1) write a cprogram to print sum of digits

Input: 234

out put: 9

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main () {
 int num, sum =0, rem;
 Printf("Enter a number:");
Scanf ("%d", &num);
    while (num! =0){
      rem = num % 10;
      Sum = sum + rem;
      num = num / 10;
   }
Printf ("Sum of digits = %d \n", sum);
    return 0;
}
```

2) write a cprogram to reverse a given number.

Input: 123

out put: 321

```
#include < stdio.h>
    int main(){
  int num, rev=0, rem;
Printf("Enter a number:");
Scanf ("%d", &num);
while (num! =0){
```

```
}
Printf ("Reversed number = %d \n", rev);
    return 0;
}
```

3) Write a C program to swap two numbers without using third variable.

```
#include <stdio.h>
    int main (){
        int a, b;
    Printf ("Enter two numbers: ");
    Scanf ("%d", &a, &b);
Printf ("Before swapping : a=%d; b=%d \n", a, b);
        a = a+b;
        b = a-b;
        a = a-b;
Printf ("After swapping : a=%d, b=%d \n", a, b);
        return 0;
    }.
```

Array;

* Array is a collection of similar data type homogenous items
* Array allocates continuation memory allocation

Syntax of array:

```
int main () {
int arr[5] = {10, 20};
  int i;
for (i=0; i<5; i++){
 Scanf ("%d", &arr[i]);}
   arr[u] =500;
for (i=0; i<5; i++){
Print f ("%d\t", arr[i]);
}
```