



ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES
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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

CA-C4P: PROBLEM SOLVING LAB USING C

LAB MANUAL

BY

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CA-C4P: Problem Solving Lab using C

Write, and execute C program for the following:

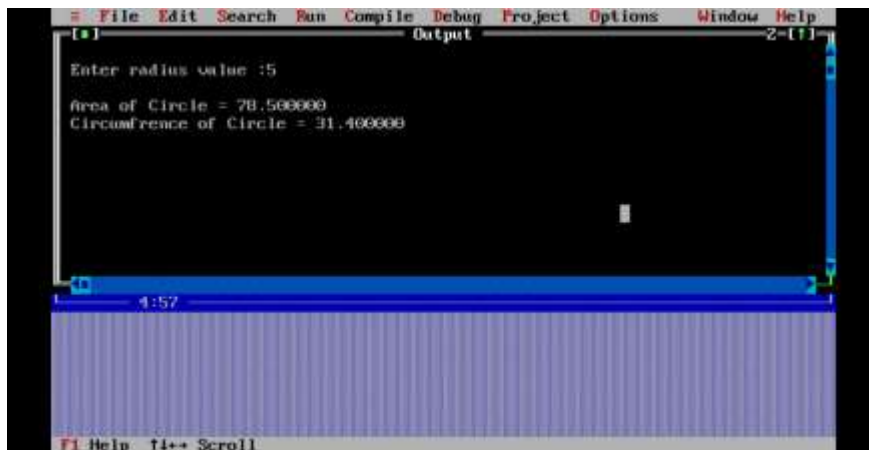
1. To read radius of a circle and to find area and circumference.
2. To read three numbers and find the biggest of three
3. To check whether the number is prime or not
4. To read a number, find the sum of the digits, reverse the number and check it for palindrome
5. To read numbers from keyboard continuously till the user presses 999 and to find the sum of only positive numbers
6. To read percentage of marks and to display appropriate message (Demonstration of else-if ladder)
7. To find the roots of quadratic equation
8. To read marks scored by n students and find the average of marks (Demonstration of single dimensional array)
9. To remove Duplicate Element in a single dimensional Array
10. To perform addition and subtraction of Matrices
11. To find factorial of a number
12. To generate Fibonacci series
13. To remove Duplicate Element in a single dimensional Array
14. To find the length of a string without using built in function
15. To demonstrate string functions
16. To read, display and add two m x n matrices using functions
17. To read a string and to find the number of alphabets, digits, vowels, consonants, spaces and special characters.
18. To Swap Two Numbers using Pointers
19. To demonstrate student structure to read & display records of n students
20. To demonstrate the difference between structure & union

1. Write, and execute C program to read radius of a circle and to find area and circumference.

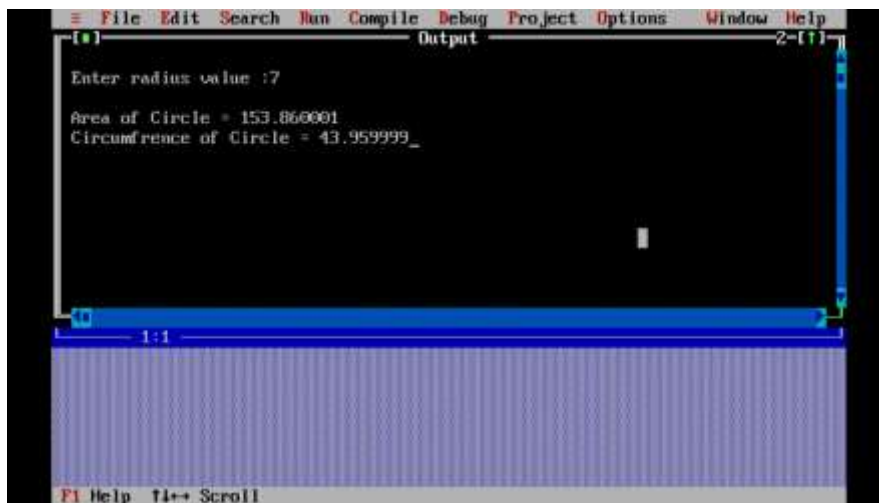
```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int r;
    float area, circum;
    clrscr();
    printf("\n Enter radius value :");
    scanf("%d", &r);
    area = 3.14 * r * r;
    circum = 2 * 3.14 * r;
    printf("\n Area of Circle = %f", area);
    printf("\n Circumference of Circle = %f", circum);
    getch();
}
```

OUTPUT:

CASE 1:



CASE 2:

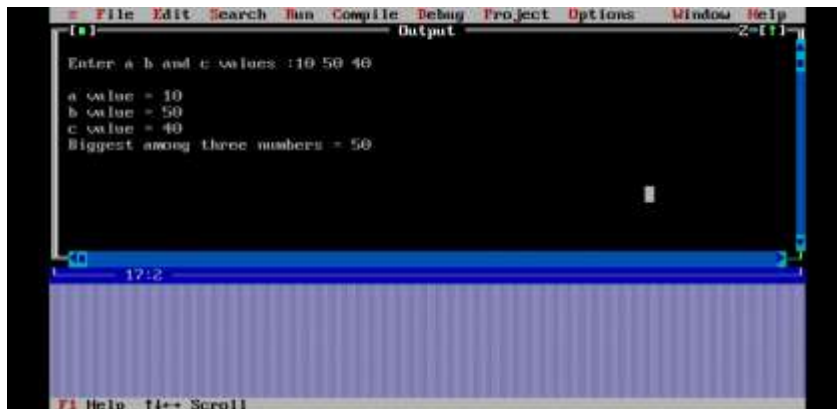


2. Write, and execute C program to read three numbers and find the biggest of three.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int a,b,c,big;
    clrscr();
    printf("\n Enter a b and c values :");
    scanf("%d%d%d", &a, &b, &c);
    printf("\n a value = %d", a);
    printf("\n b value = %d", b);
    printf("\n c value = %d", c);
    big = a;
    if(b > big) big = b;
    if(c > big) big = c;
    printf("\n Biggest among three numbers = %d", big);
    getch();
}
```

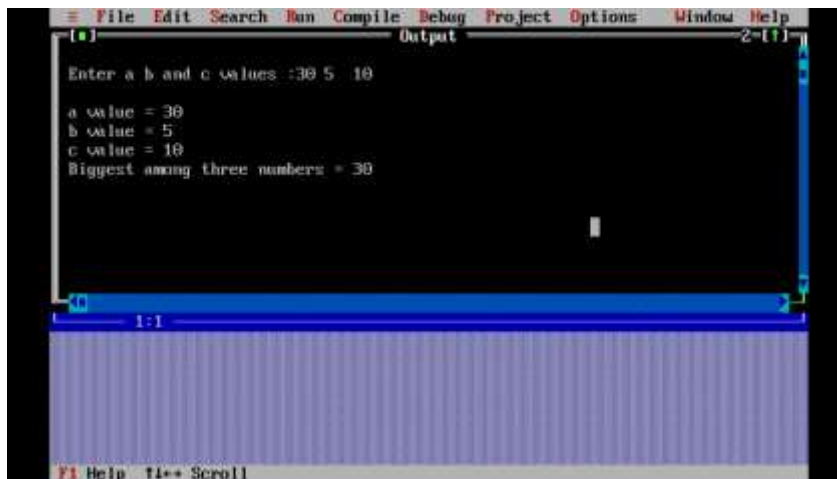
OUTPUT:

CASE 1:



```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help
Output
Enter a b and c values :10 50 40
a value = 10
b value = 50
c value = 40
Biggest among three numbers = 50
17:12
F1 Help F1++ Scroll
```

CASE 2:



```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help
Output
Enter a b and c values :30 5 10
a value = 30
b value = 5
c value = 10
Biggest among three numbers = 30
1:1
F1 Help F1++ Scroll
```

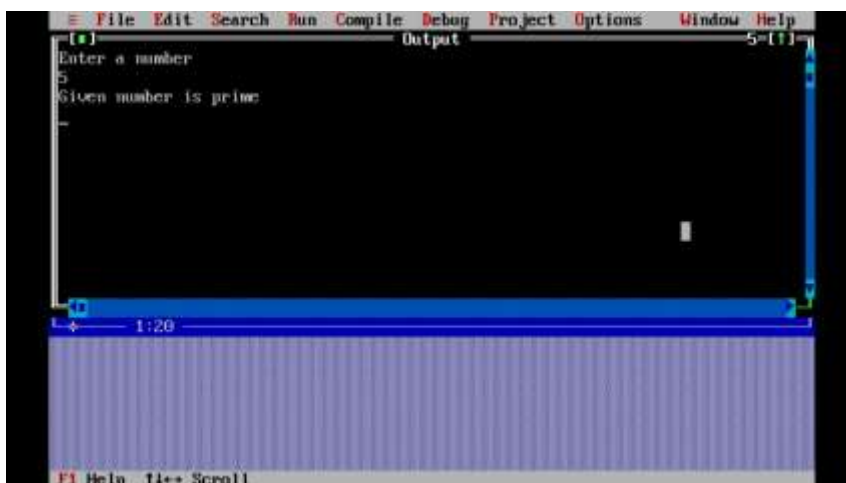
3. Write, and execute C program to check whether the number is prime or not

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<math.h>
void main()
{
    int num, i, flag=0;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter a number\n");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    if(num == 0 || num == 1)
        printf("%d is not a prime \n",num);
    else
    {
        for(i=2; i<=sqrt(num); i++)
            if(num % i == 0)
            {
                flag = 1;
                break;
            }

        if(flag == 0)
            printf("Given number is prime \n");
        else
            printf("Given number is not a prime\n");
    }
    getch();
}
```

OUTPUT:

CASE 1:



CASE 2:



```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help
Output 2-11
Enter a number
8
Given number is not a prime
-
1:1
F1 Help TI++ Scroll
```

4. Write, and execute C program to read a number, find the sum of the digits, reverse the number and check it for palindrome.

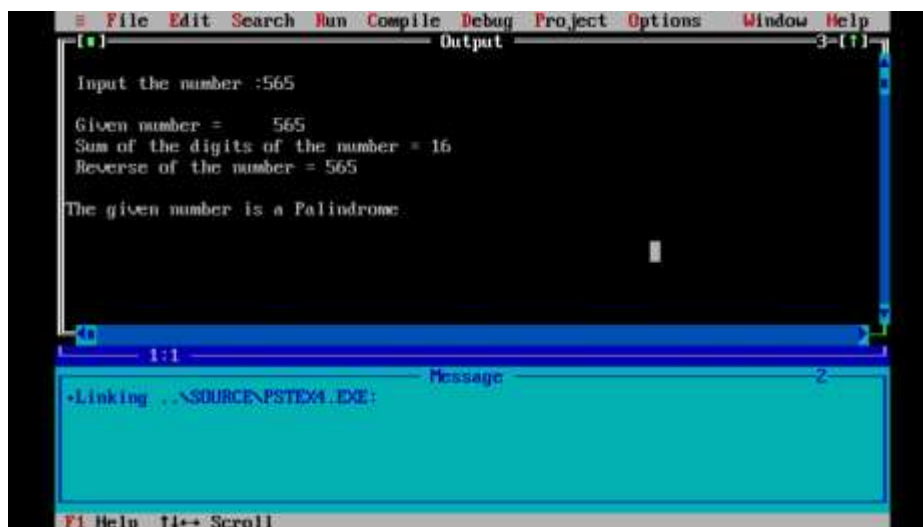
```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int n, num,digit, sum = 0, rev = 0;
    clrscr();
    printf("\n Input the number :");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    printf("\n Given number = %7d",num);

    n = num;
    do
    {
        digit = num % 10;
        sum += digit;
        rev = rev * 10 + digit;
        num /= 10;
    }while(num != 0);
    printf("\n Sum of the digits of the number = %d", sum);
    printf("\n Reverse of the number = %d", rev);

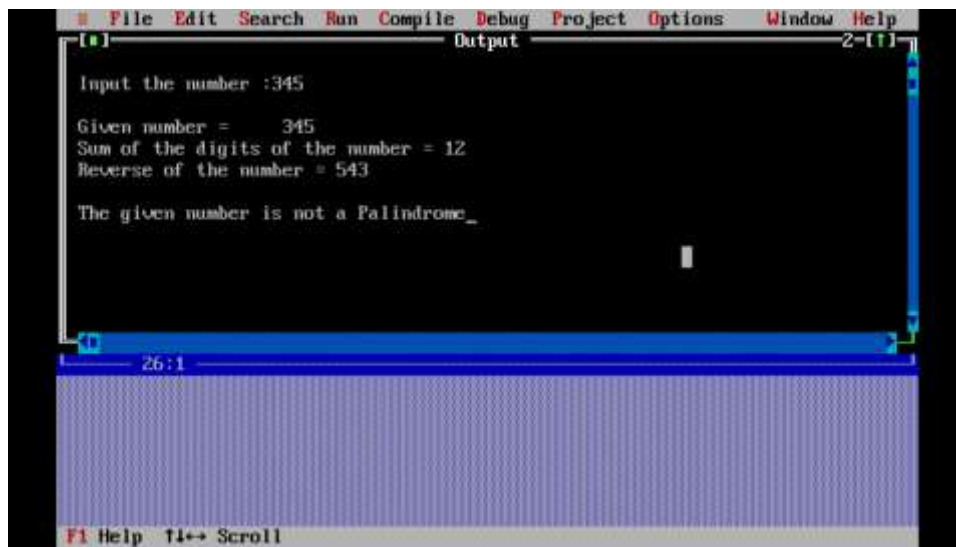
    if(n == rev)
        printf("\n\nThe given number is a Palindrome");
    else
        printf("\n\n The given number is not a Palindrome");
    getch();
}
```

OUTPUT:

CASE 1:



CASE 2:



The screenshot shows a Turbo Pascal IDE window titled "Output". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, and Help. The output text is as follows:

```
Input the number :345  
Given number =      345  
Sum of the digits of the number = 12  
Reverse of the number = 543  
The given number is not a Palindrome_
```

At the bottom of the window, there is a status bar with the text "F1 Help T4+> Scroll".

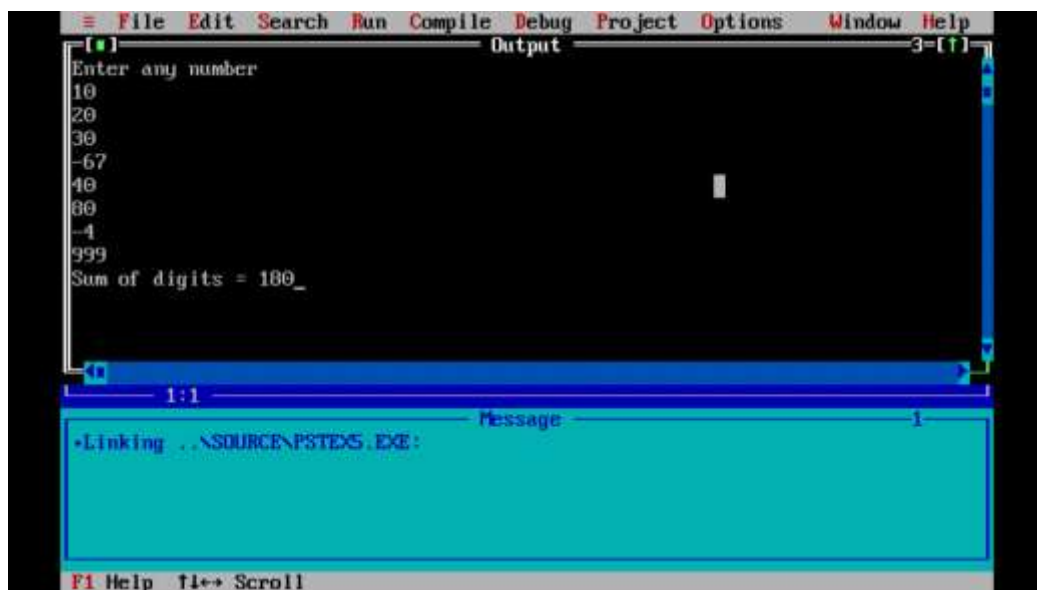
5. Write, and execute C program to read numbers from keyboard continuously until the user presses 999 and to find the sum of only positive numbers.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int number,sum=0;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter any number\n");
    scanf("%d", &number);
    while(number != 999)
    {
        if(number <= 0)
        {
            scanf("%d", &number);
            continue;
        }
        else
        {
            sum+=number;
            scanf("%d", &number);
        }
    }

    printf("Sum of digits = %d", sum);
    getch();
}
```

OUTPUT:

CASE 1:



CASE 2:

The screenshot shows a Turbo Pascal IDE window titled "Output". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, and Help. The program code is visible in the editor, and the output window shows the execution results. The program prompts the user to "Enter any number", and the user has entered the number 2 multiple times, followed by -8, -4, -3, 2, and 999. The final output is "Sum of digits = 14".

```

File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help
[.] Output 2-[1]
Enter any number
2
2
2
2
2
-8
2
2
-4
-3
2
999
Sum of digits = 14
7:52
F1 Help ↑↓↔ Scroll

```

CASE 3:

The screenshot displays the Turbo C++ development environment. The menu bar at the top includes File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, and Help. The main window is titled 'Output' and shows the execution of a C program. The program prompts the user to 'Enter any number', and the input '999' has been entered. The program's output is 'Sum of digits = 15_'. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'F1 Help' and '↑↓↔ Scroll'.

```

File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help
Output
[.]
Enter any number
-7
-5
-8
-2
-9
5
10
999
Sum of digits = 15_
1:1
F1 Help ↑↓↔ Scroll

```

6. Write, and execute C program to read percentage of marks and to display appropriate message (Demonstration of else-if ladder)

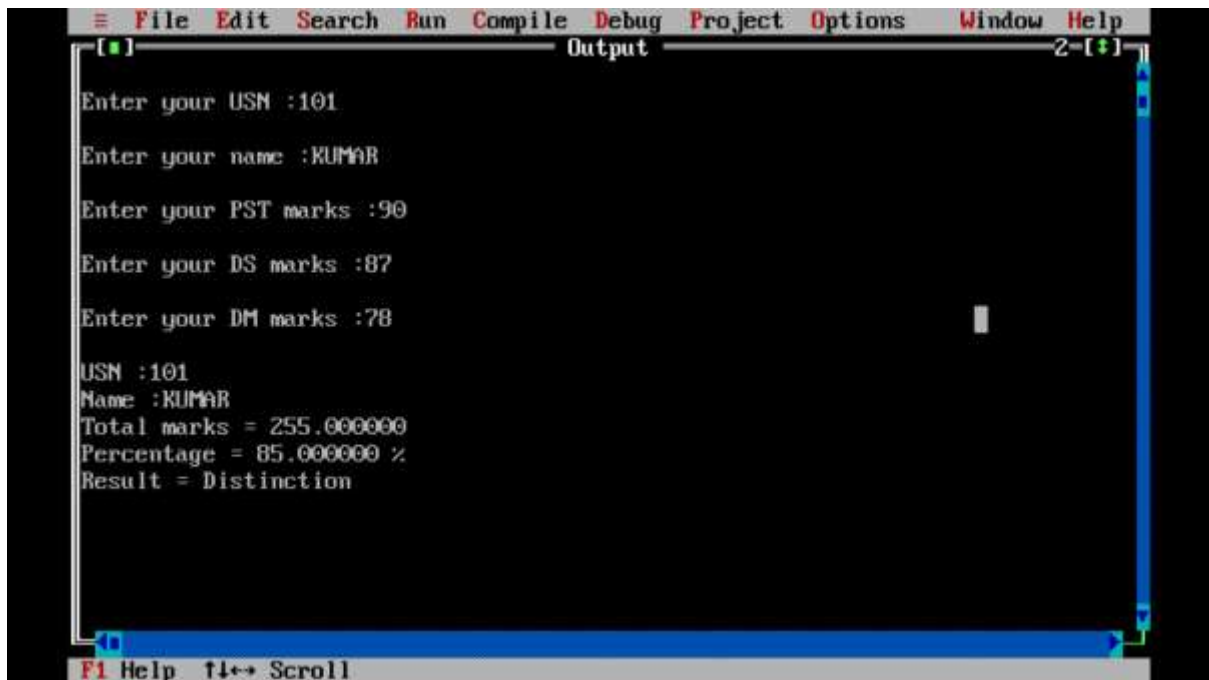
```
#include<string.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int usn,m1,m2,m3;
    char name[30];
    float perc,total;
    clrscr();
    printf("\nEnter your USN :");
    scanf("%d", &usn);
    printf("\nEnter your name :");
    scanf("%s", &name);
    printf("\nEnter your PST marks :");
    scanf("%d", &m1);
    printf("\nEnter your DS marks :");
    scanf("%d", &m2);
    printf("\nEnter your DM marks :");
    scanf("%d", &m3);
    total = m1 + m2 + m3;
    perc = (total/300) * 100;

    printf("\nUSN :%d",usn);
    printf("\nName :%s", name);
    printf("\nTotal marks = %f", total);
    printf("\nPercentage = %f %", perc);

    if(perc >= 70)
        printf("\nResult = Distinction");
    else if(perc >= 60)
        printf("\nResult = First Class");
    else if(perc >= 50)
        printf("\nResult = Second class");
    else if(perc >= 40)
        printf("\nResult = Pass");
    else
        printf("\nResult = Fail");
    getch();
}
```

OUTPUT:

CASE 1:



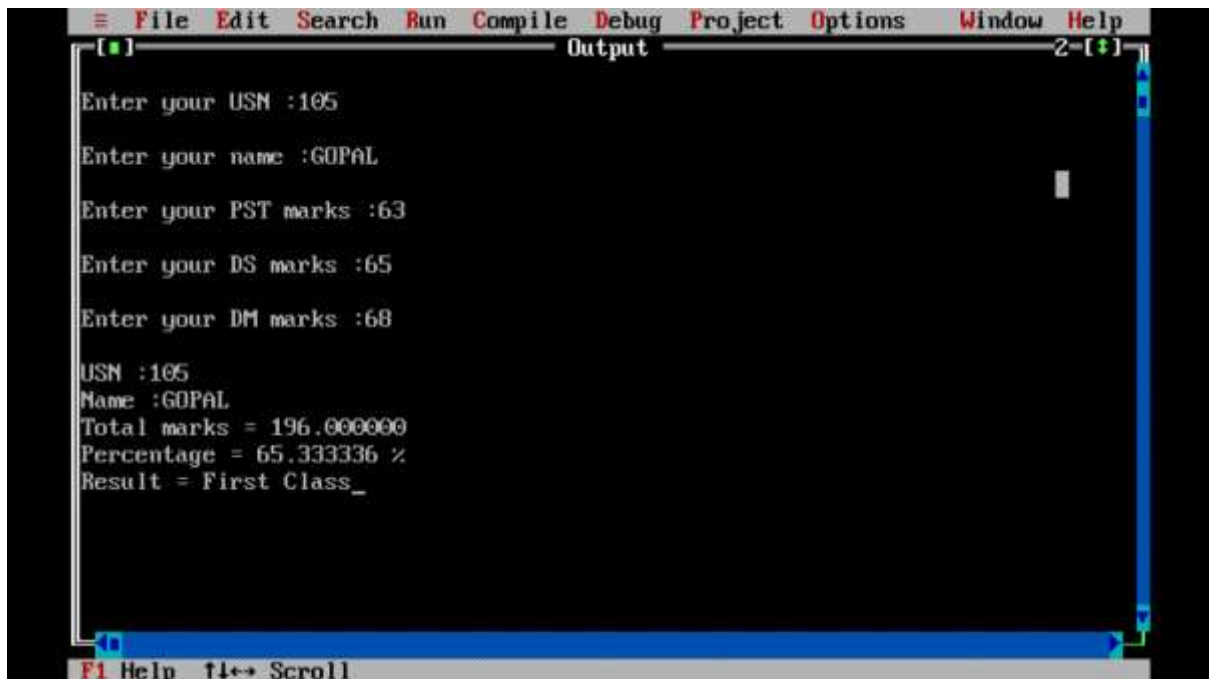
A screenshot of a C++ program's output window. The window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'Search', 'Run', 'Compile', 'Debug', 'Project', 'Options', 'Window', and 'Help'. The title bar says 'Output' and '2-[+]' on the right. The output text is as follows:

```
Enter your USN :101
Enter your name :KUMAR
Enter your PST marks :90
Enter your DS marks :87
Enter your DM marks :78

USN :101
Name :KUMAR
Total marks = 255.000000
Percentage = 85.000000 %
Result = Distinction
```

At the bottom, there is a status bar with 'F1 Help' and 'F4 Scroll'.

CASE 2:



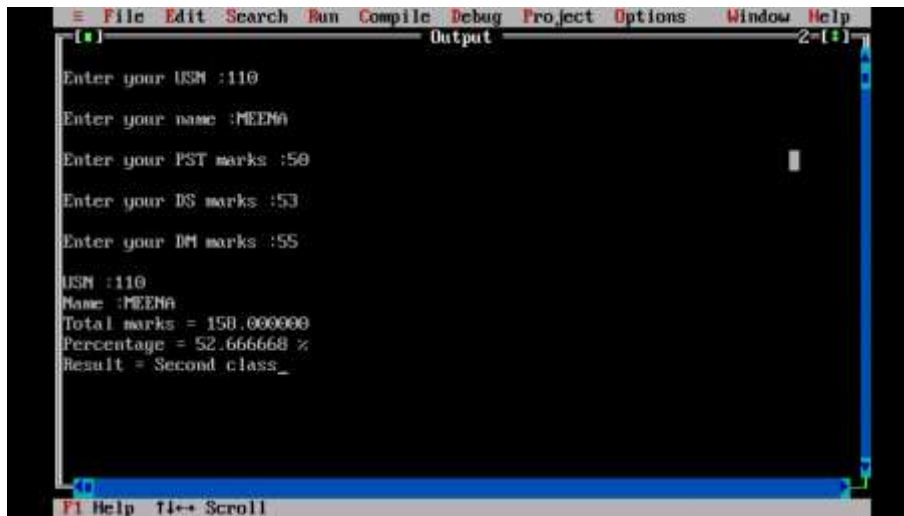
A screenshot of a C++ program's output window, similar to the one above. The menu bar and title bar are the same. The output text is as follows:

```
Enter your USN :105
Enter your name :GOPAL
Enter your PST marks :63
Enter your DS marks :65
Enter your DM marks :68

USN :105
Name :GOPAL
Total marks = 196.000000
Percentage = 65.333336 %
Result = First Class_
```

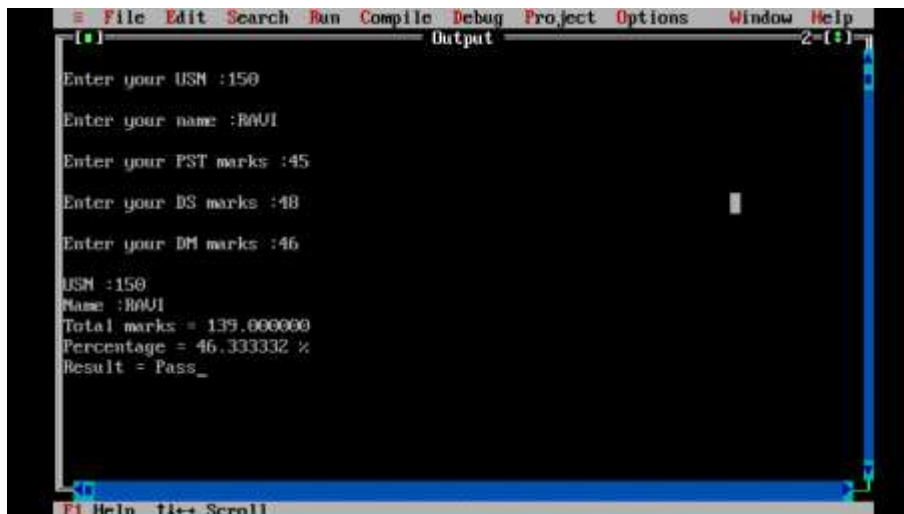
At the bottom, there is a status bar with 'F1 Help' and 'F4 Scroll'.

CASE 3:



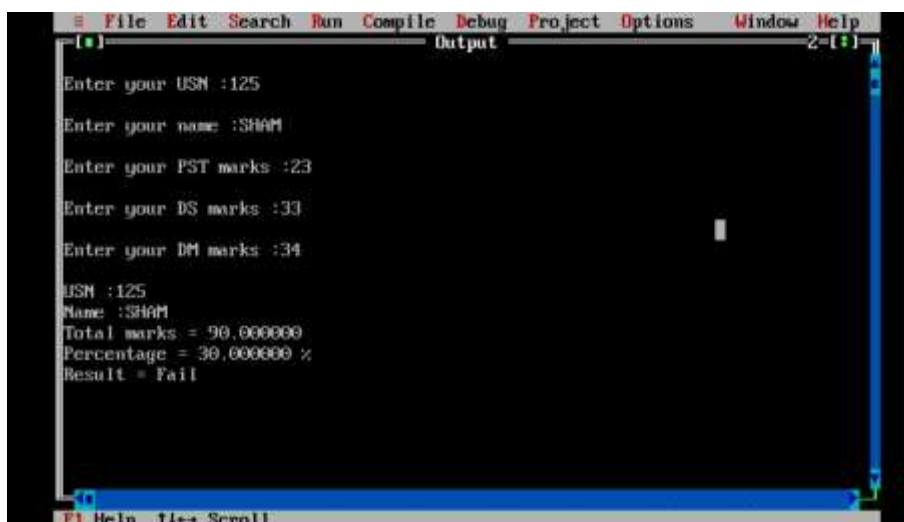
```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help
Output 2-[+]  
Enter your USN :110  
Enter your name :MEENA  
Enter your PST marks :50  
Enter your DS marks :53  
Enter your DM marks :55  
  
USN :110  
Name :MEENA  
Total marks = 150.000000  
Percentage = 52.666668 %  
Result = Second class_  
F1 Help F4+ Scroll
```

CASE 4:



```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help
Output 2-[+]  
Enter your USN :150  
Enter your name :RAVI  
Enter your PST marks :45  
Enter your DS marks :48  
Enter your DM marks :46  
  
USN :150  
Name :RAVI  
Total marks = 139.000000  
Percentage = 46.333332 %  
Result = Pass_  
F1 Help F4+ Scroll
```

CASE 5:



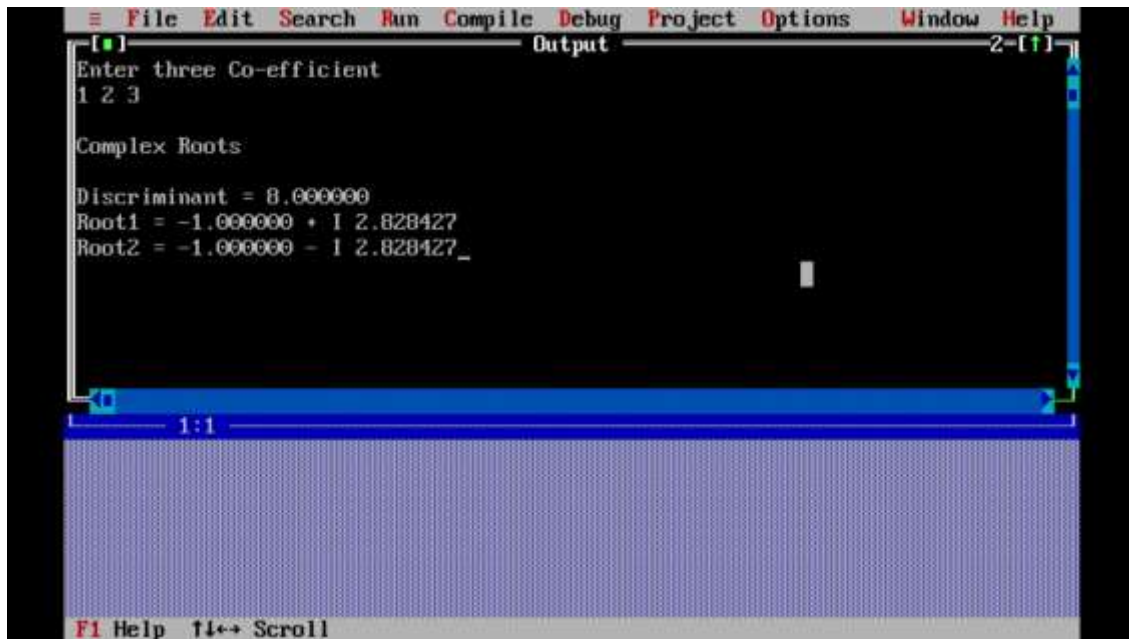
```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help
Output 2-[+]  
Enter your USN :125  
Enter your name :SHAM  
Enter your PST marks :23  
Enter your DS marks :33  
Enter your DM marks :34  
  
USN :125  
Name :SHAM  
Total marks = 90.000000  
Percentage = 30.000000 %  
Result = Fail  
F1 Help F4+ Scroll
```

7. Write, and execute C program to find the roots of quadratic equation

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<math.h>
void main()
{
float a,b,c,disc,r1,r2;
clrscr();
printf("Enter three Co-efficient \n");
scanf("%f%f%f", &a,&b,&c);
if(a == 0)
    printf("\nNot a Quadratic Equation \n");
else
{
    disc = b * b - 4.0 * a * c;
    if(disc < 0.0)
    {
        printf("\nComplex Roots\n");
        disc = -disc;
        r1 = -b / (2.0 * a);
        r2 = sqrt(disc);
        printf("\nDiscriminant = %f",disc);
        printf("\nRoot1 = %f + I %f", r1,r2);
        printf("\nRoot2 = %f - I %f", r1,r2);
    }
    else if(disc == 0.0)
    {
        printf("\nDiscriminant = %f", disc);
        printf("\nReal and Equal Roots");
        r1 = -b / (2.0 * a);
        printf("\nRoot1 = %f \nRoot2 = %f \n", r1, r1);
    }
    else
    {
        printf("\nDiscriminant = %f", disc);
        printf("\nReal and Unequal Roots \n");
        r1 = (-b + sqrt(disc)) / (2.0 * a);
        r2 = (-b - sqrt(disc)) / (2.0 * a);
        printf("\nRoot1 = %f \nRoot2 = %f", r1, r2);
    }
}
getch();
}
```

OUTPUT:

CASE 1:



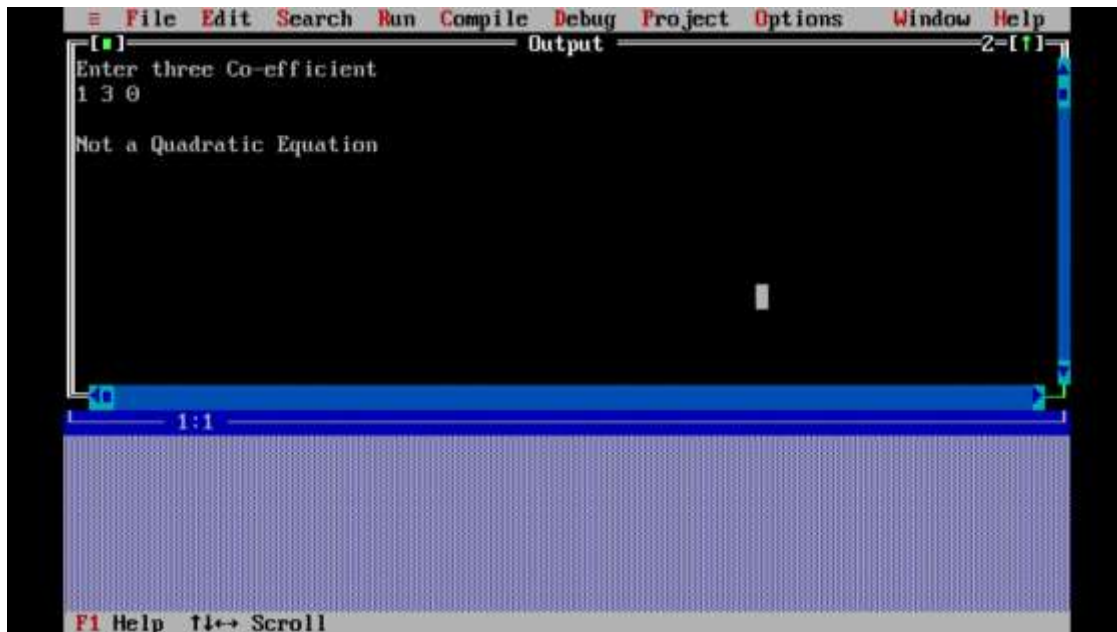
```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help
Output
Enter three Co-efficient
1 2 3

Complex Roots

Discriminant = 8.000000
Root1 = -1.000000 + I 2.828427
Root2 = -1.000000 - I 2.828427_

1:1
F1 Help F4 Scroll
```

CASE 2:

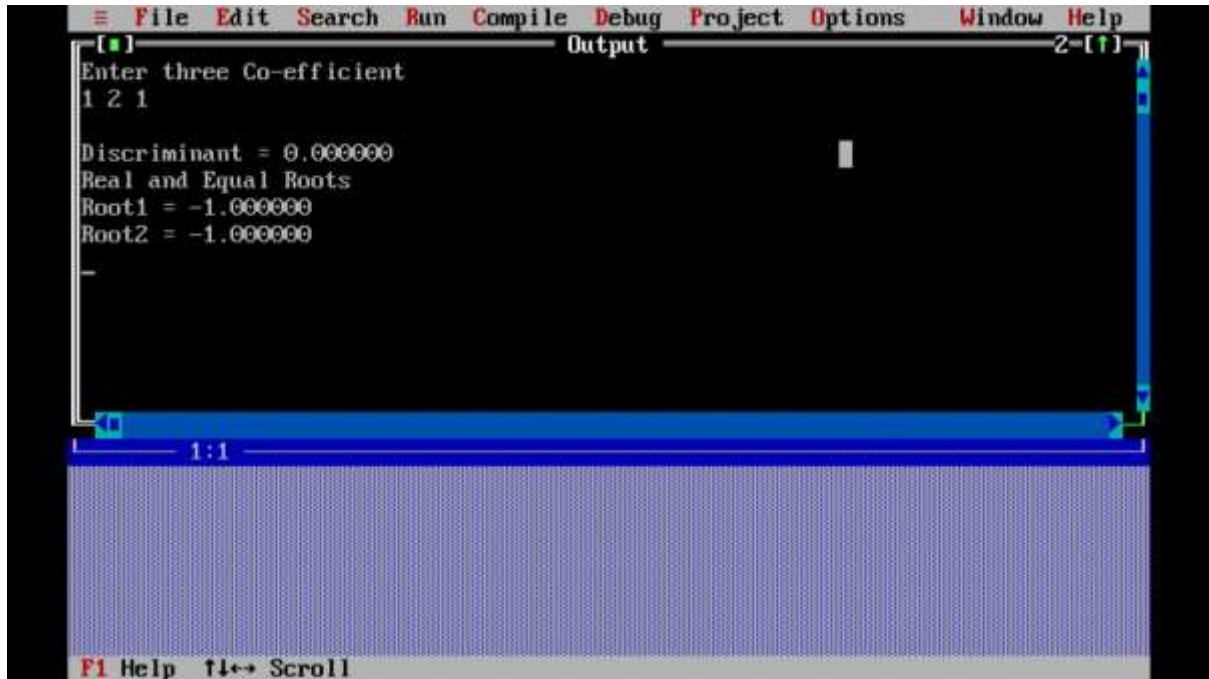


```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help
Output
Enter three Co-efficient
1 3 0

Not a Quadratic Equation

1:1
F1 Help F4 Scroll
```


CASE 3:

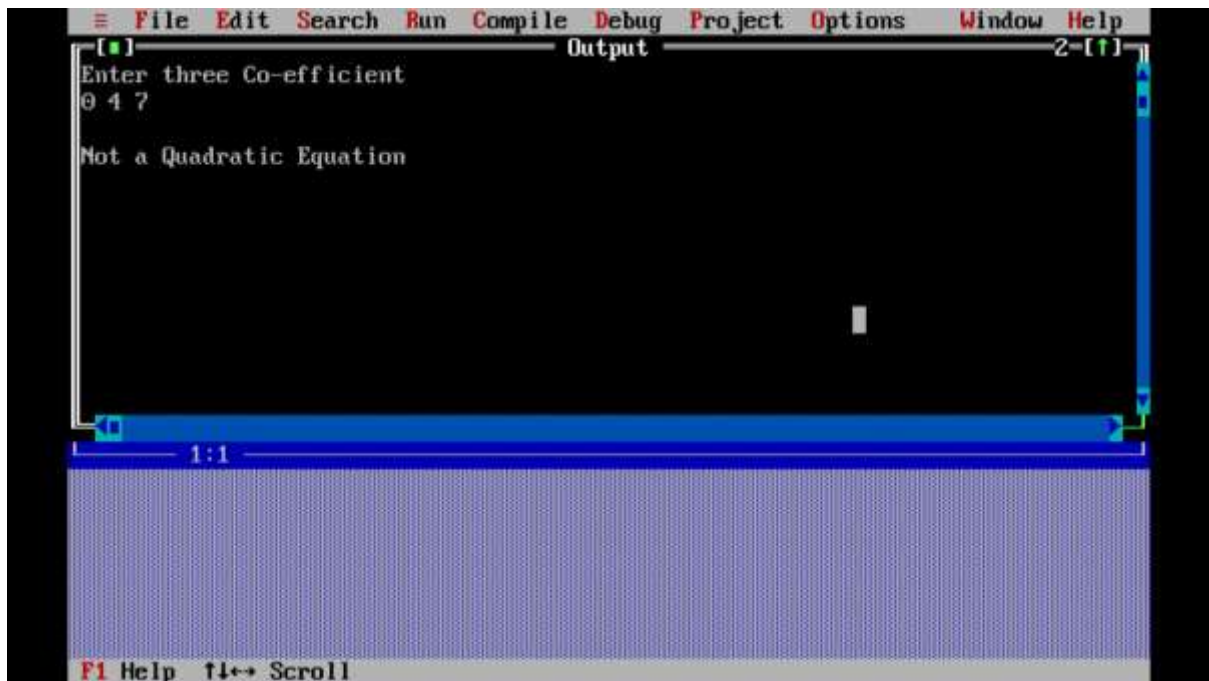


```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help
[.] Output 2-[F1]
Enter three Co-efficient
1 2 1

Discriminant = 0.000000
Real and Equal Roots
Root1 = -1.000000
Root2 = -1.000000
-
1:1
F1 Help F4 Scroll
```

The screenshot shows a C++ IDE with a menu bar (File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, Help) and a toolbar. The main window displays the output of a program. The user has entered three coefficients: 1, 2, and 1. The program calculates the discriminant as 0.000000, indicating real and equal roots. The roots are calculated as -1.000000 for both Root1 and Root2. The status bar at the bottom shows 'F1 Help' and 'F4 Scroll'.

CASE 4:



```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help
[.] Output 2-[F1]
Enter three Co-efficient
0 4 7

Not a Quadratic Equation
1:1
F1 Help F4 Scroll
```

The screenshot shows a C++ IDE with a menu bar (File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, Help) and a toolbar. The main window displays the output of a program. The user has entered three coefficients: 0, 4, and 7. The program outputs 'Not a Quadratic Equation'. The status bar at the bottom shows 'F1 Help' and 'F4 Scroll'.

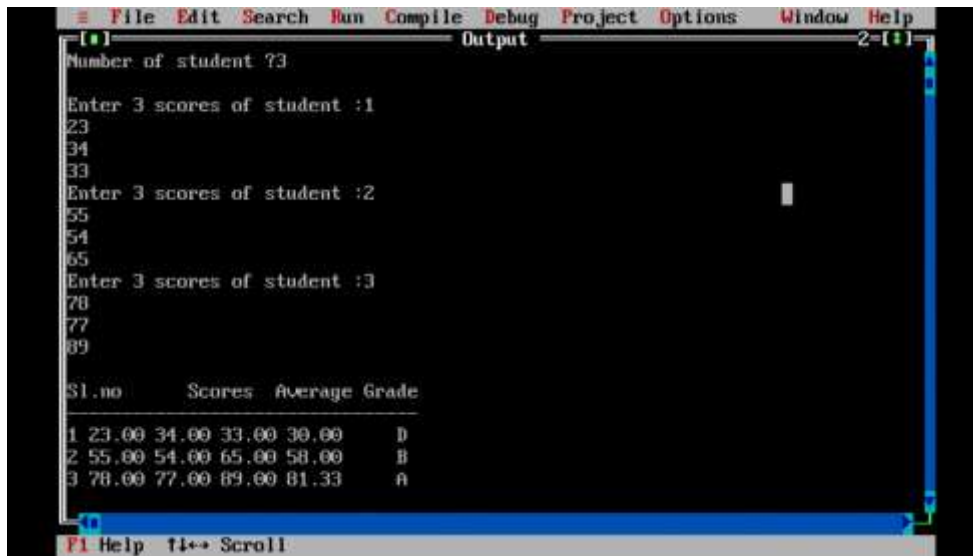
8. Write, and execute C program to read marks scored by n students and find the average of marks (Demonstration of single dimensional array)

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int i,j,k,n,m;
    float a[10][10], sum, avg;
    char grade[10];
    clrscr();

    printf("Number of student ?");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("\n");
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
        sum = 0;
        printf("Enter 3 scores of student :%d\n",i+1);
        for(j=0;j<3;j++)
        {
            scanf("%f", &a[i][j]);
            sum += a[i][j];
        }
        avg = sum / 3.0;
        a[i][3] = avg;
        if(avg < 30.0)
            grade[i] = 'E';
        else if(avg < 40.0)
            grade[i] = 'D';
        else if(avg < 50.0)
            grade[i] = 'C';
        else if(avg < 60.0)
            grade[i] = 'B';
        else
            grade[i] = 'A';
    }

    printf("\nSl.no      Scores Average Grade \n");
    printf("-----\n");
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
        printf("%d",i+1);
        for(j=0;j<4;j++)
            printf("%6.2f", a[i][j]);
        printf("%6c", grade[i]);
        printf("\n");
    }
    getch();
}
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a Turbo Pascal IDE window titled "Output". The program prompts the user to enter the number of students (3) and then the scores for each student. The output displays the scores and calculates the average and grade for each student.

```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help
Output
Number of student ?3
Enter 3 scores of student :1
23
34
33
Enter 3 scores of student :2
55
54
65
Enter 3 scores of student :3
78
77
89
Sl.no    Scores    Average Grade
1 23.00 34.00 33.00 30.00    D
2 55.00 54.00 65.00 58.00    B
3 78.00 77.00 89.00 81.33    A
F1 Help F4+ Scroll
```

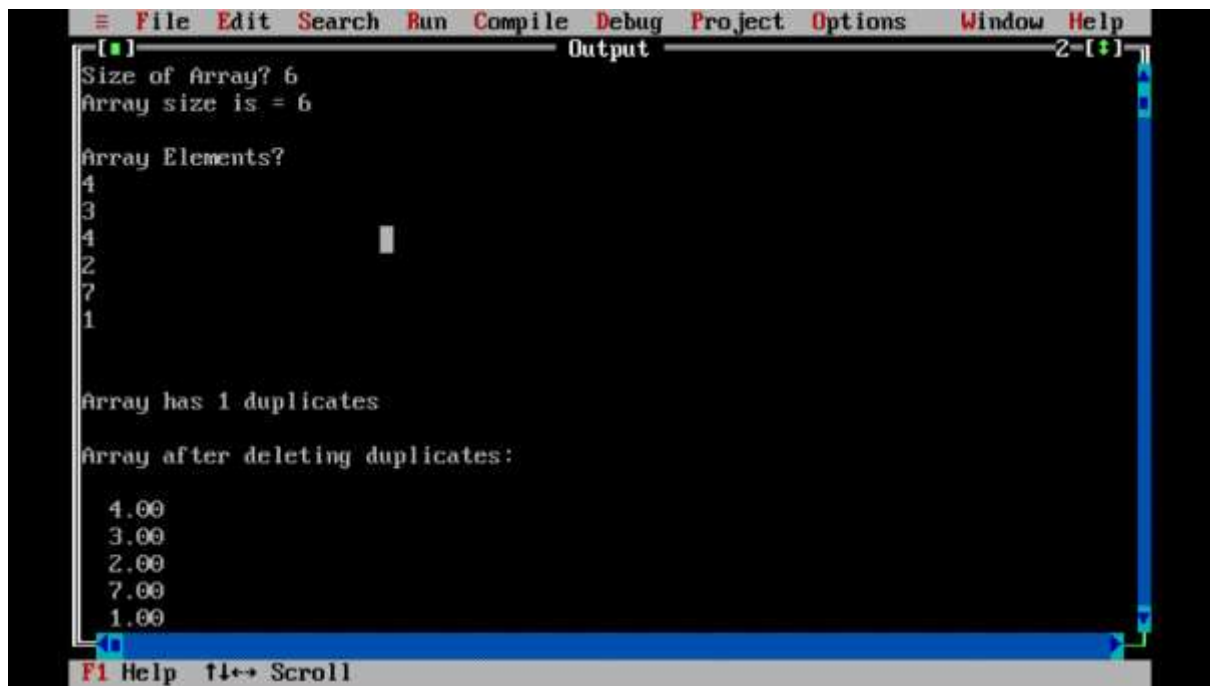
Sl.no	Scores	Average	Grade
1	23.00 34.00 33.00	30.00	D
2	55.00 54.00 65.00	58.00	B
3	78.00 77.00 89.00	81.33	A

9. Write, and execute C program to remove Duplicate Element in a single dimensional Array

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int i,j,k,n,num,flag=0;
    float a[50];
    clrscr();
    printf("Size of Array? ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("Array size is = %d\n",n);
    num = n;
    printf("\nArray Elements? \n");
    for(i = 0; i < n; i++)
        scanf("%f", &a[i]);
    for(i = 0; i < n; i++)
        scanf("%6.2f", a[i]);
    printf("\n");

    /* Removing duplicate elements */
    for(i = 0; i < n-1; i++)
        for(j=i+1; j<n; j++)
        {
            if(a[i] == a[j])
            {
                n = n -1;
                for(k=j; k<n; k++)
                    a[k] = a[k+1];
                flag = 1;
                j = j - 1;
            }
        }
    /* Use of IF and ELSE statement */
    if(flag == 0)
        printf("\nNo duplicates found in Array\n");
    else
    {
        printf("\nArray has %d duplicates \n\n", num - n);
        printf("\nArray after deleting duplicates:\n");
        for(i=0; i<n; i++)
            printf("\n%6.2f", a[i]);
        printf("\n");
    }
    getch();
}
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the output of a C++ program designed to remove duplicates from an array. The program prompts the user for the size of the array (6) and then for the elements (4, 3, 4, 2, 7, 1). It identifies that there is 1 duplicate (the value 4) and displays the array after removing it: 4.00, 3.00, 2.00, 7.00, 1.00.

```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help
Output
[.]
Size of Array? 6
Array size is = 6

Array Elements?
4
3
4
2
7
1

Array has 1 duplicates

Array after deleting duplicates:

4.00
3.00
2.00
7.00
1.00
F1 Help F4 Scroll
```

10. Write, and execute C program to perform addition and subtraction of Matrices

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
int a[10][10], b[10][10], c[10][10],d[10][10],i,j,m,n,p,q;
clrscr();
printf("\nInput row & column of A matrix :");
scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
printf("A matrix row = %d and coloum = %d", n,m);

printf("\nInput row & column of B matrix :");
scanf("%d%d", &p, &q);
printf("B matrix row = %d and coloum = %d", p,q);

/* Checks if matrixes can be added */
if((n == p) && (m==q))
{
printf("\nMatrices can be added");
printf("\nInput A matrix elements\n");
for(i=0;i<n;++i)
for(j=0;j<m;++j)
scanf("%d", &a[i][j]);

printf("Input B matrix elements\n");
for(i=0;i<n;++i)
for(j=0;j<m;++j)
scanf("%d", &b[i][j]);
/* Print A - matrix in matrix form */
printf("A matrix elements\n");
for(i = 0; i < n; ++i)
{
for(j=0; j < m; ++j)
printf("%5d", a[i][j]);
printf("\n");
}

/* Print B - matrix in matrix form */
printf("B matrix elements\n");
for(i = 0; i < n; ++i)
{
for(j=0; j < m; ++j)
printf("%5d", b[i][j]);
printf("\n");
}

/* Addition and Subtraction of two matrices */
for(i=0;i<n;++i)
for(j=0;j<m;++j)
```

```

{
c[i][j] = a[i][j] + b[i][j];
d[i][j] = a[i][j] - b[i][j];
}

printf("Addition of A & B matrices :\n");
for(i=0;i<n;++i)
{
for(j=0;j<m;++j)
printf("%5d", c[i][j]);
printf("\n");
}
printf("Subtraction of A & B matrices :\n");
for(i=0;i<n;++i)
{
for(j=0;j<m;++j)
printf("%5d", d[i][j]);
printf("\n");
}
}
else
printf("\nMatrices can not be added");
getch();
}

```

OUTPUT:

```

Input row & column of A matrix :2 2
A matrix row = 2 and coloum = 2
Input row & column of B matrix :2 2
B matrix row = 2 and coloum = 2
Matrices can be added
Input A matrix elements
5 5
5 5
Input B matrix elements
3 3
3 3
A matrix elements
5 5
5 5
B matrix elements
3 3
3 3
Addition of A & B matrices :
8 8
8 8
Subtraction of A & B matrices :
2 2
2 2

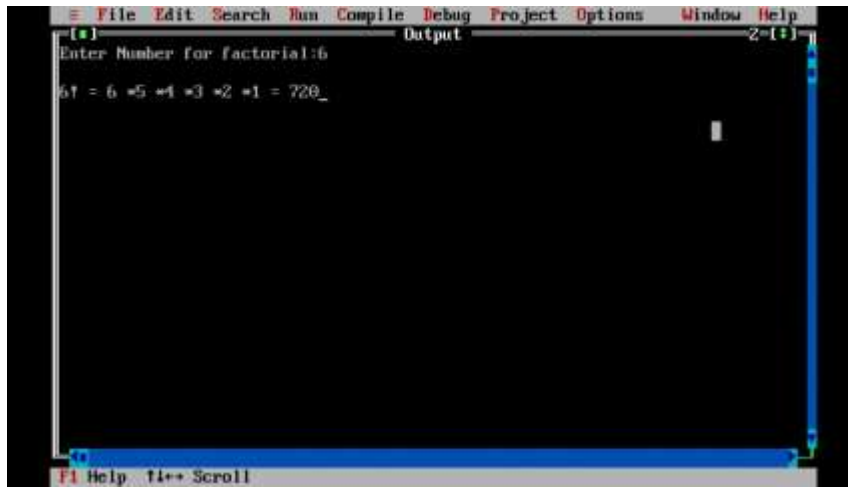
```

11. Write, and execute C program to find factorial of a number

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int n,i,r,j;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter Number for calculating factorial:");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("%d! = ", n);
    switch(n)
    {
        case 0:
            {
                printf("0 = ");
                r=0;
                break;
            }
        case 1:
            {
                printf("1 = ");
                r=1;
                break;
            }
        default:
            {
                r = n * (n -1);
                for(j=n; j != 1; j--)
                {
                    printf("%d *",j);
                }
                for(i=n-2; i != 1; i--)
                {
                    r = r * i;
                }
            }
    }
    printf("1 = %d", r);
}
```

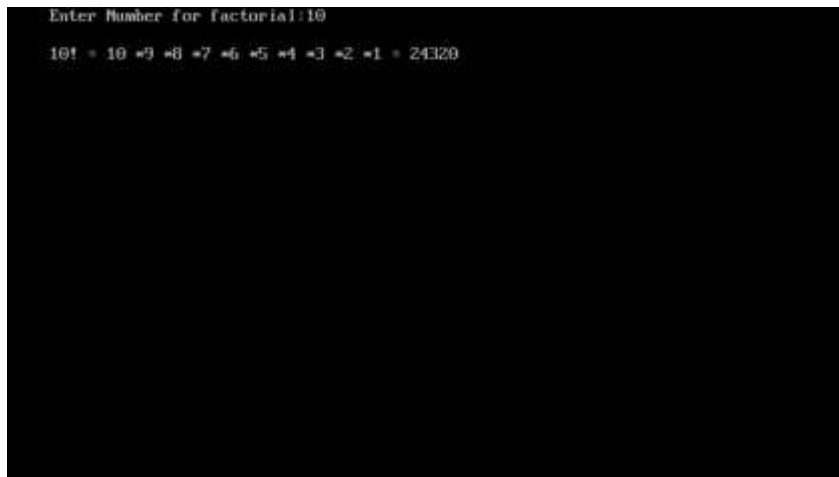
OUTPUT:

CASE 1:



The screenshot shows a Turbo Pascal IDE window with a menu bar (File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, Help) and a toolbar. The main window is titled "Output" and contains the text "Enter Number for factorial:6" followed by the calculation "6! = 6 *5 *4 *3 *2 *1 = 720_". A cursor is visible on the line "6! = 6 *5 *4 *3 *2 *1 = 720_". The status bar at the bottom shows "F1 Help" and "F1+ Scroll".

CASE 2:



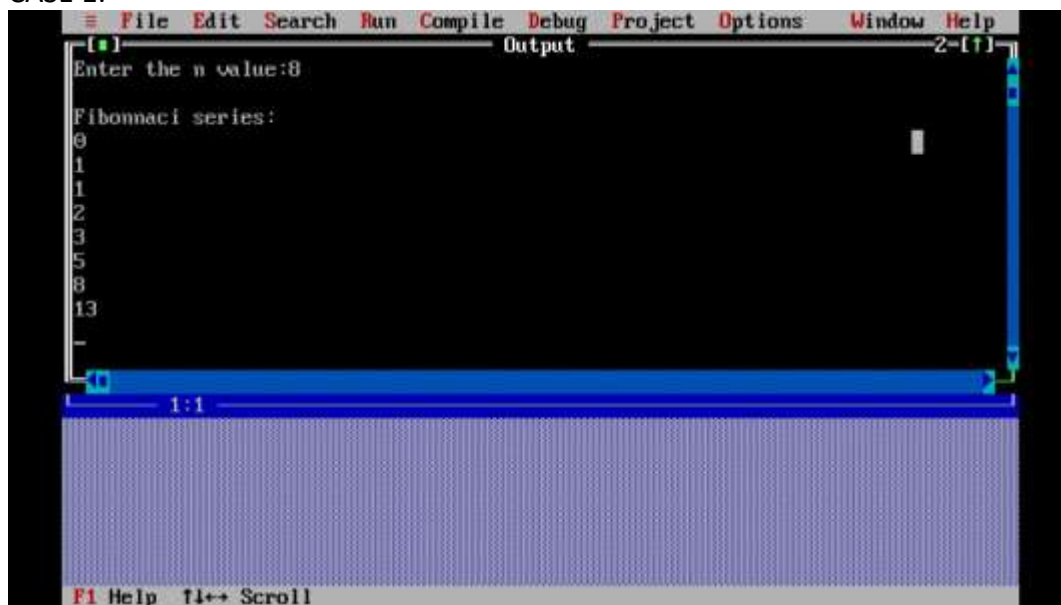
The screenshot shows a Turbo Pascal IDE window with a menu bar (File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, Help) and a toolbar. The main window is titled "Output" and contains the text "Enter Number for factorial:10" followed by the calculation "10! = 10 *9 *8 *7 *6 *5 *4 *3 *2 *1 = 24320". A cursor is visible on the line "10! = 10 *9 *8 *7 *6 *5 *4 *3 *2 *1 = 24320". The status bar at the bottom shows "F1 Help" and "F1+ Scroll".

12. Write, and execute C program to generate Fibonacci series

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
int fibonacci(int);
void main()
{
    int n, i =0, c;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter the n value:");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("\nFibonnaci series:\n");
    for(c=1; c<=n;c++)
    {
        printf("%d\n", fibonacci(i));
        i++;
    }
    getch();
}
int fibonacci(int n)
{
    if(n == 0)
        return 0;
    else if( n == 1)
        return 1;
    else
        return(fibonacci(n-1) + fibonacci(n-2));
}
```

OUTPUT:

CASE 1:

A screenshot of a Turbo C++ IDE window. The menu bar at the top includes File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, and Help. The main window is titled 'Output' and shows the program's execution. It prompts 'Enter the n value:8' and displays the 'Fibonnaci series:' as 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, and 13. The status bar at the bottom shows 'F1 Help' and 'F4 Scroll'.

```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help
Output
Enter the n value:8
Fibonnaci series:
0
1
1
2
3
5
8
13
F1 Help F4 Scroll
```

13. Write, and execute C program to remove Duplicate Element in a single dimensional Array

(Question 9 repeated)

14. Write, and execute C program to find the length of a string without using built in function

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    char string[50];
    int i, length =0;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter a string \n");
    gets(string);
    for(i =0; string[i] != '\0'; i++)
    {
        length++;
    }
    printf("The length of a string is the number of character in it\n");
    printf("The length of a given %s is = %d\n", string, length);
    getch();
}
```

OUTPUT:

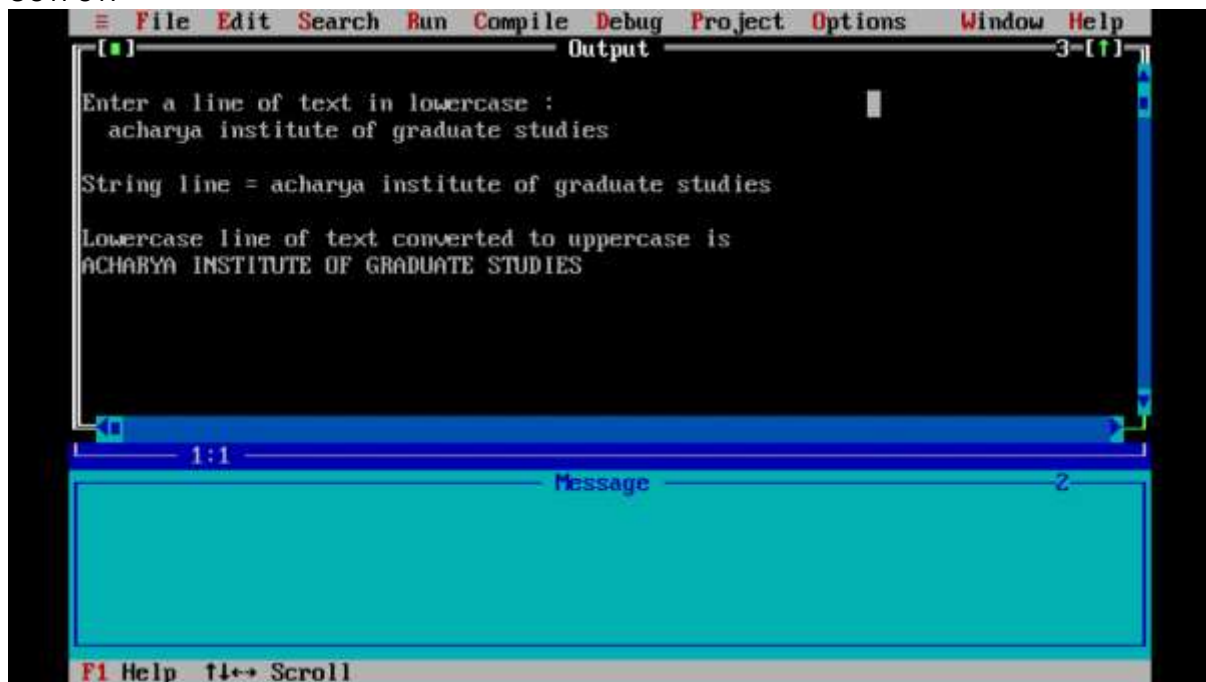


15. Write, and execute C program to demonstrate string functions

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    char line[50];
    int i;
    clrscr();
    printf("\nEnter a line of text in lowercase :\n ");
    scanf("%[^\n]", line);
    printf("\nString line = %s", line);

    printf("\n\nLowercase line of text converted to uppercase is \n");
    i = 0;
    while(line[i] != '\0')
    {
        printf("%c", toupper(line[i]));
        i++;
    }
    getch();
}
```

OUTPUT:



16. Write, and execute C program to read, display and add two m x n matrices using functions

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
int rows, columns;

/* adds two matrices and stores the output in third matrix */
void matrixAddition(int mat1[][10], int mat2[][10], int mat3[][10]) {
    int i, j;

    for (i = 0; i < rows; i++) {
        for (j = 0; j < columns; j++) {
            mat3[i][j] = mat1[i][j] + mat2[i][j];
        }
    }
    return;
}

int main() {
    int matrix1[10][10], matrix2[10][10];
    int matrix3[10][10], i, j;

    /* get the number of rows and columns from user */
    printf("\nEnter the no of rows and columns(<=10):\n");
    scanf("%d%d", &rows, &columns);

    if (rows > 10 || columns > 10) {
        printf("\nNo of rows/columns is greater than 10\n");
        return 0;
    }

    /* input first matrix */
    printf("\nEnter the input for first matrix:\n");
    for (i = 0; i < rows; i++) {
        for (j = 0; j < columns; j++) {
            scanf("%d", &matrix1[i][j]);
        }
    }

    /* input second matrix */
    printf("\nEnter the input for second matrix:\n");
    for (i = 0; i < rows; i++) {
        for (j = 0; j < columns; j++) {
            scanf("%d", &matrix2[i][j]);
        }
    }
}
```

```

/* matrix addition */
matrixAddition(matrix1, matrix2, matrix3);

/* print the results */
printf("\nResult of Matrix Addition:\n");
for (i = 0; i < rows; i++) {
    for (j = 0; j < columns; j++) {
        printf("%5d", matrix3[i][j]);
    }
    printf("\n");
}
return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT:

```

C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC

Enter the no of rows and columns(<=10):
2 2

Enter the input for first matrix:
4 4
4 4

Enter the input for second matrix:
5 5
5 5

Result of Matrix Addition:
    9    9
    9    9

```

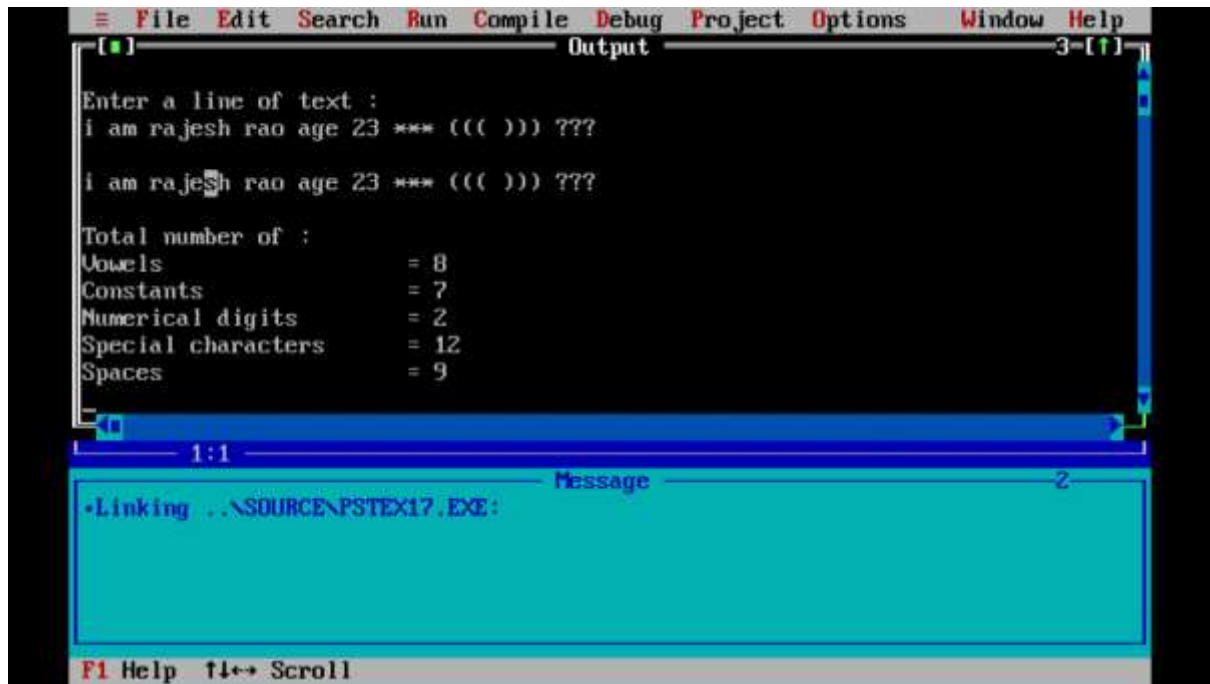
17. Write, and execute C program to read a string and to find the number of alphabets, digits, vowels, consonants, spaces and special characters.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    char line[80],c;
    int i, vow, cons, dig,space,spechar;
    i=vow=cons=dig=space=spechar=0;
    clrscr();
    printf("\nEnter a line of text :\n");
    scanf("%[^\n]", line);
    printf("\n%s", line);

    while((c = tolower(line[i++])) != '\0')
    {
        if(c == 'a' || c == 'e' || c == 'i' || c == 'o' || c == 'u')
            ++vow;
        else if(c >= 'a' && c <= 'z')
            ++cons;
        else if(c >= '0' && c <= '9')
            ++dig;
        else if(c == ' ')
        {
            ++space;
            while(line[i] == ' ')
            {
                i++;
                space++;
            }
        }
        else
            ++spechar;
    }
    printf("\n\nTotal number of :\n");
    printf("Vowels           = %d\n", vow);
    printf("Constants          = %d\n", cons);
    printf("Numerical digits = %d\n", dig);
    printf("Special characters  = %d\n", spechar);
    printf("Spaces             = %d\n", space);

    getch();
}
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a Turbo Pascal IDE window with a menu bar (File, Edit, Search, Run, Compile, Debug, Project, Options, Window, Help) and a toolbar. The main window is titled 'Output' and contains the following text:

```
Enter a line of text :  
i am rajesh rao age 23 *** ((( ))) ???  
  
i am rajesh rao age 23 *** ((( ))) ???  
  
Total number of :  
Vowels           = 8  
Constants        = 7  
Numerical digits = 2  
Special characters = 12  
Spaces           = 9
```

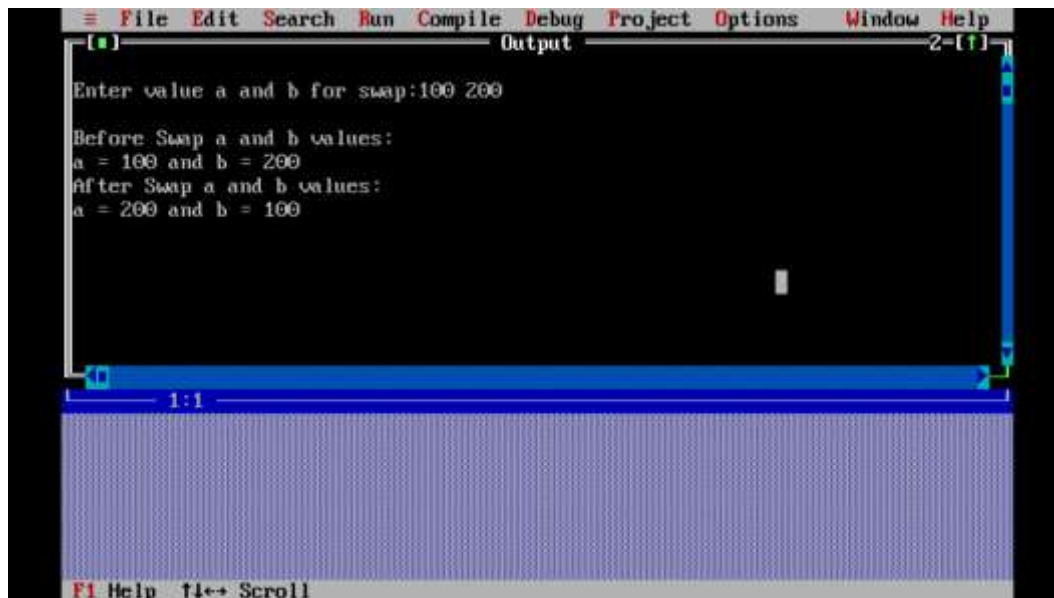
Below the main window is a message box titled 'Message' with the text: '•Linking ..\SOURCE\PSTEX17.EXE:'. The message box has a status bar at the bottom that reads 'F1 Help f4↔ Scroll'.

18. Write, and execute C program to Swap Two Numbers using Pointers

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void exchange(int*,int*);
void main()
{
    int a, b;
    clrscr();

    printf("\nEnter value a and b for swap:");
    scanf("%d %d", &a, &b);
    printf("\nBefore Swap a and b values:");
    printf("\na = %d and b = %d", a, b);
    exchange(&a,&b);
    printf("\nAfter Swap a and b values:");
    printf("\na = %d and b = %d", a, b);
    getch();
}
void exchange(int *x, int *y)
{
    int temp;
    temp = *x;
    *x = *y;
    *y = temp;
}
```

OUTPUT:

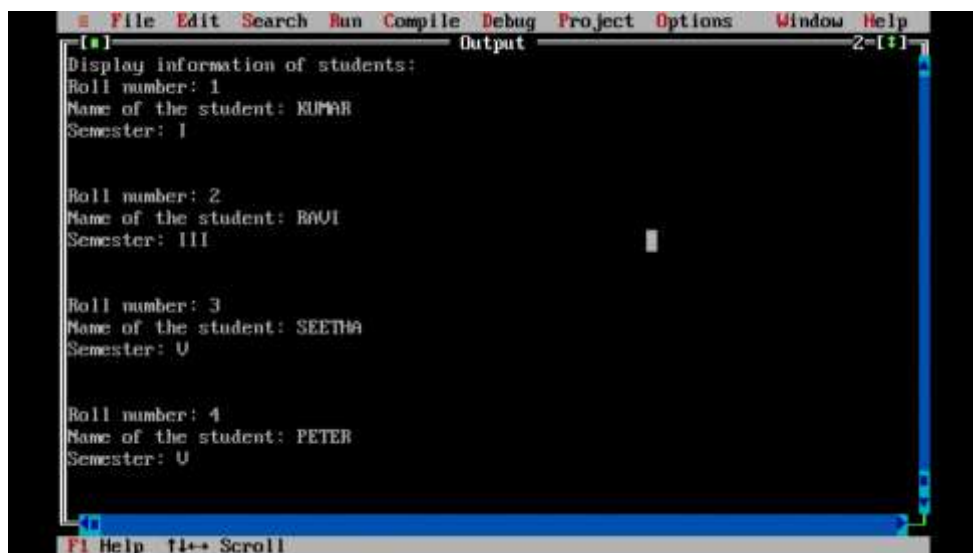
A screenshot of a C program execution in a terminal window. The window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'Search', 'Run', 'Compile', 'Debug', 'Project', 'Options', 'Window', and 'Help'. The title bar says 'Output' and '2-[1]'. The program prompts 'Enter value a and b for swap:' and the user enters '100 200'. The program then displays 'Before Swap a and b values:' followed by 'a = 100 and b = 200'. After the swap function is called, it displays 'After Swap a and b values:' followed by 'a = 200 and b = 100'. The status bar at the bottom shows 'F1 Help' and 'F1 Scroll'.

19. Write, and execute C program to demonstrate student structure to read & display records of n students

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
struct student {
    int roll;
    char name[50];
    char semester[20];
} s[10];
void main()
{
    int i;
    clrscr();
    printf("\nEnter information of students:");
    for(i=0; i < 5; i++)
    {
        s[i].roll = i + 1;
        printf("\nRoll number: %d \n", s[i].roll);
        printf("Name of the student: ");
        scanf("%s", s[i].name);
        printf("Semester: ");
        scanf("%s",s[i].semester);
        printf("\n");
    }
    printf("Display information of students:");
    for(i=0; i < 5; i++)
    {
        printf("\nRoll number: %d \n", i+1);
        printf("Name of the student: ");
        puts(s[i].name);
        printf("Semester: ");
        puts(s[i].semester);
        printf("\n");
    }
    getch();
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
Enter information of students:  
Roll number: 1  
Name of the student: KUMAR  
Semester: I  
  
Roll number: 2  
Name of the student: RAU  
Semester: III  
  
Roll number: 3  
Name of the student: SEETHA  
Semester: V  
  
Roll number: 4  
Name of the student: PETER  
Semester: V
```



20. Write, and execute C program to demonstrate the difference between structure & union

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
struct struct_example
{
    int integer;
    float decimal;
    char name[20];
};
union union_example
{
    int integer;
    float decimal;
    char name[20];
};
void main()
{
    struct struct_example s={18,38,"struct"};
    union union_example u={18};

    printf("Structure data:\n integer: %d\n decimal: %.2f\n name: %s\n",
           s.integer, s.decimal, s.name);
    printf("\nUnion data:\n integer: %d\n decimal: %.2f\n name: %s\n",
           u.integer, u.decimal, u.name);

    // difference two and three
    printf("\nSizeof structure : %d\n", sizeof(s));
    printf("Sizeof union : %d\n", sizeof(u));
    // difference five
    printf("\nAccessing all members at a time:");
    s.integer = 183;
    s.decimal = 90;
    strcpy(s.name, "structstring");

    printf("\nStructure data:\n integer: %d\n decimal: %.2f\n name: %s\n",
           s.integer, s.decimal, s.name);

    u.integer = 200;
    u.decimal = 66;
    strcpy(u.name, "unionstring");

    printf("\nunion data:\n integer: %d\n decimal: %.2f\n name: %s\n",
           u.integer, u.decimal, u.name);
    getch();
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
C:\TURBOC3\BIN>TC
Structure data:
  integer: 18
  decimal: 38.00
  name: struct

Union data:
  integer: 18
  decimal: 0.00
  name: ‡

Sizeof structure : 26
Sizeof union : 20

Accessing all members at a time:
Structure data:
  integer: 183
  decimal: 90.00
  name: structstring

union data:
  integer: 28277
  decimal: 722435416454095060000000000000.00
  name: unionstring
```