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	Date: 25-05-2021	Week Number: 3

```
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
  The number is a palindrome
   jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C_LAB/Code$
```



```
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
      11
      The GCD of 22, 56 and 11 = 1
      jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C LAB/Code$
    Write a program in C to check Armstrong and perfect numbers using
3
    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
       jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C LAB/Code$
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 \le n/2)
if(n\%i == 0)
return 0;
else
i++;
}
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:
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
6
     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/Docum
        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:
     0
           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:
        jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C_LAB/Code$
2
     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
The triangle is invalid
 jacob@jacob-Vostro-3501:~/Documents/Classes/Sem2/C_LAB/Code$
```