LAB :- 6 (Strings)

1.Vowels vs Consonants

Write a program to input T strings (S) from user and print count of vowels and consonants in it.

Input:

2
List
Apple

Output:

1 3
2 3

2. Length of String - II

You have a string (A).You have to print length of input string.

Input:

Python

Output:

6

3.Is is Palindrome?

Write a program to input T strings (S) from user and print 1 if it is palindrome otherwise print 0. NOTE:A string is palindrome if it reads the same from backward as from forward.

Input:

3
abcba
axax
abba

Output:

1
0
1

4.Trim From Ends

You are given a character string A. You to trim(remove) both leading and trailing asterisk characters('*') in the string and return the resultant string.
Input:

```
A = "**h*e*l*lo*"
```

Output:

```
h*e*l*lo
```

5.Reverse string
Write a program to reverse the words present in a string. Everything else should be preserved. Check example input/output. Note: There are no punctuation and special characters in the string.
The string will only contain alphanumeric characters and spaces.

Input:
Everyone loves data science

Output:
enoyrevE sevol atad ecneics

6.Reverse the word
You are given lowercase string (A) and you have to print after reversing that.

Input:
String

Output:
gnirtS

7.First Occurrence
You are given a character string A, having length N and an integer ASCII code B.
You have to tell the leftmost occurrence of the character having ASCII code equal to B, in A or report that it does not exist.

Input:

A = "aabbcc"
B = 98

Output:
2

8.First Occurrence Of Word

You are given two character strings A and B.

You have to find the first occurrence of string B in string A, as a substring, and return the starting position of first occurrence.

A substring is a contiguous sequence of characters within a string. For e.g "at" is a substring in "catalogue".

Input:

A = "aababababaa"

B = "ba"

Output:
2

9. tolower()

You are given a function to_lower() which takes a character array A as an argument.

Convert each character of A into lowercase characters if it exists. If the lowercase of a character does not exist, it remains unmodified.
The uppercase letters from A to Z are converted to lowercase letters from a to z respectively.

Print the lowercase version of the given character array.

Input:

A = ["S" , "u", "y", "A", "s" , "H"]

Output:
["s" , "u", "y", "a", "s" , "h"]

10.toupper()

You are given a function to_upper() consisting of a character array A.

Convert each character of A into Uppercase character if it exists. If the Uppercase of a character does not exist, it remains unmodified.
The lowercase letters from a to z is converted to uppercase letters from A to Z respectively.

Print the uppercase version of the given character array.

Input:

A = ["s" , "U", "y", "A", "s" , "H"]

Output:
["S" , "U", "Y", "A", "S" , "H"]

11.Isalnum()

You are given a function isalpha() consisting of a character array A.

Print 1 if all the characters of a character array are alphanumeric (a-z, A-Z, and 0-9) else, print 0.

A = ["P" , "y", "t", "h", "O" , "n", "2" , "4"]

Output:
1
A = ["P" , "y", "t", "h", "O" , "n", "2" , "4"]

12.Isalpha()

You are given a function isalpha() consisting of a character array A.

Print 1 if all the characters of the character array are alphabetical (a-z and A-Z), else print 0.