RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

An Autonomous Institution, Affiliated to Anna University Rajalakshmi Nagar, Thandalam - 602 105

Programming Using C

WEEK 10

2024-2025

By

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Status Finished Started Wednesday, 25 December 2024, 4:25 PM Completed Wednesday, 25 December 2024, 4:41 PM **Duration** 15 mins 41 secs Question 1 Given a string, s, consisting of alphabets and digits, find the frequency of each digit in the given string. Correct Marked out of 1.00 **Input Format** ₹ Flag question The first line contains a string, $\it num$ which is the given number. Constraints $1 \le len(num) \le 1000$ 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 ${\bf 0}$ to ${\bf 9}$. 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>

int main(){
    char str[1000];
    scanf("%s",str);
    int h[10]={0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0};
    int temp;
    for(int i=0;str[i]!='\0';i++){
        temp=str[i]-'0';
        if(temp)=++;
    }

    h[temp]++;
    }
}

for(int i=0;i<=9;i++){
    printf("%d ",h[i]);
    }

return 0;</pre>
```

	Input	E	хр	ec	te	d						G	ot									
~	a11472o5t6	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	~
~	lw4n88j12n1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	~
~	1v88886l256338ar0ekk	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	5	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	5	0	~

Passed all tests! <

Question **2**Correct

Marked out of

♥ Flag
 question

1.00

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:

 $1 \le T \le 10$ $1 \le length of string \le 10^5$

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 %)

```
1
2 *
3
  #include<stdio.h>
   int main(){
      int t;
scanf("%d",&t);
while(t--){
    char str[1000000];
4
5 ,
6 7
         8 9 *
10
11
12
            c0++;
13
         printf("%d\n",c0);
14
15
16
17 }
      return 0;
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	2	2	2	~
	nBBZLaosnm JHkIsnZtTL	1	1	
~	2	2	2	~
	nBBZLaosnm JHkIsnZtTL	1	1	

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 3
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
F Flag
question

Given a sentence, \mathbf{s} , print each word of the sentence in a new line.

Input Format

The first and only line contains a sentence, \boldsymbol{s} .

Constraints

 $1 \le len(s) \le 1000$

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>
int main(){
    char s[1000];
    scanf("%[^\n]s",s);
    for(int i=0;s[i]!='\0';i++){
        if(s[i]!=' ')printf("%c",s[i]);
        else printf("\n");
        }
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	This is C	This is C	This is C	~
~	Learning C is fun	Learning C is fun	Learning C is fun	~

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 4 **Input Format** Correct Marked out of 1.00 You are given two strings, a and b, separated by a new line. Each string will consist of lower case Latin characters ('a'-'z'). ₹ Flag question **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 \boldsymbol{a} and \boldsymbol{b} ($\boldsymbol{a} + \boldsymbol{b}$). 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| = 2a + b = "abcdef"

> a' = "ebcd" b' = "af"

```
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
     1 |#include<stdio.h>
          int main(){
                cmain(){
  char str1[10],str2[10],t;
  int i=0,j=0;
  int c1=0,c2=0;
  scanf("%s",str1);
  scanf("%s",str2);
  while(str1[i]!='\0'){
     5
     6
                     c1++;
    10
                        i++;
    11
    12 *
                 while(str2[j]!='\0'){
                      c2++;
    13
    14
                       j++;
    15
   16 v
17
                 while(str2[j]!='\0'){
                       c2++;
   18
                        j++;
    19
                 printf("%d %d\n",c1,c2);
printf("%s%s\n",str1,str2);
t=str1[0];
    20
    21
   22
                 t=str1[0];

str1[0]=str2[0];

str2[0]=t;

printf("%s %s",str1,str2);

return 0;
    23
   24
   25
   26
   27 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	abcd ef	4 2 abcdef ebcd af	4 2 abcdef ebcd af	~

Passed all tests! ✓