Name: CS class	ISU Programming Assessment, March 9, 2018
1. Write a C program that gets a number, n, from the user. The program will print ONE line that will consist of n patterns. Each pattern has one A that starts the pattern. The rest of the pattern is B's and C's. Each group of C's follows a B. The first pattern is: ABC. The next pattern is: ABCCBCC. Each new pattern has one more B than the last and each group of C's after a B has one more C than in the previous pattern. Example: n=3: ABCABCCBCCABCCCBCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	Name: CS class
consist of n patterns. Each pattern has one A that starts the pattern. The rest of the pattern is E's and C's. Each group of C's follows a B. The first pattern is: ABC. The next pattern is: ABCCBCC. Each new pattern has one more E than the last and each group of C's after a B has one more C than in the previous pattern. Example: n=3: ABCABCCBCCBCCCBCCC int main(int argc, char *argv[]) { return 0; } 2. Average Character. Write a C program that reads from stdin one 8-bit character at a time. The program should find the sum of all the character codes and the number of characters. It should print just one value: the average character code of its input. int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {	Put all answers in boxes. Nothing you write outside the boxes will be counted. Did you bring an eraser?
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3. Write the function largePair that is passed the address of the first node of the list. This function considers each number in the list. It counts each time that number is LARGER than the next number. It returns the final count.

```
typedef struct NODE {
      int data;
      struct NODE *next;
        node_t;
 int largePair(node_t *curr) {
4. A BST is constructed in the usual way using the node definition below. Write a function
        bst_node_t *search(int sv, bst_node_t *curr)
    that returns the address of the node containing the search value, sv, or returns 0 if sv is not in the tree.
REQUIREMENT: Do NOT solve this with a traversal.
    typedef struct BST_NODE_T
     int
           data;
                            *left,
               BST_NODE_T
                                       *right;
     struct
        bst_node_t;
```

5. Write the function
<pre>int sum(int n)</pre>
that breaks n into 8 pieces of 4 bits each. It returns the sum of the 8 pieces. Example (for two pieces):
10100111. The pieces are 10 and 7. The sum, 17, should be returned by the function.