Week 10

Roll no: 240801177

Name: Logaranjan R J

Status	Finished
Started	Friday, 27 December 2024, 12:40 AM
Completed	Friday, 27 December 2024, 12:41 AM
Duration	1 min 12 secs

Given a string, s, consisting

of alphabets and digits, find the frequency of each digit in the given string.

Input Format

The first line contains a string, *num* which is the given number.

Constraints

1 ≤ *len(num)* ≤ 1000

All the elements of num are made of English alphabets and digits.

Output Format

Print ten space-separated integers in a single line denoting the frequency of each digit from $\boldsymbol{0}$ to $\boldsymbol{9}$.

Sample Input 0

a11472o5t6

Sample Output 0

0210111100

Explanation 0

In the given string:

- · 1 occurs two times.
- 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 occur one time each.

The remaining digits 0, 3, 8 and 9 don't occur at all.

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include <stdio.h>
 2
    #include <string.h>
 3
   int main() {
 4 ,
 5
        char num[1001]; // Input string (max length 1000)
 6
        int digit_count[10] = {0}; // Array to count frequency of digits 0-9
 7
 8
        // Input the string
        scanf("%s", num);
 9
10
        // Iterate over each character in the string
11
        for (int i = 0; num[i] != '\0'; i++) {
12 1
            if (num[i] >= '0' && num[i] <= '9') {</pre>
13 1
                digit_count[num[i] - '0']++; // Increment count for the respective digit
14
15
16
        }
17
        // Print the frequencies of digits 0 to 9
18
19 •
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
            printf("%d ", digit_count[i]);
20
21
22
23
        return 0;
24 }
```

✓ a1:												_	ot	•								
	1472o5t6	0	2 1	1 6) 1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	~
✓ lw4	4n88j12n1	0	2 1	1 6) 1		9 (9	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	~
✓ 1v8	888861256338ar0ekk	1	1 1	1 2	2 0	1	1 :	2	0	5	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	5	0	~

Today, Monk went for a walk in a garden. There are many trees in the garden and each tree has an English alphabet on it. While Monk was walking, he noticed that all trees with vowels on it are not in good state. He decided to take care of them. So, he asked you to tell him the count of such trees in the garden.

Note: The following letters are vowels: 'A', 'E', 'I', 'O', 'U', 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o' and 'u'.

Input:

The first line consists of an integer *T* denoting the number of test cases.

Each test case consists of only one string, each character of string denoting the alphabet (may be lowercase or uppercase) on a tree in the garden.
Output:
For each test case, print the count in a new line.
Constraints:
1 ≤ T ≤ 10 1 ≤ length of string ≤ 10 ⁵
SAMPLE INPUT
2
nBBZLaosnm
JHklsnZtTL
SAMPLE OUTPUT
2
1
Explanation
In test case 1, a and o are the only vowels. So, count=2

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include <stdio.h>
    #include <string.h>
 2
 3
    #include <ctype.h>
 4
 5 ,
    int is_vowel(char ch) {
 6
        // Convert character to lowercase
 7
        ch = tolower(ch);
 8
        // Check if the character is a vowel
        return (ch == 'a' || ch == 'e' || ch == 'i' || ch == 'o' || ch == 'u');
 9
10
11
12 v int main() {
        int T; // Number of test cases
13
        scanf("%d", &T);
14
15
        getchar(); // To consume the newline after T
16
17 •
        while (T--) {
            char str[100001];
18
19
            int count = 0;
20
21
            // Read the input string
22
            scanf("%s", str);
23
            // Iterate through the string and count vowels
24
25 v
            for (int i = 0; str[i] != '\0'; i++) {
26 🔻
                if (is_vowel(str[i])) {
27
                    count++;
                }
28
29
30
            // Print the result for the current test case
31
32
            printf("%d\n", count);
33
34
35
        return 0;
36 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	2 nBBZLaosnm JHkIsnZtTL	2	2	~
~	2 nBBZLaosnm JHkIsnZtTL	2	2	~
ec	JHkIsnZtTL d all tests! ✓	,		

Given a sentence, **s**, print each word of the sentence in a new line.

Input Format
The first and only line contains a sentence, s .
Constraints
1 ≤ len(s) ≤ 1000
Output Format
Print each word of the sentence in a new line.
Sample Input 0
This is C
Sample Output 0
This
is
C
Explanation 0
In the given string, there are three words ["This", "is", "C"]. We have to print each of these words in a new line.

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include <stdio.h>
 2
    #include <string.h>
 3
   int main()
 4
 5 v {
        char str[1000];
 6
        scanf("%[^\n]s",str);
 7
        for(int i=0;str[i]!='\0';i++){
   if(str[i]==' ')
 8 ,
 9
10
             printf("\n");
11
            else
12
            printf("%c",str[i]);
13
14
```

✓ This is C This is is C C
✓ Learning C is fun Learning Learning ✓ C C is is fun fun

Input Format

You are given two strings, **a** and **b**, separated by a new line. Each string will consist of lower case Latin characters ('a'-'z').

Output Format

In the first line print two space-separated integers, representing the length of \boldsymbol{a} and \boldsymbol{b} respectively.

In the second line print the string produced by concatenating a and b (a + b).

In the third line print two strings separated by a space, **a'** and **b'**. **a'** and **b'** are the same as **a** and **b**, respectively, except that their first characters are swapped.

Sample Input

abcd

ef

Sample Output

42

abcdef

ebcd af

Explanation

```
a = "abcd"
```

b = "ef"

|a| = 4

|b| = 2

a + b = "abcdef"

a' = "ebcd"

b' = "af"

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

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

int main() {
    char a[101], b[101]; // Input strings (assuming maximum length of 100)

    // Read the input strings
    scanf("%s", a);
    scanf("%s", b);

// Step 1: Print the lengths of a and b
    int len_a = strlen(a);
    int len_b = strlen(b);
    printf("%d &d\n", len_a, len_b);

// Step 2: Print the concatenation of a and b
    printf("%s%s\n", a, b);

// Step 3: Swap the first characters of a and b, then print the modified strings
    char temp = a[0];
    a[0] = b[0];
    b[0] = temp;
    printf("%s %s\n", a, b);

return 0;
```

