

# JOY OF CODING

## Day 2

**Q 1.**



Baby Sanvi is attending her friend's birthday party. She is so excited. As soon as she enters the celebration arena, she sees so many colorful balloons lying around. With all excitement she picks up red and gray color balloons. With her two tiny little hands she wanted to pick up the large size balloons.

From the image representation you can see that she picked up largest and second largest sized balloons.

The scene may be different tomorrow, there may be thousands of balloons lying around in the next party Sanvi wants to attend. Help her to pick two balloons which are largest.

**I/p**

12,34,65,78,43,56,78

**O/p**

78,78

**I/p**

122,34,65,718,413,536,728

**O/p**

728,718

**I/p**

112,134,265,378,343,456,578, 732

**O/p**

732, 578

**I/p**

121, 121, 121, 121, 121, 121, 121, 121, 121

**O/p**

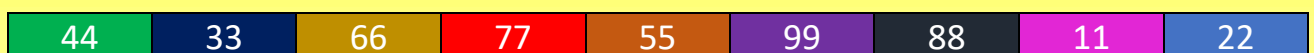
121, 121

**Q 2.**

Observe the following strip



Something changed in the following?? Very minute change... observe...



It's just cyclic permutation of array elements. In this case its by 1 element. Write a code to implement the same. The input is n (number of elements) and array elements. Use dynamic memory allocation and functions.

Enhance your code further to accept following input

n, array elements and pbit (by how many elements you want to permute?)

**Say**

n=5

array elements = 33, 44 ,22, 11, 55

pbit =3

then the **O/p**= 11, 55, 33, 44, 22

**Q 3.** Debug the following code

**(a).**

```
int main()
{
    int ptr=malloc(sizeof(int);
    *ptr=5;
    int aptr=calloc(10, sizeof(int);
    for(i=0;i<10;i++)
        scanf("%d", aptr+i);
    for(i=0;i<10;i++)
        print("%d", *aptr+i);
    return 0;
}
```

**(b).**

```
int main ()
{
    typedef struct details
    {
        int age=21;
        float sal= 24.5;
        Char name[ ]="Washington";
    };
    struct details sd;
    sd.age=12;
    sd.name="Napeir";
    sd.sal=34.5;
}
```