

## **COURSE WORK OF SYSTEM PROGRAMMING-CW1**

### **FIND THE LCM**

The abbreviation LCM stands for "Least Common Multiple." The smallest multiple that two or more numbers share is known as the least common multiple.

For example: Take two integers, 2 and 3.

Multiples of TWO: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20....

Multiples of THREE: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30 ....

The typical multiples of 2 and 3 are 6, 12, and 18. The lowest number is 6. As a result, the least frequent multiple of 2 and 3 is 6.

The least number that both numbers may divide by is known as the LCM of two numbers.

Finding the lowest common denominator (LCD) between two or more fractions is one of the most popular uses of LCM. It is important for adding, taking away from, and contrasting two or more fractions.

Instructions for compiling and running:

- We have to open this in Linux OS preferably
- Than go to the folder and open the terminal there
- After opening the terminal write **MAKE**

```
([REDACTED])-[~/system programming]  
$ make
```

- An executable file **./lcmexe** is made
- Write **./lcmexe** to execute the program.

```
([REDACTED])-[~/system programming]  
$ ./lcmexe
```