**LCM program in c with two numbers :**

#include<stdio.h>

int main(){

  int n1,n2,x,y;

  printf("\nEnter two numbers:");

  scanf("%d %d",&n1,&n2);

  x=n1,y=n2;

  while(n1!=n2){

      if(n1>n2)

           n1=n1-n2;

      else

      n2=n2-n1;

  }

  printf("L.C.M=%d",x\*y/n1);

  return 0;

}

**LCM program in c with two numbers (Other logic) :**

#include<stdio.h>

int lcm(int,int);

int main(){

    int a,b,l;

    printf("Enter any two positive integers ");

    scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);

    if(a>b)

         l = lcm(a,b);

    else

         l = lcm(b,a);

    printf("LCM of two integers is %d",l);

    return 0;

}

int lcm(int a,int b){

    int temp = a;

    while(1){

         if(temp % b == 0 && temp % a == 0)

             break;

         temp++;

    }

   return temp;

}

**LCM program in c with multiple numbers :**

#include<stdio.h>

int lcm(int,int);

int main(){

    int a,b=1;

    printf("Enter positive integers. To quit press zero.");

    while(1){

         scanf("%d",&a);

         if(a<1)

             break;

         else if(a>b)

             b = lcm(a,b);

         else

             b = lcm(b,a);

    }

    printf("LCM is %d",b);

    return 0;

}

int lcm(int a,int b){

    int temp = a;

    while(1){

if(temp % b == 0 && temp % a == 0)

  break;

         temp++;

    }

    return temp;

}

**Definition of LCM (Least common multiple):**

LCM of two integers is a smallest positive integer which is multiple of both integers that it is divisible by the both of the numbers.

For example: LCM of two integers 2 and 5 is 10 since 10 is the smallest positive numbers which is divisible by both 2 and 5.