Part 1: Function Basics

```
// Write a C program that calculates the factorial of a given integer using a
// function. The program should include:
// - A function to calculate the factorial.
// - A function prototype.
// - A main function that takes user input and displays the result.
int factorial(int number)
{
    int fact = 1;
    for (int i = 2; i <= number; i++)
    {
        fact *= i;
    }
}
return fact;
}</pre>
```

```
// Write a C program that finds the greatest common divisor (GCD) of two
// integers using a function. The program should include:
// - A function to calculate the GCD.
// - A function prototype.
// - A main function that takes user input and displays the GCD.
int gcd(int a, int b)
{

int greatest = 1;
int larger = a;
int smaller = b;

// if (b > a)

// smaller = a;

// if (a * i == 0 && b * i == 0)

// greatest = i;
```

```
Part One:
Write a C program that calculates the factorial of a given integer using a function.
The factorial for 7 is 5040

The factorial for 10 is 3628800

The factorial for 13 is 1932053504

Write a C program that finds the greatest common divisor (GCD) of two integers using a function.
The GCD for 279 and 155 is 31

The GCD for 310 and 279 is 31

The GCD for 108 and 54 is 54
```

Part 2: Parameter Passing and Return Values

```
// Create a C program that defines a function to swap two integers. The program
// should include:
// - A function to perform the swap.
// - A function prototype.
// - A main function that demonstrates the swap by taking two integers
// as input and displaying the swapped values.

void swap(int *a, int *b)

// Put the value that a refers to in c

int c = *a;

// Swap the value of b into a and the value of c into b

*a = *b;
// Swap the c;
// Swap the value of b into a and the value of c into b
```

Lab 1

```
Part Two:
Create a C program that defines a function to swap two integers
Integer A is 2 and Integer B is 3
Integer A is 3 and Integer B is 2
Integer A is 4 and Integer B is 7
                                               Integer A is 7 and Integer B is 4
Integer A is 402 and Integer B is 730 Integer A is 730 and Integer B is 402
Integer A is -999 and Integer B is 123 Integer A is 123 and Integer B is -999
Write a C program that uses functions to perform the following operations on an array of integers
The array contains {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, }
The minimum is: 1
          The maximum is: 9
         The average is: 5
The array contains {203, 485, 2283, 291, 4854, 5849, 345, 254, 554, }
The minimum is: 203
          The maximum is: 5849
         The average is: 1679
The array contains {4, 66, 79, 24, 36, 34, 22, 334, 573, }
The minimum is: 4
         The maximum is: 573
The average is: 130
The array contains {56, 33, 57, 89, 23, 32, 33, 67, 35, }
The minimum is: 23
The maximum is: 89
          The average is: 47
```

Part 3: Recursion

```
// Implement a recursive C function to calculate the nth Fibonacci number.
// The program should include:
// - A recursive function to calculate the Fibonacci number.
// - A function prototype.
// - A main function that takes user input for 'n' and displays the nth
// Fibonacci number.
// Fibonacci number.
// Return 1 if we are looking for the first and second item of the
// fibonacci sequence
if (number <= 2)
// Return 1;
// Return the sum of the two fibonacci numbers before this one
return fibonacciRecursive(number - 1) + fibonacciRecursive(number - 2);
// Return fibonacciRecursive(number - 1) + fibonacciRecursive(number - 2);
// Return fibonacciRecursive(number - 1) + fibonacciRecursive(number - 2);
// Return fibonacciRecursive(number - 1) + fibonacciRecursive(number - 2);</pre>
```

```
// Write a C program that uses recursion to compute the factorial of a number.
// The program should include:
// - A recursive function for factorial calculation.
// - A function prototype.
// - A main function that takes user input and displays the factorial.
int factorialRecursive(int number)

// This is the base case, we want all the positive integers the same or less
if (number == 1)

// Return 1;
// Protocology
// This is the base case in the positive integers the same or less
// This is the base case if (number == 1)
// Return 1;
// Return number * factorialRecursive(number - 1);
// Return number * f
```

```
Implement a recursive C function to calculate the nth Fibonacci number.
Printing the first ten, calling the function each time:
         2
         3
        4
                        5
                ->
                        8
        6
                ->
                        21
34
        8
        g
                ->
        10
                        55
Write a C program that uses recursion to compute the factorial of a number.
Testing recursive factorial function with 3. Got 6
Testing recursive factorial function with 7. Got 5040
Testing recursive factorial function with 9. Got 362880
Testing recursive factorial function with 12. Got 479001600
```