

Status	Finished
Started	Wednesday, 10 December 2025, 12:39 PM
Completed	Wednesday, 10 December 2025, 1:00 PM
Duration	20 mins 27 secs

Question 1

Correct

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 ≤ len(num) ≤ 1000

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

Output Format

Print ten space-separated integers in a single line denoting the frequency of each digit from **0** to **9**.

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 %)

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	a11472o5t6	0 2 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0	0 2 1 0 1 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

Given a sentence, **s**, print each word of the sentence in a new line.

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

In the given string, there are three words ["This", "is", "C"]. We have to print each of these words in a new line.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2
3 int main ()
4 {
5     char s[1000];
6     scanf("%[^\\n]s",s);
7     for(int i=0;s[i]!='\\0';i++)
8     {
9         if(s[i]!=' ')
10            printf("%c",s[i]);
11         else
12            printf("\\n");
13     }
14     return 0;
15 }
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 3

Correct

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

Explanation

a = "abcd"

b = "ef"

|a| = 4

|b| = 2

a + b = "abcdef"

a' = "ebcd"

b' = "af"

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include<stdio.h>
2
3 int main ()
4 {
5     char str1[10],str2[10],t;
6     int i=0,j=0;
7     int ct1=0,ct2=0;
8     scanf("%s",str1);
9     scanf("%s",str2);
10    while(str1[i]!='\0')
11    {
12        ct1++;
13        i++;
14    }
15    while(str2[j]!='\0')
16    {
17        ct2++;
18        j++;
19    }
20    printf("%d %d\n",ct1,ct2);
21    printf("%s%s\n",str1,str2);
22    t=str1[0];
23    str1[0]=str2[0];
24    str2[0]=t;
25    printf("%s %s",str1,str2);
26    return 0;
27 }
```



	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	abcd ef	4 2 abcdef ebcd af	4 2 abcdef ebcd af	✓

Passed all tests! ✓