

# GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

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Status	Finished
Started	Sunday, 12 January 2025, 2:51 PM
Completed	Sunday, 12 January 2025, 3:13 PM
Duration	21 mins 17 secs

Question 1

Correct

Marked out of  
1.00

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Given a string, *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**

0 2 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0

**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  int main(){
3      char str[1000];
4      scanf("%s",str);
5      int arr[10] = {0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0};
6      int a ;
7      for ( int i = 0 ; str[i] != '\0' ; i++ ){
8          a = str[i] - '0';
9          if( a <= 9 && a >= 0){
10             arr[a]++;
11         }
12     }
13     for ( int i = 0 ; i < 10 ; i++ ){

```

```
16 | return 0;  
17 | }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	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 1.00

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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.

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:**

$1 \leq T \leq 10$   
 $1 \leq \textit{length of string} \leq 10^5$

**SAMPLE INPUT**

2  
nBBZLaosnm  
JHklsnZtTL

**SAMPLE OUTPUT**

2  
1

**Explanation**

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

```
2  int main(){
3      int t;
4      scanf("%d",&t);
5      while(t--){
6          char arr[100000];
7          int count = 0 ;
8          scanf("%s",arr);
9          for( int i = 0 ; arr[i] != '\0' ; i++ ){
10             char c = arr[i];
11             if((c=='a')||(c=='e')||(c=='i')||(c=='o')||(c=='u')||(c=
12             count ++ ;
13         }
14         printf("%d\n",count);
15     }
16     return 0;
17 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	2 nBBZLaosnm JHkIsnZtTL	2 1	2 1	✓
✓	2 nBBZLaosnm JHkIsnZtTL	2 1	2 1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

1.00

 [Flag question](#)**Input Format**

The first and only line contains a sentence, **s**.

**Constraints**

$$1 \leq \text{len}(s) \leq 1000$$

**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 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3     char s[1000];
4     scanf("%[^\n]s",s);
5     for ( int i = 0 ; s[i] != '\0' ; i++ ){
6         if (s[i] != ' ')
7             printf("%c",s[i]);
8         else
9             printf("\n");
10    }
11    return 0;
12 }
```

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

Question **4**

Correct

Marked out of  
1.00 [Flag question](#)

### Input Format

You are given two strings, ***a*** and ***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 ***a*** and ***b*** respectively.

In the second line print the string produced by concatenating ***a*** and ***b*** (***a + 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

4 2

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 int main(){
3     char arr1[10],arr2[10],temp;
4     int i = 0 , j = 0 ;
5     int count1 = 0 , count2 = 0;
6     scanf("%s",arr1);
7     scanf("%s",arr2);
8     while(arr1[i] != '\0'){
9         count1 ++;
10        i++;
11    }
12    while(arr2[j] != '\0'){
13        count2 ++;
14        j++;
15    }
16    printf("%d %d\n",count1, count2);
17    printf("%s%s\n",arr1,arr2);
18    temp=arr1[0];
19    arr1[0] = arr2[0];
20    arr2[0] = temp ;
21    printf("%s %s",arr1,arr2);
22    return 0;
23 }
```

✓	abcd ef	4 2 abcdef ebcd af	4 2 abcdef ebcd af	✓
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Passed all tests! ✓

Finish review