

CCA-101: Fundamentals of IT & Programming
Assignment - 1

Q.1. What are the four fundamental parts of computer? Explain it with the help of diagram.

Ans. Explanation :

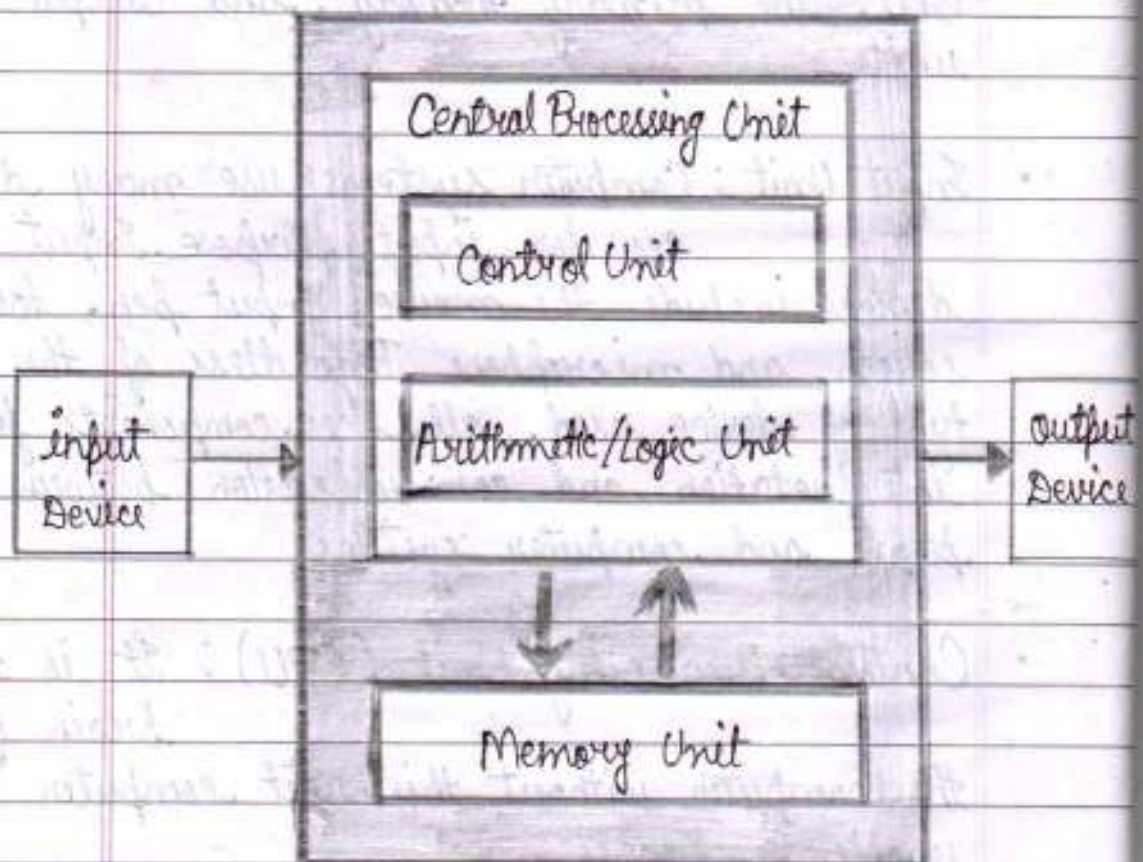
A computer has four main components :
Input Units, the central processing unit or CPU, the primary memory, and Output units.

- **Input Unit :** Computer systems use many devices for input purpose. Input devices include the mouse, input pen, touch screen, and microphone. Regardless of the type of device used, all are components for interpretation and communication between people and computer systems.
- **Central Processing Unit (CPU) :** It is the brain of the computer without this unit computer unable to process.
- **Output Unit :** Output device is used to show the result of the

instructions. Example: Monitor, printer, Headphones etc.

- **Memory Unit**: A memory unit is the collection of storage units or devices together.

The memory unit stores the binary information in the form of bits.



Q.2. Discuss about the classification of computers based on size and capacity.

Ans. Based on size and capacity, computers are classified as follows:

- Super Computers
- Mainframe Computer
- Mini Computers
- Micro Computers

Super Computers: Supercomputers are the most powerful and physically the largest by size. These are systems designed to process huge amounts of data and the fastest supercomputers can perform over one million calculations in a second. Supercomputers have thousands of processors. Because of their extraordinary speed, accuracy and processing power, supercomputers are well suited for solving highly complex problems and performing tasks that demand huge amounts of calculations.

Mainframe Computer: Mainframe computers are very large often filling

an entire room and can process thousands of millions of instructions per second. In a mainframe environment, users connect to the mainframe through the many terminals wired to the mainframe.

Mainframe are capable of supporting hundreds to thousands of users simultaneously. Some of the functions performed by a mainframe include: flight scheduling, reservations and ticketing for an airline etc.

Minicomputers: Minicomputers are much smaller than mainframe.

These computers are also less expensive. Sometimes referred to as Midrange Server or Midrange Computer. They are typically larger, more powerful and more expensive than desktop computers. Midrange computers are usually used by small and medium-sized businesses as their servers. Users connect to the server through a network by using desktop computers.

Microcomputers: Microcomputers are the most frequently used type of computer. Also, known as Personal Computer.

(PC). A microcomputer is a small computer system designed to be used by one person at a time.

Q.3. What is the meaning of computer generation?
How many Computer Generations are defined?
What technologies were/are used?

Ans. Generation in computer terminology is a change in technology a computer is/was being used. Initially, the generation term was used to distinguish between varying hardware technologies. Nowadays, generation includes both hardware and software, which together make up an entire computer system.

There are five Computer Generations known till date:

First Generation

Second Generation

Third Generation

Fourth Generation

Fifth Generation

First Generation Computers :

The first period of first generation was from (1940-1956). The computers of first generation used vacuum tubes as the basic components for memory and circuitry for CPU (Central Processing Unit).

In this generation, mainly batch processing operating system was used. Punch cards, paper tape, and magnetic tape was used as input and output devices. The computers in this generation used machine code as the programming language.

Example of this generation computing device

- ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator & Computer)
- UNIVAC (Universal Non Integrated Vacuum Actuated Computer)

Second Generation Computers :

The period of second generation was from (1956-1963). In this generation, transistors were used that were cheaper, consumed less power, more compact in size, more reliable and faster than the first-generation machines made of vacuum tubes.

In this generation, assembly language and high-level programming languages like FORTRAN, COBOL were used. The computers used batch processing and multiprogramming operating system.

Some example of this generation computing device-

- IBM 1620
- CDC 1604
- UNIVAC 1108

Third Generation Computers :

The period of third generation was from (1964 - 1971). The computers of third generation used Integrated Circuits (ICs) in place of transistors.

Instead of punched cards and printouts, users interacted with third generation computers through keyboards and monitors and interfaced with an operating system, which allowed the device to run many different applications at one time with a central program that monitored the memory.

Some example of this generation computing device -

- IBM - 360 series
- Honeywell - 6000 Series
- PDP (Personal Data Processor)

Fourth Generation Computers:

The period of fourth generation was from (1971 - Present). The microprocessor brought the fourth generation of computers, as thousands of integrated circuits were built onto a single silicon chip. What in the first generation filled an entire room could now fit in the palm of the hand.

Fourth generation computers become more powerful, compact, reliable, and affordable.

Some example of this generation computing device -

- DEC 10
- STAR 1000
- CRAY-1 (Super Computer)

Fifth generation computer: (Present and Beyond)

Fifth generation The period of fifth generation was from (1980 - till date).

Fifth generation computing devices, based on artificial intelligence, are still in development, though there are some applications, such as voice recognition, that are being used today.

Some example of this generation computing device -

- Desktop
- Laptop
- Notebook

Q.4. Differentiate between Volatile & Non-Volatile memories.

Ans. Difference between Volatile & Non-Volatile memory -

Volatile Memory	Non-Volatile Memory
1. Data or information is lost when the electric power supply is stopped.	1. Data or information is not not lost when the electric power supply is stopped.

2. Follows temporary data storage	2. Follows permanent data storage
3. Data is transferred easily in this type of memory	3. Data transfer is not so easy
4. Speed is comparatively faster than non-volatile memory	4. Speed is comparatively slower than volatile memory
5. It has a primary type of storage	5. It has a secondary type of storage
6. It contains less storage capacity	6. It contains more storage capacity
7. It can be used for the read-write purpose	7. It can be used for the only write purpose
8. It has an impact on system performance	8. It does not have an impact on system performance
Example RAM is the basic example of this memory	Example ROM is the basic example of this memory

Q.5. Distinguish among system software, application software and open source software on the basis of their features.

Ans. System Software:

System Software is the type of software which is the interface between application software and system. Low level languages are used to write the system software. System Software maintain the system resources and give the path for application software to run. An important thing is that without system software, system can not run. It is a general purpose software.

Application Software:

Application Software is the type of software which runs as per user request. It runs on the platform which is provide by system software. High level languages are used to write the application software. Its a specific purpose software.

Open source software (OSS):

Open source software (OSS) refers to the software which uses the code freely available on the internet. The code can be copied, modified or deleted by other users and organizations. As the software is open to the public, the result is that it constantly updates, improves and expands as more people can work on its improvement.

Q.6.(a). Create a file in Ms-word to insert a paragraph about yourself and save it with file name "yourself". Describe all steps involved in it.

Ans. Steps to create document in MS WORD -

Step 1 : Open Ms word on your system.

Step 2 : Click on the new file when you open the word file when the dialog box appears.

Step 3 : Once this click on Blank doc. under the recent section, it will get in bold or highlighted by default.

Step 4: Click on the create A new blank document will open.

Step 5: Once it is opened you can write in paragraph, anything you want in the document for yourself.

Step 6: You can also edit the text you have written as you can change the background color, or the text and many other things by tool bars in the document.

Step 7: To save this document

- (i). Click the file File tab.
- (ii). Click Save As.
- (iii). Click Browse, and then select the location
- (iv). where you want to save your file.
- (v). Give your file a name "yourself", and
- (vi). then save it.

Q.6.(b). Write Steps regarding followings

- To change the font style

Ans. The basic steps to change the font of a

text in a document are given below:

Step 1 : Select the text you want to modify

Step 2 : Select the Home tab and locate the font group.

Step

Step 3 : Click the drop-down arrow next to font style box.

Step 4 : Font style menu appears

Step 5 : With a left click select the desired font style

Step 6 : If you want to change the font to bold or italic, click the 'B' or 'I' icons on the format bar.

- To change the font size

Ans. The basic steps to change the font size of a text in a document ^{or worksheet} are given below:

Step 1 : Select the text or cells with text you want to change. To select all text in a word document, press

Ctrl + A.

Step 2: Click the drop-down arrow next to the Font Size box on the Home tab. A dropdown menu appears.

Step 3: Select the desired font size from the menu. Alternatively, you can type the value you want and then press Enter on your keyboard. Changing the font size.

- To change the font colour

Ans. The basic steps to change the font colour of a text in document or worksheet are:

Step 1: Select the text or cell with text you want to change.

Step 2: On the Home tab, in the Font group, choose the arrow next to Font Color, and then select a color. You can also use the formatting options on the Mini toolbar to quickly format text. The Mini toolbar appears automatically when you select text.

- To highlight (in yellow) the line that reads "need to get IMS's address".

Ans. Step 1: Select the text that you want to highlight.

Step 2: Go to Home tab.

Step 3: Then select the arrow next to Text Highlight Color.

Step 4: Select the yellow or any color that you want.

Q.7. Create a file in MS-Word for the following document and save it with file name 'ms-word'. Describe all steps involved in it.

MS Word

MS Word is a widely used commercial word processor developed by Microsoft.

MS word is application software which is capable of

-
- editing
- saving and
- printing any type of document

Ans. Step 1: Open MS word in your system.

Step 2: Write the text "Ms word" in the document and to bold the text, click the change the text size, click the drop-down arrow next to the Font Size box on the Home tab. A drop-down menu appears. Select the desired font size from the menu.

Step 3: To bold the text "Ms word", click the 'B' icon on the format bar. Then press Enter on your keyboard.

Step 4: Select the text "word processor" to underline. Use the underline style drop-down list to select an under line style.

Step 5: Select the another text "Ms word" to change font to italic, click the

'I' icon on the format bar.

Step 6: Place your cursor where you wish to insert ~~a~~ bullets. Under the Home tab in drop-down menu. Choose a bullet style to create customized bullet style.

Step 7: To change font style of the text "and" in third bullet, select the text "and" and click the "abc" icon on the format bar.

Step 8: To save this document -

- (i). Click the File tab.
- (ii). Click Save As.
- (iii). Click Browse, and then select the location where you want to save your file.
- (iv). Give your file ~~a~~ name 'ms-word' and then
- (v). save it.

Q.8. Create a file in MS-word for the following document and save it with file name 'equations'. Describe all steps involved in it.

Ans. Step 1: Open the word document.

Step 2: Place cursor in the document where we want to insert an equation.

Step 3: Go to Insert tab in the Ribbon, click on the Equation drop-down icon in the Symbols section at the top right corner of the screen.

Step 4: The dialog box will appear on the screen in which select the equation that we want to insert. Type equation here box will appear on the screen.

Step 5: Now, the Equation tool will automatically appear in the Ribbon. Drag equation from the design tab that you want to insert in the Word document.

Step 6: To write equation, click the 'Script' in Structures bar. Then we select Subscripts to type equation.

Step 7: To save this document -

- (i). Click the File tab.
- (ii). Click Save as.
- (iii). Click Browse, and then select the location where you want to save your file.
- (iv). Give your file name 'equations' and then save it.

Q. 9. Create a file in MS word that convert existing highlight text to table and save it as file name 'text-to-table'. Describe all steps involved in it.

Ans. Step 1: Open MS Word in your system.

Step 2: Create the document.

Step 3: Select all the text in the document and then go to Insert tab in the Ribbon, click on the table option, and then click a dialog box appears, then click Convert Text to Table option.

Step 4: If you selected the Convert Text to Table option, you are shown the Convert Text to Table dialog box.

Step 5: Make sure all the table settings are correct and then click on OK.
The selected text is immediately converted into a table.

Step 6: To save this document -

- (i). Click the File tab.
- (ii). Click Save as.
- (iii). Click Browse, and then select the location where you want to save your file.
- (iv). Give your file name "text-to-table" and then save it.

Q.10. Create a file in MS-Word to insert a table in the document. Describe all steps involved in it.

Ans. Step 1: Open a blank Word document.

Step 2: In the top ribbon, press Insert.

Step 3: Click on the Table button.

Step 4: Either use the diagram to select the number of columns and rows you need, or click Insert Table and a

dialog box will appear where you can specify the number of ~~color~~ columns and rows.

Step 5: The blank table will appear on the page. You can write anything in the table.

Q.13.(a). Describe various steps involved in the following -

- To modify column width of a worksheet

Ans. Step 1: Select the columns you want to modify.

Step 2: Click the Format Command on the Home tab. The format drop-down menu appears.

Step 3: Select Column Width. Increasing the column width.

Step 4: The Column Width dialog box appears. Enter a specific measurement

Step 5: Click OK.

- To modify the row height of a worksheet

Ans. Similarly, you can change the height of multiple Rows simultaneously by typing - in the Row height value.

Step 1: Select multiple Rows and then right-click on any Row in the selection.

Step 2: Click the "Row Height" from the context menu and type the Row height value in dialog box.

Step 3: Click "OK" button.

- To delete rows and columns of a worksheet.

Ans. Step 1: Select the cells, rows, or columns that you want to delete.

Step 2: Right-click, and then select the appropriate delete option, for example - Delete Cells & Shift Up, Delete Cells & Shift Left, Delete Rows, or Delete Columns.

Q.13. (b). Describe following terms in the worksheet

- Absolute reference and relative reference in formula

Ans.

Q.14. What tools are available to customize our Power Point presentation?

Ans. 1. Visme: Visme is a cloud-based presentation tool that allows you to create highly visual presentations to engage viewers and communicate your ideas.

2. Haiku Deck: Haiku Deck is a platform that prioritizes simplicity. Business owners can create elegant, basic presentations with high-quality images.

3. Pitcherific: Pitcherific is not only a presentation solution, but also a platform for building and practicing your presentation.

4. Canva: Canva is an online platform that provides templates for a wide

range of business-related publications, like resumes, newsletters, business cards, media kits, brochures and infographics.

5. Slide Camp : Slide Camp provide slide templates for creating company presentations.

6. Microsoft Events : While Power Point may be a tired way to handle a business presentation at times, Microsoft has other tools that can introduce a new level of practicality to the standard presentation.

7. Powtoon : Powtoon is an animated presentation and video platform for creating short informational short videos and presentations about your brand or product.

8. VideoScribe : VideoScribe is a whiteboard video presentation platform that allows small businesses to customize their presentations to fit their needs.

9. Brezi : Brezi is another template-based presentation solution that you can use to create persuasive and engaging

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9. Brezi : Brezi is another template-based presentation solution that you can use to create persuasive and engaging

presentations with unique movement between "slides" and key points.

Q.14.(b). Write the steps for the following action for creation of Power Point presentation

- Open a Blank presentation
 1. Select the File tab to go to Backstage view. Clicking the File tab.
 2. Select ~~new~~ New on the left side of the window, then click Blank Presentation or choose a theme. Creating a new presentation.
 3. A new presentation will appear.
- Save the presentation as Lab1.pptx
 1. Click the File tab.
 2. Click Save As.
 3. Click Browse, and then select the location where you want to save your presentation.
 4. Give the name your presentation name 'Lab1.pptx' and then save it.

- Add a Title to the first slide : the name of your college
1. Launch the Power Point Program.
 2. Go to the 'Design' tab at the top of the page. then select Title slide and the design will be automatically present on your slide.
 3. Click the first box that says 'Click to add title' and add the title of your college.
- Type your first name and last name in the Subtitle section
1. Launch the Power Point Program.
 2. Go to the 'Design' tab at the top of the page. then select Title slide and the design will be automatically present on your slide.
 3. Click the second box that says 'Click to add Subtitle' and add your first and last name.
- Add a ~~new~~ New Slide which has a Title and Content

There are few ways that you can add more slides. Notice that there is a separate area to the left of the screen where your first slide is located. The first way to add a slide is to right-click the area under where your first slide is located and select 'New Slide'. A new slide will appear.

The second way to appear add another slide is to

1. Click 'New Slide' in the toolbar above the slides.

2. Then choose a slide which has a Title and Content.

Q.15. Write steps for creation of a set of Power Point slides that demonstrates your skill to use the tools of Power Point. It should include the following things.

• Title slide & bullet list

1. Go to the 'Design' tab at the top of the page then select Title slide and the design will be automatically present

On your slide 2. To insert a bullet list, under the Home tab in drop-down menu. Choose a bullet style to create customized bullet style.

- Inserting Excel Sheet

1. Select the Insert tab.
2. Click the Object command in the Text group. A dialog box will appear.
3. Locate the ~~set~~ and select the desired Excel file, then click Insert.
4. Check the box next to Link to file if you want to link the data to the Excel chart.
5. Click OK.

- Clip art and Text

1. In the Online Pictures dialog box, type words describing the kind of picture you want (such as roses), and then press Enter, and then select Clipart under the Type category. Select the image you want to insert, then click the insert button.

2. On the Home tab, under Insert, Click Text. On the pop-up menu, click Text Box. On the slide, click the location where you want to add the text box. Type or paste your text in the text box.

Q.13.(b). Describe following terms in the worksheet

- Absolute reference and relative reference in formula

Absolute reference: An absolute reference is designated in a formula by the addition of a dollar sign (\$) before the column and row. If it precedes the column or row (but not both), it's known as a mixed reference.

Relative reference: By default, all cell references are relative reference. When copied across multiple cells, they change based on the relative position of rows and columns. For example, if you copy the formula $=A1+B1$ from row 1 to row 2, the formula will

become $= A2 + B2$.

Relative references are especially convenient whenever you need to repeat the same calculation across multiple rows or columns.

Part - 2

Q. 16. What is the difference between Machine Language and High Level Language?

Ans. Machine Language:

Machine Language, or machine code, consists of binary code and is the only language that is directly understood by the computer. Both machine code and assembly languages are hardware specific.

High Level Language:

A high-level language is a programming language that uses English and mathematical symbols in its instructions. It can be easily interpreted as well as compiled in comparison to Machine Language.

Teacher's Signature

Q. 17. Discuss about different data types of C programming language.

Ans. Data types in C programming Language

Data Types	Bytes	Range
Signed char	1	-128 to 127
Unsigned char	1	0 to 255
Float	4	$1.2E-38$ to $3.4E+38$
Double	8	$2.3E-308$ to $1.7E+308$
Short int	2	-32,768 to 32,767
Unsigned short int	2	0 to 65,535
Unsigned int	4	0 to 4,294,967,295
int	4	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647

long int 4 -2,147,483,648
to 2,147,483,647

Unsigned long int 4 0 to 4,294,967,295

Q.18. Find the output of the following expressions

(a). $X = 20/5 * 2 + 30 - 5$

$$X = \frac{20}{5} \times 2 + 30 - 5$$

$$= 6$$

(b). $Y = 30 - (40/10 + 6) + 10$

$$Y = 30$$

(c). $Z = 40 * 2/10 - 2 + 10$

$$Z = 40 \times \frac{2}{10} - 2 + 10$$

Q.19. $Z = 8 - 2 + 10$
 $= 16$

Q.19. Describe the syntax of the following statements

(a). If - else statement : If - else statement can be followed by an optional else statement which executes when the boolean expression is false. The syntax of an if else statement in C programming language is if (expression)

```
{  
    Block of statements;  
}  
else  
{  
    Block of statements;  
}
```

The above syntax can be represented in the form of a shown below you can understand the concept of conditional statements in the C programming with following programme.

For example, find the largest of two numbers, if the numbers are $a = 30$ and $b = 50$

```
# include <stdio.h>
int main ( ) {
    int a = 30, b = 50,
    if (a > b) {
        printf ("longest number is %d/n", a);
    } else {
        printf ("longest number is %d/n", b);
    }
}
```

When the above program is executed, it produces the following result -
longest number is 50

(b). For loop : For loop is similar to while, it's just written differently. For statements are often used to process list such as a range of number.

Basic syntax of the for loop is as following :

```
For (expression 1; expression 2; expression 3) {
```

Single statement
or

Block of statements :

}

In the above syntax;

- Expression 1 - Initializes Variables.
- Expression 2 - Conditional expression as long as this conditional is true; loop will keep executing.
- Expression 3 - Expression 3 is the modifier which may be simple increment of variable.

(c). While loop: The most basic loop in C is the while loop. A while loop statement is like a repeating if statement, like an if statement, if the test conditional is true: The statement get executed. The different is that after the statement has been executed, the test condition is checked again if it is still true the statement get executed again. The cycle repeats until the test condition evaluates to false.

Basic syntax of while loop is as follows
while (expression)
{
}

Single statement
or

{ Block of statement
}

(d). do - while loop: do - while loop is just like a while loop is except that the test conditional is checked at the end of the loop rather than the start. This has the effect that the content of the loop are always executed at least once.

Basic syntax of do ... while loop is as follows.

```
do
{
    Single statement
    or
    Block of statement
} while (expression);
```

You can understand the concept of the various loops by execution by execution of the following C programming.

Using

Using while loop

Using do-while loop

```
#include <stdio.h> #include <stdio.h> #include <stdio.h>
int main ( )      int main ( )      int main ( )
{                  {                  {
    int i;          int i = 1;        int i = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)    while (i < 5) {    do {
        {
            print/Hello \n;
        }
    }
}
```

```
Print f (" %d\n", i);    print f (" %d\n", i);    print f (" %d\n", i);
{                          {                          {
    i = i + 1;              i = i + 1;              i = i + 1;
}                          }                          }
}                          }                          while (i < 5)
}                          }                          }
```

Output

Output

Output

Hello 0

Hello 0

Hello 0

Hello 1

Hello 1

Hello 1

Hello 2

Hello 2

Hello 2

Hello 3

Hello 3

Hello 3

Hello 4

Hello 4

Hello 4

Q.20. Find the output of the following program segments

Solution - 01

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main() {
    printf("\n Dr. Sheelsh Kumar Sharma");
    printf("\n IMS Ghaziabad");
}
```

Output

Dr. Sheelsh Kumar Sharma
IMS Ghaziabad

Solution - 02

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main() {
    int n1, n2, sum;
    printf("Enter two integer numbers:");
    scanf("%d %d", &n1, &n2);

    sum = n1 + n2;

    printf("Sum = %d", sum);
}
```

Output

Enter two integer numbers: 10 20
Sum 30

Solution - 03

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main() {
```

```
    int x
```

```
    x = 20 / (8 - 4) * 8 - 2;
```

```
    Print ("x = %d", x); // it displays the
    value of x }
```

Output

x = 38

Solution - 04

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main() {
```

```
    int dividend, divisor, remainder; // it
    declared variables as integer type
```

```
Print ("Enter dividend :");  
Sum of ("%d", &divisor);
```

```
quotient = dividend / divisor;
```

```
remainder = dividend % divisor;
```

```
Print f ("Quotient = %d", quotient);
```

```
Print f ("Remainder = %d", remainder);
```

```
}
```

Output

Enter dividend : 30

Enter divisor : 3

Quotient = 6

Remainder = 0

Solution 5

Sum of numbers using temporary variable

```
# include <stdio.h>
```

```
void main () {
```

```
int n1, n2 temp;
```

```
n1 = 10;
```

```
n2 = 20;
```

Teacher's Signature

```
temp = n1;  
n1 = n2;  
n2 = temp;
```

Print f ("\\n after swapping, n1 number = %d", n1);

Print f ("\\n after swapping, n2 number = %d", n2);

Output

After swapping, n1 number = 20

After swapping, n2 number = 10

Swap numbers without using temporary variables

```
# include <stdio.h>
```

```
void main () {
```

```
int n1, n2;
```

```
n1 = 40;
```

```
n2 = 10;
```

```
// swapping
```

```
n1 = n1 - n2;
```

```
n2 = n1 + n2;
```

```
n1 = n2 - n1;
```

Print F ("In after swapping, n1 number = %d", n1);

Print F ("In after swapping, n2 number = %d", n2);

Solution-06

```
# include <stdio.h>
```

```
void main () {
```

```
    int n1, n2, n3, largest;
```

```
    Print F ("Enter three different numbers
```

```
    Scan F ("%d %d", &n1, &n2, &n3);
```

```
    if (n1 > n2)
```

```
        largest = n1;
```

```
    else
```

```
        largest = n2;
```

```
    if (n3 > largest)
```

```
        largest = n3;
```

```
    Print F ("largest number is %d", largest);
```

Solution - 07

```
# include <stdio.h>
```

```
void main () {
```

```

int num;
Print ("Enter a number:");

Scanf ("%d", &num);
if (num % 2 == 0) {
    Print F ("Even number");
}
else
    Print F ("odd number");
}

```

Solution - 08

```

#include <stdio.h>
void main() {
    int n, i;
    Print F ("%d", &n);
    for (i = 1; i <= 10; ++i) {
        Print F ("%d * %d = %d\n", n, i, n*i);
    }
}

```

Solution - 09

The Fibonacci Sequence : 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34

The Fibonacci Sequence is a Sequence where the next term is the sum of the

previous two terms.

The first two terms of the Fibonacci Sequence are 0 followed by 1.

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main () {
    int i, n, t1 = 0, t2 = 1, next terms;
    Print F ("Enter the number of terms:");
    Scan F ("%d", &n);
    Print F ("Fibonacci series:");
    for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
        Print F ("%d ", t1);
        next Term = t1 + t2;
        t1 = t2;
        t2 = next Term;
    }
}
```

Solution-10

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main () {
    int n, Sum = 0, digit;

    Print F ("Enter an integer");
    Scan f ("%d", &n);
```

```
while (n != 0) {  
    digit = n % 10;  
    while (n != 0) {  
        digit = n % 10;  
        Sum = Sum + digit;  
        n = n / 10;  
    }  
    printf("Sum of the digits = %d", Sum);  
}
```

Solution - 11

```
#include <stdio.h>  
void main() {  
    int n, rev = 0, digit;  
    printf("Enter an integer:");  
    scanf("%d", &n);  
    while (n != 0) {  
        digit = n % 10;  
        rev = rev * 10 + digit;  
        n = n / 10;  
    }  
    printf("Reversed number = %d", rev);  
}
```

Solution - 12

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main () {
    int num, i;
    printf ("Enter a positive integer:");
    scanf ("%d", &num);
    printf ("Factors of %d are = ", num);
    for (i=1; i <= num; ++i) {
        if (num % i == 0) {
            printf ("%d ", i);
        }
    }
}
```