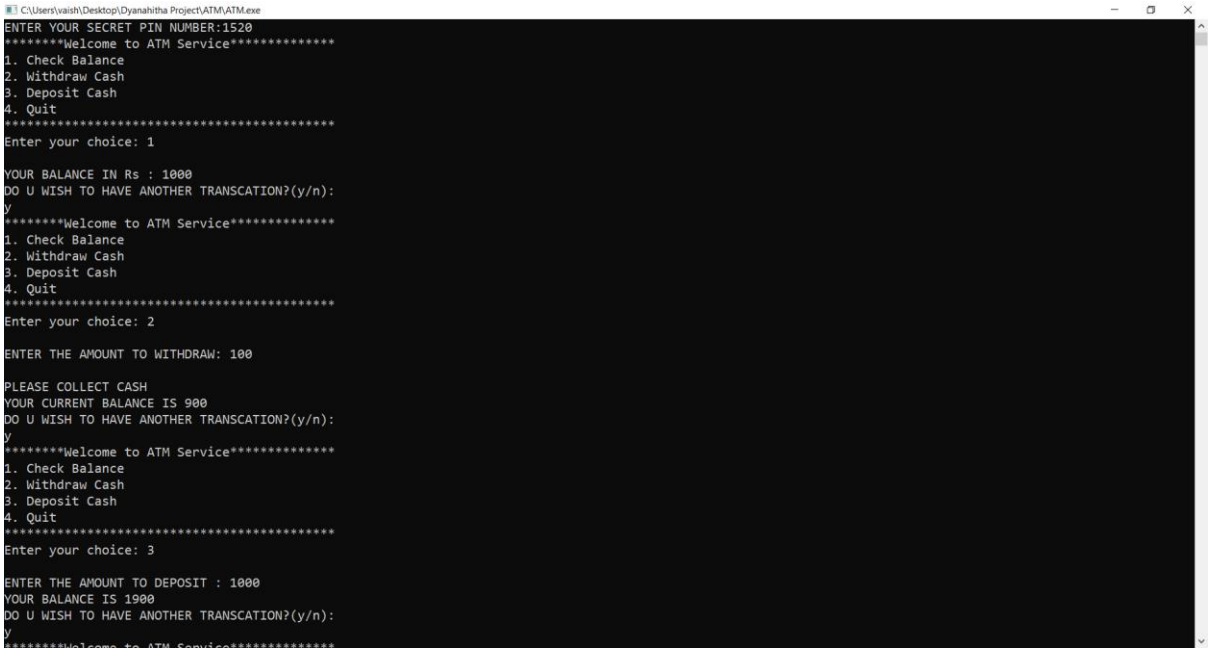

Fig 6.1.1

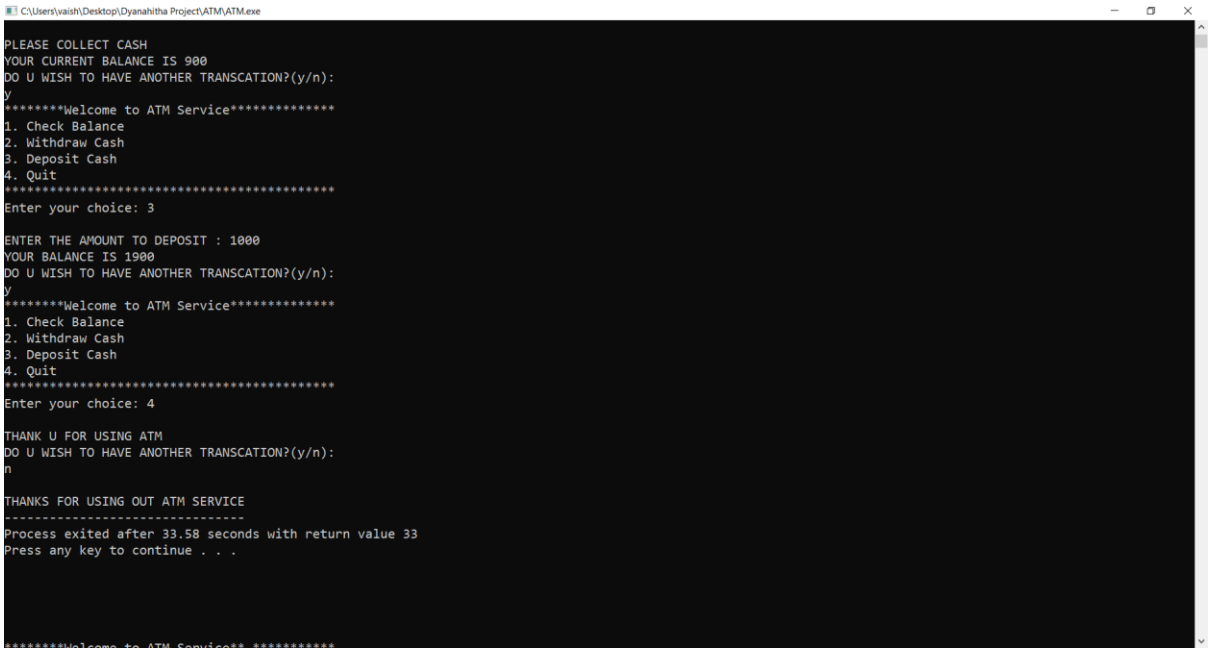

Fig 6.1.2

6.2 CODING :

```c
#include <stdio.h>
    unsigned long amount=1000, deposit, withdraw;
    int choice, pin, k;
    char transaction ='y';
    void main()
    {
        while (pin != 1520)
        {
            printf("ENTER YOUR SECRET PIN NUMBER:");
            scanf("%d", &pin);
            if (pin != 1520)
            printf("PLEASE ENTER VALID PASSWORD\n");
        }
        do
        {
            printf("********Welcome to ATM Service**********\n");
            printf("1. Check Balance\n");
            printf("2. Withdraw Cash\n");
            printf("3. Deposit Cash\n");
            printf("4. Quit\n");
            printf("*****************************************\n");
            printf("Enter your choice: ");
            scanf("%d", &choice);
            switch (choice)
```

Fig 6.2.1

```
25          {
26          case 1:
27                  printf("\nYOUR BALANCE IN Rs : %lu ", amount);
28                  break;
29          case 2:
30                  printf("\nENTER THE AMOUNT TO WITHDRAW: ");
31                  scanf("%lu", &withdraw);
32                  if (withdraw % 100 != 0)
33                   {
34                      printf("\nPLEASE ENTER THE AMOUNT IN MULTIPLES OF 100");
35                   }
36                  else if (withdraw >(amount - 500))
37                  {
38                  printf("\nINSUFFICENT BALANCE");
39                  }
40                  else
41                  {
42                  amount = amount - withdraw;
43                  printf("\nPLEASE COLLECT CASH");
44                  printf("\nYOUR CURRENT BALANCE IS %lu", amount);
45                  }
46                  break;
47          case 3:
48                  printf("\nENTER THE AMOUNT TO DEPOSIT : ");
```

Fig 6.2.2

```
45                  }
46                  break;
47          case 3:
48                  printf("\nENTER THE AMOUNT TO DEPOSIT : ");
49                  scanf("%lu", &deposit);
50                  amount = amount + deposit;
51                  printf("YOUR BALANCE IS %lu", amount);
52                  break;
53          case 4:
54                  printf("\nTHANK U FOR USING ATM");
55                  break;
56          default:
57                  printf("\nINVALID CHOICE");
58          }
59          printf("\nDO U WISH TO HAVE ANOTHER TRANSCATION?(y/n): \n");
60          fflush(stdin);
61          scanf("%c", &transaction);
62          if (transaction == 'n'|| transaction == 'N')
63                  k = 1;
64      }
65      while (k==0);
66      printf("\nTHANKS FOR USING OUT ATM SERVICE");
67  }
```

Fig 6.2.3

6.3 OUTPUT :

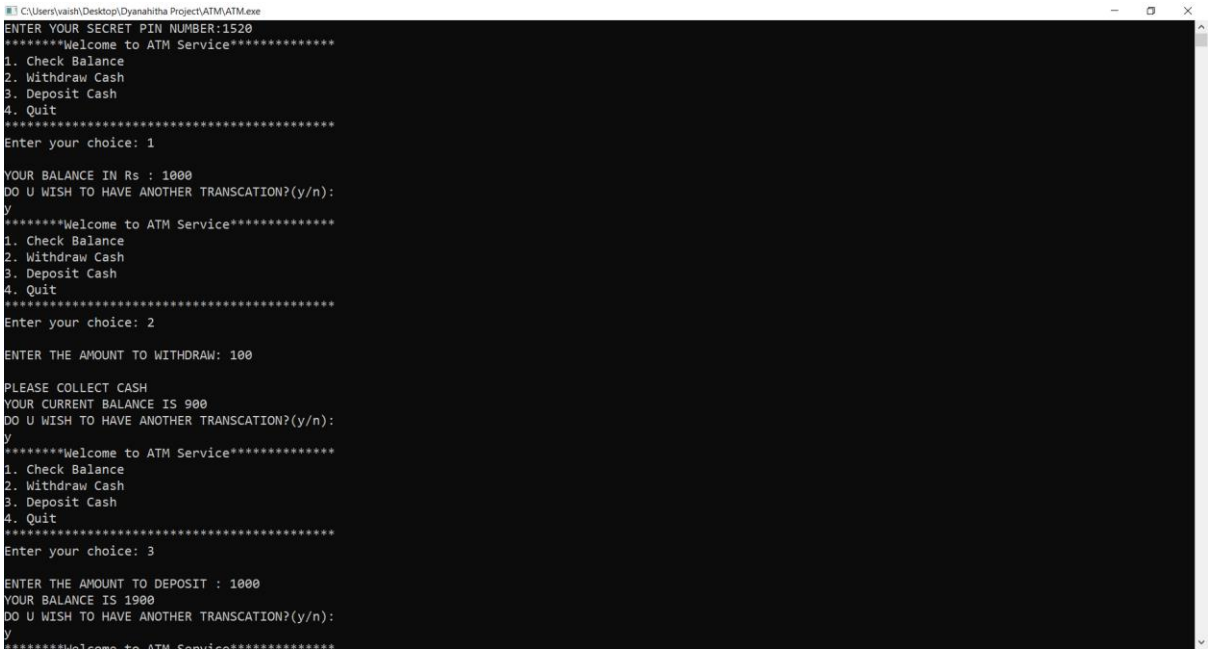

Fig 6.3.1

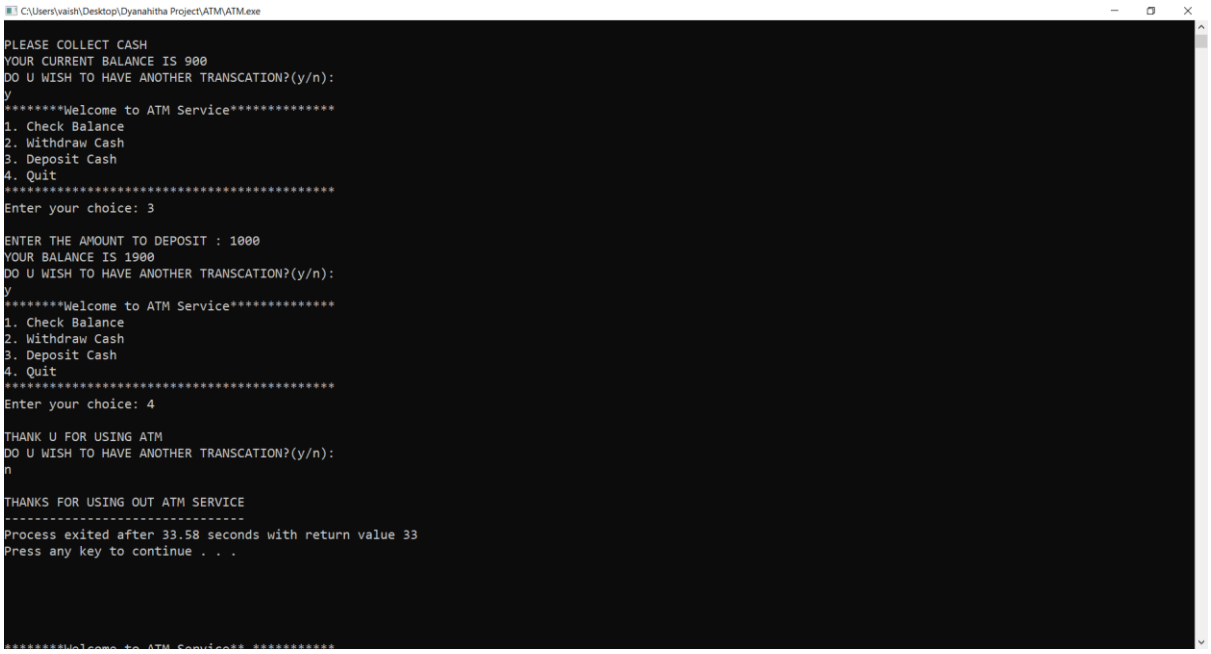

Fig 6.3.2

7. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

7.1 Hardware Requirements : This Project can be executed in any system or an android phone without prior to any platform. We can use any Online Compiler and Interpreter.

7.2 Software Requirements :

There are two ways to execute these projects

1. Online Compiler
2. Software for execution (Dev C++,CodeBlocks..)

Online compilers require only Internet Connection. We have many free Compilers with which we can code.

Software for execution need to be installed based on the user's system specification. These help us to completely execute the project. These softwares are based on the platforms.

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3. http://www.cprograms4future.com/p/guess-day-from-date.html
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