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```
Write a function to reverse a given number and check whether a given number is
1
     palindrome or not.
     Input:
     Enter the number
     121
     Output:
     The Number 121 is Palindrome
     Input:
     Enter the number
     Output:
     123
     Number 123 is Not Palindrome
     Program:
     #include <stdio.h>
     void main()
    {
     int n;
     printf("Enter the number that you want to check if it is a palindrome: ");
     scanf("%d", &n);
     palindrome(n);
     }
```



```
void palindrome(int n)
{
int r, q = 0, temp;
temp = n;
while(n != 0)
r = n \% 10;
n = n/10;
q = q * 10 + r;
}
printf("The reverse of the number is: %d\n", q);
if(temp == q)
printf("The number is a palindrome\n");
else
printf("The number is not a palindrome\n");
}
Output Screenshot:
  jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C LAB/Code$ ./Question1 Week3
  Enter the number that you want to check if it is a palindrome : 123
  The reverse of the number is : 321
  The number is not a palindrome
  jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C LAB/Code$ ./Question1 Week3
  Enter the number that you want to check if it is a palindrome : 191
  The reverse of the number is : 191
```

jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C_LAB/Code\$

The number is a palindrome



```
Write a C program to compute GCD of three numbers using functions.
2
    Input:
    Enter the values of a,b and c
    10 4 16
    Output:
     GCD(10,4,16)=2
    Program:
    #include <stdio.h>
    int main()
    int n1, n2, n3, ans1, ans2;
    printf("Enter the values of the digits\n");
    scanf("%d%d%d", &n1, &n2, &n3);
    ans1 = GCD(n1, n2);
    ans2 = GCD(n3, n2);
    printf("The GCD of %d, %d and %d = %d\n", n1, n2, n3, ans2);
    }
    int GCD(int a, int b)
    {
    while(a != b)
    {
    if(a > b)
```



```
a = a - b:
     else
     b = b - a;
     return a;
     }
     Output Screenshot:
       jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C LAB/Code$ ./Question2 Week3
       Enter the values of the digits
       22
       56
       The GCD of 22, 56 and 11 = 1
       jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C LAB/Code$
3
     Write a program in C to check Armstrong and perfect numbers using functions.
     Input:
     Input any number: 153
     Output:
     The 153 is an Armstrong number.
     The 153 is not a Perfect number.
     Input:
     Input any number: 28
     Output:
     The 28 is not an Armstrong number.
     The 28 is a Perfect number.
     Program:
     #include <stdio.h>
```

```
int armstrong(int n)
{
int digit,sum = 0,num;
num = n;
while(num!=0)
digit = num % 10;
sum += digit * digit * digit;
num = num / 10;
}
return(n == sum);
}
int perfect(int n)
int sum = 0,num;
num=n;
for(int i = 1; i < num; i++)
{
if(num \% i == 0)
sum += i;
}
```



```
return(n == sum);
}
int main()
{
int n;
printf("Enter the number\n");
scanf("%d", &n);
if(armstrong(n))
printf("The number is an armstrong number\n");
else
printf("The number is not an armstrong number\n");
if(perfect(n))
printf("The number is a perfect number\n");
else
printf("The number is not a perfect number\n");
}
Output Screenshot:
  jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C LAB/Code$ ./Question3 Week3
  Enter the number
   The number is an armstrong number
   The number is not a perfect number
```



```
4
     Write a program in C to check whether a number is a prime number or not using function
     Input:
     Input a positive number: 12
     Output:
     The number 12 is not a prime number
     Input:
     Input a positive number: 13
     Output:
     The number 13 is a prime number
     Program:
     #include<stdio.h>
     int prime1(int n);
     int main()
     {
     int n,prime;
     printf("Enter a number : ");
     scanf("%d",&n);
     prime = prime1(n);
     if(prime == 1)
     printf("%d is a prime number\n", n);
     else
     printf("%d is not a prime number\n", n);
     }
```



```
int prime1(int n)
     {
     int i = 2;
     while(i \leq n/2)
     {
     if(n\%i == 0)
     return 0;
     else
     j++:
     }
     return 1;
     }
        jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C_LAB/Code$ ./Question4 Week3
        Enter a number : 19
        19 is a prime number
        jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C LAB/Code$
     Output Screenshot:
5
     Write a program in C to convert decimal number to octal number using function
     Input:
     Input any decimal number: 25
     Output:
     Equivalent Octal Number: 17
     Input:
     Input any decimal number: 15
```



```
Output:
Equivalent Octal Number: 31
Program:
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int n, oct;
printf("Enter the value of decimal that you want to convert\n");
scanf("%d", &n);
oct = conversion(n);
printf("The octal of %d is: %d\n", n, oct);
}
int conversion(int n)
{
int oct = 0, temp = 1;
while (n != 0)
oct = oct + n\%8 + temp;
n = n/8;
temp = temp * 10;
```



```
return oct;
}
Output Screenshot:
jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C LAB/Code$ ./Question5 Week3
Enter the value of decimal that you want to convert
The octal of 32 is : 15
jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C_LAB/Code$
Write a program in C to find the sum of the series 1!/1+2!/2+3!/3+4!/4+5!/5
using function.
Output:
The sum of the series is: 34
Program:
#include <stdio.h>
int fact(int n);
int main()
{
int sum = 0;
sum = fact(1)/1 + fact(2)/2 + fact(3)/3 + fact(4)/4 + fact(5)/5;
printf("The sum of the given expression is %d\n", sum);
}
int fact(int n)
int sum = 1;
```



```
for(int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
      sum = sum * i;
      return sum;
      }
      Output Screenshot:
         [Running] cd "/home/jacob/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C_LAB/Code/" && gcc Question6_Week3.c -o Question6_Week3 && "/home/jacob/Docu
The sum of the given expression is 34
         [Done] exited with code=0 in 0.057 seconds
      Practice Programs
1
      Write a program to display Fibonacci series in C within a range using a function
      Input:
      Enter range: 5
      Output:
      The fibonacci series is:
         1 1 2 3 5
      Program:
      #include <stdio.h>
      void fibonacci(int range)
     {
      int a = 0, b = 1, c;
      while (a <= range)
```



```
printf("%d\n", a);
c = a + b;
a = b;
b = c;
int main()
{
int range;
printf("Enter the range:");
scanf("%d", &range);
printf("The fibonacci series is:\n");
fibonacci(range);
return 0;
}
Output Screenshot:
   jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C LAB/Code$ ./Practice1 Week3
   Enter the range:12
   The fibonacci series is:
   1
   jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C_LAB/Code$
```



```
Write a program to check triangle validity when angles are given using
functions.
Input:
Enter three angles of triangle:
30
40
60
Output:
Triangle is not valid
Input:
Enter three angles of triangle:
30
60
90
Output:
Triangle is valid
Program:
#include <stdio.h>
void angles(int a, int b, int c)
{
int angle = a + b + c;
if (angle == 180 \&\& a > 0 \&\& b > 0 \&\& c > 0)
printf("The triangle is valid\n");
else
printf("The triangle is invalid\n");
}
int main()
int a, b, c;
printf("Enter the values of angles of triangle\n");
```



```
scanf("%d%d%d", &a, &b, &c);
angles(a, b, c);
Output Screenshot:
jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C_LAB/Code$ gcc -o Practice2_Week3 Practice2_Week3.c
jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C_LAB/Code$ ./Practice2_Week3
Enter the values of angles of triangle
 34
54
 The triangle is invalid
 jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C_LAB/Code$
```