Result & Analysis

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Attempt 1

IP Address: 117.239.104.11, 2409:4072:6d8f:bb33:9973:35a6:2006:34f5, 2409:4072:6d8f:bb33:48d:fa4f:fef0:5fa1

Tab switches: 0   **OS used:** Windows   **Browser used:** Chrome

Test Duration: 04:26:33   **Test Start Time:** Oct 12, 2022 | 10:06 AM

Test Submit Time: Oct 13, 2022 | 09:08 AM   **Resume Count:** 6

Overall score

150 / 150

Rank: NA
Topper score: 150.00 / 150
Average score: 27.49 / 150
Least score: 0.00 / 150

Coding

150 / 150

Rank: NA
Topper score: 150.00 / 150
Average score: 148.45 / 150
Least score: 130.00 / 150

Overall Question Status

15 / 15

Total Questions: 15
Questions Attempted: 15
Questions Correct: 15
Question Wrong: 0
Partially Correct: 0
Question Not Viewed: 0
Questions Skipped : 0

Coding - Question Status

15 / 15

Total Questions: 15
Questions Attempted: 15
Questions Correct: 15
Question Wrong: 0
Partially Correct: 0
Question Not Viewed: 0
Questions Skipped : 0

Topic wise Analysis   Coding   ▼

Question No: 1   **Single File Programming Question**   **Report Error**

Write a program to count the vowels in the string.

Input format

First line to get the input string S.

Output format

Displays the number of vowels

Code constraints

S > 0

Sample testcases

Input 1	Output 1
string	1

Java (11) ⌄   ⚙   ▤

```java
1   import java.util.*;
2   class Vowels
3   {
4       public static void main(String args[])
5       {
6           Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
7           int i,count=0;
8           String S=sc.nextLine();
9           for (i=0;i<S.length();i++)
10          {
11              char c=S.charAt(i);
12              if (c=='a' || c=='e' || c=='i' || c=='o' || c=='u')
13              {
14                  count++;
15              }
16          }
17          System.out.print(count);
18      }
19  }
20
```

Status: Correct	**Mark obtained:** 10/10	**Hints used:** 0	**Times compiled:** 2
Times submitted: 2	**Level:** Easy	**Question type:** Single File Programming	
Subject: Programming	**Subject:** Java Programming	**Subject:** Strings	

☐ Show testcase scores   ☐ Show solution

Question No: 2   **Single File Programming Question** | Report Error |

Write a program to check whether the given string is a palindrome.

Input format

Input to get a string S.

Output format

Output prints whether the string is palindrome or not.

Sample testcases

Input 1

mom

Output 1

mom :palindrome

Input 2

norms

Output 2

norms :not a palindrome

Input 3

butitwaslateonthatday

Output 3

butitwaslateonthatday :not a palindrome

Java (11) ⌄   ⚙ ▤

```java
1  import java.util.*;
2  class Palindrome
3  {
4      public static void main(String args[])
5      {
6          Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
7          int i;
8          String s=sc.nextLine();
9          int l=s.length();
10         for (i=0;i<l;i++)
11         {
12             if (s.charAt(i)!=s.charAt(l-1-i))
13             {
14                 System.out.print(s+" :not a palindrome");
15                 break;
16             }
17             else
18             {
19                 System.out.print(s+" :palindrome");
20                 break;
21             }
```

```
21              J
22          }
23
24      }
```

Status: Correct   **Mark obtained:** 10/10 **Hints used:** 0   **Times compiled:** 6

Times submitted: 3   **Level:** Easy   **Question type:** Single File Programming

Subject: Programming **Subject:** Java Programming **Subject:** Strings

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Question No: 3   **Single File Programming Question** | Report Error |

toLowerCase()

When we get the usernames for the user in their profiles, some may enter in uppercase, some in lowercase, some in mixed cases. Now we don't want that, we want uniformity in the usernames if we are gonna present a legible report. So let's write a program that converts all the letters of the username into lowercase.

Input format

Input consist of a string

Output format

Output prints the string in lowercase

Sample testcases

Input 1

```
WELCOME COIMBATORE
```

Output 1

```
welcome coimbatore
```

Whitelist

Set 1:   toLowerCase()

Java (11) ▽   ⚙   ▤

```
1   import java.util.*;
2   class LowerCase
3   {
4       public static void main(String args[])
5       {
```

```
    6        Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
    7        String str=sc.nextLine();
    8        System.out.print(str.toLowerCase());
    9    }
   10 }
   11
```

Status: Correct	**Mark obtained:** 10/10	**Hints used:** 0	**Times compiled:** 1
Times submitted: 3	**Level:** Medium	**Question type:** Single File Programming	
Subject: Programming	**Subject:** Java Programming	**Subject:** Strings	

☐ Show testcase scores ☐ Show solution

Question No: 4   **Single File Programming Question**   Report Error

Write a program to remove consecutive vowels from a string.

Input format

Input to get a string.

Output format

the output displays the string after removing consecutive vowels from it.

Sample testcases

Input 1

cool

Output 1

col

Java (11) ⌄   ⚙ ▤

```
    1  import java.util.*;
```

```
 2  class Vowel
 3  {
 4      public static void main(String args[])
 5      {
 6          Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
 7          String str=sc.nextLine();
 8          str=str.replaceAll("aa","a");
 9          str=str.replaceAll("ee","e");
10          str=str.replaceAll("ii","i");
11          str=str.replaceAll("oo","o");
12          str=str.replaceAll("uu","u");
13          System.out.print(str);
14      }
15  }
16
```

Status: Correct   **Mark obtained:** 10/10 **Hints used:** 0   **Times compiled:** 9

Times submitted: 2   **Level:** Medium   **Question type:** Single File Programming

Subject: Programming **Subject:** Java Programming **Subject:** Strings

☐ Show testcase scores   ☐ Show solution

Question No: 5   **Single File Programming Question**   Report Error

Write a program to remove all the spaces in the given sentence.

Input format

Input to get a sentence from the user.

Output format

The output displays the sentence after removing the spaces.

Sample testcases

Input 1   **Output 1**

```
kite in the cloud
```
                                                 ```
kiteinthecloud
```

Input 2

`networking`

Output 2

`networking`

Code Size : 1024 kb

<div align="right">Java (11) ∨   ⚙   ▤</div>

```java
1   import java.util.*;
2   class Space
3   {
4       public static void main(String args[])
5       {
6           Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
7           String str=sc.nextLine();
8           str=str.replace(" ","");
9           System.out.print(str);
10      }
11  }
12
```

Status: Correct	**Mark obtained:** 10/10	**Hints used:** 0	**Times compiled:** 1
Times submitted: 2	**Level:** Easy	**Question type:** Single File Programming	
Subject: Programming	**Subject:** Java Programming	**Subject:** Strings	

☐ Show testcase scores   ☐ Show solution

Question No: 6   **Single File Programming Question**   Report Error

Write a program to display the middle value of the string. If the string is odd then display the single element in the middle, if even then display two elements from the middle.

Input format

Input to get a string.

Output format

Display the middle element as shown in the sample output.

Sample testcases

Input 1

carry

Output 1

r

Input 2

lemons

Output 2

mo

Input 3

-8

Output 3

-8

Input 4

###111

Output 4

#1

Java (11) ∨   ⚙   ▦

```java
1   import java.util.*;
2   class Main
3   {
4       public static void main(String args[])
5       {
6           Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
7           String s=sc.nextLine();
8           int l=s.length();
9           if (l%2==0)
10          {
11              System.out.print(s.charAt((l/2)-1)+""+s.charAt(l/2));
12          }
13          else
14          {
15              System.out.print(s.charAt(l/2));
16          }
17      }
18  }
19
```

Status: Correct   **Mark obtained:** 10/10 **Hints used:** 0   **Times compiled:** 6

Times submitted: 2   **Level:** Medium   **Question type:** Single File Programming

Subject: Programming **Subject:** Java Programming **Subject:** Strings

☐ Show testcase scores   ☐ Show solution

Question No: 7   **Single File Programming Question** | Report Error |

Write a program to validate domain names of the email address. The fair organizers have listed the accepted domains as "com", "in", "net", and "org". Write a program to validate email addresses that have the above listed domain names.
Create a driver class called Main. In the Main method, obtain the inputs from the console and validate the email address.

Input format

Input consist of the email address

Output format

Output prints the email address and in next line whether the email address is valid or not. Refer sample input and output for formatting specifications.

Sample testcases

Input 1

```
ram@gmail.com
```

Output 1

```
ram@gmail.com
Valid email address
```

Input 2

```
ram@gmail.biz
```

Output 2

```
ram@gmail.biz
Invalid email address
```

Whitelist

Set 1:   contains

Java (11) ∨   ⚙   ▦

```java
1   import java.util.*;
2   class Email
3   {
4       public static void main(String args[])
5       {
6           Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
7
```

```
 7         String s=sc.nextLine();
 8         if (s.contains("com") || s.contains("in") || s.contains("net")
 9         {
10             System.out.println(s+"\n"+"Valid email address");
11         }
12         else
13         {
14             System.out.println(s+"\n"+"Invalid email address");
15         }
16     }
17 }
18
```

Status: Correct   **Mark obtained:** 10/10   **Hints used:** 0   **Times compiled:** 2

Times submitted: 2   **Level:** Easy   **Question type:** Single File Programming

Subject: Programming   **Subject:** Java Programming   **Subject:** Strings

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☐ Show testcase scores   ☐ Show solution

Question No: 8   **Single File Programming Question**   [**Report Error**]

Write a program to check whether the string is lexicographically equal to another string

Input format

Input to get two strings.

Output format

Display the output as shown in the sample output.
Note :

- if (string1 > string2) it returns a positive value(difference between the characters)
- if both the strings are equal lexicographically i.e.(string1 == string2) it returns 0.
- if (string1 < string2) it returns a negative value((difference between the characters)

Sample testcases

Input 1   **Output 1**

harry   0
harry

Input 2   ## Output 2

john   -3
mini

Input 3   ## Output 3

tiger   8
lion

Java (11) ∨   ⚙ ▤

```
 1  import java.util.*;
 2  class Lexi
 3  {
 4      public static void main(String args[])
 5      {
 6          Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
 7          String s=sc.nextLine();
 8          String s1=sc.nextLine();
 9          int s2=s.compareTo(s1);
10          System.out.print(s2);
11      }
12  }
13
```

Status: Correct	**Mark obtained:** 10/10	**Hints used:** 0	**Times compiled:** 2
Times submitted: 2	**Level:** Medium	**Question type:** Single File Programming	
Subject: Programming	**Subject:** Java Programming	**Subject:** Strings	

☐ Show testcase scores ☐ Show solution

Question No: 9   **Single File Programming Question**   Report Error

Camel case

Camel case (stylized as camelCase or CamelCase) is the practice of writing compound words or phrases such that each word or abbreviation in the middle of the phrase begins with a capital letter, with no intervening spaces or punctuation. Event names should be entered in camel case format. But many users failed to follow this convention. To maintain uniformity, you have to change all the event names into camel case. Write a program to convert event names to camel case format.

Create a driver class called Main. In the Main method, obtain the inputs from the console and print the names of the events in camel case.

Input format

Input consist of the event name

Output format

Output prints every first letter of the word in uppercase

Sample testcases

Input 1	Output 1
book sale	BookSale

Whitelist

Set 1:   toUpperCase

Java (11) ∨

```java
1  import java.util.*;
2  class Main
3  {
4      public static void main(String args[])
5      {
6          Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
7          String s=sc.nextLine();
8          s+=" ";
9          String word="";
10         String s1="";
11         for (int i=0;i<s.length();i++)
12         {
13             char c=s.charAt(i);
14             if (c!=' ')
15             {
16                 word+=c;
```

```
17                    }
18                    else
19                    {
20                        char first=word.charAt(0);
21                        first=Character.toUpperCase(first);
22                        s1=s1+first+word.substring(1);
23                        word="";
24                    }
```

Status: Correct   **Mark obtained:** 10/10 **Hints used:** 0   **Times compiled:** 3

Times submitted: 2   **Level:** Medium   **Question type:** Single File Programming

Subject: Programming **Subject:** Java Programming **Subject:** Strings

☐ Show testcase scores   ☐   Show solution

Question No: 10   Single File Programming Question | Report Error |

Consider a fleet of soldiers of a country are being assembled for a rehearsal session, the enemy country secretly surrounded them and has a special strategy to kill the soldiers in a particular pattern.

Assume that the soldiers are standing in a single straight line. The enemies will repeatedly scan through this line and kill soldiers who are all matching the given pattern.

Find the list of soldiers who are surviving at last or find if all of them are killed.

Here soldiers are represented as alpha-numeric letters, irrespective of cases.

Implement **"FindRemainingSoldiers"** class with **"defeatSoldiers(String soldiers, String pattern)"** method to find the left out soldiers if any, else print **"Defeat"** as result.

Example:
soldiers: xAbcyAAbcbAbccz
pattern: Abc
Iteration:
0: x**Abc**yAAbcbAbccz
1: xyA**Abc**bAbccz
2: xyAb**Abc**cz
3: xy**Abc**z
4: xyz

Output: xyz

Input format

Input consists of two lines.
First line represent **"fleet of soldiers"** (alpha-numeric string)
Second line represent the kill **"pattern"** (alpha-numeric string)

Output format

Output should be the left out soldiers string if any, else **"Defeat"**

Code constraints

Fleet of soldiers: **{ 0-9, a-z, A-Z }** (1 <= soldiers <= 100)
Pattern: **{ 0-9, a-z, A-Z }** (1 <= pattern <= 100)

Sample testcases

Input 1

```
AbAAbcbcc
Abc
```

Output 1

```
Defeat
```

Input 2

```
AAbAbccc
Abc
```

Output 2

```
Ac
```

Header Snippet

```
1   import java.util.*;
2
3   class FindLeftSoldiers {
```

Java (11) ⌄   ⚙ ▤

```
1   static String defeatSoldiers(String soldiers,String pattern)
2   {
3       while (soldiers.contains(pattern))
4       {
5           soldiers=soldiers.replaceAll(pattern,"");
6       }
7       return soldiers;
8   }
```

Footer Snippet

```
1        public static void main(String[] args) {
2            Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
3
4            String soldiers = in.next();
5            String pattern = in.next();
6
7            in.close();
8
```

Status: Correct	**Mark obtained:** 10/10	**Hints used:** 0	**Times compiled:** 3
Times submitted: 3	**Level:** Hard	**Question type:** Single File Programming	
Subject: Programming	**Subject:** Java Programming	**Subject:** Strings	

☐ Show testcase scores   ☐ Show solution

Question No: 11   **Single File Programming Question**   **Report Error**

Caption Contest

Exeter Caption Contest is a competition open to all writers worldwide. The entrants will have one day to compose and submit a caption that will be based on the theme posted on the competition page.

Robin, a creative writer had penned two captions for the contest but he unknowingly misplaced them. After searching long, he managed to locate his captions, but some letters in them have become unreadable. The captions were in two very old sheets of paper, each of which originally contained a string of lowercase English letters. The strings on both the sheets have equal lengths.

Robin would like to estimate the difference between these strings. Let's assume that the first string is named S1, and the second S2. The unreadable symbols are specified with the question mark symbol '?'. The difference between the strings equals to the number of

positions i, such that S1i is not equal to S2i, where S1i and S2i denote the symbol at the i th position in S1 and S2, respectively.

Robin would like to know the minimal and the maximal difference between the two strings, if he changes all unreadable symbols to lowercase English letters. Robin is not an expertise in programming and so he needs your help solving this problem!

Input format

The first line of the input contains a string S1.
The second line of the input contains a string S2.
Both strings consist of lowercase English letters and question marks in places where the symbols are unreadable.

Output format

Output the minimal and the maximal difference between two given strings separated with a single space.
Refer sample input and output for formatting specifications.

Sample testcases

Input 1

```
a?c
??b
```

Output 1

```
1 3
```

Input 2

```
???a
???a
```

Output 2

```
0 3
```

Java (11) ∨

```java
1   import java.util.*;
2   class main
3   {
4       public static void main(String args[])
5       {
6           Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
7           String s1=sc.next();
8           String s2=sc.next();
9           int l=s1.length();
10          int min=0;
11          int max=0;
12          char[] a=s1.toCharArray();
13          char[] b=s2.toCharArray();
14          for (int i=0;i<l;i++)
15          {
```

```
16              if (a[i]=='?' || b[i]=='?' || a[i]!=b[i])
17              {
18                  max++;
19              }
20              if (a[i]!='?' && b[i]!='?' && a[i]!=b[i])
21              {
22                  min++;
23              }
24          }
```

Status: Correct   **Mark obtained:** 10/10 **Hints used:** 0   **Times compiled:** 11

Times submitted: 2   **Level:** Hard   **Question type:** Single File Programming

Subject: Programming **Subject:** Java Programming **Subject:** Strings

☐ Show testcase scores ☐ Show solution

Question No: 12   **Single File Programming Question**   Report Error

Write a program to convert a String to an int.
Note: If the string contains character then print 0.
Eg. a1b2 here the input contains character, so conversion is not possible.

Input format

A number as string

Output format

Integer converted from string

Sample testcases

Input 1

234

Output 1

234

Input 2

a12

Output 2

0

Java (11) ∨   ⚙   ▤

```
1   import java.util.*;
2   class Main
3   {
4       public static void main(String args[])
```

```java
 4      public static void main(String args[])
 5      {
 6          Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
 7          String s=sc.nextLine();
 8          while(true)
 9          {
10              try
11              {
12                  int num=Integer.parseInt(s);
13                  System.out.print(num);
14                  break;
15              }
16              catch(NumberFormatException e)
17              {
18                  System.out.print(0);
19                  break;
20              }
21          }
22      }
23  }
24
```

Status: Correct	**Mark obtained:** 10/10	**Hints used:** 0	**Times compiled:** 3
Times submitted: 2	**Level:** Easy	**Question type:** Single File Programming	
Subject: Programming	**Subject:** Java Programming	**Subject:** Strings	

☐ Show testcase scores ☐ Show solution

Question No: 13   Single File Programming Question   Report Error

Casper at the Carnival

The Circoloco Children Carnival is the City's largest and successful event dedicated to children and families. Casper is a smart little boy who loves eating cookies and drinking fresh juices. He visits the carnival with his parents and is going to spend N minutes at the event ground. Each minute he either eats a cookie or drinks fresh juice. Cookies are very sweet and thus Casper's parents have instructed him to drink fresh juice in the next minute, after eating a cookie.

You are given whether he ate a cookie or drank fresh juice in each of the N minutes. Your task is to check if Casper followed his parents' instructions. That is, you need to verify whether after each eaten cookie he drinks fresh juice in the next minute.

Input format

The first line of the input contains an integer N denoting the number of minutes.

The second line of the input contains N space-separated strings S1, S2, ...,SN. The string Si is either "cookie" (if Casper eats a cookie in the i-th minute) or "juice" (otherwise).

Output format

Output a single line containing the answer — "Yes"(without quotes) if Casper followed his parents' instructions, and "No"(without quotes) otherwise, both without the quotes.
Refer sample input and output for formatting specifications.

Sample testcases

Input 1

```
5
cookie cookie juice juice juice
```

Output 1

```
No
```

Input 2

```
7
cookie juice juice cookie juice cookie juice
```

Output 2

```
Yes
```

Java (11) ∨   ⚙   ▤

```java
1   import java.util.*;
2   class Main
3   {
4       public static void main(String args[])
5       {
6           Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
7           int n=sc.nextInt();
8           String a[]=new String[n];
9           for (int i=0;i<n;i++)
10          {
11              a[i]=sc.next();
12          }
13          boolean f=true;
14          int count=0;
15          if (a[n-1].equals("cookie"))
16          {
17              f=false;
18          }
19          else
20          {
21              for (int i=0;i<n-1;i++)
22              {
23                  if (a[i].equals("cookie") && (!a[i+1].equals("juice"))
24                  {
```

Status: Correct   **Mark obtained: 10/10** **Hints used: 0**   **Times compiled: 12**

Times submitted: 5	Level: Easy	Question type: Single File Programming

Subject: Programming **Subject:** Java Programming **Subject:** Strings

☐ Show testcase scores ☐ Show solution

Question No: 14   **Single File Programming Question**   Report Error

Mobile number validation

Let's implement the logic for mobile number validation using StringBuilder and embed it in our program. Mobile number should precede with "+91", followed by 10 digits. The indexOf() method returns index of given character value or substring. If it is not found, it returns -1. Write a program to validate the mobile number given as input. Use indexOf() to check whether "+91" is present or not.

Create a driver class called Main. In the Main method, obtain the inputs from the console, validate the mobile number and prompt the user as given in sample I/O.

Input format

Input consist of a mobile number

Output format

Output prints whether the mobile number is valid or not

Sample testcases

Input 1

+919874653210

Output 1

Mobile number valid

Input 2

9874653210

Output 2

Mobile number invalid

Whitelist

Set 1:   compareTo("+91")

Java (11) ⌄   ⚙   🗈

```
1  import java.util.*;
2  class Main
3  {
4      public static void main(String args[])
5      {
6          Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
 6          Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
 7          String s=sc.nextLine();
 8          if (s.substring(0,3).compareTo("+91")==0 && s.substring(3).leng
 9          {
10              System.out.println("Mobile number valid");
11          }
12          else
13          {
14              System.out.println("Mobile number invalid");
15          }
16      }
17  }
18
```

Status: Correct   **Mark obtained:** 10/10 **Hints used:** 0   **Times compiled:** 2

Times submitted: 2   **Level:** Hard   **Question type:** Single File Programming

Subject: Programming **Subject:** Java Programming **Subject:** Strings

☐ Show testcase scores ☐ Show solution

Question No: 15   Single File Programming Question   Report Error

Adjacent characters

Given a string, write a program to compute a new string where identical chars that are adjacent in the original string are separated from each other by a "*"

Input format

Input consists of a string.

Output format

Output prints the newly formed string.

Sample testcases

Input 1   **Output 1**

```
hello
```

```
hel*lo
```

Input 2

aaabbb

Output 2

a*a*ab*b*b

<div align="right">Java (11) ⌄   ⚙   ▤</div>

```
 7          String s=sc.nextLine();
 8          int size=s.length();
 9          for (int i=0;i<size;i++)
10          {
11              if (i!=(size-1))
12              {
13                  if (s.charAt(i)==s.charAt(i+1))
14                  {
15                      System.out.print(s.charAt(i));
16                      System.out.print("*");
17                  }
18                  else
19                  {
20                      System.out.print(s.charAt(i));
21                  }
22              }
23              else
24              {
25                  System.out.print(s.charAt(size-1));
26              }
27          }
28      }
29  }
30
```

Status: Correct   **Mark obtained:** 10/10 **Hints used:** 0   **Times compiled:** 2

Times submitted: 2   **Level:** Easy   **Question type:** Single File Programming

Subject: Programming **Subject:** Java Programming **Subject:** Strings

☐ Show testcase scores   ☐ Show solution