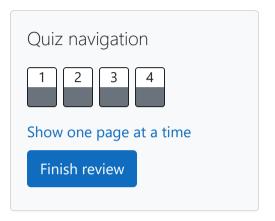
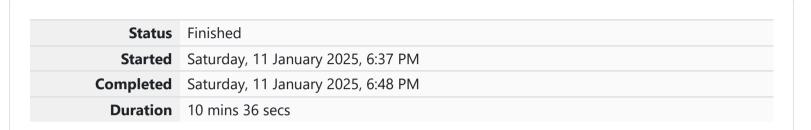
# GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





Question 1

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

▼ Flag question

Given a string,  $\mathbf{s}$ , 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**

#### $1 \leq len(num) \leq 1000$

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

#### **Output Format**

# 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 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2
   #include<string.h>
   int main()
5
6 ₹ {
7
       char str[1000];
       char num[10]="0123456789";
8
       scanf("%s",str);
       for(int i=0;i<=9;i++)</pre>
10
11 🔻
12
          int count=0;
```

```
16 | count++;

17 | }

18 | printf("%d ",count);

19 | }

20 |}
```

	Input	Expected					Got															
<b>~</b>	a11472o5t6	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	~
<b>~</b>	lw4n88j12n1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	~
<b>~</b>	1v888861256338ar0ekk	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	5	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	5	0	~

Passed all tests! <

Question  ${\bf 2}$ 

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

▼ Flag question

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.

Output: **Constraints**:  $1 \le T \le 10$ 2 nBBZLaosnm JHklsnZtTL 2

alphabet (may be lowercase or uppercase) on a tree in the garden.

For each test case, print the count in a new line.

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

#### **SAMPLE INPUT**

#### **SAMPLE OUTPUT**

# **Explanation**

In test case 1, a and o are the only vowels. So, count=2

```
3
   #include<string.h>
 4
 5
   int main()
6 ₹ {
 7
        int n;
        scanf("%d",&n);
 8
        while(n--)
 9
10 •
            char str[100000];
11
            int count=0;
12
            scanf("%s",str);
13
            for(int i=0;i<strlen(str);i++)</pre>
14
15 v
                if(str[i]=='A'||str[i]=='a'||str[i]=='E'||str[i]=='e'|
16
17
                    count++;
18
19
            printf("%d\n",count);
20
21
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
<b>&gt;</b>	2 nBBZLaosnm JHkIsnZtTL	2	2	~
<b>~</b>	2 nBBZLaosnm JHkIsnZtTL	2	2	~

Passed all tests! <

Marked out of 1.00 Flag question

# **Input Format**

The first and only line contains a sentence, s.

#### Constraints

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

# **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**

# **Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include<stdio.h>
2
   #include<string.h>
   int main()
6 ₹ {
        char str[1000];
7
        scanf("%[^\n]s",str);
 8
        for(int i=0;str[i]!='\0';i++)
 9
10 🔻
           if(str[i]==' ')
11
12
               printf("\n");
13
           else
               printf("%c",str[i]);
14
15
16
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
<b>~</b>	This is C	This is C	This is C	~
<b>~</b>	Learning C is fun	Learning C is fun	Learning C is fun	<b>~</b>

Question **4** 

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

#### **Input Format**

You are given two strings,  $\boldsymbol{a}$  and  $\boldsymbol{b}$ , 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  $\boldsymbol{a}$  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

```
a = "abcd"
b = "ef"
|a| = 4
|b| = 2
a + b = "abcdef"
a' = "ebcd"
b' = "af"

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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

```
4
   int main()
 5
6 ▼
        char str1[100],str2[100],temp[100];
 7
        scanf("%s\n%s",str1,str2);
 8
        strcpy(temp,str1);
 9
        printf("%ld %ld",strlen(str1),strlen(str2));
10
11
        printf("\n%s", strcat(str1, str2));
12
        char t=temp[0];
13
        temp[0]=str2[0];
14
        str2[0]=t;
        printf("\n%s %s",temp,str2);
15
16
17
18
```

