## **C Programming Exercises With Solutions**

}

#include <stdio.h>

## C program to find the product of a set of real numbers

```
int main() {
  int count;
  printf("Enter the count of real numbers: ");
  scanf("%d",&count);

int i = 0;
  float product = 1.0;
  for(i=0;i<count;i++)(
     printf("Enter a real number: ");
     float x;
     scanf("%f",&x);
     product = product " x;
}

printf("The product of the numbers is: %f \n",product);
  return 0;
}</pre>
```

## C program to find the circumference and area of a circle with a given radius

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

int main() {
    double radius;
    printf("Enter the radius of the circle: ");
    scanf("%lf", %radius);

    double c = 2 * M_PI * radius;
    double area = M_PI * radius * radius;

    printf("The circumference of the circle is: %lf \n",c);
    printf("The area of the circle is: %lf \n",area);

    return 0;
}
```

C programming exercises with solutions are essential for anyone looking to enhance their coding skills in C. C is a powerful general-purpose programming language that offers a rich set of features for system programming, game development, and application development. Engaging in practical exercises not only solidifies theoretical knowledge but also equips programmers with problem-solving skills and the ability to write efficient code. This article will explore a variety of C programming exercises, along with their solutions, to help you practice and improve your C programming capabilities.

## **Understanding Basic Concepts**

Before diving into exercises, it's crucial to understand some fundamental

concepts of C programming. This section will lay the groundwork for the exercises that follow.

### 1. Data Types

C supports several data types, including:

- `int` for integers
- `float` for floating-point numbers
- `double` for double-precision floating-point numbers
- `char` for characters

#### 2. Control Structures

```
Control structures dictate the flow of the program:
- Conditional statements: `if`, `else if`, `else`, `switch`
- Loops: `for`, `while`, `do while`
```

#### 3. Functions

Functions in C help modularize code. A function consists of:

- A return type
- A name
- Parameters (if any)
- A body containing code

## 4. Arrays and Strings

Arrays store multiple values of the same type, while strings are arrays of characters ending with a null character ( $\0$ ).

### Exercise 1: Calculate the Factorial of a Number

Problem Statement: Write a program that calculates the factorial of a number entered by the user.

```
Solution:
```c
include

int factorial(int n) {
   if (n == 0) {
    return 1; // Base case
   }
   return n factorial(n - 1); // Recursive call
}
```

```
int main() {
int number;
printf("Enter a number: ");
scanf("%d", &number);

if (number < 0) {
  printf("Factorial is not defined for negative numbers.\n");
} else {
  printf("Factorial of %d is %d\n", number, factorial(number));
}
return 0;
}
...</pre>
```

# Exercise 2: Find the Largest Element in an Array

```
Problem Statement: Create a program to find the largest element in a given
array of integers.

Solution:
   ```C
   include

int main() {
   int n, i, largest;
   printf("Enter the number of elements: ");
   scanf("%d", &n);
```

```
scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
}
largest = arr[0]; // Assume first element is the largest
for (i = 1; i < n; i++) {
   if (arr[i] > largest) {
    largest = arr[i];
   }
}
printf("Largest element is %d\n", largest);
return 0;
}
```
```

int arr[n];

printf("Enter %d integers:\n", n);

for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {

## Exercise 3: Reverse a String

Problem Statement: Write a program to reverse a string entered by the user.

```
Solution:
```c
include
include
int main() {
char str[100], reversed[100];
int i, j = 0;
printf("Enter a string: ");
fgets(str, sizeof(str), stdin); // Get user input including spaces
str[strcspn(str, "\n")] = 0; // Remove newline character
for (i = strlen(str) - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
reversed[j++] = str[i];
}
reversed[j] = '\0'; // Null-terminate the reversed string
printf("Reversed string: %s\n", reversed);
return 0;
}
```

## Exercise 4: Check for Prime Number

Problem Statement: Create a program to check if a number is prime.

```
Solution:
```c
include

int is_prime(int n) {
   if (n <= 1) return 0;
   for (int i = 2; i i <= n; i++) {
    if (n % i == 0) return 0; // Not prime
}
   return 1; // Prime
}

int main() {
   int number;
   printf("Enter a number: ");
   scanf("%d", &number);</pre>
```

```
if (is_prime(number)) {
printf("%d is a prime number.\n", number);
} else {
printf("%d is not a prime number.\n", number);
}
return 0;
}
```

### Exercise 5: Fibonacci Series

```
Problem Statement: Write a program to generate Fibonacci series up to n terms.
```

```
Solution:
```c
include
int main() {
int n, first = 0, second = 1, next;
printf("Enter the number of terms: ");
scanf("%d", &n);
printf("Fibonacci Series: %d, %d", first, second);
for (int i = 3; i \le n; i++) {
next = first + second;
printf(", %d", next);
first = second;
second = next;
}
printf("\n");
return 0;
}
```

## **Exercise 6: Count Vowels and Consonants**

Problem Statement: Create a program to count vowels and consonants in a string.

```
Solution:
```c
include
include
include
```

```
int main() {
char str[100];
int vowels = 0, consonants = 0;
printf("Enter a string: ");
fgets(str, sizeof(str), stdin);
str[strcspn(str, "\n")] = 0; // Remove newline character
for (int i = 0; i < strlen(str); i++) {
char ch = tolower(str[i]);
if (ch >= 'a' \&\& ch <= 'z') {
if (ch == 'a' || ch == 'e' || ch == 'i' || ch == 'o' || ch == 'u') {
vowels++;
} else {
consonants++;
}
}
}
printf("Vowels: %d, Consonants: %d\n", vowels, consonants);
return 0;
}
```

## Exercise 7: Sort an Array

Problem Statement: Write a program to sort an array of integers in ascending order using the bubble sort algorithm.

```
Solution:
```c
include
int main() {
int n, i, j, temp;
printf("Enter the number of elements: ");
scanf("%d", &n);
int arr[n];
printf("Enter %d integers:\n", n);
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
}
for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
for (j = 0; j < n - i - 1; j++) {
if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]) {
// Swap arr[i] and arr[i + 1]
temp = arr[j];
```

```
arr[j] = arr[j + 1];
arr[j + 1] = temp;
}
}

printf("Sorted array: ");
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
  printf("%d ", arr[i]);
}
  printf("\n");
  return 0;
}</pre>
```

### Exercise 8: Palindrome Checker

Problem Statement: Write a program to check if a string is a palindrome.

```
Solution:
```c
include
include
int main() {
char str[100], reversed[100];
printf("Enter a string: ");
fgets(str, sizeof(str), stdin);
str[strcspn(str, "\n")] = 0; // Remove newline character
strcpy(reversed, str);
strrev(reversed); // Reverse the string
if (strcmp(str, reversed) == 0) {
printf("%s is a palindrome.\n", str);
} else {
printf("%s is not a palindrome.\n", str);
}
return 0;
}
```

## Conclusion

Engaging in C programming exercises with solutions is a practical way to develop your programming skills. The exercises presented in this article

cover a range of topics, from basic operations to more complex algorithms. Practicing these problems will not only enhance your coding proficiency but also deepen your understanding of the fundamental concepts of C programming. As you progress, consider challenging yourself with more complex problems, and explore data structures and algorithms to further your knowledge. Remember, consistent practice is key to becoming a proficient programmer!

## Frequently Asked Questions

# What are some beginner-friendly C programming exercises?

Beginner-friendly exercises include writing a program to calculate the factorial of a number, creating a simple calculator, or implementing a program to swap two numbers using a temporary variable.

# How can I find the largest number in an array using C?

You can iterate through the array using a loop, comparing each element to a variable that holds the largest value found so far, updating it as necessary.

# What is a common exercise for understanding pointers in C?

A common exercise is to create a function that swaps two integers using pointers, which helps reinforce the concept of memory addresses in C.

# Can you provide a solution for reversing a string in C?

To reverse a string, you can use two pointers: one at the start and one at the end of the string, swapping characters while moving the pointers towards the center.

# What is a good exercise for practicing file handling in C?

A good exercise is to write a program that reads data from a file, processes it (like counting the number of lines), and writes the results to another file.

### How do I implement a simple linked list in C?

You can create a struct for the linked list nodes, then implement functions for adding, deleting, and displaying nodes to practice linked list operations.

### What C program can help me understand recursion?

A classic exercise is to write a recursive function to compute the Fibonacci sequence, demonstrating how recursion can simplify certain problems.

### How can I create a multiplication table in C?

You can use nested loops: an outer loop for the rows (1 to 10) and an inner loop for the columns (1 to 10), multiplying the row and column indices to fill the table.

## What is an exercise for sorting algorithms in C?

Implementing bubble sort or quicksort on an array of integers is a great way to practice sorting algorithms, allowing you to compare efficiency and performance.

## How do I create a basic ATM program in C?

You can create an ATM program by using conditional statements to handle different operations like 'check balance', 'deposit', and 'withdraw', while maintaining user account information.

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Enhance your coding skills with our curated list of C programming exercises with solutions. Perfect for beginners and pros alike. Learn more and start coding today!

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