

CCA 101 Fundamentals of IT & Programming.
Do it yourself Assignment with solution.

Q.1 Write a program in C to display your name and address on computer screen.

Solution

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main() {
    printf("\n Dr sheelsh Kumar sharma"); //
    it display the string inside quotation on
    computer screen.
    printf("\nIMS Ghaziabad"); it displays the string
    inside quotation on computer screen }
```

Output

Dr. sheelsh Kumar sharma
IMS Ghaziabad.

2. Write a program in C add two integer numbers

Solution

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main() {
    int n1, n2, sum; // it declares three variables
    n1, n2 and sum as integer type
    scanf("%d %d", &n1, &n2); // it reads two numbers
    that are stored in variables n1 and n2 respectively.
    sum = n1 + n2; // calculating sum.
    printf("sum = %d", sum); // it displays the value
    of sum }
```

Output
Enter two integer numbers: 10 20
Sum = 30

- ③ Write a program in C to compute the value of x in this expression.
 $x = 20(8-4)^8 8-2$

Solution

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main() {
    int x;
    x = 20(8-4)8 8-2;
    printf("x = %d", x); // it displays the value of x
}
```

Output =
 $x = 38$

- (4) Write a program in C to compute a quotient and remainder.

Solution

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main() {
    int dividend, divisor, quotient, remainder; // it
    declares variables as integer type printf("Enter
    dividend: ");
    scanf("%d", &dividend); // it reads the value
    of dividend
```

```
quotient = dividend / divisor; // it computes  
quotient.  
remainder = dividend % divisor; // it computes  
remainder.  
printf("Quotient = %d\n", quotient); // it displays  
the value of quotient  
printf("Remainder = %d\n", remainder); // it displays the value of  
remainder  
}
```

Output
Enter dividend = 20
Enter divisor = 3
Quotient = 6
Remainder = 2

(5) Write a program in C to swap the value of two integer numbers.

Solution Swap numbers using temporary variable.

```
#include <stdio.h>  
void main () {  
    int n1, n2, temp;  
    n1 = 10;  
    n2 = 20;  
    temp = n1; // value of n1 is assigned to temp.  
    n1 = n2; // value of n2 is assigned to n1  
    n2 = temp; // value of temp (initial value of n1)  
                is assigned to n2  
}
```


After

```
printf("\n After swapping, N1 Number = %d", n1);
printf("\n After swapping, N2 Number = %d", n2);
```

Output.

```
After swapping; N1 Number = 20
After swapping; N2 Number = 10
```

In the above program, the temp variable is assigned the value of the n1 variable. Then the value of the n1 variable is assigned to the n2 variable.

Finally; the temp (which holds the initial value of n1) is assigned to n2. This completes the Swapping process.

Swap number without using temporary variable.

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

```
void main () {
```

```
int n1, n2;
```

```
n1 = 40;
```

```
n2 = 30;
```

```
// Swapping
```

```
n1 = n1 - n2; // n1 = 40 - 10 so n1 = 30
```

```
n2 = n1 + n2; // n2 = 30 + 10 so n2 = 40
```

```
n1 = n2 - n1; // n1 = 40 - 30 so n1 = 10
```

```
printf("\n After swapping N1 Number = %d", n1);
```

```
printf("\n After swapping N2 Number = %d", n2);
```

```
}
```

output

After swapping N1 Number = 10

After swapping N2 Number = 40

6. Write a program to check find the largest of three numbers.

```
Solution: #include <stdio.h>
void main() {
    int n1, n2, n3, largest;
    printf("Enter three different number:");
    scanf("%d %d %d", &n1, &n2, &n3);
```

```
    if (n1 > n2)
        largest = n1;
    else
        largest = n2;
    if (n3 > largest)
        largest = n3;
```

```
    printf("largest number is %d", largest);
}
```

Output

Enter three numbers: 30 20 40

largest number is 40

(7.) Write a program to check whether a integer numbers is even or odd.

```
Solution # include <stdio.h>
void main() {
    int num;
    printf("Enter a number:");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    if (num % 2 == 0) {
        printf("Even number");
    }
    else {
        printf("odd number");
    }
}
```

Output 1
Enter a number: 12
Even number

Output 2
Enter a number: 11
odd number

8. Write a program to display table of any integer number.

```
Solution: #include <stdio.h>
void main() {
    int n, i;
    printf("Enter an integer: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    for (i = 1; i <= 10; ++i) {
        printf("%d * %d = %d\n", n, i, n * i);
    }
}
```

Output

Enter an integer: 9

9 * 1 = 9

9 * 2 = 18

9 * 3 = 27

9 * 4 = 36

9 * 5 = 45

9 * 6 = 54

9 * 7 = 63

9 * 8 = 72

9 * 9 = 81

9 * 10 = 90

9. Write a program to display first ten terms of the Fibonacci sequence.

Solution. The Fibonacci sequence is 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, nextTerm;
    printf ("Enter the number of terms: ");
    scanf ("%d", &n);
    printf ("Fibonacci Series: ");
    for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
        printf ("%d ", t1);
        nextTerm = t1 + t2;
        t1 = t2;
    }
}
```

Output

Enter the number of terms: 10
Fibonacci series: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34.

10. Write a program to calculate the sum of digits of a an integer number.

```
Solution # include <stdio.h>
void main () {
int n, sum = 0, digit;
printf("Enter an integer:");
scanf("%d", &n);
while (n != 0) {
digit = n % 10;
sum = sum + digit;
n = n / 10;
}
printf("Sum of the digits = %d", sum);
}
```

Output

Enter an integer = 142
Sum of the digits = 7

11. Write a program to reverse an integer number.

```
Solution # 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;
}
}
```

```

digit = rev % 10;
rev = rev * 10 + digit;
n = n / 10;
}
printf("Reversed number = %d", rev);
}

```

output

Enter an integer = 345

Reversed number = 543

This program takes an integer input from the user 345. The while loop is used until $n \neq 0$ is false. In each iteration of the digit ($\text{digit} = n \% 10$), when n is divided by 10 is calculated and the value of n is reduced by 10 times ($n = n / 10$). Inside the loop, the reversed number is computed using: $\text{rev} = \text{rev} * 10 + \text{digit}$.

12. Write a program to calculate factors of a positive integer.

```

solution: #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) {
        printf("%d ", i);
    }
}

```

}
}

Output

Enter a positive integer: 10

Factors of 10 are: 1 2 5 10