## **Techimax**

# Fundamentals of Programming in C++



Q1. Odd Even Sum

Given a number **N**, get the sum of the digits in the even and odd places.

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, **T**. **T** test cases follow. Each test case contains an integer **N**.

For each test case, output one line containing **x y**, where **x** is the sum of even places and **y** is the sum of odd places.

Sample Input

3
456987
9415547
321123

Sample Output

21 18

13 22

6 6

#### Q2. Alphabet Filter

Given a string S consisting of only lowercase alphabets [a-z], output two strings, one containing only vowels and the other containing only consonants. The output strings must retain the original order of the characters of the input string.

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, **T**. **T** test cases follow. Each test case contains a string **S**.

For each test case, output two lines containing s1 and s2, where s1 is the string containing only consonants and s2 is the string containing only vowels. In case of an empty string print a blank line.

Sample Input

3 onomatopoeia techimax programming Sample Output

nmtp ooaooeia tchmx eia prgrmmng oai

#### Q3. Countdown

Given an array of **N** positive integers where the  $i^{th}$  integer of the array is  $A_i$ .

A contiguous subarray is an *m-countdown* if it is of length m and contains the integers m, m-1, m-2, ..., 2, 1 in that order. For example, [3, 2, 1] is a 3-countdown.

Can count the number of **K**-countdowns in her array?

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, **T**. **T** test cases follow. Each test case begins with a line containing the integers **N** and **K**. The second line contains **N** integers. The i-th integer is **A**<sub>i</sub>.

For each test case, output one line containing Case #x: y, where x is the test case number (starting from 1) and y is the number of **K**-countdowns in her array.

```
Sample Input
```

```
3
12 3
1 2 3 7 9 3 2 1 8 3 2 1
4 2
101 100 99 98
9 6
100 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 100
```

#### Sample Output

Case #1: 2 Case #2: 0 Case #3: 1

#### Q4. Change Vending Machine

Implement a change vending machine. The machine stocks up change in the denominations of Rs. 100, Rs. 50, Rs. 20, Rs. 10 and Rs. 1. Given any amount **D** between Rs. 1 and Rs. 1000, vend the change such that you end up giving the *least number of notes*. For this problem, assume that all denominations are available in the form of currency notes.

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, **T**. **T** test cases follow. Each test case contains an amount **D**.

For each test case, output one line showing the number of notes to give for each denomination as given below.

Sample Input



out nine (5 + 2 + 2)
notes. Any other way
of vending notes would
increase this number.
For example, 542 \* 1 is
a wrong answer. You
need to give the
highest denomination
first wherever possible.

#### Sample Output

```
9*100, 1*50, 2*20, 0*10, 9*1
7*100, 1*50, 1*20, 1*10, 4*1
5*100, 0*50, 2*20, 0*10, 2*1
```

Q5. Min, Max, Avg

Given 5 numbers, write **separate functions** to calculate their **min**, **max** and **average**.

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, **T**. **T** test cases follow. Each test case contains an array of 5 numbers.

For each test case, output one line containing 3 numbers, the min, max and avg of the given input.

3
4 5 2 -9 6
15 32 48 22 10
-9 -5 -6 -2 1

Sample Output

-9 6 1.6

10 48 25.4

-9 1 -4.2

Q6. Upper Triangular Matrix

Given the dimension **N** (0<N<11) and the elements of a N\*N matrix, print its upper triangular half.

The first line of the input gives the size **N** of a square matrix. N lines follow, each containing N numbers, the elements of the matrix. Each element is an integer in the range [-9, 9].

Print the upper triangular half as shown below.

Sample Input

Sample Output



Q7. Reverse an Array using Pointers

Given the size of an array **N** and its elements, write a function the reverse its elements using pointers.

The first line of the input gives the size **N** of the array. Next line contains **N** integers a1, a2, a3, ..., aN.

Print the elements of the reversed array ie. aN, aN-1, ..., a2, a1.

6 1 2 0 5 -8 -9 Sample Output

-9 -8 5 0 2 1

#### Q8. Area of shapes

Write a program to find area of square, rectangle, circle and triangle by using function overloading

1<sup>st</sup> line contains the side of a square. 2<sup>nd</sup> line contains the length and breadth of a rectangle.

3<sup>rd</sup> line contains the radius of a circle. 4<sup>th</sup> line contains the base and height of a triangle. Print the respective areas of the shape as given below.

#### Sample Input

#### Sample Output

Area of square is 25 Area of rectangle is 20 Area of circle is 28.26 Area of triangle is 15

#### Q9. The Da Vinci Number

Leonardo da Vinci was very amazed by the **Fibonacci numbers** and has used them in each piece of his work.

Given a number **N**, you have to help da Vinci to get the **N**<sup>th</sup> **Fibonacci Number.** 

Write functions to get the N<sup>th</sup> Fibonacci Number both with and without recursion.

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, **T**. **T** test cases follow. Each test case contains a number **N** (1<N<).

For each test case print the N<sup>th</sup>
Fibonacci Number, using both the
methods (with and without
recursion)

Sample Input

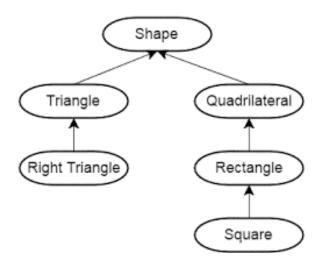
3
25
2
12

Sample Output

75025 75025 1 1 144 144

#### Q9. The Shape Tree

Write a class structure for the given figure. Similar to Q8, you have to find the area for the given figures using OOPs concepts.



Take in the input from the user and print output using appropriate methods. You are free to decide your flow of programme here.

#### Submission

Complete as many questions possible and each in a separate .cpp file.

Naming convention: Q1.cpp, Q2.cpp, etc.

Mail the files to: ketan@techimax.in