

Q1. What is array? Explain memory representation of 1-D & 2-D array.

Array. Array is the collection of similar data elements.

declaration of array - data type array name [arr-size];

`int arr[10];`

initialization in array - Array में values देने के लिए array declaration के समय एक ही values निर्धारित की जाती है.

ex. `int arr[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};`

\* Types of Array - Array दो प्रकार का होता है

- ① 1-D array
- ② 2-D array

1-D array - 1-D array में एक ही प्रकार के values store होते हैं।

Ex: `int a[10];` is an example of 1-D array.

Array में सभी elements memory में continuously store होते हैं।

`int a[5]`

<code>a[0]</code>	<code>a[1]</code>	<code>a[2]</code>	<code>a[3]</code>	<code>a[4]</code>
1	2	3	4	5

2-D array - 2-D array में rows & columns होते हैं।  
declaration of 2-D array.

data type array name [No. of rows] [no. of col.]

`int a[5][5];`

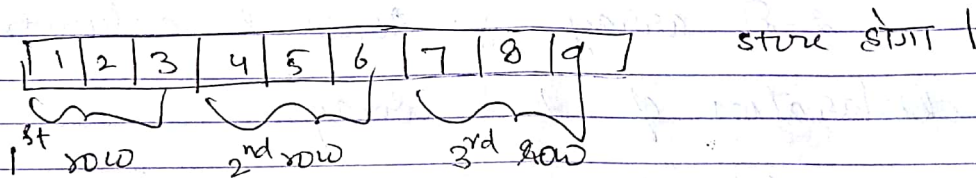
↑                    ↑  
no. of rows        no. of col.

memory rep. of 2-D array - 2-D array को भी memory में continuously store किया जाता है। इसके दो तरीके हैं -

- ① Row major ordering
- ② Column major ordering

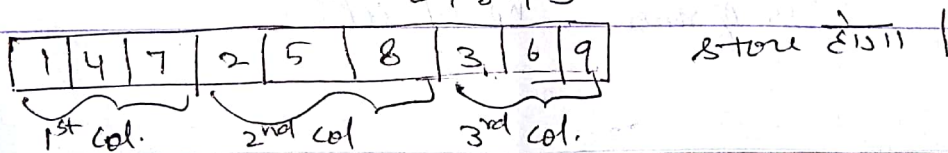
Row major - इस method में array के सभी elements memory में continuously row-wise store होते हैं।

ex. int a[3][3] यदि  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$  है तो memory में



Column major - इस method में array के सभी elements column wise store होते हैं।

ex. int a[3][3] यदि  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$  है तो memory में



Q2:

WAP to check whether a no. is palindrome or not.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    int n, m, s=0, a;
    printf("Enter any number");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    m=n;
    while(n>0)
    {
        a=n%10;
        s=s*10+a;
        n=n/10;
    }
    if(m==s)
    {
        printf("This is a palindrome no.");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("This is not a palindrome");
    }
    getch();
}
```

Q2: WAP to calculate factorial of a given int. no.

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

```
#include <conio.h>
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int n, c;
```

```
    long f;
```

```
    printf("Enter any number");
```

```
    scanf("%d", &n);
```

```
    f = 1;
```

```
    for (c = 1; c <= n; c++)
```

```
        f = f * c;
```

```
    printf("%d", f);
```

```
    getch();
```

```
}
```

1 col.

2 col.

Q.3: WAP to print this pattern -

```
1
1 2
1 2 3
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4 5
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    int i, j;

    for (i = 0; i <= 5; i++)
    {
        for (j = 0; j <= i; j++)
        {
            printf("%d", j);
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
    getch();
}
```

Q.3

Program to add two matrices

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    int a[3][3], b[3][3], c[3][3], i, j;
    printf("Enter value in a matrix");
    for(i=0; i<3; i++)
    {
        for(j=0; j<3; j++)
            scanf("%d", &a[i][j]);
    }
    printf("Enter value in b matrix");
    for(i=0; i<3; i++)
    {
        for(j=0; j<3; j++)
            scanf("%d", &b[i][j]);
    }
    for(i=0; i<3; i++)
    {
        for(j=0; j<3; j++)
        {
            c[i][j] = a[i][j] + b[i][j];
            printf("%d", c[i][j]);
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
    getch();
}
```