Welcome to CS0.101 Tutorial 1

Slides: https://github.com/cpro-iiit/cpro-

iiit.github.io/blob/main/web/content/docs/course_material/tutorials/1/Computer

Programming Tut-1.pdf



Computer Programming Tutorial-1



Question 1:Marks Analysis

N students took a course on economics. The final marks (out of 100) of all the students are provided. If the input marks do not fall in the range 0 to 100, you should print an error and exit the program by displaying a suitable error message.

Solve the following problems:

- 1. If the pass mark is 35, what is the pass percentage? (Percentage of students passed the exam)
- 2. What is the mean, variance, and standard deviation of the class?
- 3. Compute the number of students falling within one standard deviation, two standard deviations, and the rest.
- 4. (No of students in range [mean sd, mean + sd], [mean 2*sd, mean + 2*sd] and rest) What are the maximum and minimum marks?

Round Off upto 2 decimal points for Pass Percentage, Mean, Variance and Standard Deviation.



Solution:

- 1. Use a for loop to iterate over all the values, and store the number of students with marks >=35. In the meantime, also calculate 'mean'.
- 2. Use a 2nd for loop to iterate over the values again, and use the formula for variance to calculate it. Take the square root for standard deviation.
- 3. Use a 3rd for loop to compute the outputs for part 3 & 4. Use '%.2f' to round it upto 2 decimal places.



Question 2: The Encrypted Message

Alice and Bob are 2 friends. Alice wants to send a message to Bob about a number X. To do so, she encrypts the number using a special operation involving key k X is encrypted as Y = ((X+100) (XOR) k) - 100 Y+100 = (X+100) XOR k

```
(Y+100 \text{ XOR } k) = (X+100)

X = (Y+100 \text{ XOR } k) - 100
```

Bob has received this encrypted message and knows the key k, but is unfortunately unable to decrypt the message. Help Bob decrypt the message sent.

Note: The XOR of 2 numbers A and B can be obtained by "A $^{\rm A}$ B" in C. ("^" is the operator for XOR in C).

Solution:

1.
$$Y = (X+100) (XOR) k - 100$$

2.
$$Y + 100 = (X+100) (XOR) k$$

3.
$$(Y + 100) (XOR) k = (X+100) (XOR) k (XOR) k$$

4.
$$[(Y + 100)(XOR)k] - 100 = X$$

Properties of XOR:

1.
$$A(XOR)1 = A'$$

2.
$$A(XOR)0 = A$$

3.
$$A(XOR)A = 0$$



How do you think of test cases?

- 1. Understand the problem This means look at input constraints, and the output format.
- 2. How to approach it Divide the input space into partitions. Create decision tables.
- 3. Think of Edge, Boundary and Special Cases.



Compile code

```
gcc filename.c -o output_file_name
./a.out ( for linux )
./a.exe ( for windows )
```



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Question?

write to TAs , use office hours.



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Annousements: https://courses.iiit.ac.in/course/view.php?id=4492

Course materials: https://cpro-iiit.github.io/

Assessments/ Autograding: https://pingala.iiit.ac.in/courses/

