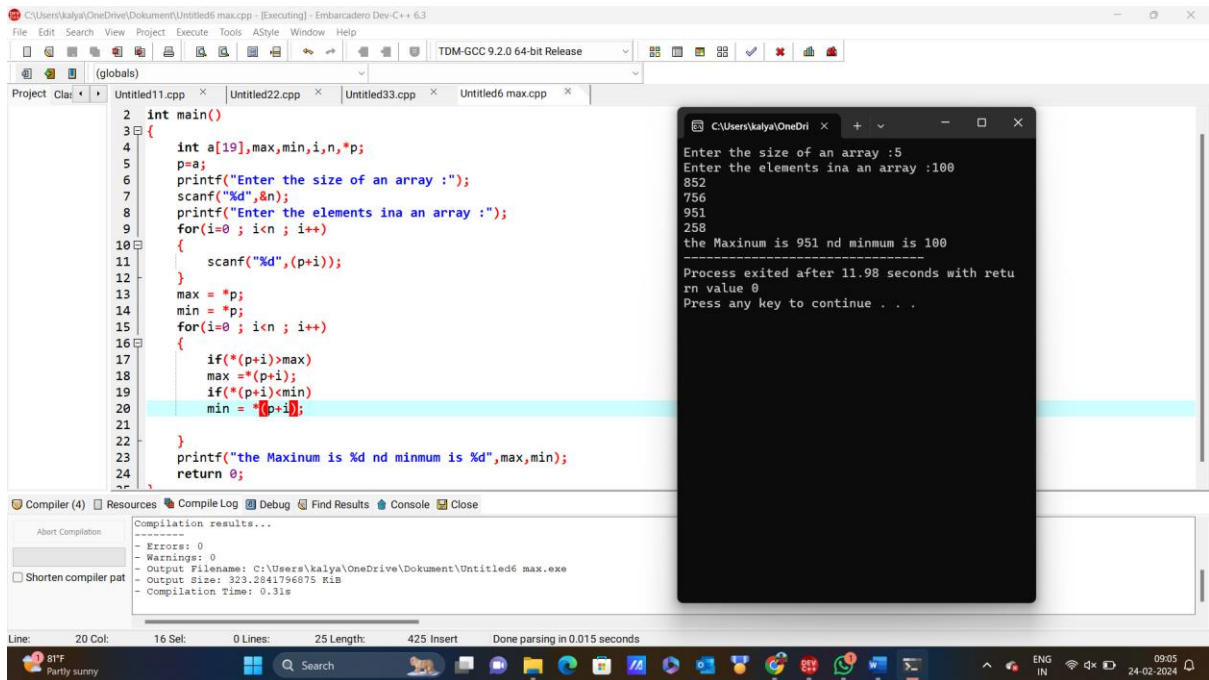


C programming

Day – 4 class work:

1. Write a program to find the maximum and minimum values in an array using pointers.



```
2 int main()
3 {
4     int a[19],max,min,i,n,*p;
5     p=a;
6     printf("Enter the size of an array :");
7     scanf("%d",&n);
8     printf("Enter the elements ina array :");
9     for(i=0 ; i<n ; i++)
10    {
11        scanf("%d",(p+i));
12    }
13    max = *p;
14    min = *p;
15    for(i=0 ; i<n ; i++)
16    {
17        if(*(p+i)>max)
18            max = *(p+i);
19        if(*(p+i)<min)
20            min = *(p+i);
21    }
22    printf("the Maxinum is %d nd minnum is %d",max,min);
23    return 0;
24 }
```

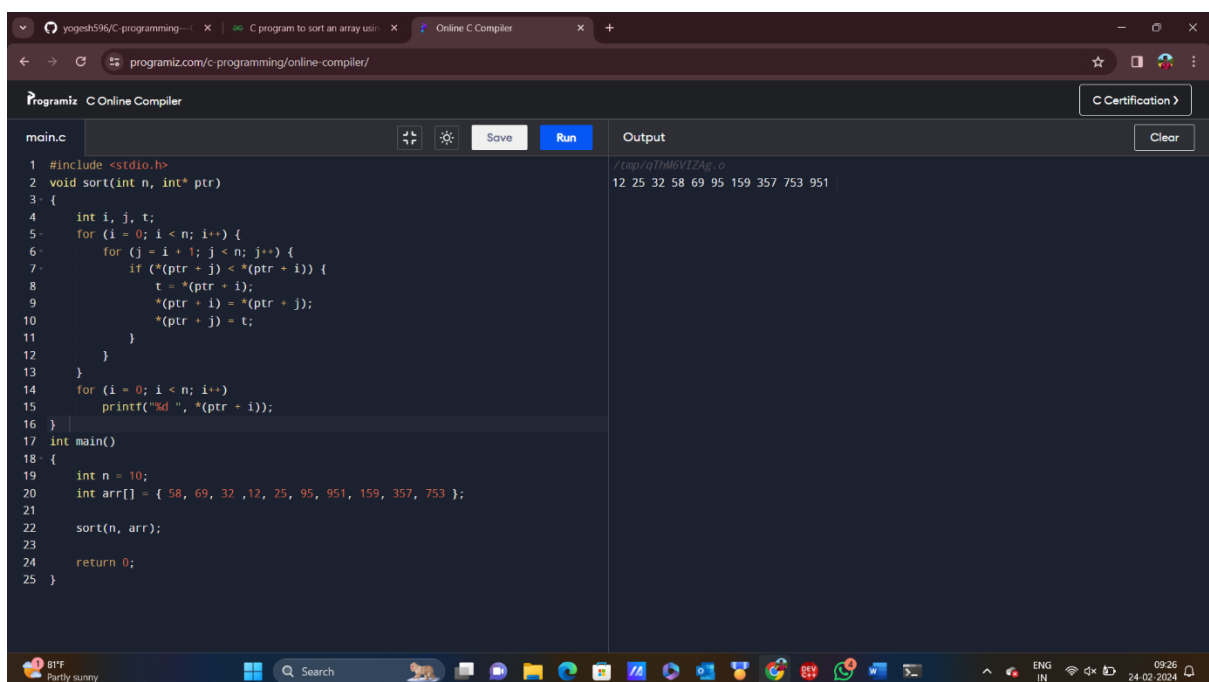
Compilation results...

- Errors: 0
- Warnings: 0
- Output Filename: C:\Users\kalya\OneDrive\Documents\Untitled6 max.exe
- Output Size: 323,284,179,6875 Kib
- Compilation Time: 0.31s

Enter the size of an array :5
Enter the elements ina array :100
852
756
951
258
the Maxinum is 951 nd minnum is 100

Process exited after 11.98 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .

2. Write a program to sort an array of integers in ascending order using pointers..

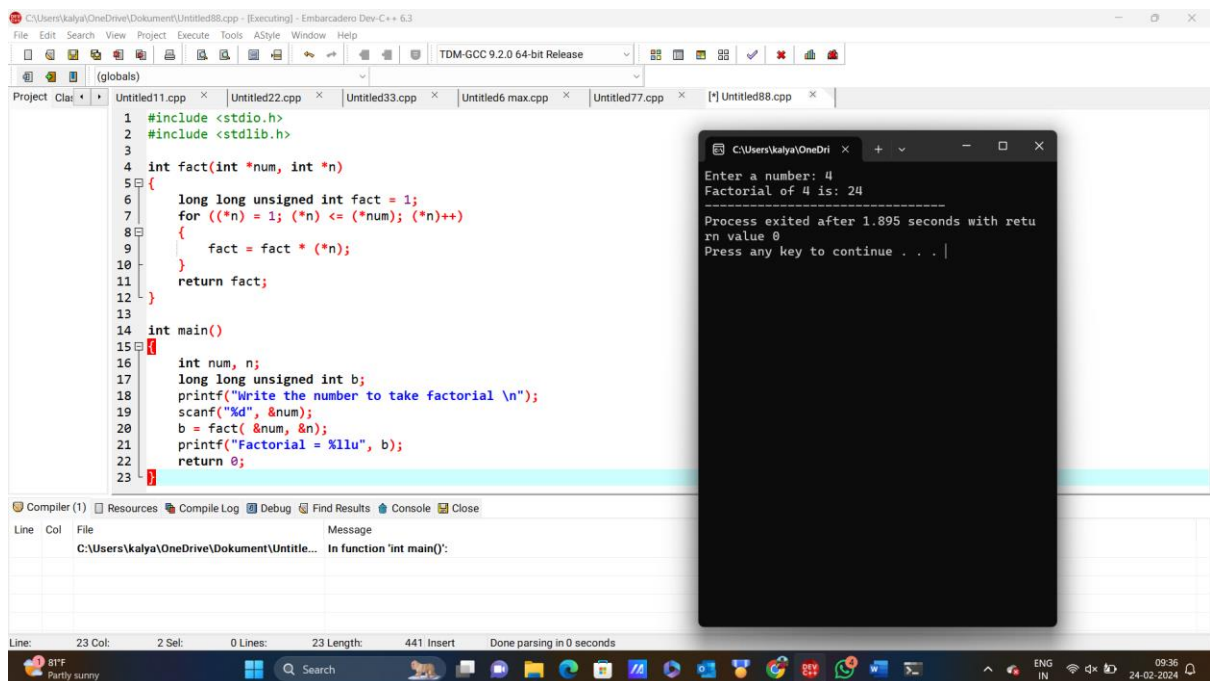


```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 void sort(int n, int* ptr)
3 {
4     int i, j, t;
5     for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
6         for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {
7             if (*(ptr + j) < *(ptr + i)) {
8                 t = *(ptr + i);
9                 *(ptr + i) = *(ptr + j);
10                *(ptr + j) = t;
11            }
12        }
13    }
14    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
15        printf("%d ", *(ptr + i));
16 }
17 int main()
18 {
19     int n = 10;
20     int arr[] = { 58, 69, 32 ,12, 25, 95, 951, 159, 357, 753 };
21
22     sort(n, arr);
23
24     return 0;
25 }
```

Output

12 25 32 58 69 95 159 357 753 951

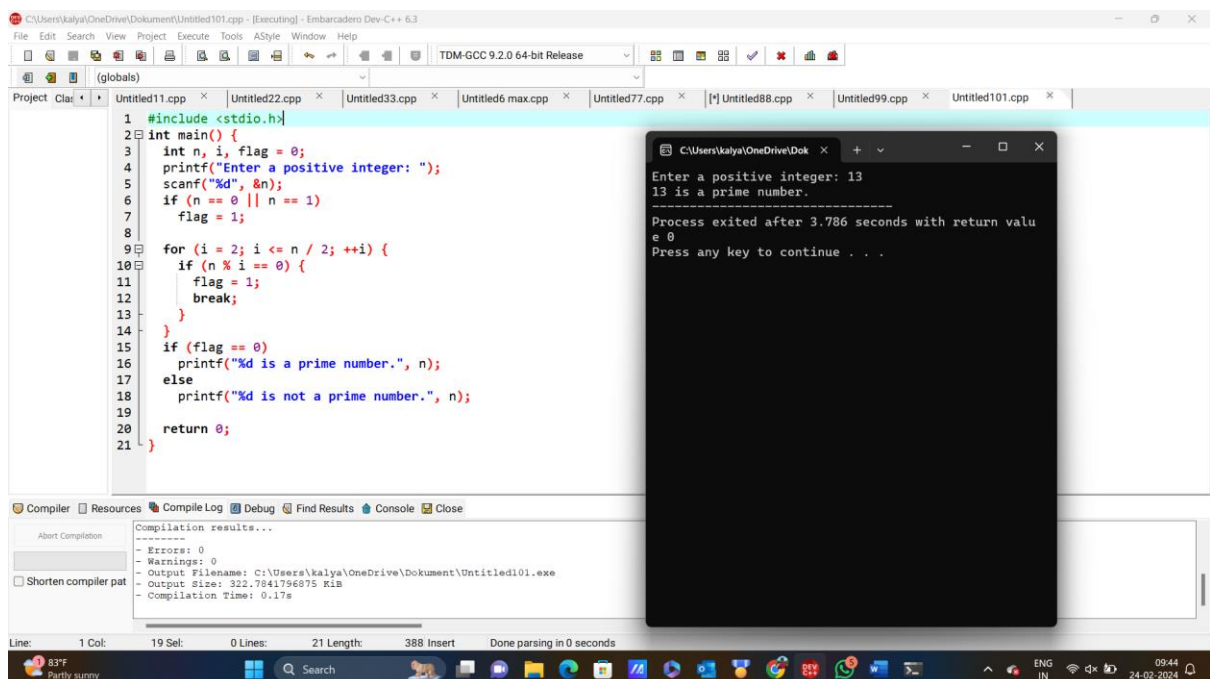
3. Write a program to find the factorial of a number using pointers.



```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3
4 int fact(int *num, int *n)
5 {
6     long long unsigned int fact = 1;
7     for ((*n) = 1; (*n) <= (*num); (*n)++)
8     {
9         fact = fact * (*n);
10    }
11    return fact;
12 }
13
14 int main()
15 {
16     int num, n;
17     long long unsigned int b;
18     printf("Write the number to take factorial \n");
19     scanf("%d", &num);
20     b = fact(&num, &n);
21     printf("Factorial = %llu", b);
22     return 0;
23 }
```

Enter a number: 4
Factorial of 4 is: 24
Process exited after 1.895 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .

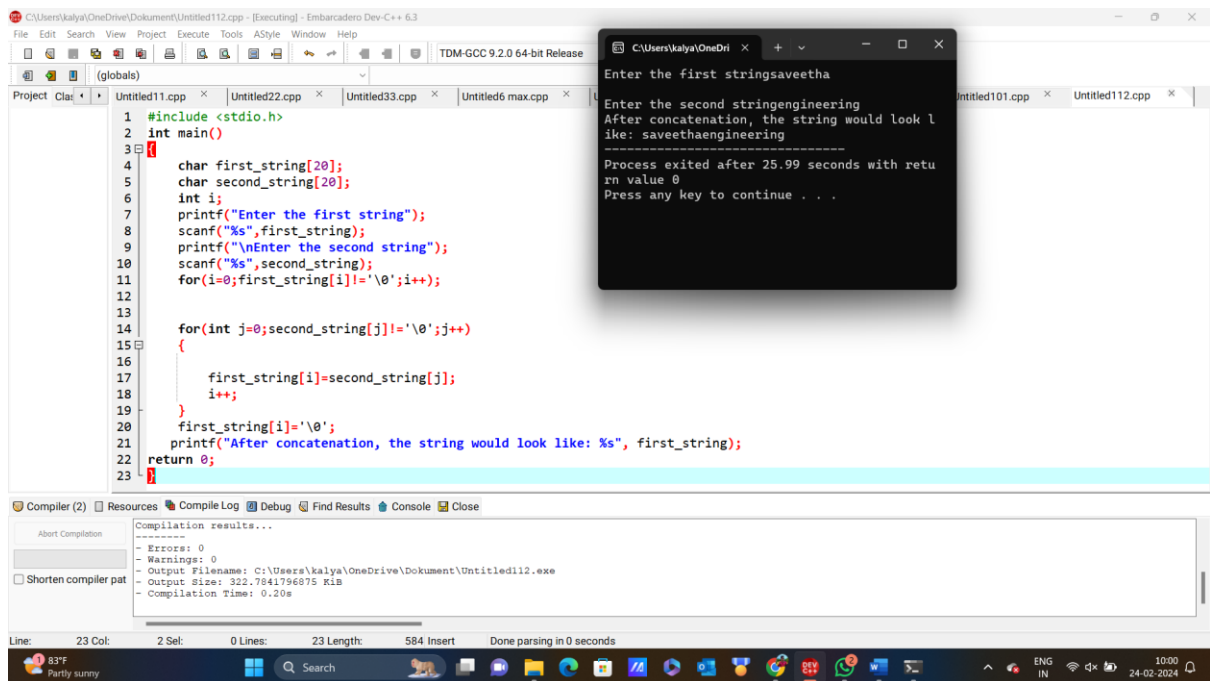
4. Write a program to check if a given number is prime using pointers.



```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main() {
3     int n, i, flag = 0;
4     printf("Enter a positive integer: ");
5     scanf("%d", &n);
6     if (n == 0 || n == 1)
7         flag = 1;
8
9     for (i = 2; i <= n / 2; ++i) {
10        if (n % i == 0) {
11            flag = 1;
12            break;
13        }
14    }
15    if (flag == 0)
16        printf("%d is a prime number.", n);
17    else
18        printf("%d is not a prime number.", n);
19
20    return 0;
21 }
```

Enter a positive integer: 13
13 is a prime number.
Process exited after 3.786 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .

5. Write a program to concatenate two strings using pointers.



```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     char first_string[20];
5     char second_string[20];
6     int i;
7     printf("Enter the first string");
8     scanf("%s", first_string);
9     printf("\nEnter the second string");
10    scanf("%s", second_string);
11    for(i=0; first_string[i]!='\0'; i++);
12
13    for(int j=0; second_string[j]!='\0'; j++)
14    {
15        first_string[i]=second_string[j];
16        i++;
17    }
18    first_string[i]='\0';
19    printf("After concatenation, the string would look like: %s", first_string);
20    return 0;
21 }
```

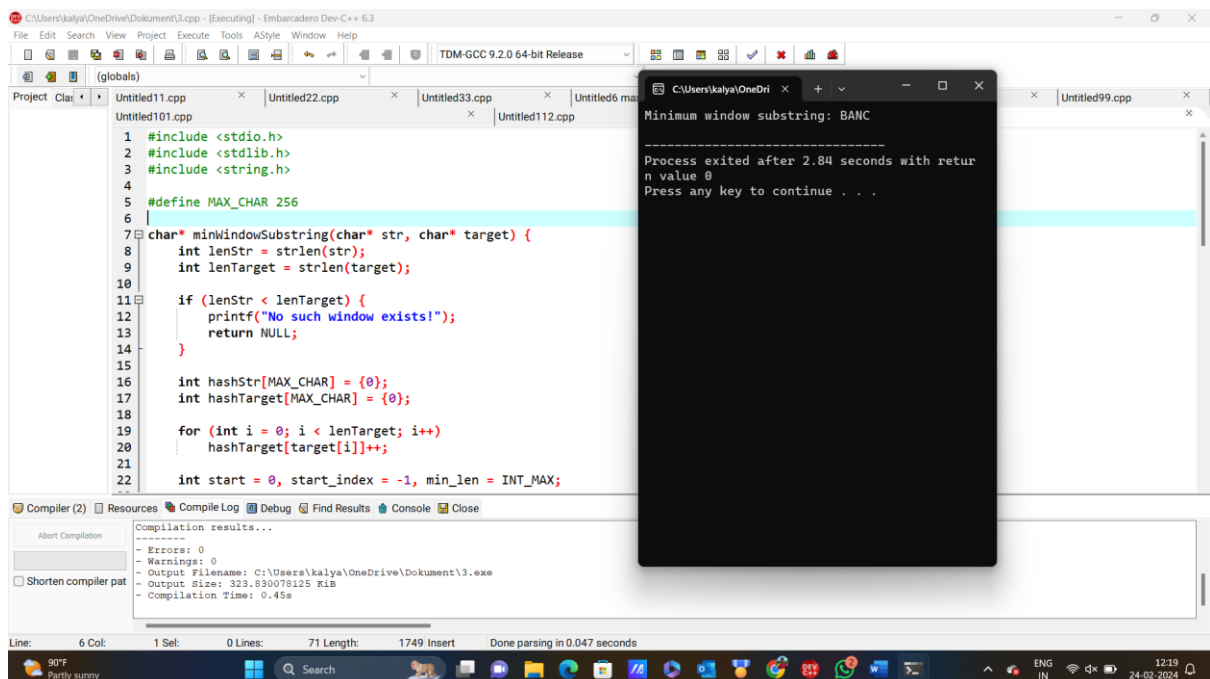
Enter the first string: saveetha
Enter the second string: engineering
After concatenation, the string would look like: saveethaengineering

Process exited after 25.99 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .

ANALYTICAL SESSION

Day – 4

1. Minimum window size.

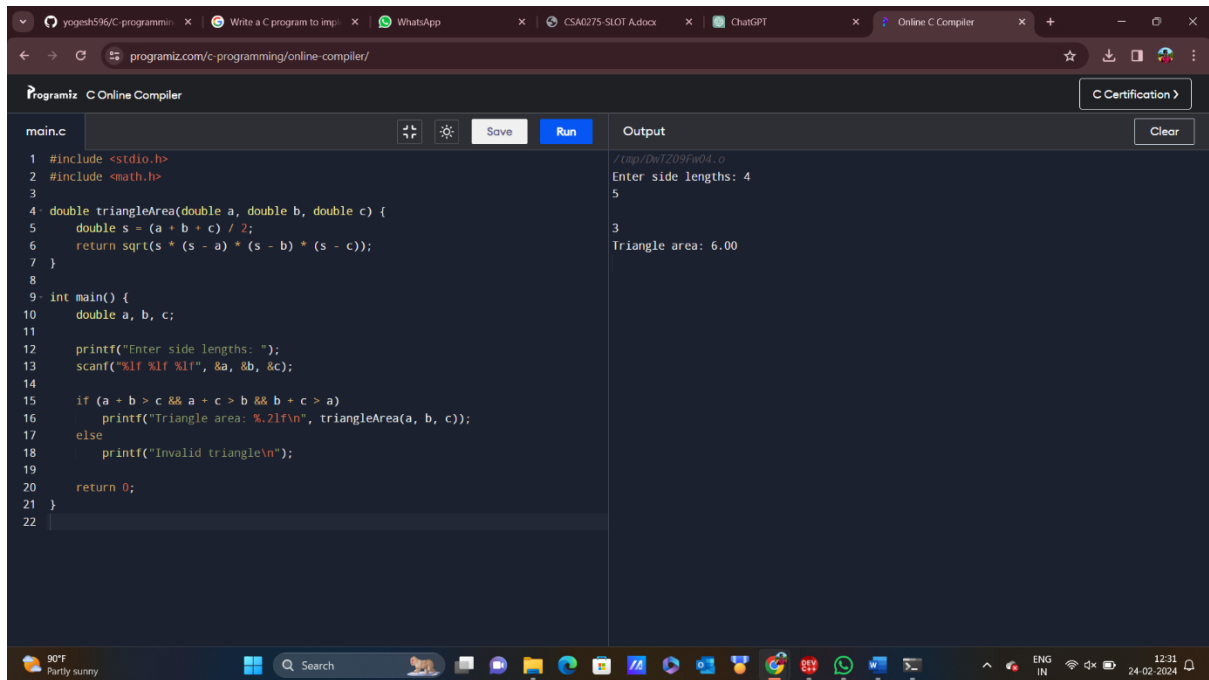


```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3 #include <string.h>
4 #define MAX_CHAR 256
5
6 char* minWindowSubstring(char* str, char* target) {
7     int lenStr = strlen(str);
8     int lenTarget = strlen(target);
9
10    if (lenStr < lenTarget) {
11        printf("No such window exists!");
12        return NULL;
13    }
14
15    int hashStr[MAX_CHAR] = {0};
16    int hashTarget[MAX_CHAR] = {0};
17
18    for (int i = 0; i < lenTarget; i++)
19        hashTarget[target[i]]++;
20
21    int start = 0, start_index = -1, min_len = INT_MAX;
22 }
```

Minimum window substring: BANC

Process exited after 2.84 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .

2. area of triangle.



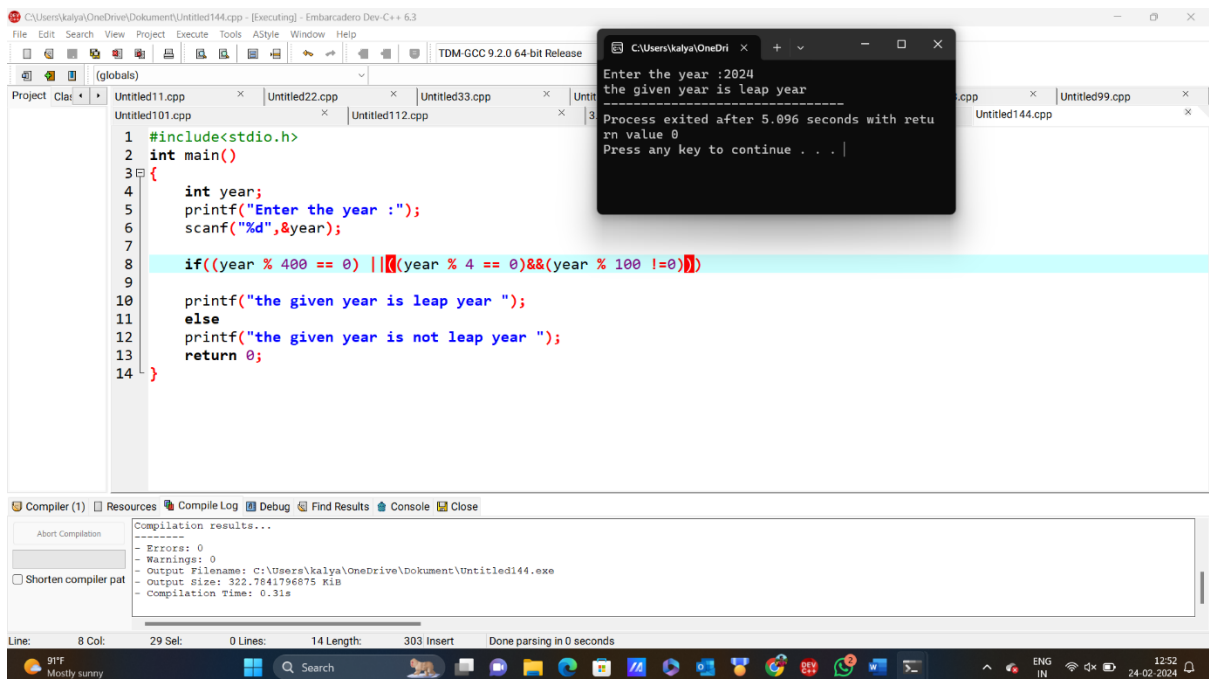
The screenshot shows the Programiz Online C Compiler interface. The code in `main.c` defines a function `triangleArea` that calculates the area of a triangle given its side lengths `a`, `b`, and `c`. The function uses Heron's formula: $s = (a + b + c) / 2$ and $\text{area} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$. The `main` function prompts the user to enter side lengths, checks if they form a valid triangle, and prints the area or an invalid message. The output shows the user entering 4, 5, and 3, resulting in a triangle area of 6.00.

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <math.h>
3
4 double triangleArea(double a, double b, double c) {
5     double s = (a + b + c) / 2;
6     return sqrt(s * (s - a) * (s - b) * (s - c));
7 }
8
9 int main() {
10     double a, b, c;
11
12     printf("Enter side lengths: ");
13     scanf("%lf %lf %lf", &a, &b, &c);
14
15     if (a + b > c && a + c > b && b + c > a)
16         printf("Triangle area: %.2lf\n", triangleArea(a, b, c));
17     else
18         printf("Invalid triangle\n");
19
20     return 0;
21 }
22
```

Output:

```
/tmp/DwT209Fw04.o
Enter side lengths: 4
5
3
Triangle area: 6.00
```

3. check weather given year is leap year or not.



The screenshot shows the Embarcadero Dev-C++ IDE. The code in `Untitled101.cpp` prompts the user to enter a year and checks if it is a leap year using the condition `if((year % 400 == 0) || ((year % 4 == 0) && (year % 100 != 0)))`. The output window shows the user entering 2024, which is correctly identified as a leap year. The compiler log at the bottom shows successful compilation with no errors or warnings.

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int year;
5     printf("Enter the year :");
6     scanf("%d",&year);
7
8     if((year % 400 == 0) || ((year % 4 == 0) && (year % 100 != 0)))
9
10    printf("the given year is leap year ");
11    else
12    printf("the given year is not leap year ");
13    return 0;
14 }
```

Output:

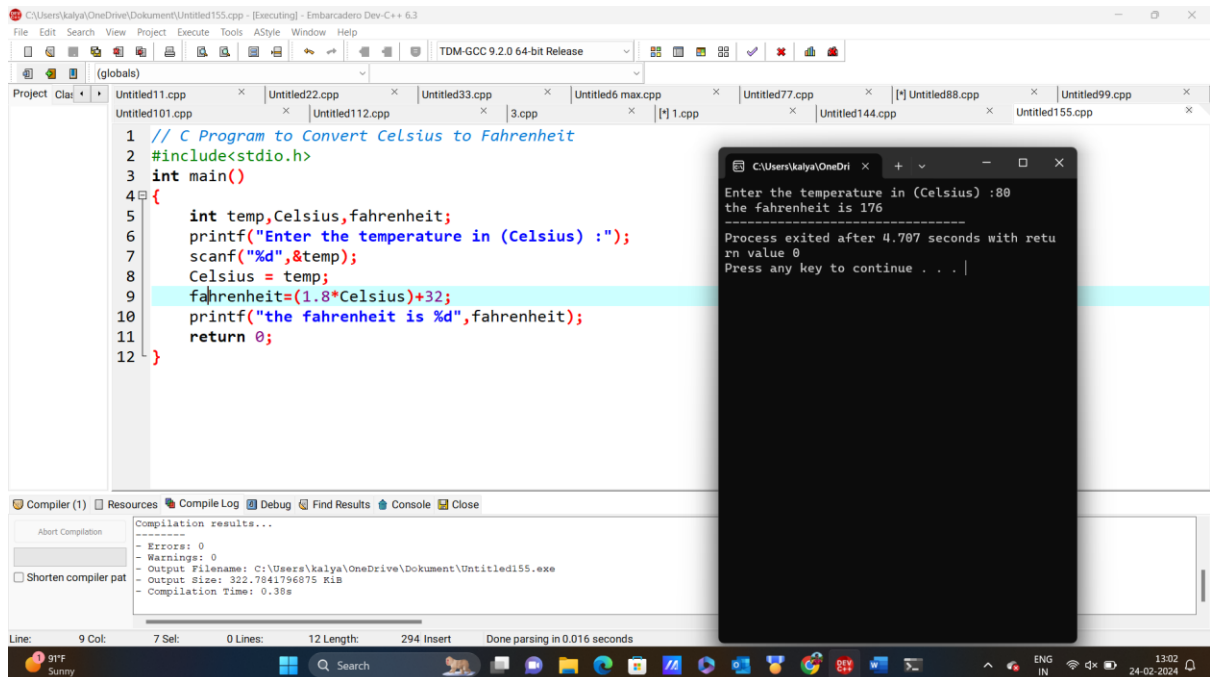
```
Enter the year :2024
the given year is leap year
Process exited after 5.096 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

Compiler (1) Resources Compile Log Debug Find Results Console Close

Compilation results...

```
-----
- Errors: 0
- Warnings: 0
- Output Filename: C:\Users\Kalya\OneDrive\Documents\Untitled144.exe
- Output Size: 322.7841796875 KiB
- Compilation Time: 0.31s
```

4. cel to frheit



The screenshot shows the Embarcadero Dev-C++ IDE with a C program for converting Celsius to Fahrenheit. The code is as follows:

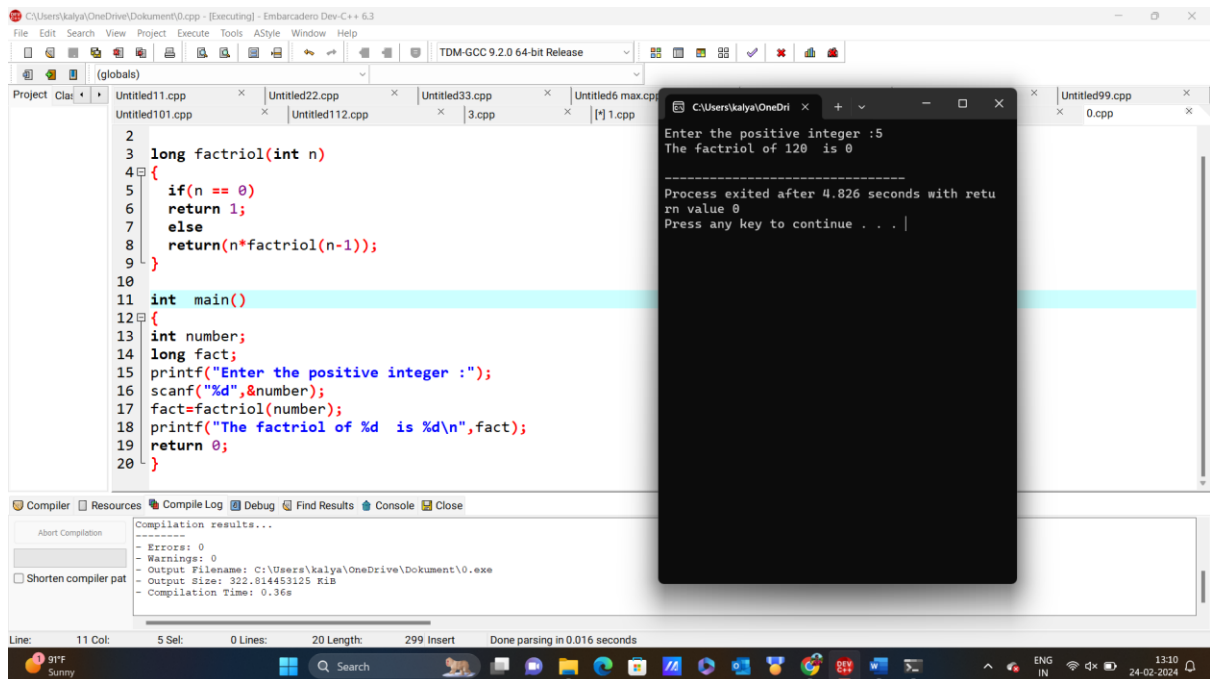
```
1 // C Program to Convert Celsius to Fahrenheit
2 #include<stdio.h>
3 int main()
4 {
5     int temp,Celsius,fahrenheit;
6     printf("Enter the temperature in (Celsius) :");
7     scanf("%d",&temp);
8     Celsius = temp;
9     fahrenheit=(1.8*Celsius)+32;
10    printf("the fahrenheit is %d",fahrenheit);
11    return 0;
12 }
```

The console output shows the program running successfully with the input 80 Celsius, resulting in 176 Fahrenheit.

```
Enter the temperature in (Celsius) :80
the fahrenheit is 176
-----
Process exited after 4.787 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

The compiler window shows no errors or warnings, and the output file is named Untitled155.exe.

5.factriol of an number.



The screenshot shows the Embarcadero Dev-C++ IDE with a C program for calculating the factorial of a number. The code is as follows:

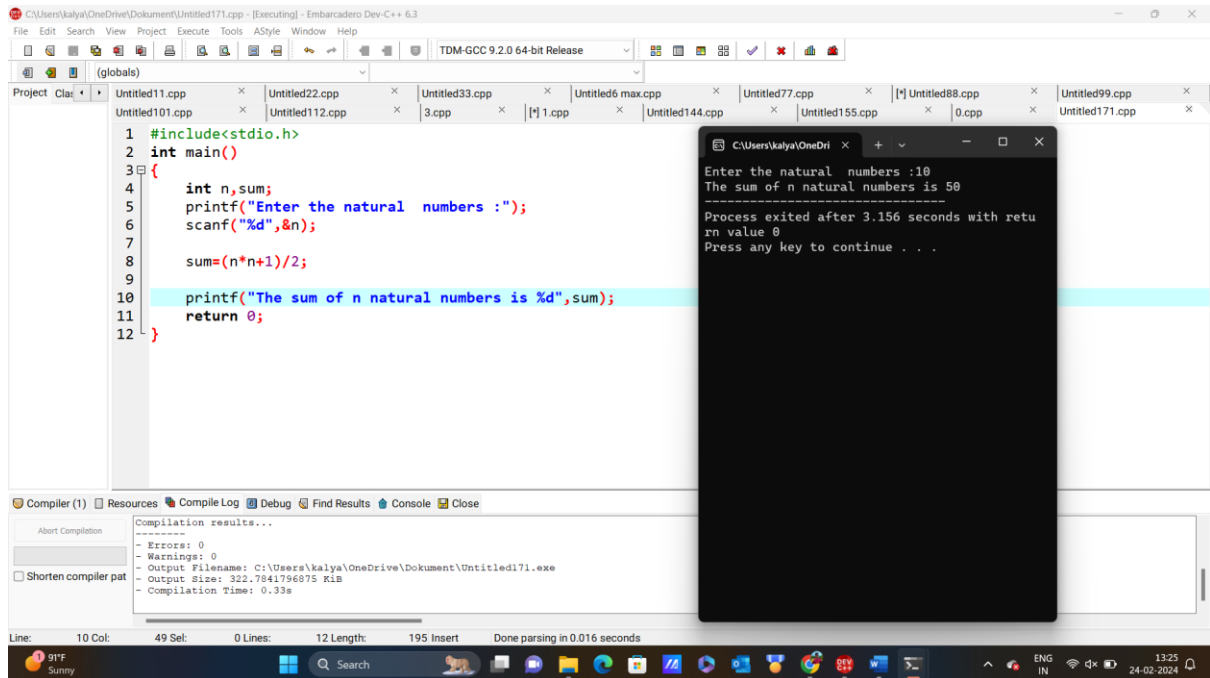
```
2
3 long factriol(int n)
4 {
5     if(n == 0)
6         return 1;
7     else
8         return(n*factriol(n-1));
9 }
10
11 int main()
12 {
13     int number;
14     long fact;
15     printf("Enter the positive integer :");
16     scanf("%d",&number);
17     fact=factriol(number);
18     printf("The factriol of %d is %d\n",fact);
19     return 0;
20 }
```

The console output shows the program running successfully with the input 5, resulting in the factorial of 120.

```
Enter the positive integer :5
The factriol of 120 is 0
-----
Process exited after 4.826 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

The compiler window shows no errors or warnings, and the output file is named 0.exe.

6.sum of n natural numbers



The screenshot shows the Embarcadero Dev-C++ IDE with a C++ program to calculate the sum of the first n natural numbers. The code is as follows:

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int n,sum;
5     printf("Enter the natural numbers :");
6     scanf("%d",&n);
7
8     sum=(n*(n+1))/2;
9
10    printf("The sum of n natural numbers is %d",sum);
11    return 0;
12 }
```

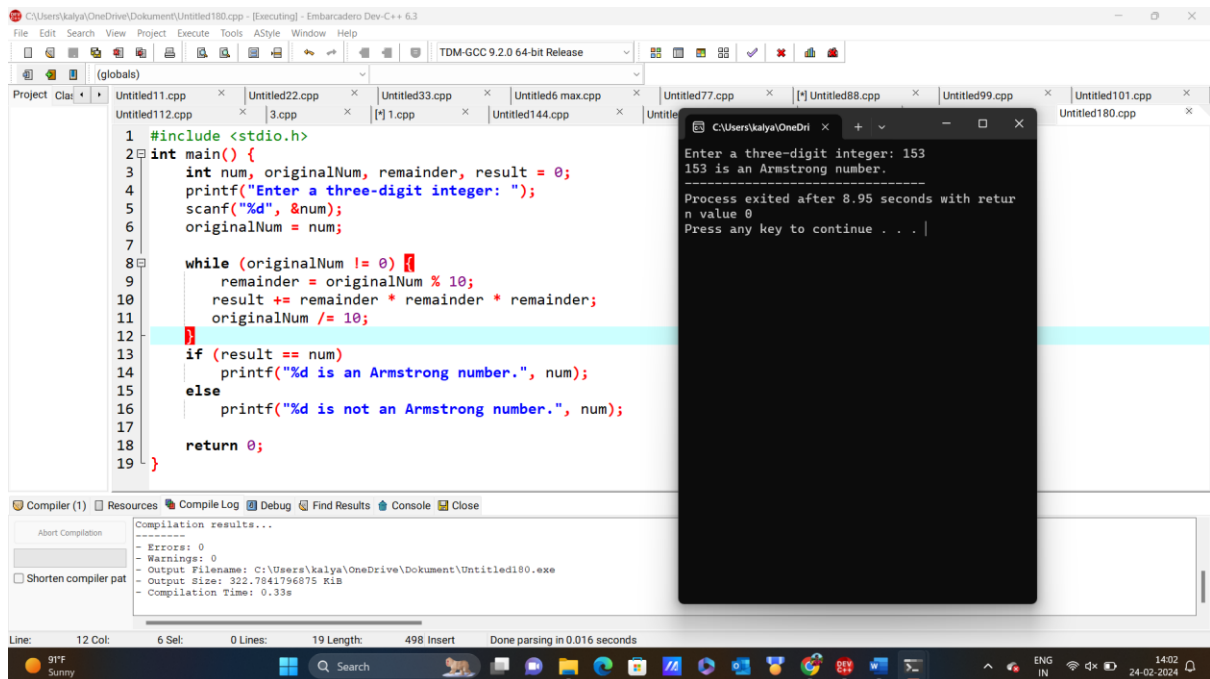
The console output shows the program running successfully with the input 10:

```
Enter the natural numbers :10
The sum of n natural numbers is 50

Process exited after 3.156 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

The compiler window shows no errors or warnings, and the output file is named C:\Users\kalya\OneDrive\Documents\Untitled171.exe.

7.Armstrong number



The screenshot shows the Embarcadero Dev-C++ IDE with a C++ program to check if a number is an Armstrong number. The code is as follows:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main() {
3     int num, originalNum, remainder, result = 0;
4     printf("Enter a three-digit integer: ");
5     scanf("%d", &num);
6     originalNum = num;
7
8     while (originalNum != 0) {
9         remainder = originalNum % 10;
10        result += remainder * remainder * remainder;
11        originalNum /= 10;
12    }
13    if (result == num)
14        printf("%d is an Armstrong number.", num);
15    else
16        printf("%d is not an Armstrong number.", num);
17
18    return 0;
19 }
```

The console output shows the program running successfully with the input 153:

```
Enter a three-digit integer: 153
153 is an Armstrong number.

Process exited after 8.95 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

The compiler window shows no errors or warnings, and the output file is named C:\Users\kalya\OneDrive\Documents\Untitled180.exe.

8. roots of quadric equation

```
1 #include <math.h>
2 #include <stdio.h>
3 int main() {
4     double a, b, c, discriminant, root1, root2, realPart, imagPart;
5     printf("Enter coefficients a, b and c: ");
6     scanf("%lf %lf %lf", &a, &b, &c);
7
8     discriminant = b * b - 4 * a * c;
9     if (discriminant > 0) {
10         root1 = (-b + sqrt(discriminant)) / (2 * a);
11         root2 = (-b - sqrt(discriminant)) / (2 * a);
12         printf("root1 = %.2lf and root2 = %.2lf", root1, root2);
13     }
14     else if (discriminant == 0) {
15         root1 = root2 = -b / (2 * a);
16         printf("root1 = root2 = %.2lf", root1);
17     }
18     else {
19         realPart = -b / (2 * a);
20         imagPart = sqrt(-discriminant) / (2 * a);
21         printf("root1 = %.2lf+%.2lfi and root2 = %.2f-%.2fi", realPart, imagPart, realPart, imagPart);
22     }
23
24     return 0;
25 }
```

Enter coefficients a, b and c: 1 3 2
root1 = 2.00 and root2 = 1.00

Process exited after 7.174 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .

9.gmail verification

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <string.h>
3 #include <stdbool.h>
4
5 bool isValidEmail(const char *email) {
6     int length = strlen(email);
7     int atIndex = -1;
8     int dotIndex = -1;
9
10    for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
11        if (email[i] == '@') {
12            if (atIndex != -1) {
13                return false;
14            }
15            atIndex = i;
16        }
17    }
18    if (atIndex == -1 || atIndex == 0 || atIndex == length - 1) {
19        return false;
20    }
21
22    for (int i = atIndex + 1; i < length; i++) {
23        if (email[i] == '.') {
24            dotIndex = i;
25            break;
26        }
27    }
28    return dotIndex != -1;
29 }
```

Enter an email address: yogeshyogi191050196@gmail.com
yogeshyogi191050196@gmail.com is a valid email address.

Process exited after 27.72 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .

10.digits of roots

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int digitalRoot(int num) {
4     return (num - 1) % 9 + 1;
5 }
6
7 int main() {
8     int number;
9
10    printf("Enter a number: ");
11    scanf("%d", &number);
12
13    printf("The digital root of %d is: %d\n", number, digitalRoot(number));
14
15    return 0;
16 }
17
18
```

Compiler (1) Resources Compile Log Debug Find Results Console Close

Compilation results...

- Errors: 0
- Warnings: 0
- Output Filename: C:\Users\kalya\OneDrive\Documents\Untitled21.exe
- Output Size: 322,818,593,75 KiB
- Compilation Time: 0.31s

Line: 17 Col: 1 Sel: 0 Lines: 18 Length: 280 Insert Done parsing in 0.016 seconds

11.paildrome

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int isPalindrome(int num) {
3     int originalNum = num;
4     int reversedNum = 0;
5
6     while (num > 0) {
7         int digit = num % 10;
8         reversedNum = reversedNum * 10 + digit;
9         num /= 10;
10    }
11
12    return originalNum == reversedNum;
13 }
14
15 int main() {
16     int number;
17    printf("Enter a number: ");
18    scanf("%d", &number);
19
20    if (isPalindrome(number))
21        printf("%d is a palindrome.\n", number);
22    else
23        printf("%d is not a palindrome.\n", number);
24
25    return 0;
26 }
27
```

Compiler (1) Resources Compile Log Debug Find Results Console Close

Compilation results...

- Errors: 0
- Warnings: 0
- Output Filename: C:\Users\kalya\OneDrive\Documents\Untitled22.exe
- Output Size: 323,319,355,975 KiB
- Compilation Time: 0.31s

Line: 16 Col: 16 Sel: 0 Lines: 27 Length: 540 Insert Done parsing in 0 seconds

