

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

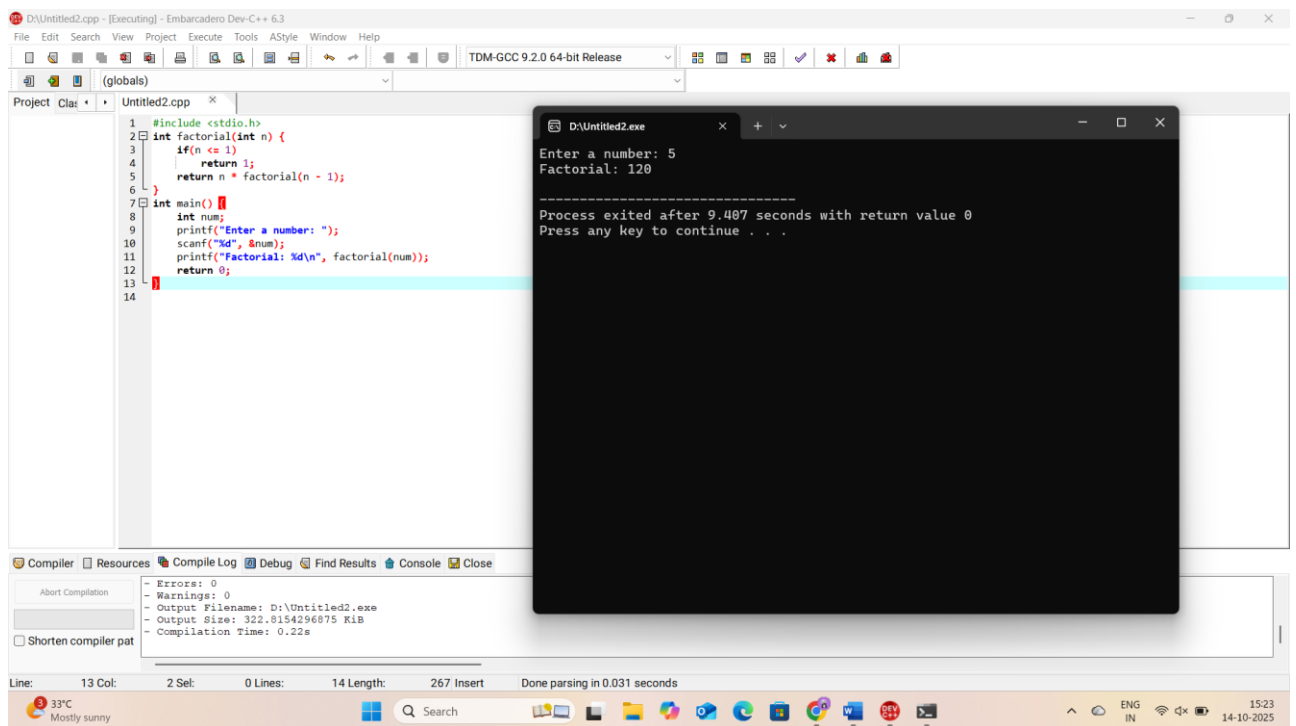
**Aim:** To write a C program to sort a given list of numbers using Selection Sort .

### 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:** 29,10,14,37,13

**Output:** 10 13 14 29 37



## 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:** number=5

**Output:** 120

The screenshot shows a C++ IDE with a file named 'Untitled2.cpp'. The code defines a recursive factorial function and a main function that prompts the user for a number and prints its factorial. The code is as follows:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int factorial(int n) {
3     if(n <= 1)
4         return 1;
5     return n * factorial(n - 1);
6 }
7 int main() {
8     int num;
9     printf("Enter a number: ");
10    scanf("%d", &num);
11    printf("Factorial: %d\n", factorial(num));
12    return 0;
13 }
14
```

The IDE's output window shows the execution results:

```
Enter a number: 5
Factorial: 120

-----
Process exited after 9.487 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Done parsing in 0.031 seconds'.

### 3. Bigger Number in a Series.

#### Aim:

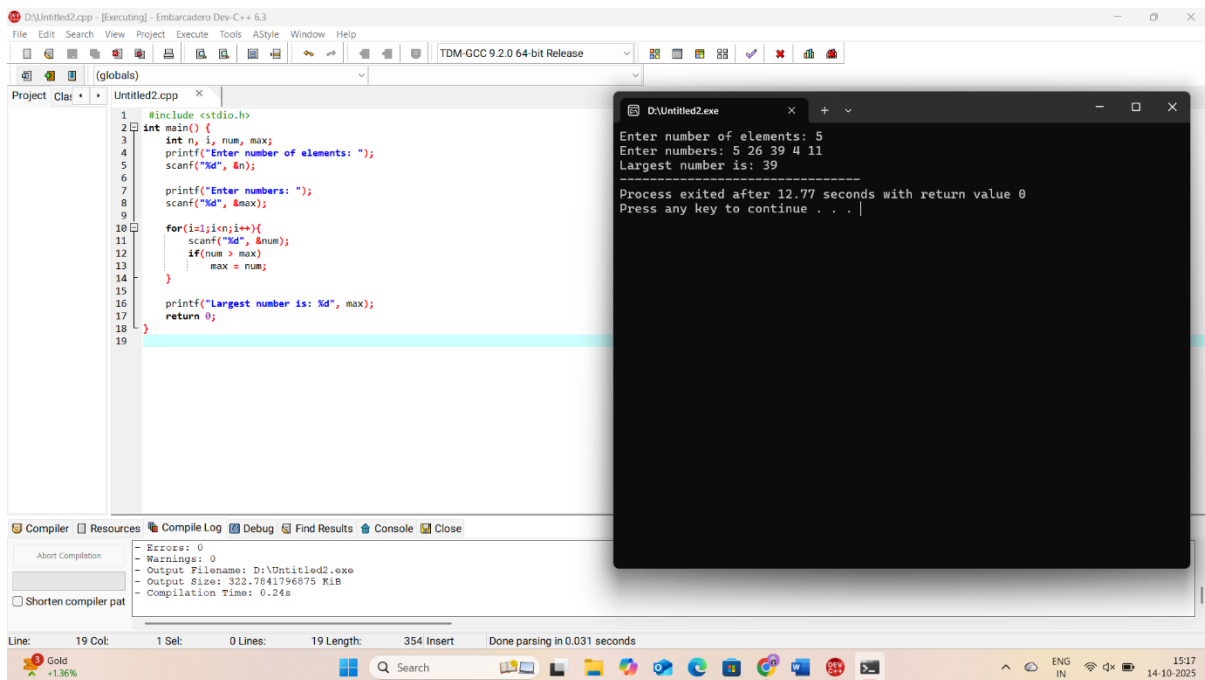
To write a C program to find the largest number from given numbers.

#### 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



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int n, i, num, max;
    printf("Enter number of elements: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);

    printf("Enter numbers: ");
    scanf("%d", &max);

    for(i=1; i<n; i++){
        scanf("%d", &num);
        if(num > max)
            max = num;
    }

    printf("Largest number is: %d", max);
    return 0;
}
```

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 . . .

Compiler: TDM-GCC 9.2.0 64-bit Release  
Errors: 0  
Warnings: 0  
Output Filename: D:\Untitled2.exe  
Output Size: 322.7841796875 KiB  
Compilation Time: 0.24s

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

### Aim:

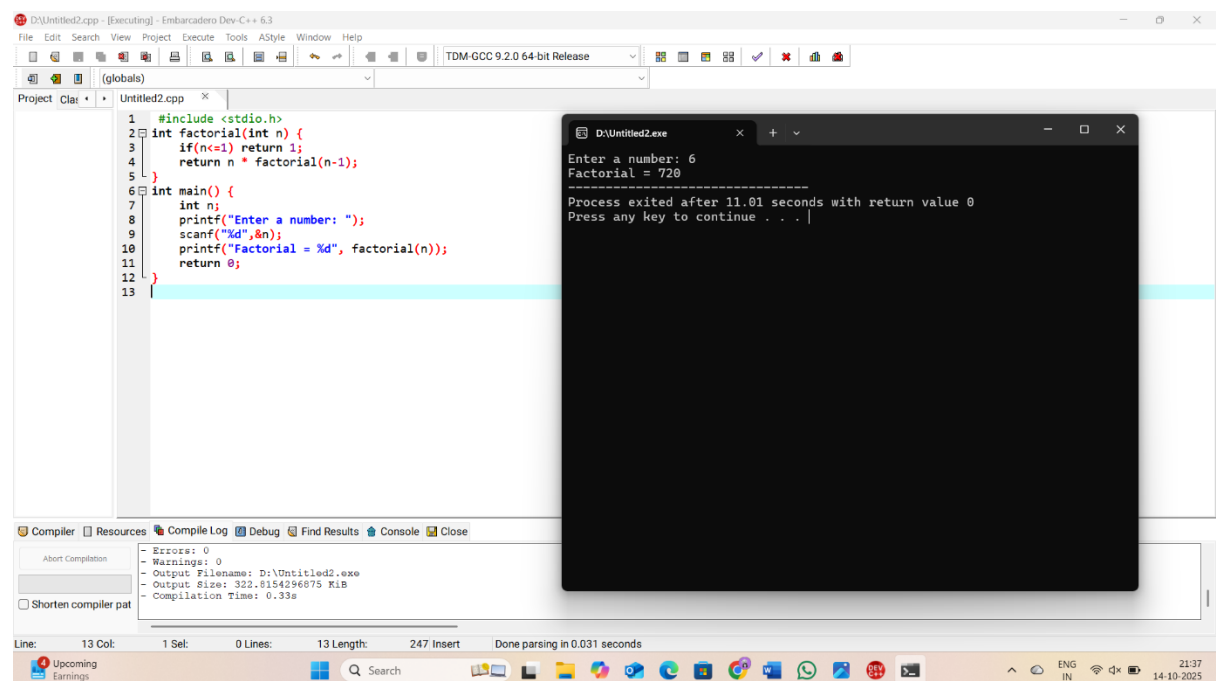
To write a C program to find the factorial of a number using recursion.

### 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 || n==1) 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

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

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

## 5. Fibonacci Series.

### Aim:

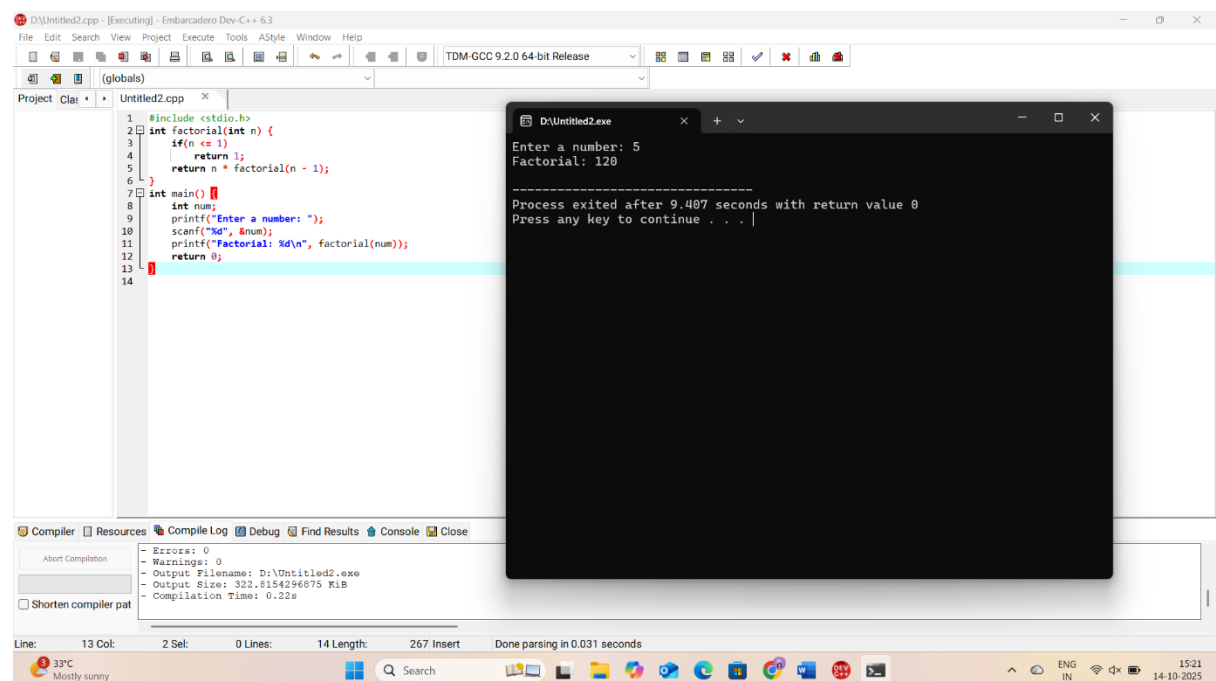
To write a C program to generate the Fibonacci series.

### 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:** 5

**Output:** 120



## 6. Two Order Homogeneous Recursion.

### Aim:

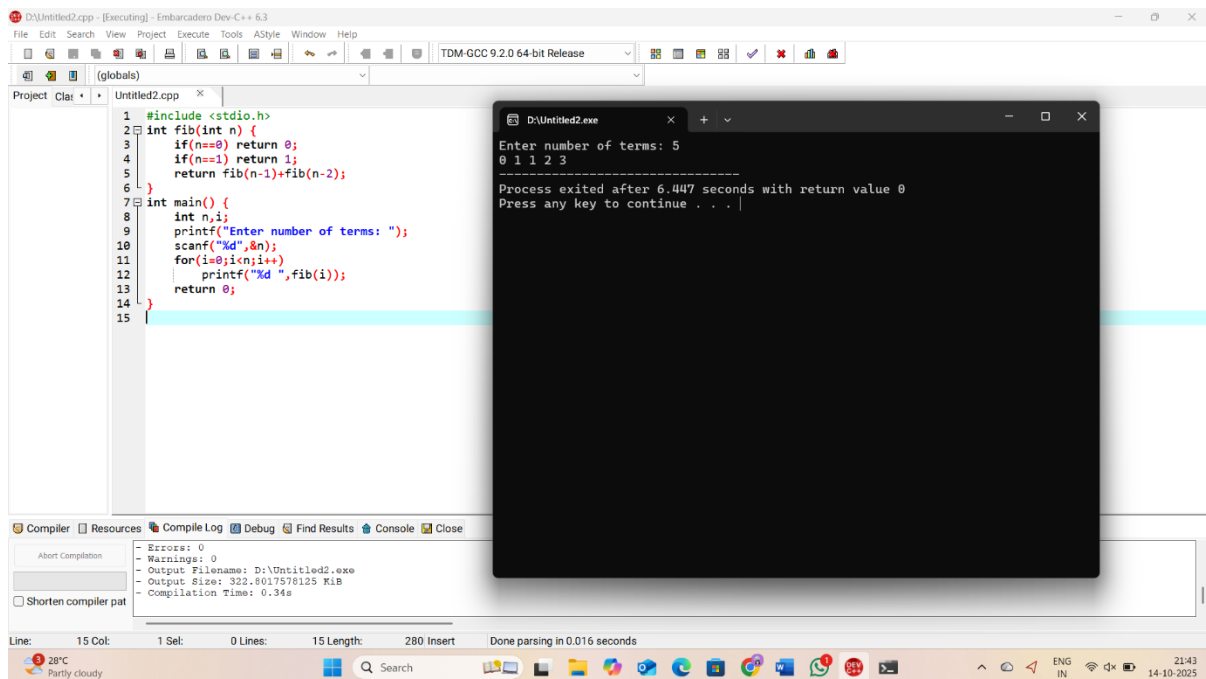
To write a C program using recursion for a second-order homogeneous recurrence relation.

### 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 2 3



The screenshot displays a C program in a code editor and its execution in a terminal window. The code defines a recursive function `fib` to calculate the  $n$ -th term of the Fibonacci sequence. The base cases are `if(n==0) return 0;` and `if(n==1) return 1;`. The recursive case is `return fib(n-1)+fib(n-2);`. The `main` function prompts the user to enter the number of terms, reads the input, and prints the first `n` terms of the sequence.

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

The terminal output shows the user entering 5, followed by the program printing the sequence 0 1 1 2 3. The program then exits after 6.447 seconds with a return value of 0.

```
D:\Untitled2.exe
Enter number of terms: 5
0 1 1 2 3
-----
Process exited after 6.447 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

The bottom of the screenshot shows the compiler output, indicating 0 errors and 0 warnings, and the system taskbar at the bottom of the screen.

## 7. Leap Year

### Aim:

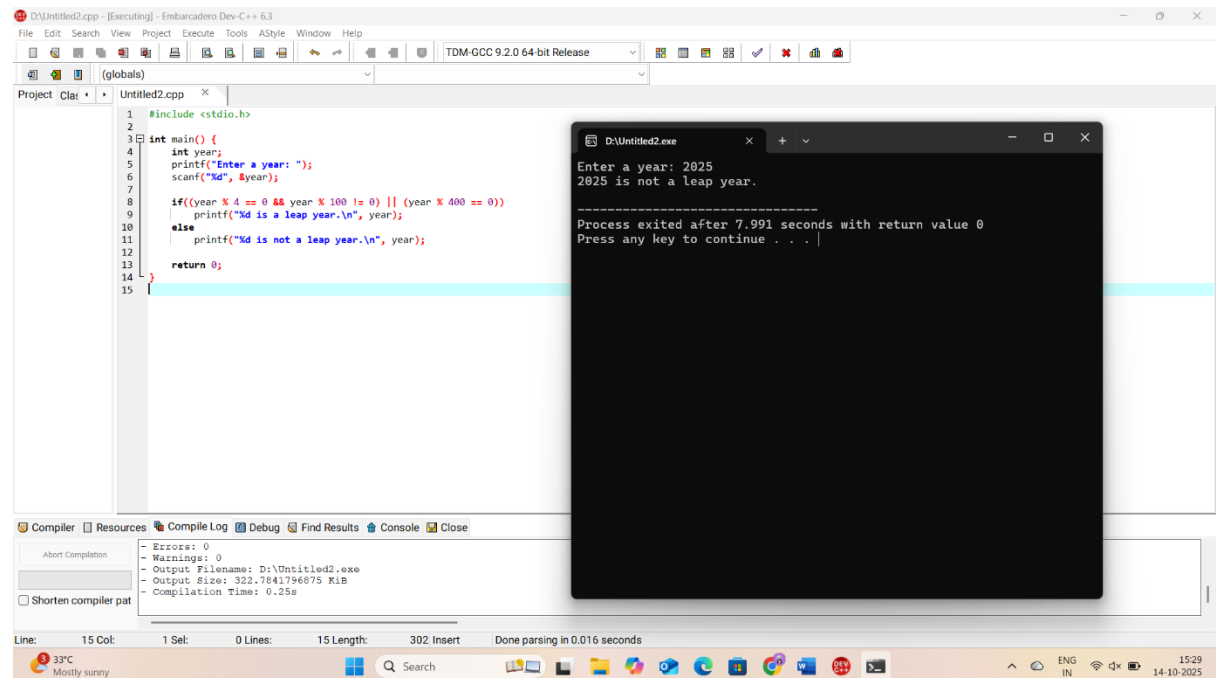
To write a C program to check whether a year is a leap year.

### 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



The screenshot displays an IDE window titled "D:\Untitled2.cpp - [Executing] - Embarcadero Dev-C++ 6.3". The code editor shows a C program for checking leap years. The program prompts the user to enter a year, reads the input, and checks if it is a leap year based on the algorithm provided. The output window shows the execution results for the input year 2025.

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main() {
4     int year;
5     printf("Enter a year: ");
6     scanf("%d", &year);
7
8     if((year % 4 == 0 && year % 100 != 0) || (year % 400 == 0))
9         printf("%d is a leap year.\n", year);
10    else
11        printf("%d is not a leap year.\n", year);
12
13    return 0;
14 }
15
```

The output window shows the following text:

```
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 . . .
```

The IDE also shows a compiler status bar at the bottom indicating 0 errors and 0 warnings, and a console window with the same output as the output window.

## 8. Swapping of Numbers.

### Aim:

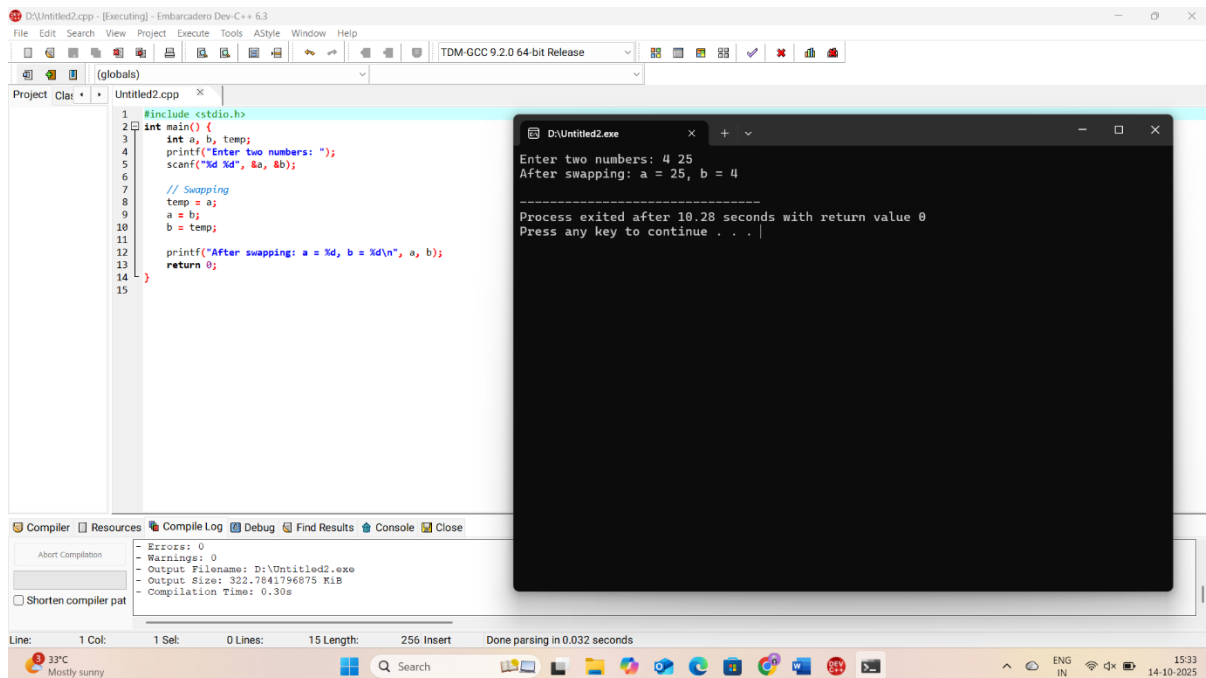
To write a C program to swap two numbers.

### 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 swaps the values using `temp = a;`, `a = b;`, and `b = temp;`. Finally, it prints "After swapping: a = 25, b = 4" and returns 0.

```
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
```

The output window, titled "D:\Untitled2.exe", shows the execution results: "Enter two numbers: 4 25", "After swapping: a = 25, b = 4", and "Process exited after 10.28 seconds with return value 0".

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Line: 1 Col: 1 Sel: 0 Lines: 15 Length: 256 Insert Done parsing in 0.032 seconds". The system tray shows a temperature of 33°C, weather "Mostly sunny", and the date "14-10-2025".



## 9. Identifying Palindrome

### Aim:

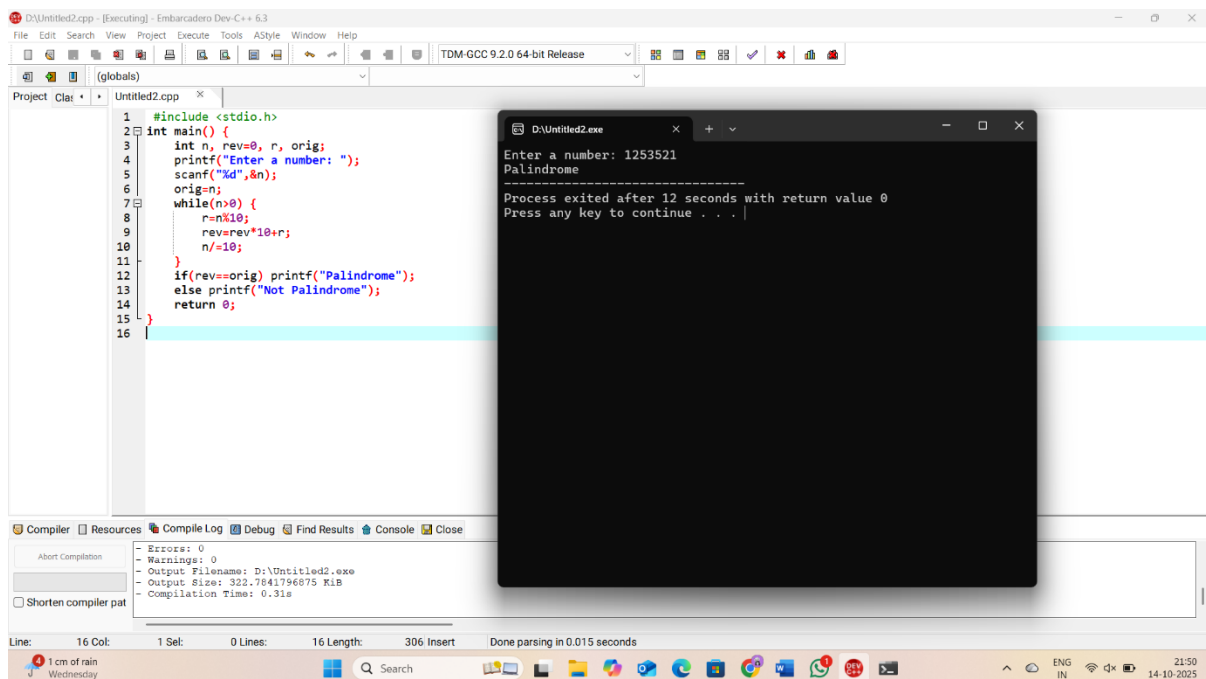
To write a C program to check whether a number is a palindrome.

### 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: 322,784,179,6875 KiB  
Compilation Time: 0.31s

## 10. Prime Number

### Aim:

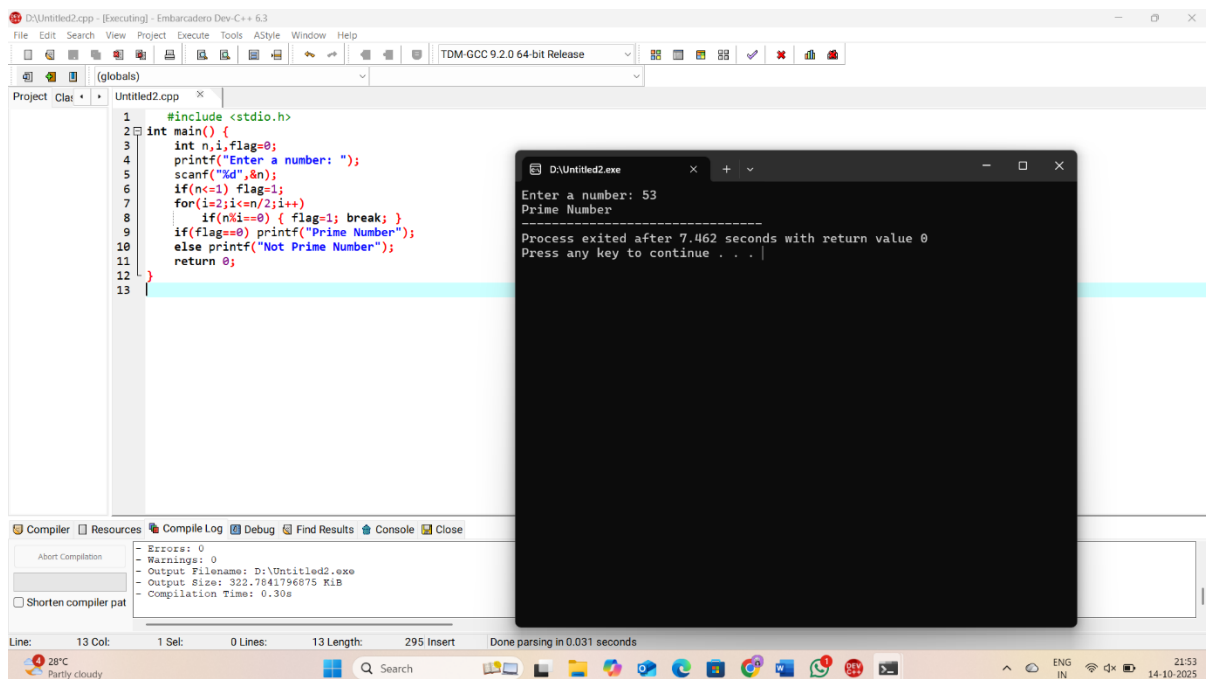
To write a C program to check whether a number is prime.

### 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