One Dimensional Array:

• Sort the 'n' elements of an array in Descending order

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
  int arr[5],i,j,temp=0;
  int *ptr;
  ptr = arr;
  for(i=0;i<5;i++){
    printf("Enter a number :: ");
    scanf("%d",ptr+i);
  }
  for(i=0;i<5;i++){
    for(j=0;j<5;j++){
      if(*(ptr + i) > *(ptr + j)){
        temp = *(ptr + j);
        *(ptr+j) = *(ptr + i);
        *(ptr+i) = temp;
      }
    }
  printf("Elements in Descending order :: ");
```

```
for(i=0;i<5;i++){
    printf("%d ",*(ptr + i));
}</pre>
```

Enter a number :: 5

Enter a number :: 9

Enter a number :: 8

Enter a number :: 3

Enter a number :: 2

Elements in Descending order :: 9 8 5 3 2

• Find the second largest and smallest element in an array

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
  int arr[5],i,j,temp=0;
  int *ptr;
  ptr = arr;
  for(i=0;i<5;i++){
    printf("Enter a number :: ");
    scanf("%d",ptr+i);
  }
  for(i=0;i<5;i++){
    for(j=0;j<5;j++){
      if(*(ptr + i) > *(ptr + j)){
        temp = *(ptr + j);
        *(ptr+j) = *(ptr + i);
        *(ptr+i) = temp;
      }
    }
 printf("Second largest number :: %d\n",*(ptr+1));
 printf("Smallest number :: %d",*(ptr+4));
```

```
}
```

Enter a number :: 9

Enter a number :: 8

Enter a number :: 3

Enter a number :: 2

Enter a number :: 1

Second largest number :: 8

Smallest number :: 1

Two Dimensional Array:

• Print the leading diagonal, upper triangular and lower triangular elements of [mxm] array.

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
int arr[3][3],i,j,s=0,k=0;
int (*ptr)[3];
ptr = arr;
for(i=0;i<3;i++){
  for(j=0;j<3;j++){
    printf("Enter a number :: ");
    scanf("%d",(*(ptr+i)+j));
  }
}
printf("printing Diagonal...\n\n");
for(i=0;i<3;i++){
  j = i;
  k=0;
    while(k<s){
       printf(" ");
       k++;
    }
```

```
printf("%d ",*(*(ptr+i)+j));
  S++;
  printf("\n");
  }
printf("\n\nprinting lower triangle...\n\n");
for(i=0;i<3;i++){
  for(j=0;j<=i;j++){
    printf("%d ",*(*(ptr+i)+j));
  }
  printf("\n");
}
s=0;
printf("\n\printing upper triangle...\n\n");
for(i=0;i<3;i++){
  k=0;
  for(j=i;j<3;j++){
    while(k<s){
       printf(" ");
       k++;
    printf("%d ",*(*(ptr+i)+j));
  }
  s+=2;
```

```
printf("\n");
}
}
Output:
Enter a number :: 1
Enter a number :: 2
Enter a number :: 3
Enter a number :: 4
Enter a number :: 5
Enter a number :: 6
Enter a number :: 7
Enter a number :: 8
Enter a number :: 9
printing Diagonal...
1
5
 9
printing lower triangle...
1
45
789
```

printing upper triangle...

123

5 6

9

• Find the maximum & minimum element in each row and each coloumn of mxm array

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
int arr[3][3],i,j,k,l,temp=0;
int (*ptr)[3];
ptr = arr;
for(i=0;i<3;i++){
  for(j=0;j<3;j++){
    printf("Enter a number :: ");
    scanf("%d",(*(ptr+i)+j));
  }
}
for(i=0;i<3;i++){
  for(j=0;j<3;j++){
   for(k=0;k<3;k++){
     for(I=0;I<3;I++){
        if(*(*(ptr+i)+j) < *(*(ptr+k)+l)){
          temp = *(*(ptr+k)+l);
          *(*(ptr+k)+l) = *(*(ptr+i)+j);
```

```
*(*(ptr+i)+j) = temp;
       }
     }
   }
  }
}
printf("Sorted matrix...\n\n");
for(i=0;i<3;i++){
  for(j=0;j<3;j++){}
    printf("%d ",*(*(ptr+i)+j));
  }
  printf("\n");
}
printf("\n in first row...\n");
printf("smallest number :: %d\nlargest number ::
%d",*(*(ptr+0)+0),*(*(ptr+0)+2));
printf("\n in second row...\n");
printf("smallest number :: %d\nlargest number ::
%d",*(*(ptr+1)+0),*(*(ptr+1)+2));
printf("\n in third row...\n");
printf("smallest number :: %d\nlargest number ::
%d",*(*(ptr+2)+0),*(*(ptr+2)+2));
}
```

Enter a number :: 3 Enter a number :: 5 Enter a number :: 6 Enter a number :: 2 Enter a number :: 1 Enter a number :: 4 Enter a number :: 7 Enter a number :: 8 Enter a number :: 9 Sorted matrix... 123 456 789 in first row... smallest number :: 1 largest number :: 3

largest number :: 3
in second row...
smallest number :: 4
largest number :: 6
in third row...
smallest number :: 7
largest number :: 9

• Perform matrix multiplication between two mxm array.

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
int arr[3][3],arr1[3][3],mul[3][3],i,j,k,l,temp=0;
int (*ptr)[3],(*ptr1)[3],(*res)[3];
ptr = arr;
ptr1 = arr1;
res = mul;
printf("Enter elements in first array... \n");
for(i=0;i<3;i++){
  for(j=0;j<3;j++){
    printf("Enter a number :: ");
    scanf("%d",(*(ptr+i)+j));
  }
}
printf("Enter elements in second array... \n");
for(i=0;i<3;i++){
  for(j=0;j<3;j++){
    printf("Enter a number :: ");
    scanf("%d",(*(ptr1+i)+j));
  }
}
```

```
for(i=0;i<3;i++){
  for(j=0;j<3;j++){
    *(*(res+i)+j) = 0;
   for(k=0;k<3;k++){
     *(*(res+i)+j) += *(*(ptr+i)+k) * *(*(ptr+k)+j);
     }
   }
  }
printf("Matrix multiplication...\n\n");
for(i=0;i<3;i++){
  for(j=0;j<3;j++){
    printf("%d ",*(*(res+i)+j));
  }
  printf("\n");
}
return 0;
}
```

Enter elements in first array... Enter a number :: 1 Enter a number :: 2 Enter a number :: 3 Enter a number :: 4 Enter a number :: 5 Enter a number :: 6 Enter a number :: 7 Enter a number :: 8 Enter a number :: 9 Enter elements in second array... Enter a number :: 1 Enter a number :: 2 Enter a number :: 3 Enter a number :: 4 Enter a number :: 5 Enter a number :: 6 Enter a number :: 7 Enter a number :: 8 Enter a number :: 9 Matrix multiplication... 30 36 42 66 81 96 102 126 150

• String Manipulations using Pointers

- Write a C Program to convert
- Lower case to Upper case

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
int i=0;
char *ptr,ch[15];
ptr = ch;
printf("Enter a string in lower case :: ");
gets(ptr);
printf("String in upper case :: ");
while(*(ptr+i)!= '\0'){
  printf("%c",*(ptr+i)-32);
  i++;
}
return 0;
```

Output:

}

Enter a string in lower case :: shreetik

String in upper case :: SHREETIK

• Upper case to lower case

#include<stdio.h>

```
int main(){
int i=0;
char *ptr,ch[15];
ptr = ch;
printf("Enter a string in Upper case :: ");
gets(ptr);
printf("String in lower case :: ");
while(*(ptr+i)!= '\0'){
  printf("%c",*(ptr+i)+32);
  i++;
}
return 0;
}
Output:
Enter a string in Upper case :: SHREETIK
String in lower case :: shreetik
```

Toggle case

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
int i=0;
char *ptr,ch[15];
ptr = ch;
printf("Enter a string :: ");
gets(ptr);
printf("String in Toggle case :: ");
while(*(ptr+i)!= '\0'){
  if(*(ptr+i)>=65 && *(ptr+i)<=90){
    printf("%c",*(ptr+i)+32);
  }
  else{
    printf("%c",*(ptr+i)-32);
  }
  i++;
}
return 0;
}
```

Enter a string :: ShRee

String in Toggle case :: sHrEE

• Write a C program to read a string and prints if it is a palindrome or not.

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
int c=0,i=0,p=0;
char *ptr,ch[15];
ptr = ch;
printf("Enter a string :: ");
gets(ptr);
while(*(ptr+i) != '\0'){
C++;
i++;
}
c = c-1;//deleting NULL value index
i=0;
while(i<=c){
 if(*(ptr+i) == *(ptr+c-i)){
   p++;
 }
i++;
}
```

```
c = c+1; //adding NULL value index
if(p == c){
  printf("its a palindrome string");
}
else{
  printf("its not a palindrome string");
}
return 0;
}
Output:
Enter a string :: cts
its not a palindrome string
Enter a string :: abcdcba
```

its a palindrome string

• Functions using Pointers

• Check Prime and Armstrong Number by making function

```
#include<stdio.h>
void checkPrime();
void checkArmstrong();
int main(){
 int num;
 printf("enter a number :: ");
 scanf("%d",&num);
 checkPrime(&num);
 checkArmstrong(&num);
return 0;
}
void checkPrime(int *ptr){
  int i=1,c=0;
  while(i<=*ptr){
  if(*ptr % i == 0){
    C++;
  }
  i++;
```

```
}
  if(c == 2){
    printf("%d is a prime number\n\n",*ptr);
  }
  else{
    printf("%d is not a prime number\n\n",*ptr);
  }
}
void checkArmstrong(int *ptr){
  int copy,num,d=0,sum=0;
  num = *ptr;
  copy = *ptr;
  while(num > 0){
    d = num % 10;
    sum += d * d * d;
    num /= 10;
  }
  if(sum == copy)
  printf("%d is a armstrong number\n\n",copy);
  else
  printf("%d is not a armstrong number\n\n",copy);
}
```

Output:
11 is a prime number
11 is not a armstrong number
153 is not a prime number
153 is a armstrong number

• Reverse a sentence using String Functions

```
#include<stdio.h>
void reverse();
int main(){
 char str[30];
 printf("Enter a sentence :: ");
 gets(str);
 printf("Reverse Sentence :: ");
 reverse(str);
return 0;
}
void reverse(char *ptr){
  int i=0,c=0;
  while(*(ptr+i) != '\0'){
    C++;
    i++;
  }
  i=0;
  c = c-1;
  while(c>=i){}
    printf("%c",*(ptr+c));
    C--;
```

```
}
```

Enter a sentence :: shree tik

Reverse Sentence :: kit eerhs

• Calculate the power of a number using recursion

```
#include<stdio.h>
int res=1,s;
int power(int *n,int *p){
if(*p == 0){
  return 1;
}
else{
  s = *p-1;
  return(*n * power(n,&s));
}
}
int main(){
int num, pow, mul;
printf("Enter number :: ");
scanf("%d",&num);
printf("Enter power :: ");
scanf("%d",&pow);
mul = power(&num,&pow);
printf("%d ^ %d = %d",num,pow,mul);
  return 0;
}
```

Enter number :: 5

Enter power :: 3

5 ^ 3 = 125

• Structures using Pointers

• Store Information(name, roll and marks) of a Student Using Structure

```
#include<stdio.h>
typedef struct student{
  char name[15];
  int roll;
 int mark;
}stu;
int main(){
  stu s1;
  stu *ptr;
  ptr = &s1;
  printf("Enter student name :: ");
  gets(ptr->name);
  printf("enter roll number :: ");
  scanf("%d",&ptr->roll);
  printf("enter mark of the student :: ");
  scanf("%d",&ptr->mark);
```

```
printf("\n\nStudent information\n");
  printf("----\n\n");
  printf("Student name :: %s\n",ptr->name);
  printf("Student Roll no :: %d\n",ptr->roll);
  printf("Student Mark :: %d\n",ptr->mark);
  return 0;
}
Output:
Enter student name :: Shreetik Sahani
enter roll number :: 55
enter mark of the student :: 45
Student information
Student name :: Shreetik Sahani
```

Student Roll no :: 55

Student Mark :: 45