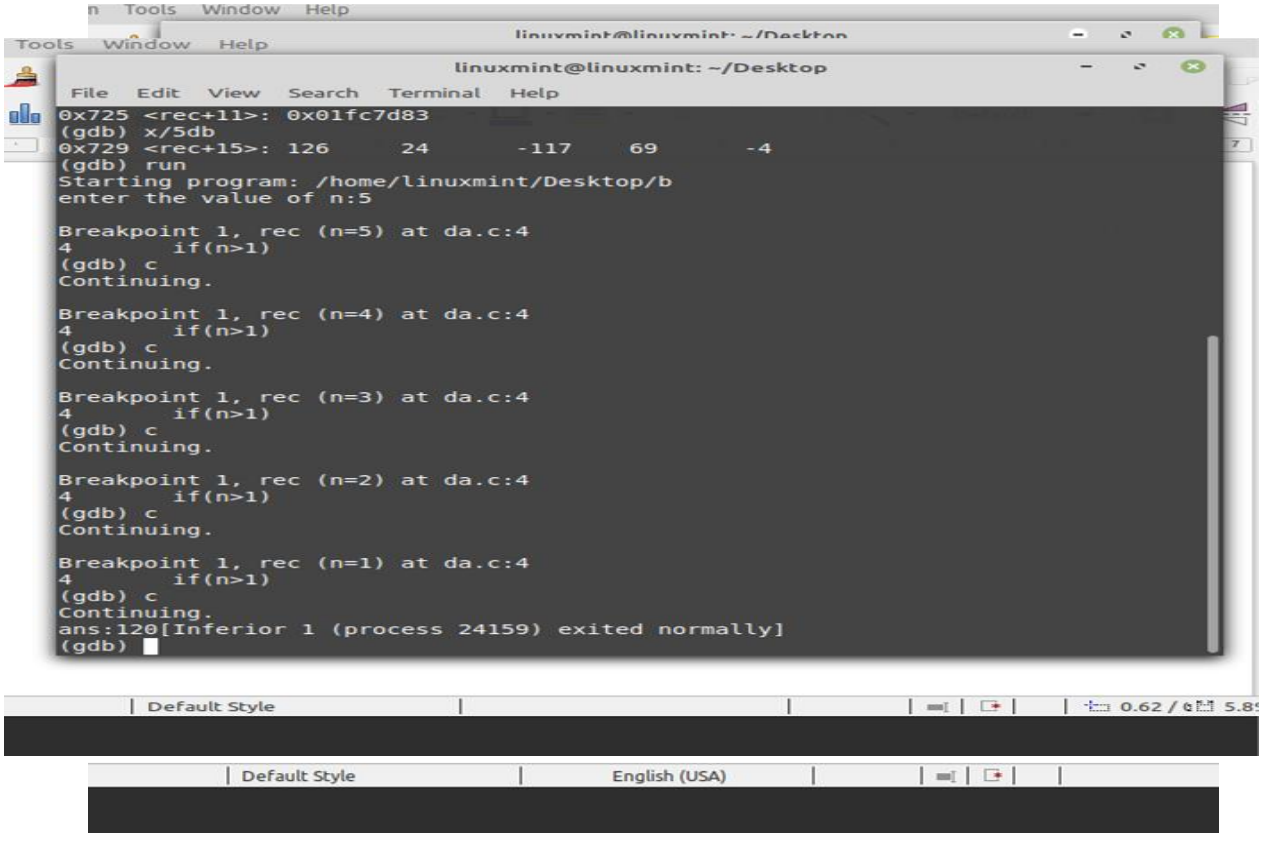
DIGITAL ASSIGNMENT 2
LINUX PROGRAMMING

17MIS1014
BLESSY BOBAN

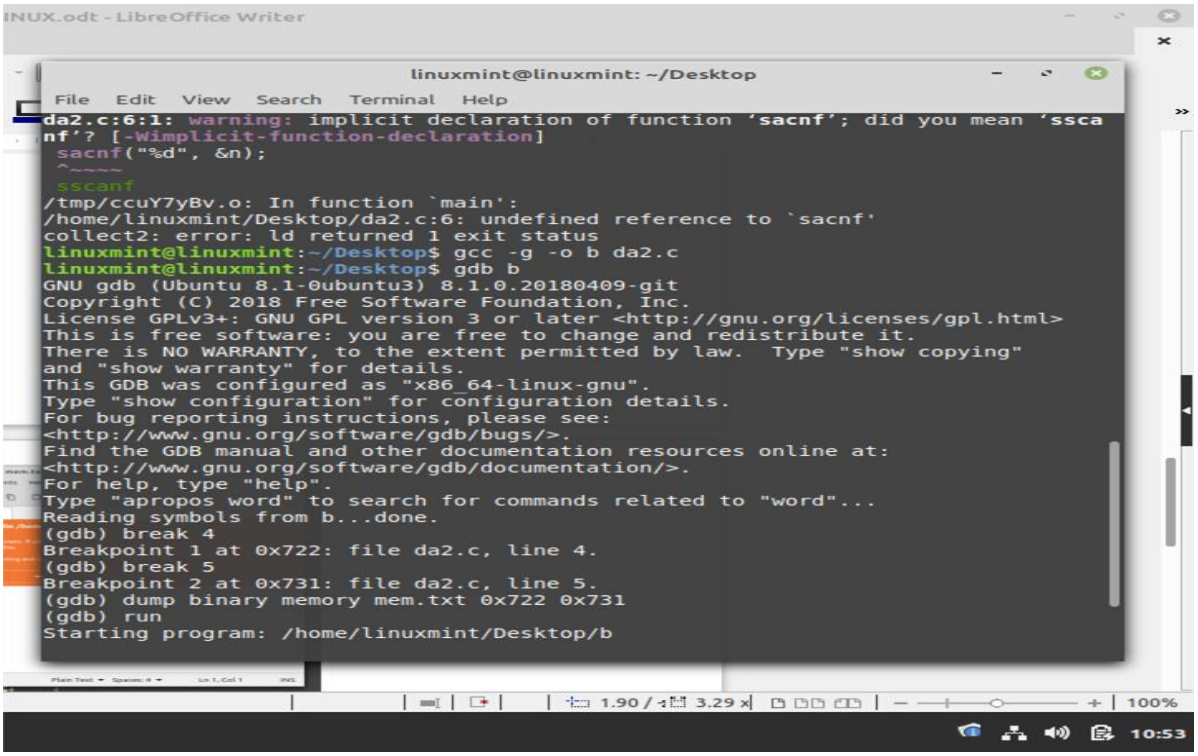
1)

```
#include<stdio.h>
int rec(int n)
{
if(n>1)
{
n=n*rec(n-1);
}
return n;
}
int main()
{
int x,n;
printf("enter the value of n:");
scanf("%d",&n);
x=rec(n);
printf("ans:%d",x);
}
```



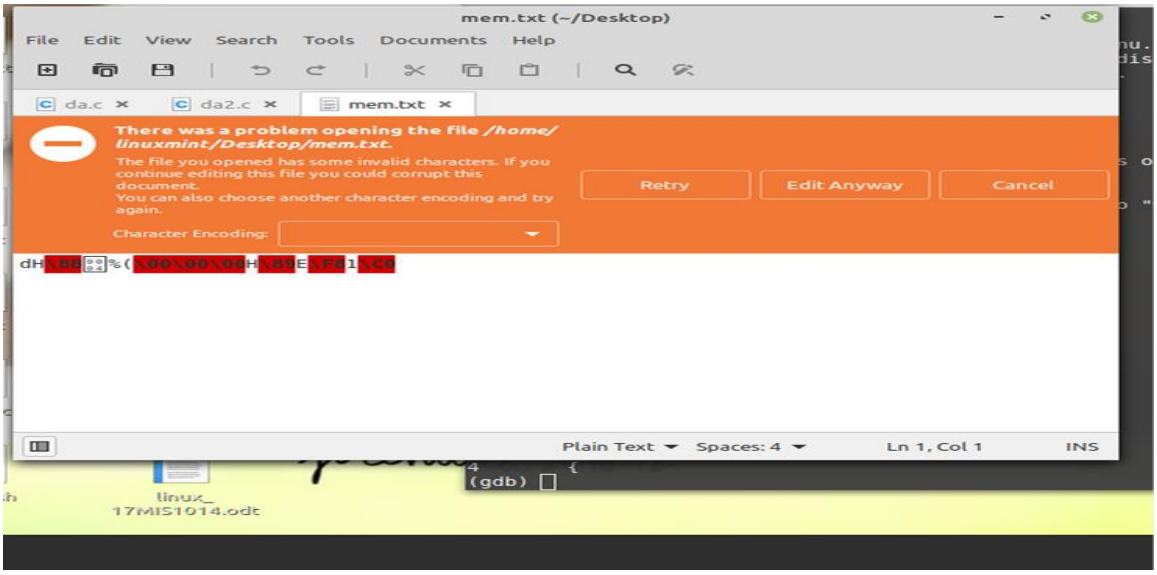
2)

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
int i, sum=0,n ;
sacnf("%d", &n);
for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
sum=sum+i;
}
printf("sum of nos:%d", sum);
}
```



3)

<u>ORIGINAL CODE</u>



#include <stdio.h>

/* Print the sum of the integers from 1 to 1000 */

intmain(int argc, char **argv)

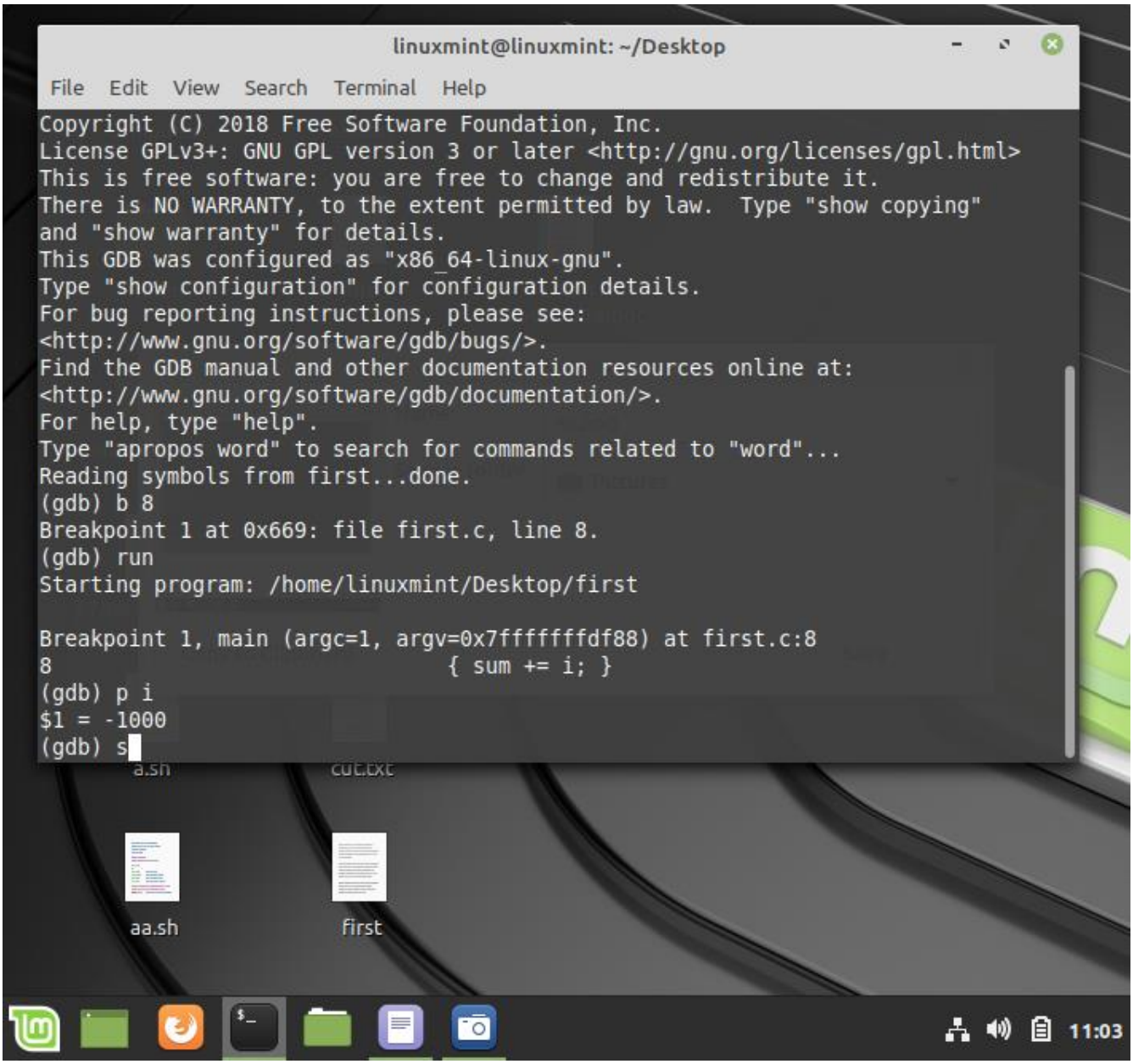
{

int i;

int sum; sum = 0;

for(i = 0; i -= 1000; i++)

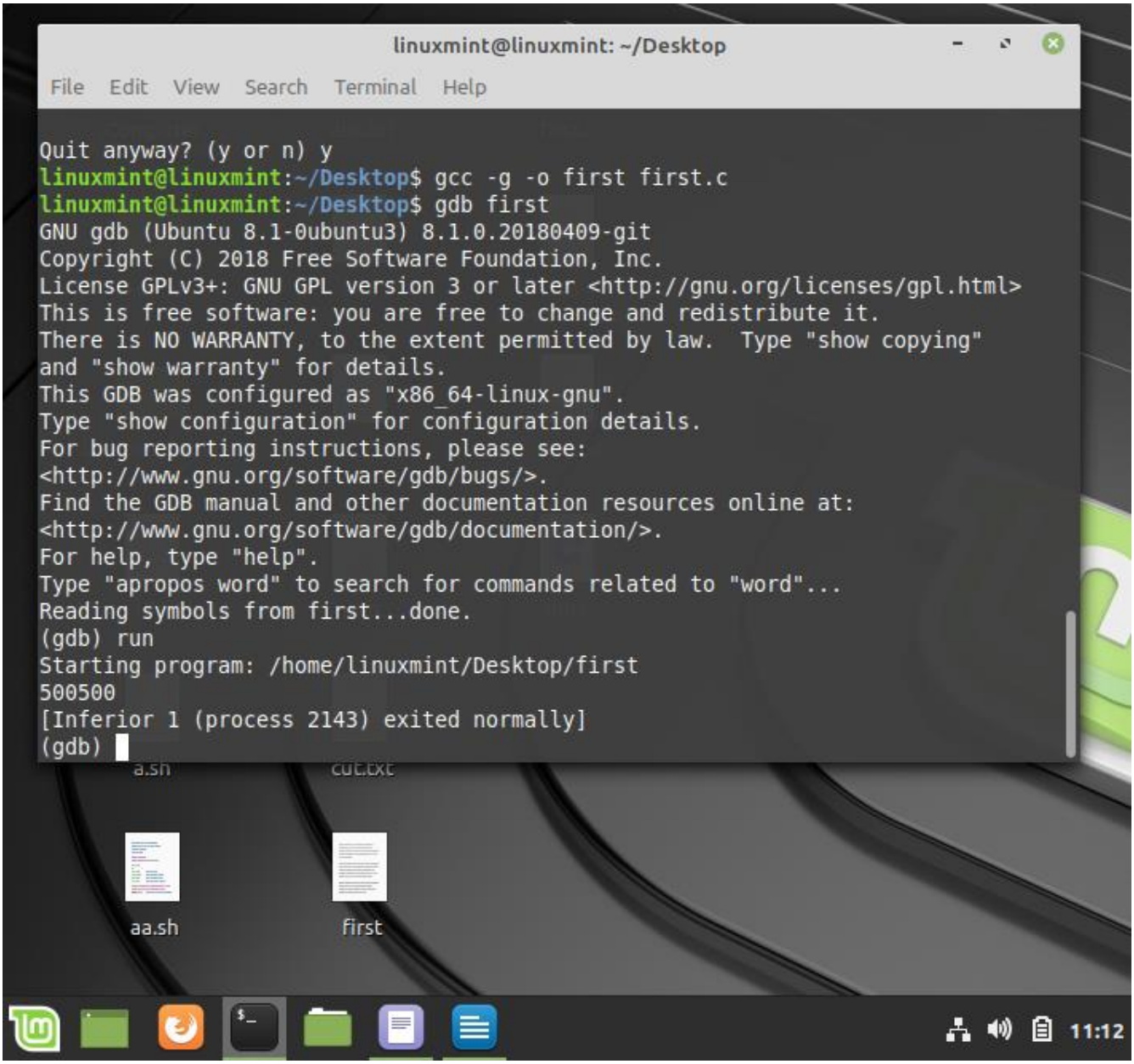
```
        { sum += i; }
    printf("%d\n", sum);
    return 0;
}
```



DEBUGGED CODE

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

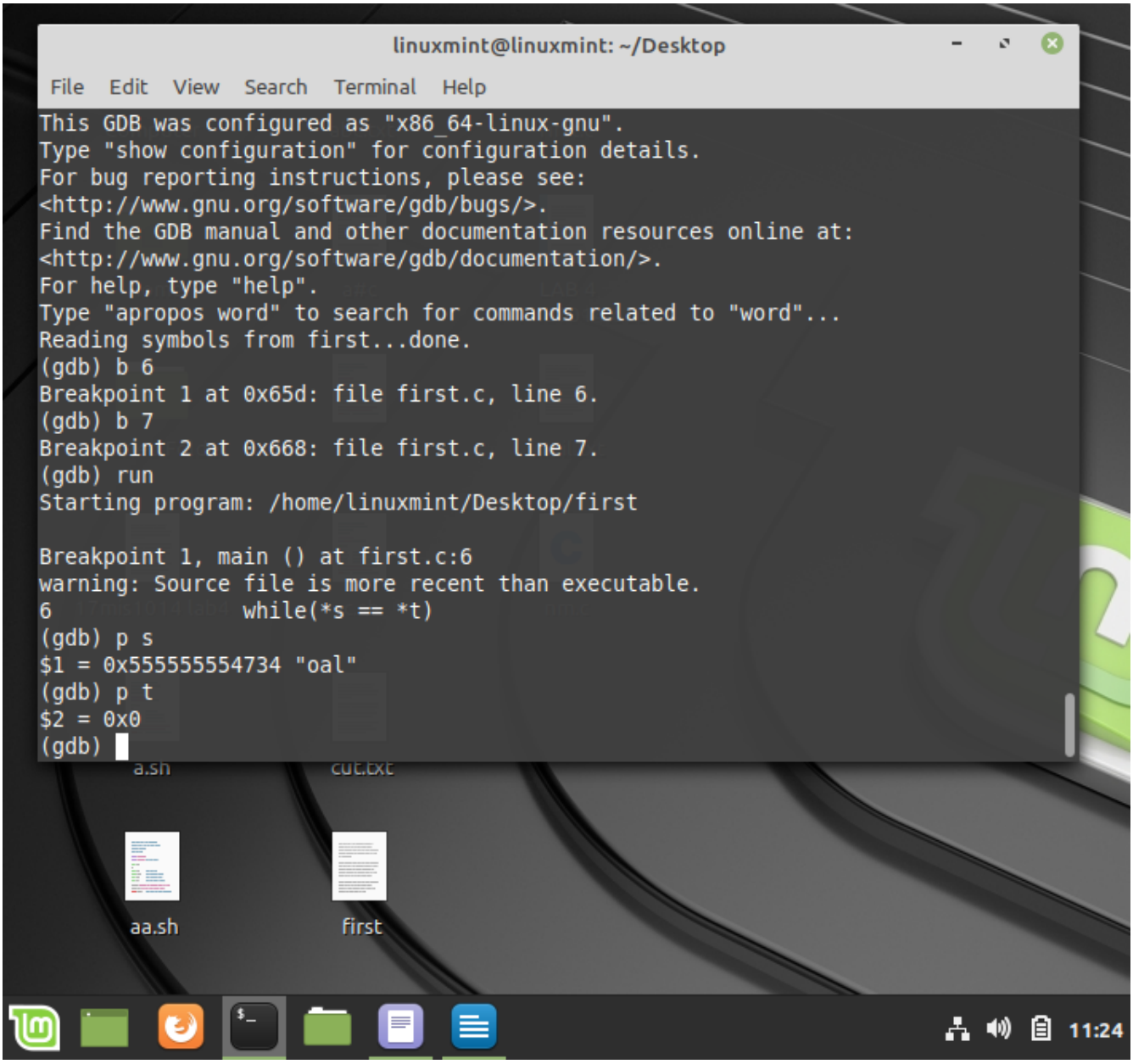
```
int main(int argc, char **argv)
	{
		int i;
		int sum;    sum = 0;
		for(i = 1; i <= 1000; i++)
			{ sum += i; }
		printf("%d\n", sum);
		return 0;
	}
```



4)
ORIGINAL CODE

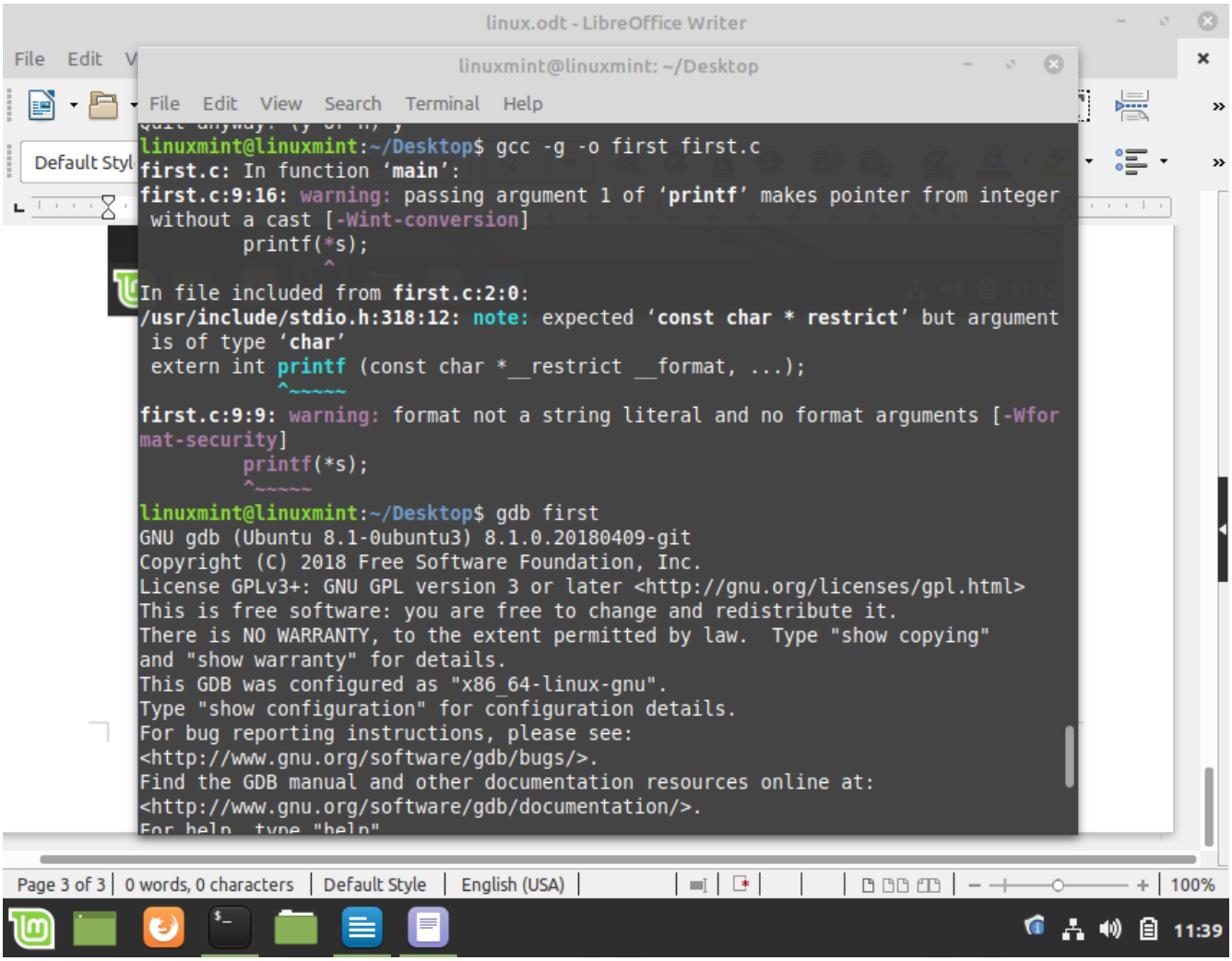
```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
```

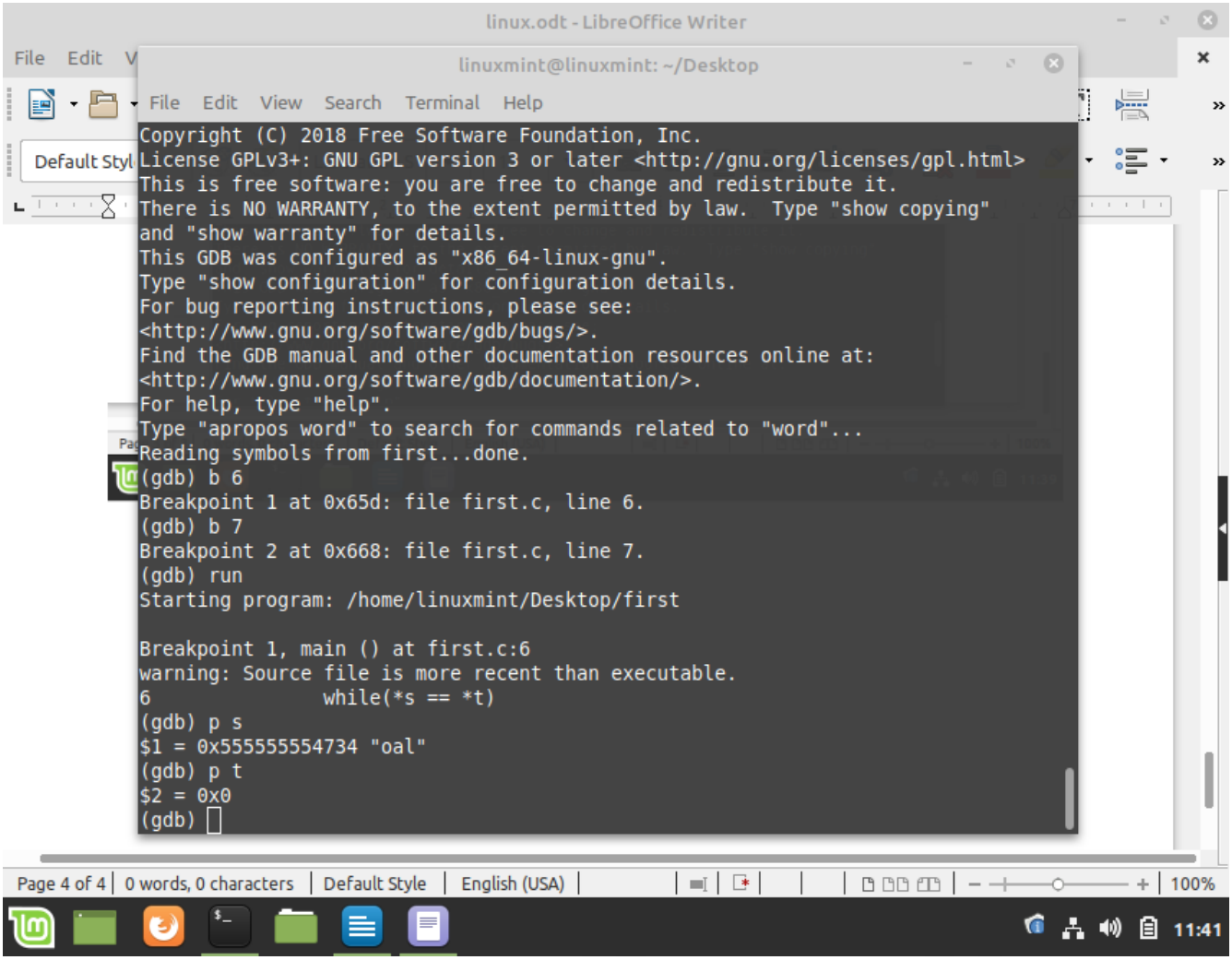
```
{
   char *s = "goal";
char *t = "home";
while(*s++ == *t++)
printf(*s);
return 0;
}
```



DEBUGGED CODE

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
	{
	char *s = "oal";
	 char *t = "ome";
	 while(*s == *t)
{
	 printf(*s);
s++;
t++;
}
	 return 0;
	}
```

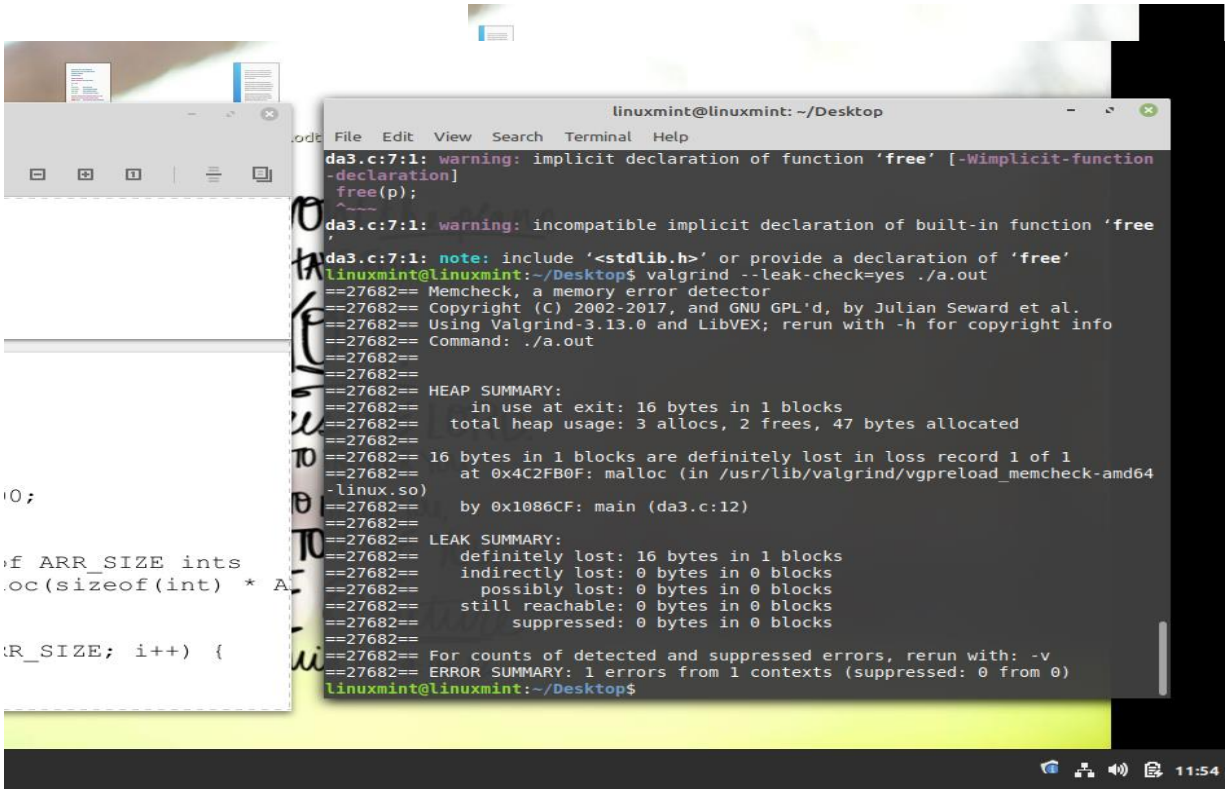




PROGRAMS TO VERIFY

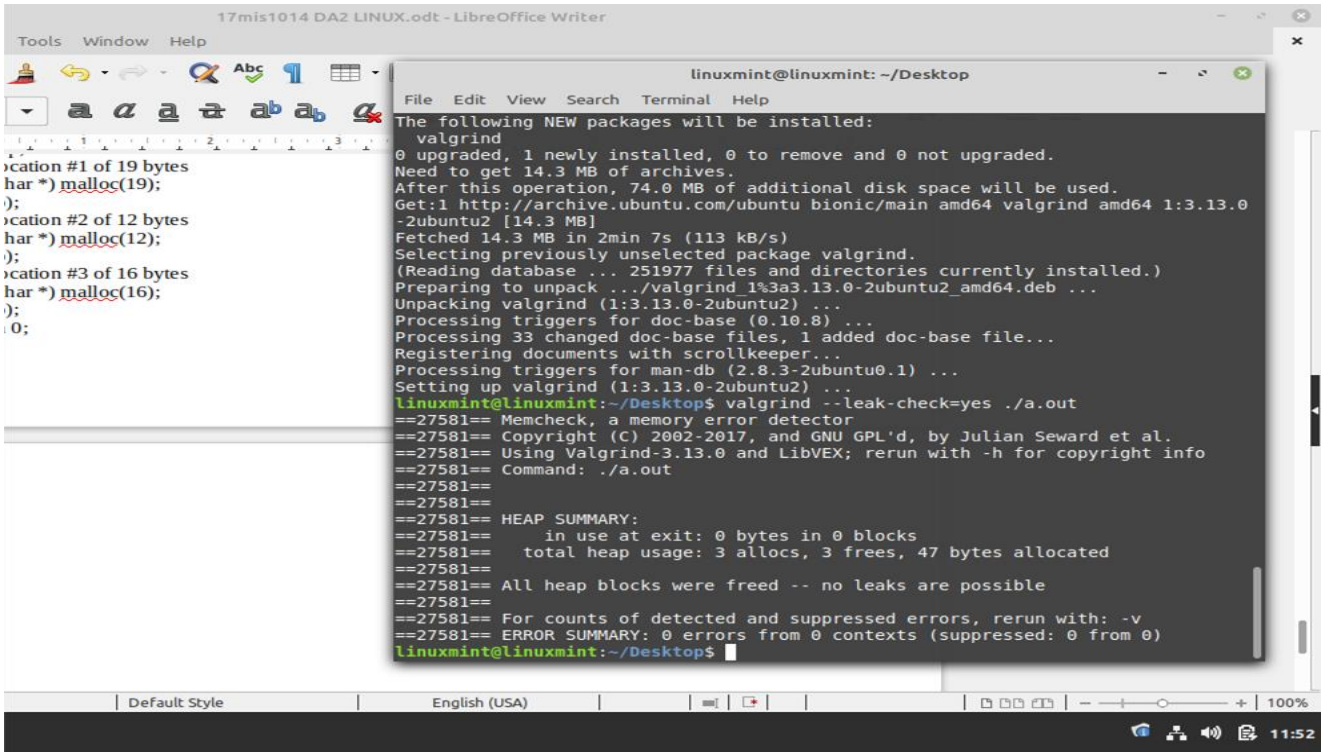
1)#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
char *p;
// Allocation #1 of 19 bytes
p = (char *) malloc(19);
// Allocation #2 of 12 bytes
p = (char *) malloc(12);
free(p);
// Allocation #3 of 16 bytes
p = (char *) malloc(16);
return 0;
}

without including stdio.h



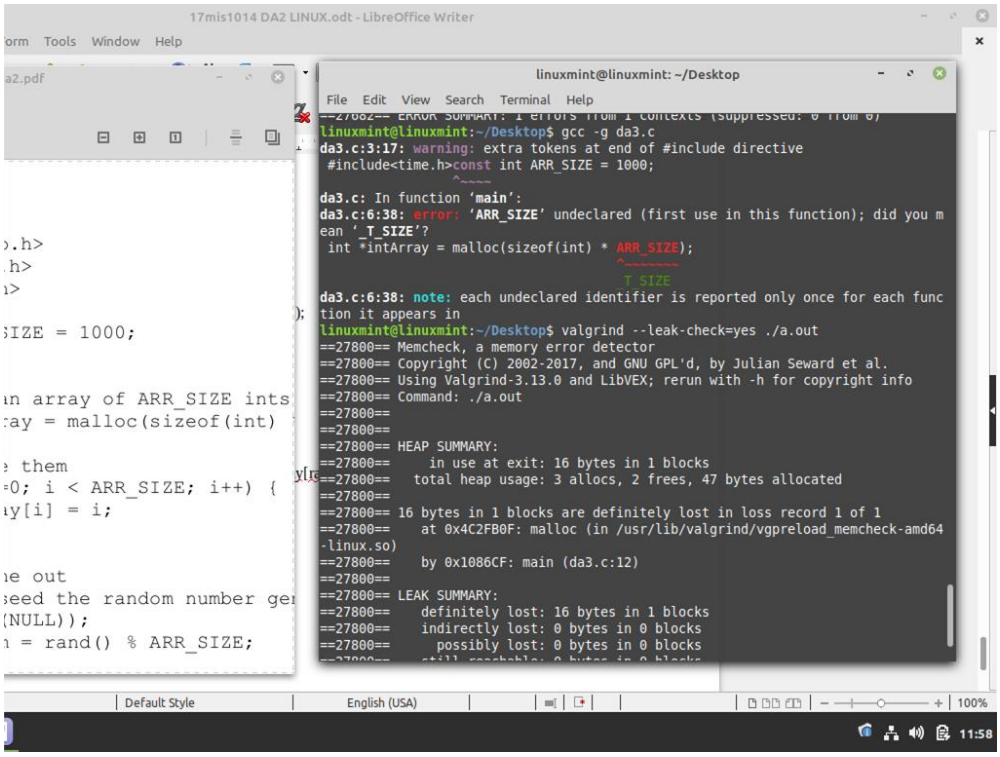
debugged

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main()
{
char *p;
// Allocation #1 of 19 bytes
p = (char *) malloc(19);
free(p);
// Allocation #2 of 12 bytes
p = (char *) malloc(12);
free(p);
// Allocation #3 of 16 bytes
p = (char *) malloc(16);
free(p);
return 0;
```



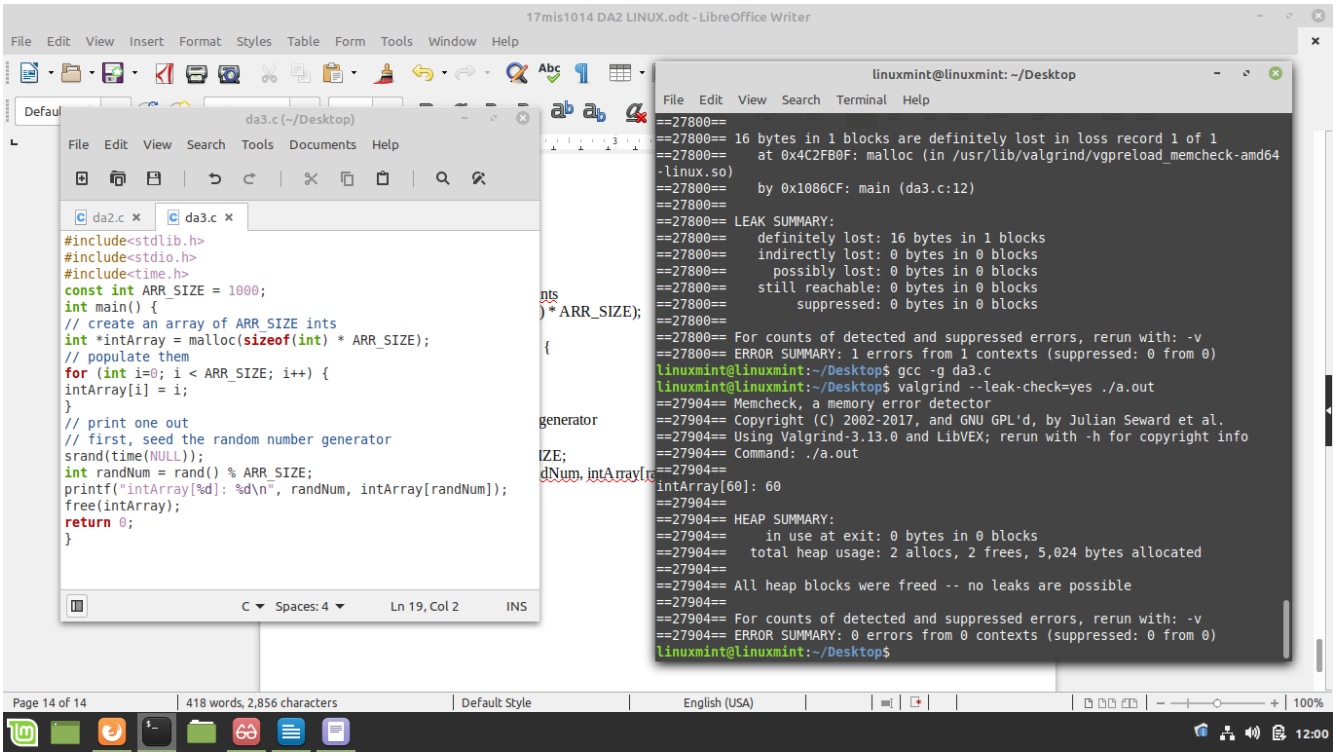
}

2)#include<stdlib.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<time.h>const int ARR_SIZE = 1000;
int main() {
// create an array of ARR_SIZE ints
int *intArray = malloc(sizeof(int) * ARR_SIZE);
// populate them
for (int i=0; i < ARR_SIZE; i++) {
intArray[i] = i;
}
// print one out
// first, seed the random number generator
srand(time(NULL));
int randNum = rand() % ARR_SIZE;
printf("intArray[%d]: %d\n", randNum, intArray[randNum]);
// end without freeing!
return 0;
}



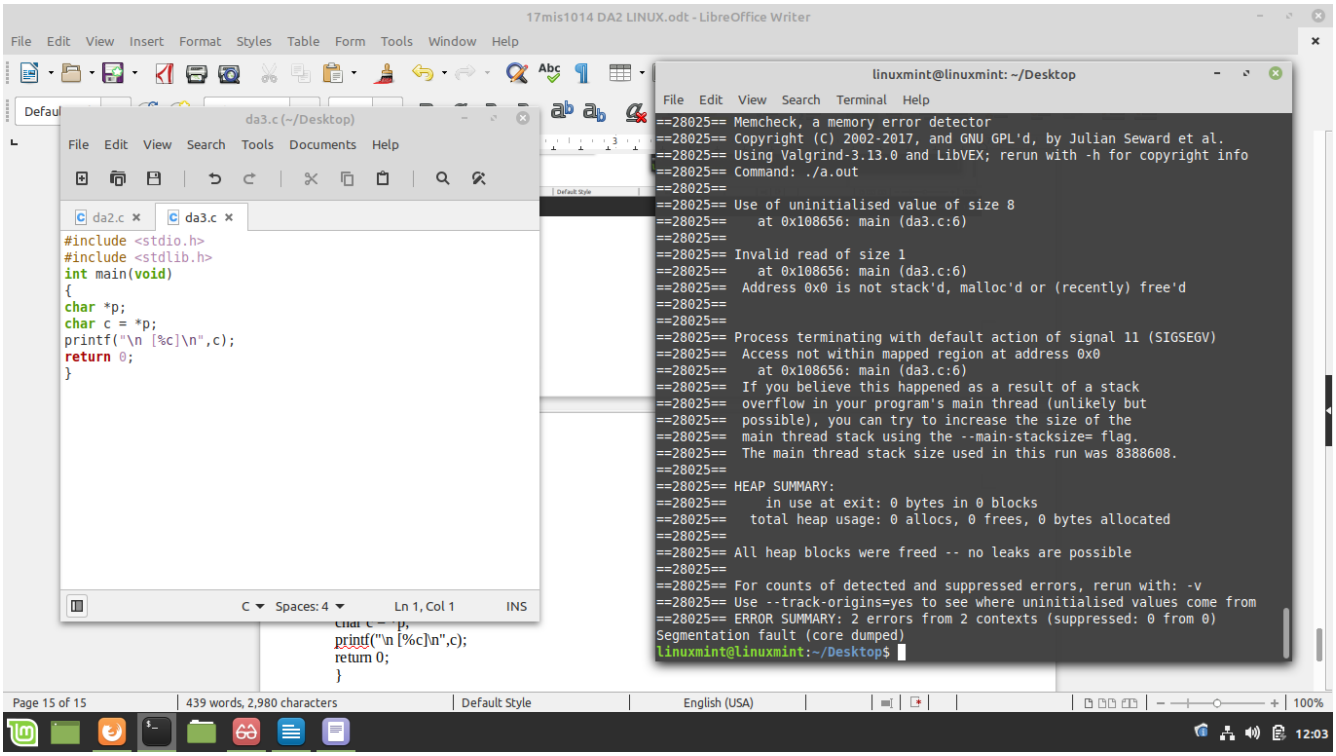
debugged code

```
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<time.h>
const int ARR_SIZE = 1000;
int main() {
// create an array of ARR_SIZE ints
int *intArray = malloc(sizeof(int) * ARR_SIZE);
// populate them
for (int i=0; i < ARR_SIZE; i++) {
intArray[i] = i;
}
// print one out
// first, seed the random number generator
srand(time(NULL));
int randNum = rand() % ARR_SIZE;
printf("intArray[%d]: %d\n", randNum, intArray[randNum]);
free(intArray);
return 0;
}
```



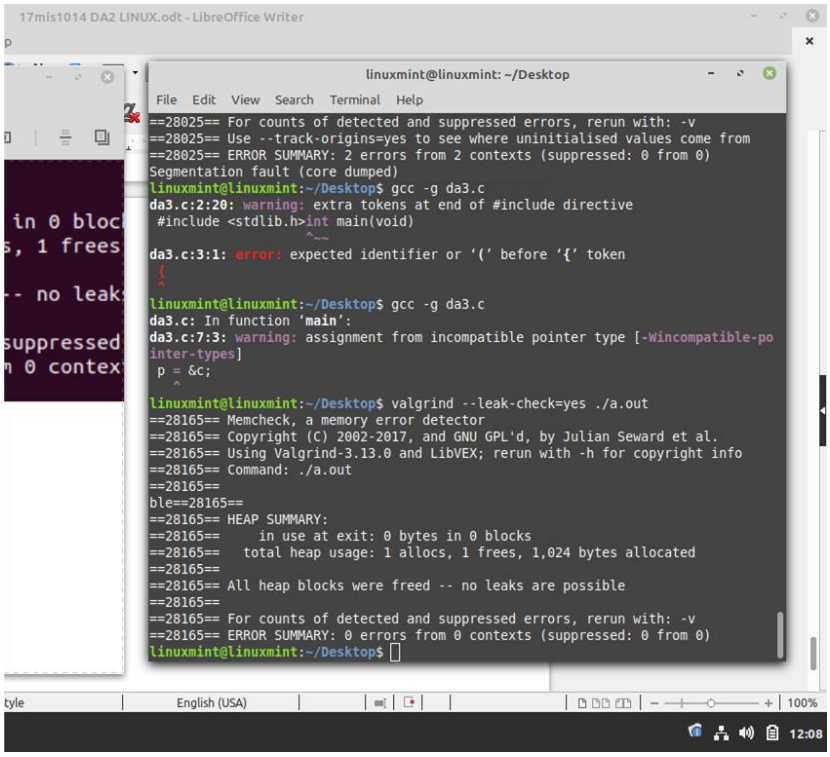
3) Original program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main(void)
{
char *p;
char c = *p;
printf("\n [%c]\n",c);
return 0;
}
```



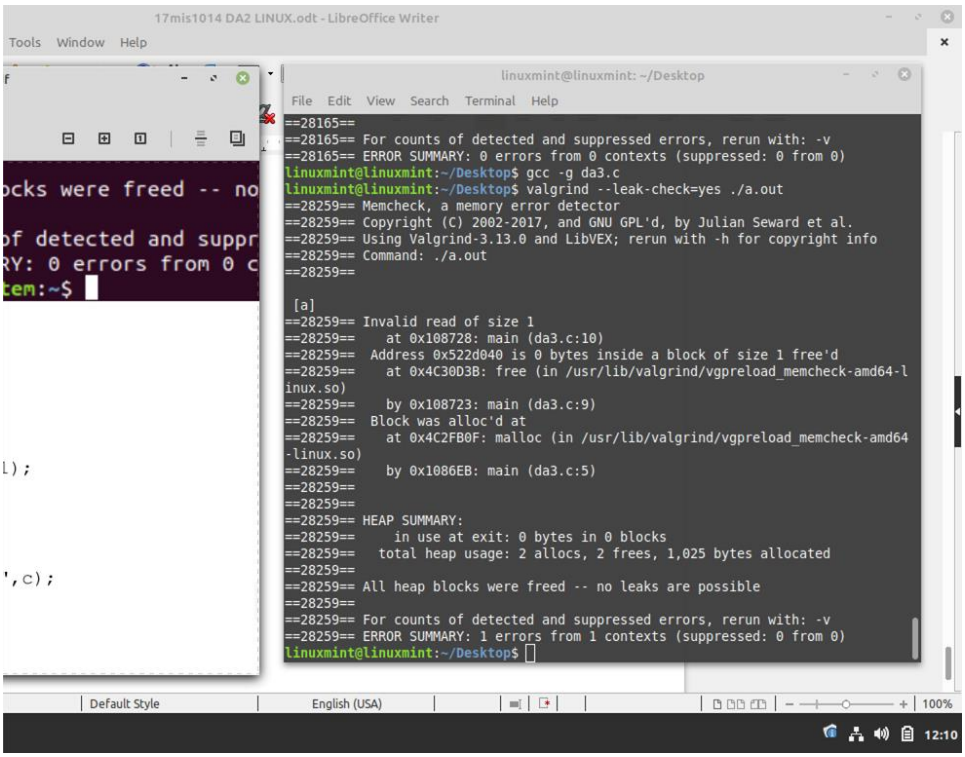
debugged code

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>int main(void)
{
char *p;
char c[50]="ble";
p = &c;
printf("%s",c);
return 0;
}
```



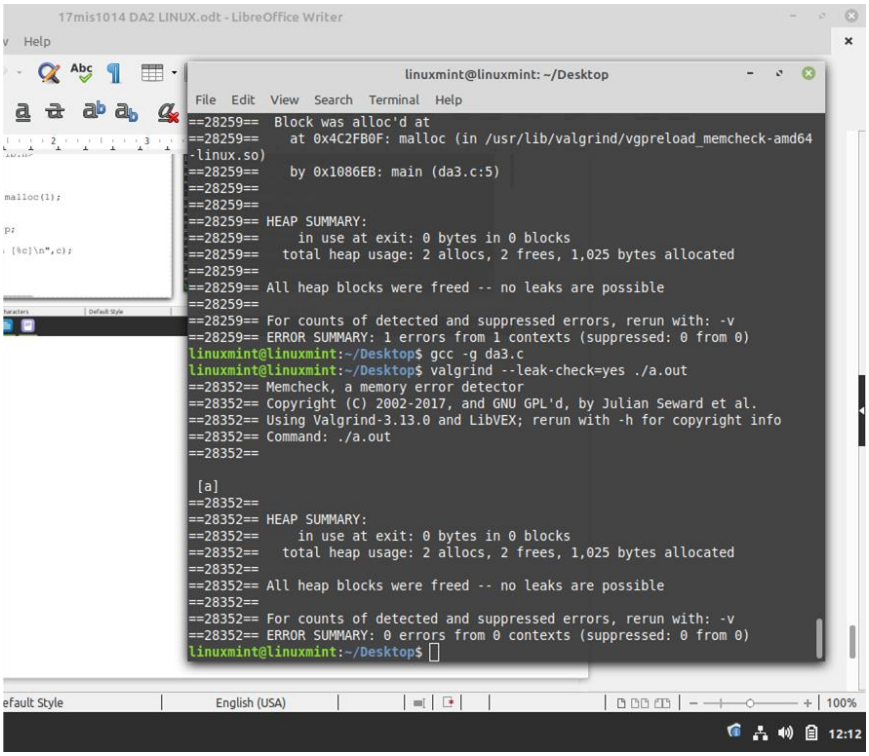
4)original code

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main(void)
{
char *p = malloc(1);
*p = 'a';
char c = *p;
printf("\n [%c]\n",c);
free(p);
c = *p;
return 0;
}
```



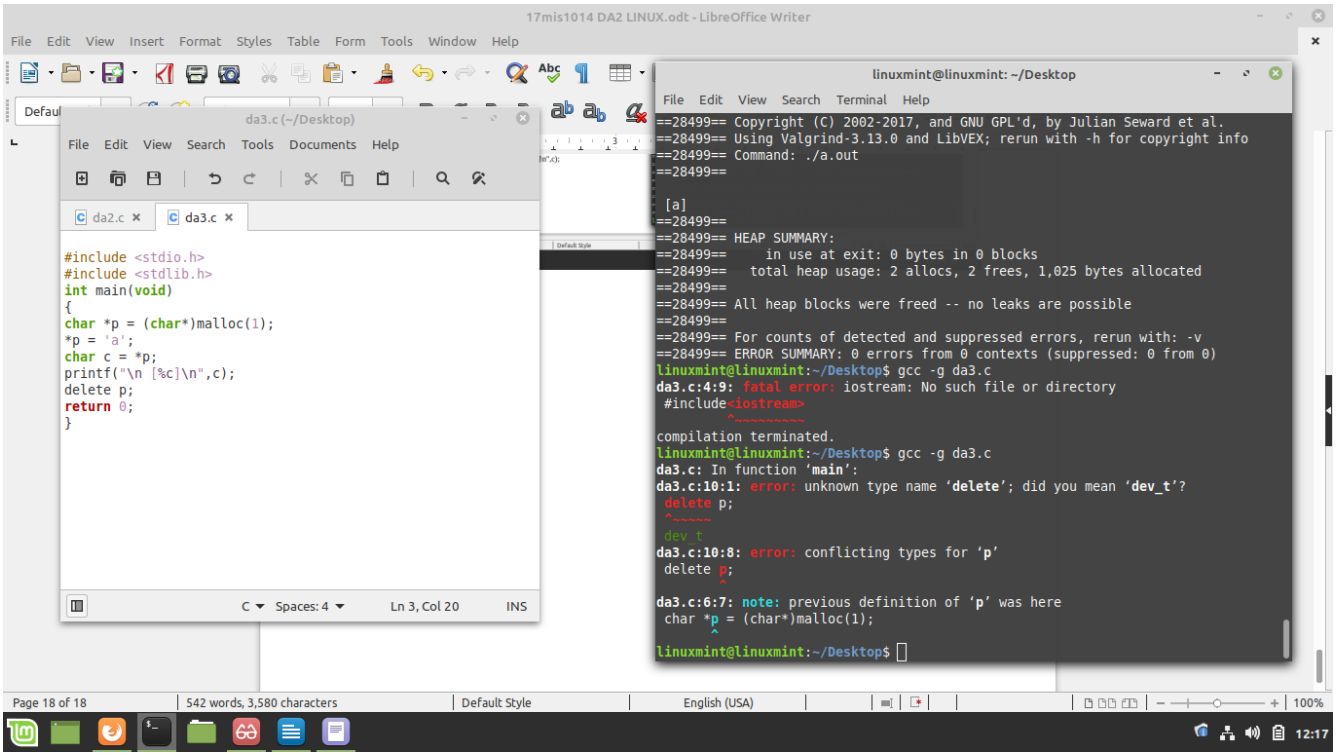
debugged code

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main(void)
{
char *p = malloc(1);
*p = 'a';
char c = *p;
printf("\n [%c]\n",c);
free(p);
return 0;
}
```



5) ORIGINAL PROGRAM:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include<iostream>
int main(void)
{
char *p = (char*)malloc(1);
*p = 'a';
char c = *p;
printf("\n [%c]\n",c);
delete p;
return 0;
}
```



debugged code

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main(void)
{char *p = (char*)malloc(1);
*p = 'a';

```
char c = *p;
printf("\n [%c]\n",c);
free(p);
return 0;
}
```