

## 1. Write a C program to arrange numbers using Selection Sort.

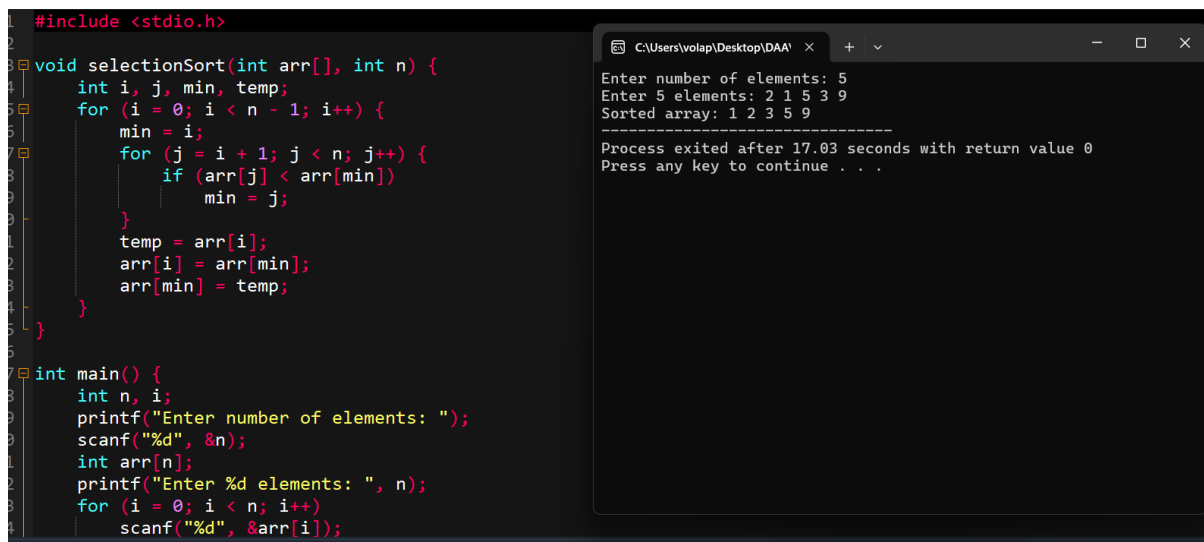
**Aim:** To write a C program to sort a given list of numbers using Selection Sort .

### Algorithm:

1. Take numbers in an array
2. Find the smallest number and put it first
3. Repeat for the remaining numbers
4. Print the sorted array

**Input:** 2,1,5,3,9

**Output:** 1 2 3 5 9



```
#include <stdio.h>

void selectionSort(int arr[], int n) {
    int i, j, min, temp;
    for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
        min = i;
        for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {
            if (arr[j] < arr[min])
                min = j;
        }
        temp = arr[i];
        arr[i] = arr[min];
        arr[min] = temp;
    }
}

int main() {
    int n, i;
    printf("Enter number of elements: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int arr[n];
    printf("Enter %d elements: ", n);
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
}
```

C:\Users\volap\Desktop\DAAP > + >

Enter number of elements: 5  
Enter 5 elements: 2 1 5 3 9  
Sorted array: 1 2 3 5 9  
-----  
Process exited after 17.03 seconds with return value 0  
Press any key to continue . . .

## 2. Duplicate in a instruction.

### Aim:

To write a C program to find duplicate elements in an array.

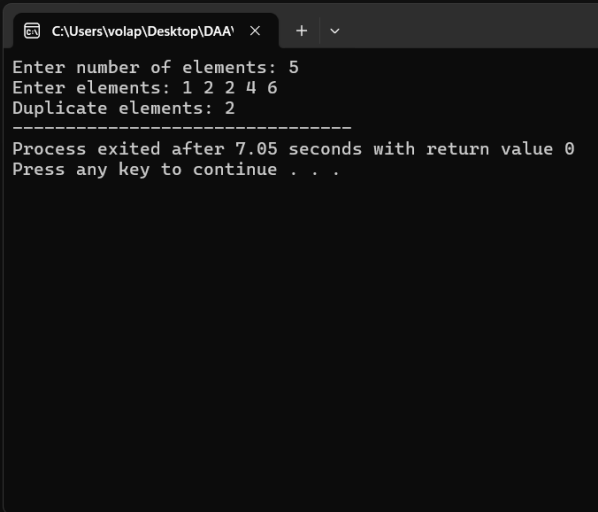
### Algorithm:

1. Start
2. Read n numbers into array
3. Compare each element with others
4. If any two are equal, print as duplicate
5. Stop

**Input:** 1 2 2 4 6

**Output:** Duplicate: 2

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main() {
4     int n, i, j;
5     printf("Enter number of elements: ");
6     scanf("%d", &n);
7     int arr[n];
8     printf("Enter elements: ");
9     for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
10         scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
11
12     printf("Duplicate elements: ");
13     for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
14         for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {
15             if (arr[i] == arr[j]) {
16                 printf("%d ", arr[i]);
17                 break;
18             }
19         }
20     }
21     return 0;
22 }
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following output:

```
C:\Users\volap\Desktop\DAA\ x + v
Enter number of elements: 5
Enter elements: 1 2 2 4 6
Duplicate elements: 2
-----
Process exited after 7.05 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

### 3. Bigger Number in a Series.

#### Aim:

To write a C program to find the largest number from given numbers.

#### Algorithm:

1. Start
2. Read n numbers
3. Assume first number as max
4. Compare each number with max
5. If bigger, update max
6. Print max
7. Stop

**Input:** 5 26 39 4 11

**Output:** 39

The screenshot shows a C program in an IDE (Embarcadero Dev-C++ 6.3) and its execution output. The program is titled 'Untitled2.cpp' and is located at 'D:\Untitled2.cpp'. The code is as follows:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main() {
3     int n, i, num, max;
4     printf("Enter number of elements: ");
5     scanf("%d", &n);
6
7     printf("Enter numbers: ");
8     scanf("%d", &max);
9
10    for(i=1; i<n; i++){
11        scanf("%d", &num);
12        if(num > max)
13            max = num;
14    }
15
16    printf("Largest number is: %d", max);
17    return 0;
18 }
19
```

The execution output is shown in a separate window titled 'D:\Untitled2.exe'. It displays the following text:

```
Enter number of elements: 5
Enter numbers: 5 26 39 4 11
Largest number is: 39
-----
Process exited after 12.77 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

The IDE also shows the compiler output at the bottom, indicating that the program compiled successfully with no errors or warnings. The output filename is 'D:\Untitled2.exe', the output size is 322,784,179,687,5 KiB, and the compilation time is 0.24s.

## 4. Recursion – Factorial of a Given Number.

### Aim:

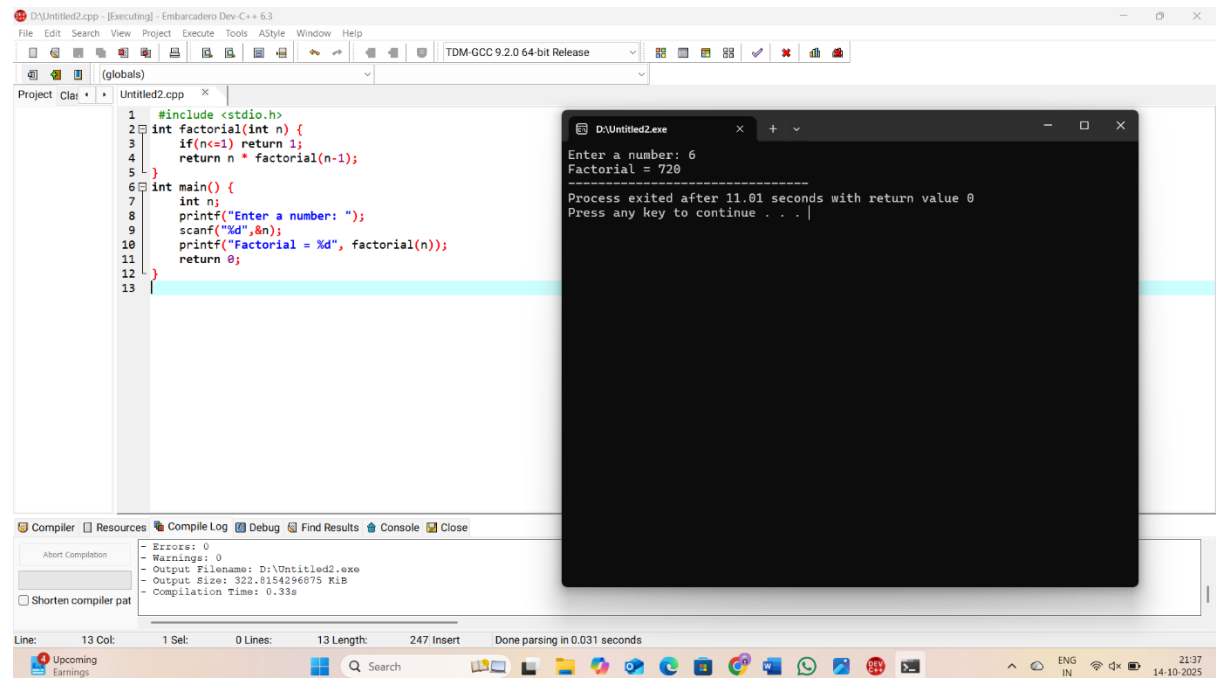
To write a C program to find the factorial of a number using recursion.

### Algorithm:

1. Start
2. Read a number n
3. If  $n==0$  or  $n==1 \rightarrow$  return 1
4. Else return  $n * \text{factorial}(n-1)$
5. Print result
6. Stop

**Input:** 6

**Output:** 720



```
#include <stdio.h>
int factorial(int n) {
    if(n==0) return 1;
    return n * factorial(n-1);
}
int main() {
    int n;
    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    printf("Factorial = %d", factorial(n));
    return 0;
}
```

Enter a number: 6  
Factorial = 720  
-----  
Process exited after 11.01 seconds with return value 0  
Press any key to continue . . .

Compiler | Resources | Compile Log | Debug | Find Results | Console | Close

Abort Compilation

- Errors: 0
- Warnings: 0
- Output Filename: D:\Untitled2.exe
- Output Size: 322.8154296875 KiB
- Compilation Time: 0.33s

Shorten compiler path

Line: 13 Col: 1 Sel: 0 Lines: 13 Length: 247 Insert Done parsing in 0.031 seconds

Upcoming Earnings

Search

ENG IN 21:37 14-10-2025

## 5. Fibonacci Series.

### Aim:

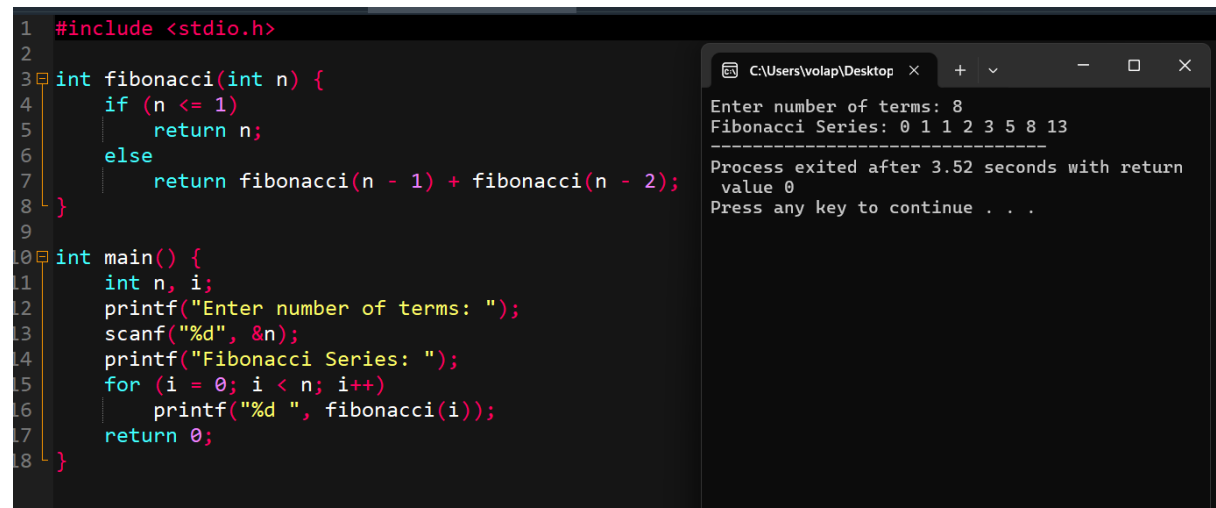
To write a C program to generate the Fibonacci series.

### Algorithm:

1. Start
2. Read n terms
3. Initialize t1=0, t2=1
4. Print t1 and t2
5. Repeat for remaining terms: next = t1+t2, print, update t1=t2, t2=next
6. Stop

**Input:** 8

**Output:** 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13



```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int fibonacci(int n) {
4     if (n <= 1)
5         return n;
6     else
7         return fibonacci(n - 1) + fibonacci(n - 2);
8 }
9
10 int main() {
11     int n, i;
12     printf("Enter number of terms: ");
13     scanf("%d", &n);
14     printf("Fibonacci Series: ");
15     for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
16         printf("%d ", fibonacci(i));
17     return 0;
18 }
```

C:\Users\volap\Desktop x + - □ x

Enter number of terms: 8  
Fibonacci Series: 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13  
-----  
Process exited after 3.52 seconds with return value 0  
Press any key to continue . . .

## 6. Two Order Homogeneous Recursion.

### Aim:

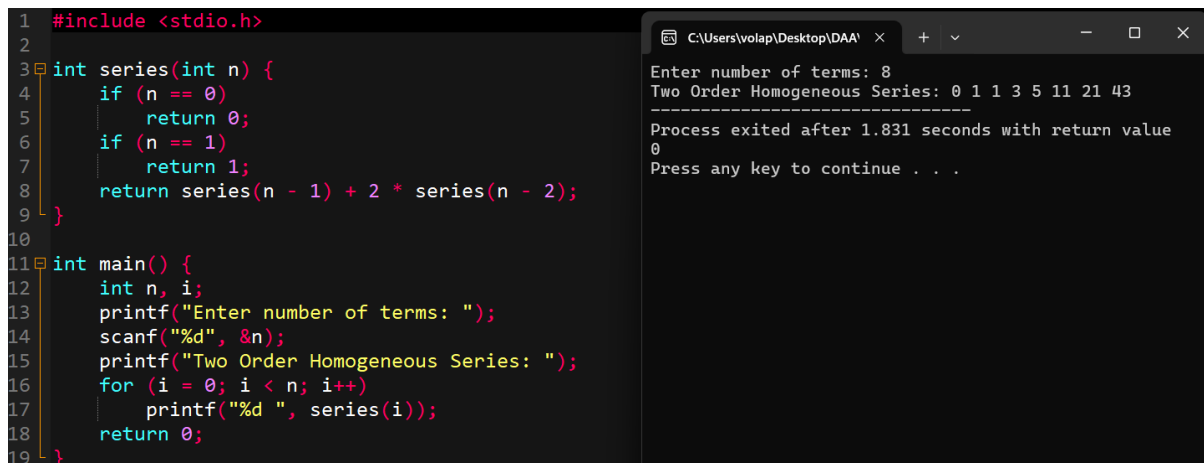
To write a C program using recursion for a second-order homogeneous recurrence relation.

### Algorithm:

1. Start
2. Define recursive relation:  $F(n)=F(n-1)+F(n-2)$
3. Base cases:  $F(0)=0$ ,  $F(1)=1$
4. Print terms using recursion
5. Stop

**Input:** Terms = 5

**Output:** 0 1 1 3 5 11 21 43



```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int series(int n) {
4     if (n == 0)
5         return 0;
6     if (n == 1)
7         return 1;
8     return series(n - 1) + 2 * series(n - 2);
9 }
10
11 int main() {
12     int n, i;
13     printf("Enter number of terms: ");
14     scanf("%d", &n);
15     printf("Two Order Homogeneous Series: ");
16     for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
17         printf("%d ", series(i));
18     return 0;
19 }
```

C:\Users\volap\Desktop\DAA\ x + - □ ×

Enter number of terms: 8  
Two Order Homogeneous Series: 0 1 1 3 5 11 21 43  
-----  
Process exited after 1.831 seconds with return value 0  
Press any key to continue . . .

## 7. Leap Year

### Aim:

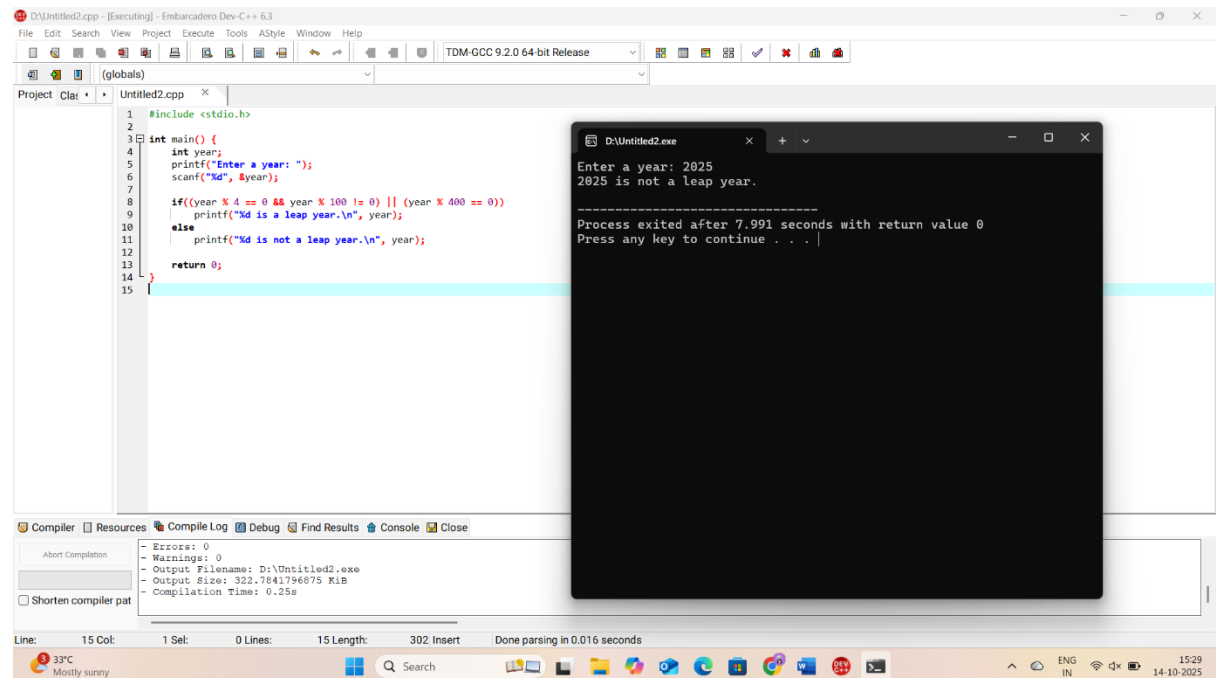
To write a C program to check whether a year is a leap year.

### Algorithm:

1. Start
2. Read year
3. If divisible by 400 → leap year
4. Else if divisible by 4 but not by 100 → leap year
5. Else not a leap year
6. Stop

**Input:** Year = 2025

**Output:** 2025 is not a leap year



```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    int year;
    printf("Enter a year: ");
    scanf("%d", &year);

    if((year % 4 == 0 && year % 100 != 0) || (year % 400 == 0))
        printf("%d is a leap year.\n", year);
    else
        printf("%d is not a leap year.\n", year);

    return 0;
}
```

Enter a year: 2025  
2025 is not a leap year.

Process exited after 7.991 seconds with return value 0  
Press any key to continue . . .

Compiler: 0 Errors, 0 Warnings  
Output Filename: D:\Untitled2.exe  
Output Size: 322.7841796875 KiB  
Compilation Time: 0.25s

## 8. Swapping of Numbers.

### Aim:

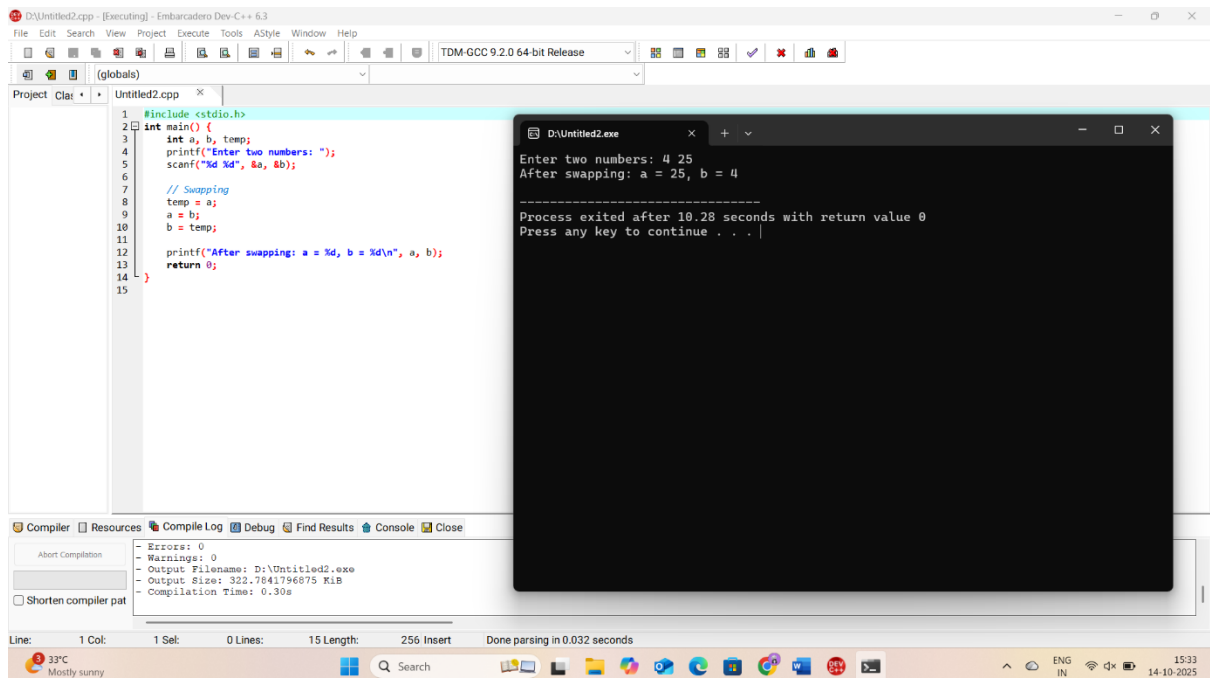
To write a C program to swap two numbers.

### Algorithm:

1. Start
2. Read two numbers a and b
3. Swap using temp variable (or without)
4. Print swapped values
5. Stop

**Input:** a=4 b=25

**Output:** a=25 b=4



The screenshot displays an IDE window titled "D:\Untitled2.cpp - [Executing] - Embarcadero Dev-C++ 6.3". The code editor shows a C program for swapping two numbers using a temporary variable. The program includes `<stdio.h>`, defines `main()` with variables `a`, `b`, and `temp`. It prompts the user to "Enter two numbers:" and reads the input "4 25". It then performs the swap using `temp`, and prints "After swapping: a = 25, b = 4". The console window shows the execution output, including the input, the swapped values, and a message indicating the process exited after 10.28 seconds.

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main() {
3     int a, b, temp;
4     printf("Enter two numbers: ");
5     scanf("%d %d", &a, &b);
6
7     // Swapping
8     temp = a;
9     a = b;
10    b = temp;
11
12    printf("After swapping: a = %d, b = %d\n", a, b);
13    return 0;
14 }
15
```

Console Output:

```
Enter two numbers: 4 25
After swapping: a = 25, b = 4

-----
Process exited after 10.28 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

Compiler Output:

```
- Errors: 0
- Warnings: 0
- Output Filename: D:\Untitled2.exe
- Output Size: 322.7841796875 KiB
- Compilation Time: 0.30s
```



## 9. Identifying Palindrome

### Aim:

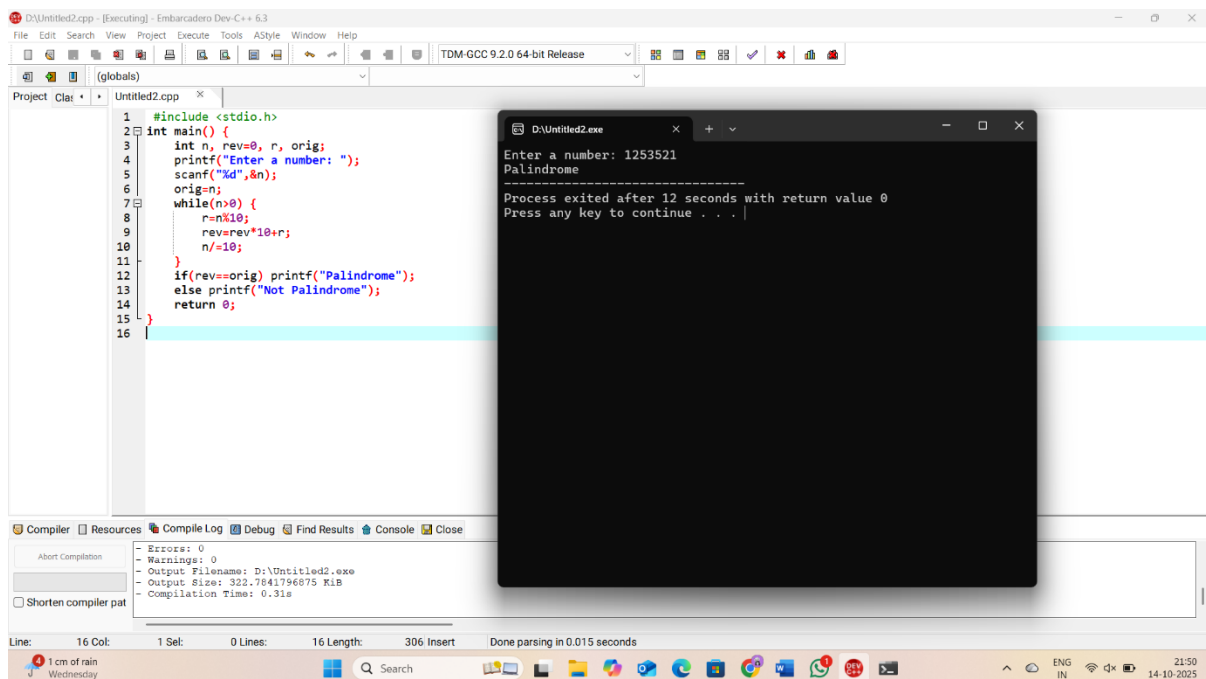
To write a C program to check whether a number is a palindrome.

### Algorithm:

1. Start
2. Read a number n
3. Reverse digits of n
4. If reverse = original  $\rightarrow$  palindrome
5. Else not palindrome
6. Stop

**Input:** 1253521

**Output:** palindrome



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int n, rev=0, r, orig;
    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    orig=n;
    while(n>0) {
        r=n%10;
        rev=rev*10+r;
        n/=10;
    }
    if(rev==orig) printf("Palindrome");
    else printf("Not Palindrome");
    return 0;
}
```

Enter a number: 1253521  
Palindrome  
-----  
Process exited after 12 seconds with return value 0  
Press any key to continue . . .

Compiler: TDM-GCC 9.2.0 64-bit Release  
Errors: 0  
Warnings: 0  
Output Filename: D:\Untitled2.exe  
Output Size: 322,784,796,875 KiB  
Compilation Time: 0.31s

## 10. Prime Number

### Aim:

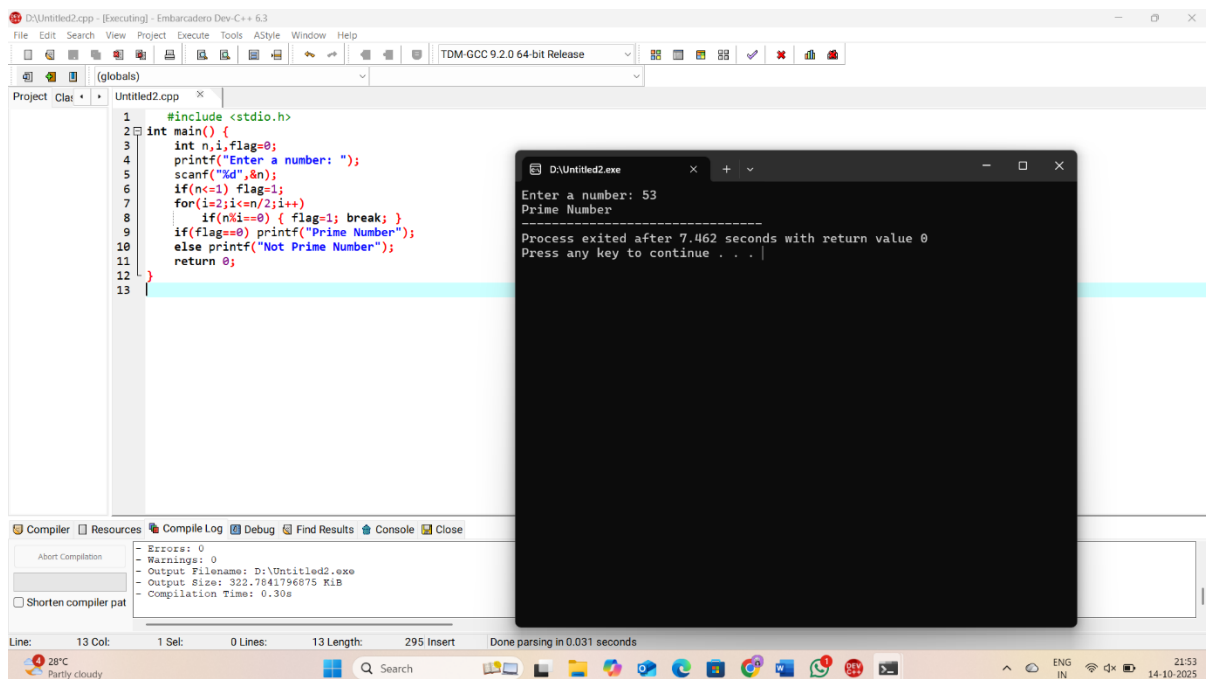
To write a C program to check whether a number is prime.

### Algorithm:

1. Start
2. Read n
3. If  $n \leq 1 \rightarrow$  not prime
4. Check divisibility from 2 to  $n/2$
5. If divisible  $\rightarrow$  not prime
6. Else  $\rightarrow$  prime
7. Stop

**Input:** 53

**Output:** prime number



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int n,i,flag=0;
    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    if(n<=1) flag=1;
    for(i=2;i<=n/2;i++)
        if(n%i==0) { flag=1; break; }
    if(flag==0) printf("Prime Number");
    else printf("Not Prime Number");
    return 0;
}
```

Enter a number: 53  
Prime Number  
-----  
Process exited after 7.462 seconds with return value 0  
Press any key to continue . . .

Compiler: TDM-GCC 9.2.0 64-bit Release  
Errors: 0  
Warnings: 0  
Output Filename: D:\Untitled2.exe  
Output Size: 322,784,796,875 KiB  
Compilation Time: 0.30s