

print the Fibonacci series up to n term.

input

9

output

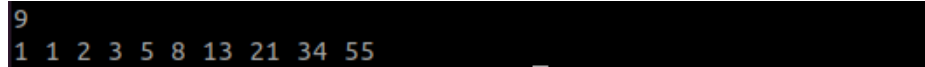
1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);

    int a = 1, b = 1;
    int c = a + b;

    printf("%d ", b);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        printf("%d ", b);
        a = b;
        b = c;
        c = a + b;
    }
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
}
```

A terminal window with a black background. The first line shows the input '9'. The second line shows the output '1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55'.

check whether the entered number is prime or not.

input

69

output

not prime

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
```

```

int num;
scanf("%d", &num);

int count = 0;
for (int i = 1; i < num; ++i) {
    if (num % i == 0)
        count++;
}
if (count > 1)
    printf("not prime\n");
else
    printf("prime\n");
return 0;
}

```

```

69
not prime

```

Take input of 3 digit number and check whether it is an Armstrong number and Palindrome number or not.

input

13

output

Not a armstrong number
Not a palindrome number

```

#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    int digit;
    int rev_num = 0;
    int palindrome_sum = 0;
    int num;
    scanf("%d", &num);

    int n = num;
    while (n > 0) {
        digit = n % 10;
        rev_num = rev_num * 10 + digit;
        palindrome_sum += pow(digit, 3);
    }
}

```

```

        n /= 10;
    }

    if (palindrome_sum != num)
        printf("Not a armstrong num\n");
    else
        printf("A armstrong num\n");

    if (rev_num != num)
        printf("Not a palindrome num\n");
    else
        printf("A palindrome num\n");
    return 0;
}

```

```

13
Not a armstrong num
Not a palindrome num

```

find the sum of following series $1 - X_1/1! + X_2/2! - \dots + X_n/n!$

input

```

1
3

```

output

```

0.5

```

```

#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    int num;
    int end;
    scanf("%d%d", &num, &end);
    int fact = 1;

    float base_w_power = num;
    float sum = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i < end; ++i) {
        fact *= i;
        base_w_power *= num;
        if (i % 2 == 0) {
            sum += base_w_power / fact;

```

```

        } else {
            sum -= base_w_power / fact;
        }
    }
    printf("%f\n", sum);
    return 0;
}

```

```

1
3
0.500000

```

print the entire prime no between 1 and 300.

input

None

output

```

1
1
2
..

```

```

#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    int count;
    for (int i = 1; i < 300; ++i) {
        count = 0;
        for (int j = 2; j < i; ++j) {
            if (i % j == 0)
                ++count;
        }
        if (count == 0)
            printf("%d\n", i);
    }
    return 0;
}

```

```
1
2
3
5
7
11
13
17
19
23
29
31
37
41
43
47
53
59
61
67
71
73
```

draw the following figure

input

None

output

```
3 2 1
2 1
1
```

```
int main() {
    for (int i = 3; i > 0; --i) {
        for (int j = i; j > 0; --j) {
            printf("%d ", j);
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```
3 2 1
2 1
1
```