

**Week 2: 7-April-2021 (Scan, print, arithmetic opr.)**

**w02-1.** Write a C program that takes as input two integer elements from the keyboard, computes and  $a/b$ , and prints their respective values on the terminal.

- ◆ The value of  $a/b$  should be correct up to 6th decimal place.
- ◆ The name of your C file should be w02-1.c.

**Example**

```
Enter a and b: 2 3
a+b = 5
a-b = -1
a*b = 6
a/b = 0.666667
```

**w02-2.** Write a program that takes as input the value of a floating-point variable, say  $x$ , calculates the value of the expression  $(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^7)$ , and prints the result on the terminal correct up to 10<sup>th</sup> decimal place.

- ◆ Assume that the value of  $x$  is positive and less than 1.
- ◆ You cannot use math library.
- ◆ The name of your C file should be w02-2.c.

**Examples**

```
Enter x: .5
Answer = 1.9921875000
```

```
Enter x: .9
Answer = 5.6953272820
```

```
Enter x: .9999
Answer = 7.9970202446
```

```
Enter x: .999999
Answer = 8.0000000000
```

**w02-3.** User supplies a positive integer  $n$  having value at most 9999. Your program should shift its digits cyclically towards right, one digit at a time, and should print the result on the terminal. This should continue until you get back the original value of  $n$ .

**Examples**

```
Enter n: 2345
5234
4523
3452
2345
```

```
Enter n: 3251
1325
5132
2513
3251
```

```
Enter n: 23
3002
2300
230
23
```

### Week 3: 21-April-2021 (if-else, switch, loop)

**w03-1.** Given the day, month, year as integers, print the season. You should use **switch-case**.

- ◆ Winter: December to February.
- ◆ Summer: March to May.
- ◆ Monsoon: June to September.
- ◆ Autumn: October to November.

#### Examples

```
Enter the day, month, year: 14 4 2021
It's Summer!
```

```
Enter the day, month, year: 13 1 2022
It's Winter!
```

```
Enter the day, month, year: 15 5 2022
It's Summer!
```

```
Enter the day, month, year: 19 9 2021
It's Monsoon!
```

```
Enter the day, month, year: 1 10 2022
It's Autumn!
```

**w03-2.** Given a cubic polynomial  $f(x) = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3$  and an interval  $[u, v]$ , check whether there exists any root in the interval  $[u, v]$ . If it exists, then find whether there are any in  $[u, \frac{1}{2}(u + v)]$  and in  $[\frac{1}{2}(u + v), v]$ .

- ◆ Consider all numbers in floating point.
- ◆ Use the fact that  $f(x) = 0$  for some  $x \in [u, v]$  if one of  $f(u)$  and  $f(v)$  is not negative and the other is not positive.

#### Examples

```
Enter a, b, c, d: 1 -1 2 -3
Enter u, v: -1 1
[-1.000000, 1.000000]: YES
[-1.000000, 0.000000]: NO
[0.000000, 1.000000]: YES
```

```
Enter a, b, c, d: 1 -1 2 -3
Enter u, v: 0 1
[0.000000, 1.000000]: YES
[0.000000, 0.500000]: NO
[0.500000, 1.000000]: YES
```

```
Enter a, b, c, d: 1 -1 2 -3
Enter u, v: 0.5 1
[0.500000, 1.000000]: YES
[0.500000, 0.750000]: NO
[0.750000, 1.000000]: YES
```

```
Enter a, b, c, d: 13 -17 19 0
Enter u, v: -1000 1000
[-1000.000000, 1000.000000]: NO
```

```
Enter a, b, c, d: 13 -17 0 19
Enter u, v: -2 2
[-2.000000, 2.000000]: YES
[-2.000000, 0.000000]: YES
[0.000000, 2.000000]: NO
```

```
Enter a, b, c, d: 13 -17 0 19
Enter u, v: -2 0
[-2.000000, 0.000000]: YES
[-2.000000, -1.000000]: YES
[-1.000000, 0.000000]: NO
```

```
Enter a, b, c, d: 13 -17 0 19
Enter u, v: -2 -1
[-2.000000, -1.000000]: YES
[-2.000000, -1.500000]: NO
[-1.500000, -1.000000]: YES
```

```
Enter a, b, c, d: 13 -17 0 19
Enter u, v: -1.5 -1
[-1.500000, -1.000000]: YES
[-1.500000, -1.250000]: NO
[-1.250000, -1.000000]: YES
```

**w03-3** Given a positive integer  $n$  (of at most 4 digits), transform it to another number  $m$  which is a copy of  $n$ , with every prime digit of  $n$  (i.e., 2, 3, 5, 7) made to follow by its next digit (i.e.,  $2 \mapsto 23$ ,  $3 \mapsto 34$ ,  $5 \mapsto 56$ ,  $7 \mapsto 78$ ).

Thus, if  $n$  has  $k$  prime digits, then  $m$  will have  $k$  digits more than  $n$ .

Take  $n$  as **unsigned int** and all other variables as deemed fit.

### Examples

```
Enter n: 2
m = 23.
```

```
Enter n: 245
m = 23456.
```

```
Enter n: 7575
m = 78567856.
```

```
Enter n: 5
m = 56.
```

```
Enter n: 254
m = 23564.
```

```
Enter n: 7532
m = 78563423.
```

```
Enter n: 25
m = 2356.
```

```
Enter n: 8520
m = 856230.
```

## Week 4: 28-April-2021 (Lab Test 1)

- w04-1.** Declare six integer variables and get their values from the user. Now find the smallest and the largest among these six elements, using as few variables and as few comparisons as possible. You should not use array or any user-defined function or **math.h**.

*[For no extra variable and fewest comparisons, you get full marks. For every extra variable, you lose 20% marks; and for every extra comparison, you lose 10%.]*

### Examples

```
Enter six integers: 6 5 1 2 4 3
Min, Max = 1, 6
```

```
Enter six integers: 1 2 3 1 4 2
Min, Max = 1, 4
```

```
Enter six integers: 13 13 -9 6 -3 5
Min, Max = -9, 13
```

- w04-2.** Write a program that takes  $n$  positive integers as input and finds the sum of their first digits and the sum of their last digits. You should not use array or any user-defined function or **math.h**.

### Examples

```
Enter n: 2
Enter the numbers: 2 3
sum = 5, 5.
```

```
Enter n: 2
Enter the numbers: 2 31
sum = 5, 3.
```

```
Enter n: 2
Enter the numbers: 31 2
sum = 5, 3.
```

```
Enter n: 5
Enter the numbers: 321 756 102 304 506
sum = 19, 19.
```

- w04-3.** Numbers  $x_n$  are defined by the recurrence:

$$x_1 = 2, \quad x_n = \frac{1}{2} \left( x_{n-1} + \frac{2}{x_{n-1}} \right) \quad \text{if } n \geq 2.$$

Express the value of each  $x_n$  for  $n = 2, 3, \dots, 6$  as a fraction of the form  $a/b$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are integers and  $\text{GCD}(a, b) = 1$ . Also print its real value as a floating-point number.

You must use loop but not any array or any user-defined function or **math.h**.

Declare  $n$  as **int** and all other variables as **unsigned long int**.

*[Can you say what would be the value of  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ ? This is not for evaluation.]*

### Output:

```
n = 2: 3 / 2 = 1.500000
n = 3: 17 / 12 = 1.416667
n = 4: 577 / 408 = 1.414216
n = 5: 665857 / 470832 = 1.414214
n = 6: 886731088897 / 627013566048 = 1.414214
```

### Logic:

Let  $x_n = \frac{a}{b}$ .

Then  $x_{n+1} = \frac{a}{2b} + \frac{b}{a} = \frac{a^2+2b^2}{2ab} \implies a \leftarrow a^2 + 2b^2, b \leftarrow 2ab$ .

As  $n \longrightarrow \infty$ ,  $x_{n+1} \longrightarrow x_n = k$  (say)  $\implies k = \frac{k}{2} + \frac{1}{k} \implies k^2 = 2 \implies k = \sqrt{2}$ .

We start with  $n = 2(a = 3, b = 2)$ , i.e.,  $a > 2$ ,  $b$  even, and  $\text{GCD}(a, b) = 1$ .

We show that  $\text{GCD}(a^2 + 2b^2, 2ab) = 1$ .

*Proof:* As  $b$  is even,  $a$  cannot be even, and so 2 does not divide  $a^2 + 2b^2$ .

Now, let  $p > 2$  be a prime such that  $p$  divides either  $a$  or  $b$ .

If  $p|a$ , then  $p$  cannot divide  $a^2 + 2b^2$  because that would imply  $p|2b^2$ , or  $p|b$ , which is a contradiction because  $\text{GCD}(a, b) = 1$ .

If  $p|b$ , then  $p$  cannot divide  $a^2 + 2b^2$  because that would imply  $p|a^2$ , or  $p|a$ , which is again a contradiction because  $\text{GCD}(a, b) = 1$ .

## Week 5: 19-May-2021 (array, function, recursion)

**w05-1.** For positive integers  $n$ , a function  $f(n)$  is defined as

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 1, \\ f(n-1) + n! & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Compute the values of  $f(1), f(2), \dots, f(12)$  using fewest multiplications. Store them in an array of size 12. Print the array. Do use loop but not any function.

### Output

```
1 3 9 33 153 873 5913 46233 409113 4037913 43954713 522956313
```

**w05-2.** Write a program to reverse the digits of a number using function. The function should take as input the given number and return to **main()** the reversed number.

### Examples

```
Enter a positive integer: 10900
Reverse number = 901.
```

```
Enter a positive integer: 112453
Reverse number = 354211.
```

**w05-3.** Write a function `int nCr(int n, int r)` that recursively computes the value of  $\binom{n}{r}$  using the recurrence

$$\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n-1}{r-1} + \binom{n-1}{r}$$

and returns the value to **main()**. From the **main()**, this function has to be called from a loop for  $r = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ . The value of  $n$  is taken as input from **main()**.

*[This is not an efficient way to compute  $\binom{n}{r}$  but it shows how a recursive function works.]*

### Examples

```
Enter n: 1
Result: 1 1
```

```
Enter n: 2
Result: 1 2 1
```

```
Enter n: 3
Result: 1 3 3 1
```

```
Enter n: 6
Result: 1 6 15 20 15 6 1
```

```
Enter n: 10
Result: 1 10 45 120 210 252 210 120 45 10 1
```

## Week 6: 02-June-2021 (Lab Test 2)

You can write user-defined functions but cannot use any library function other than `stdio.h`.

- w06-1.** (a) User gives just a positive whole number  $n$  as input. Print all the square numbers less than or equal to  $n$ . [50 marks]  
(b) For each square number  $s$ , print the binary string of length  $s$  whose first  $\sqrt{s}$  bits are 1, next  $\sqrt{s}$  bits are 0, next  $\sqrt{s}$  bits are 1, and so on. [50 marks]  
For the entire code, you cannot use any array or loop but you can use user-defined recursive / non-recursive functions.

### Examples

```
Enter a whole number: 20
```

```
1 = 1
4 = 1100
9 = 111000111
16 = 1111000011110000
```

```
Enter a whole number: 50
```

```
1 = 1
4 = 1100
9 = 111000111
16 = 1111000011110000
25 = 1111100000111110000011111
36 = 11111100000011111100000011111000000
49 = 111111100000001111111000000011111100000001111111
```

- w06-2.** Input is  $n$  distinct digits that should be stored in an array. Output should be all possible numbers made by these digits, and the count of these numbers. The value of  $n$  is in the range  $[2, 10]$ . Every ten numbers should be printed in a new line, excepting possibly the last line. Further, each number needs to be printed right-aligned in its respective column just as a sequence of digits, and hence no extra array can be used.

### Examples

```
Enter the number of digits: 2
```

```
Enter 2 distinct digits: 5 3
```

```
Numbers:
```

```
53 35
```

```
Count = 2.
```

```
Enter the number of digits: 2
```

```
Enter 2 distinct digits: 5 0
```

```
Numbers:
```

```
50 5
```

```
Count = 2.
```

```
Enter the number of digits: 3
```

```
Enter 3 distinct digits: 2 4 6
```

```
Numbers:
```

```
246 264 426 462 642 624
```

```
Count = 6.
```

Enter the number of digits: 3  
Enter 3 distinct digits: 2 0 6  
Numbers:  
206 260 26 62 602 620  
Count = 6.

Enter the number of digits: 3  
Enter 3 distinct digits: 0 2 6  
Numbers:  
26 62 206 260 620 602  
Count = 6.

Enter the number of digits: 5  
Enter 5 distinct digits: 1 3 5 4 2  
Numbers:  
13542 13524 13452 13425 13245 13254 15342 15324 15432 15423  
15243 15234 14532 14523 14352 14325 14235 14253 12543 12534  
12453 12435 12345 12354 31542 31524 31452 31425 31245 31254  
35142 35124 35412 35421 35241 35214 34512 34521 34152 34125  
34215 34251 32541 32514 32451 32415 32145 32154 53142 53124  
53412 53421 53241 53214 51342 51324 51432 51423 51243 51234  
54132 54123 54312 54321 54231 54213 52143 52134 52413 52431  
52341 52314 43512 43521 43152 43125 43215 43251 45312 45321  
45132 45123 45213 45231 41532 41523 41352 41325 41235 41253  
42513 42531 42153 42135 42315 42351 23541 23514 23451 23415  
23145 23154 25341 25314 25431 25413 25143 25134 24531 24513  
24351 24315 24135 24153 21543 21534 21453 21435 21345 21354  
Count = 120.

Enter the number of digits: 5  
Enter 5 distinct digits: 5 4 0 1 2  
Numbers:  
54012 54021 54102 54120 54210 54201 50412 50421 50142 50124  
50214 50241 51042 51024 51402 51420 51240 51204 52014 52041  
52104 52140 52410 52401 45012 45021 45102 45120 45210 45201  
40512 40521 40152 40125 40215 40251 41052 41025 41502 41520  
41250 41205 42015 42051 42105 42150 42510 42501 4512 4521  
4152 4125 4215 4251 5412 5421 5142 5124 5214 5241  
1542 1524 1452 1425 1245 1254 2514 2541 2154 2145  
2415 2451 14052 14025 14502 14520 14250 14205 10452 10425  
10542 10524 10254 10245 15042 15024 15402 15420 15240 15204  
12054 12045 12504 12540 12450 12405 24015 24051 24105 24150  
24510 24501 20415 20451 20145 20154 20514 20541 21045 21054  
21405 21450 21540 21504 25014 25041 25104 25140 25410 25401  
Count = 120.



- w06-3.** (a) Take as input a natural number  $n$  in the range  $[1, 100]$ , followed by  $n$  distinct integers. Store these  $n$  numbers in a 1D integer array. Print the  $n$  numbers. [30 marks]
- (b) Take another integer input  $m$  in the range  $[1, n]$ . Print the smallest  $m$  numbers in increasing order. [70 marks]

### Examples

```
Enter n: 5
Enter 5 distinct numbers:
6
7
6
Number already exists; please enter a different number.
5
4
4
Number already exists; please enter a different number.
7
Number already exists; please enter a different number.
2
Numbers in the array:
6 7 5 4 2
Enter m: 3
Smallest 3 numbers in order:
2 4 5
```

```
Enter n: 5
Enter 5 distinct numbers:
5
7
6
6
Number already exists; please enter a different number.
5
Number already exists; please enter a different number.
4
8
Numbers in the array:
5 7 6 4 8
Enter m: 5
Smallest 5 numbers in order:
4 5 6 7 8
```

```
Enter n: 10
Enter 10 distinct numbers:
15
11
23
12
62
11
Number already exists; please enter a different number.
```

```
11
Number already exists; please enter a different number.
12
Number already exists; please enter a different number.
11
Number already exists; please enter a different number.
54
45
45
Number already exists; please enter a different number.
11
Number already exists; please enter a different number.
62
Number already exists; please enter a different number.
13
16
14
Numbers in the array:
15 11 23 12 62 54 45 13 16 14
Enter m: 4
Smallest 4 numbers in order:
11 12 13 14
```

## Week 7: 9-June-2021 (2D array, structure)

**w07-1.** Compute the multiplication of two matrices  $A$  and  $B$  having dimensions (#rows by #columns)  $m$ -by- $n$  and  $n$ -by- $p$  respectively. The parameters  $m, n, p$  (value 1 to 10) and the elements of  $A$  and  $B$  are taken as input during run time. Assume that the elements are integers. Compute the product  $AB$ , store it in  $C$ , and print  $C$  on the terminal.

### Example 1

```
Enter #rows & #columns of 1st matrix: 1 1
Enter #columns of 2nd matrix: 1
Enter Matrix A:
2
Enter Matrix B:
3
Output matrix:
6
```

### Example 2

```
Enter #rows & #columns of 1st matrix: 1 2
Enter #columns of 2nd matrix: 2
Enter Matrix A:
2 3
Enter Matrix B:
1 0
0 1
Output matrix:
2 3
```

### Example 3

```
Enter #rows & #columns of 1st matrix: 3 2
Enter #columns of 2nd matrix: 2
Enter Matrix A:
1 2
3 4
5 6
Enter Matrix B:
1 0
0 1
Output matrix:
1 2
3 4
5 6
```

### Example 4

```
Enter #rows & #columns of 1st matrix: 2 3
Enter #columns of 2nd matrix: 3
Enter Matrix A:
1 2 3
```

```
4 5 6
Enter Matrix B:
1 0 0
0 1 0
0 0 1
Output matrix:
1 2 3
4 5 6
```

### Example 5

```
Enter #rows & #columns of 1st matrix: 5 3
Enter #columns of 2nd matrix: 2
Enter Matrix A:
2 0 1
0 0 2
1 1 0
0 3 1
1 0 0
Enter Matrix B:
1 2
2 1
1 0
Output matrix:
3 4
2 0
3 3
7 3
1 2
```

### Example 6

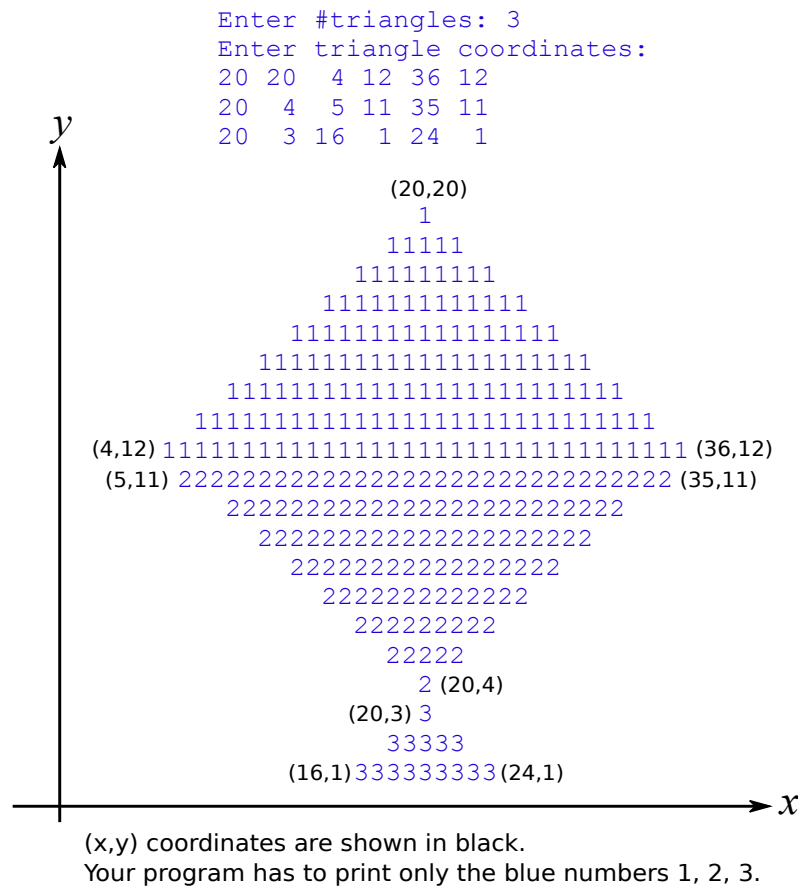
```
Enter #rows & #columns of 1st matrix: 3 5
Enter #columns of 2nd matrix: 2
Enter Matrix A:
-2 0 1 -3 7
1 -4 5 0 -1
0 0 2 -2 -3
Enter Matrix B:
1 -1
-1 0
2 1
0 -7
1 0
Output matrix:
7 24
14 4
1 16
```

**w07-2.** Declare the following two structures as global:

- i. **point** containing two integer coordinates:  $x, y$ .
- ii. **triangle** containing an array of 3 **points**.

Declare in **main()** an array of type **triangle** that can accommodate 9 triangles. Take the number of triangles  $n$  (1 to 9) as input in **main()** and populate the array. If two or more triangles intersect each other, then mark each common point by the ID of one of them (say, by the smallest ID).

Display the  $n$  triangles on the terminal as follows. Print each character on the terminal either as the ID (1 to  $n$ ) of a triangle or as a space, depending on whether that character (suggested to use:  $(x, y) \equiv (\text{column}, \text{row})$  of the terminal) lies inside some triangle or not. Assume that the vertices of all the triangles have integer coordinates  $x \in [0, 40]$ ,  $y \in [0, 20]$ .



**Note:**

- i. *Heron's formula:*  $\text{area}(\Delta abc) = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ , where  $s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)$ , and  $a, b, c$  are three sides. We can use Heron's formula to check whether or not a point  $p$  (i.e., a terminal character) lies in  $\Delta abc$ , using that  $p$  lies in  $\Delta abc$  if and only if  $\text{area}(\Delta abc) = S$ , where  $S = \text{area}(\Delta pab) + \text{area}(\Delta pbc) + \text{area}(\Delta pca)$ .

However, as a computer has finite precision, this kind of equality check has to be done carefully, using an *error tolerance*, namely  $\varepsilon$ . So, in your code use that  $p$  lies in a

triangle  $\Delta abc$  if and only if

$$S - \varepsilon \leq \text{area}(\Delta abc) \leq S + \varepsilon.$$

- ii. You can use any other formula to compute triangle area but you must use the above equation to decide whether a point lies inside a triangle.
- iii. Use  $\varepsilon = 0.001$  for all geometric comparisons.
- iv. Use **double** precision for real computations whenever needed.
- v. Use **math.h** for square root function.
- vi. Write a user-defined function **calArea(triangle t)** to compute the area of a triangle **t** as needed in **main()**.

### Example 1

```
Enter #triangles: 3
Enter triangle coordinates:
20 20 4 12 36 12
20 4 5 11 35 11
20 3 16 1 24 1
```

Output:

[illegible]

### Example 2

```
Enter #triangles: 7
Enter triangle coordinates:
20 20 16 18 24 18
20 16 16 18 24 18
20 16 13 8 27 8
20 16 10 12 7 7
20 16 30 12 33 7
20 8 15 8 17 0
20 8 25 8 23 0
```

Output:

```

1
11111
111111111
22222
2
4 3 5
444 333 555
444 33333 555
44444 3333333 55555
444 333333333 555
444 33333333333 555
4 3333333333333 5
4 33333333333333 5
4 6666 7777 5
6666 7777
666 777
666 777
66 77
6 7
6 7
6 7

```

**w07-3.** Define a 3D vector as: `typedef struct {int x, y, z;} vector;`

Use it to compute the dot product and cross product of two vectors, using the following user-defined functions, invoking them from `main()`, and printing all output from `main()`:

- ```
i. int dot product(vector a, vector b)
```

## ii. `vector cross_product(vector a, vector b)`

**Note:** For two vectors  $a = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$  and  $b = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$ , their respective *dot product* and *cross product* are defined as:

$$a \cdot b = a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3 \text{ and } a \times b = (a_2b_3 - a_3b_2, a_3b_1 - a_1b_3, a_1b_2 - a_2b_1).$$

The code should be structured as follows.

**Note:** Any user-defined function should be written before `main()` or before a function that invokes it. Henceforth, in all assignments, you should do this; otherwise 20% marks will be deducted.

```
#include<stdio.h>

typedef struct {int x, y, z;} vector;

int dot_product(vector a, vector b){
    // compute the dot product and return the value
}

vector cross_product(vector a, vector b){
    // declare a vector c, compute c as the cross product of a and b
    // return c
}

int main(){
    int x, y, z; // vector components = (x, y, z)
    vector a, b, c;

    // read vectors a and b.
    // call dot_product(a, b) and print its value.
    // call cross_product(a, b) and store it in c.
    // print c.

    return 1;
}
```

### Examples

```
Enter vector a: 1 1 1
Enter vector b: 1 2 3
Dot product = 6.
Cross product = (1, -2, 1).
```

```
Enter vector a: -2 3 -4
Enter vector b: 4 -5 6
Dot product = -47.
Cross product = (-2, -4, -2).
```

## Week 8: 16-June-2021 (string, pointer, 1D array dynamic allocation)

**w08-1.** A shop has 12 items. To buy one, the buyer first gives a keyword as input. Your code has to search that keyword in the array `s[]` of those 12 items and print all the items containing that keyword, along with their serial numbers and unit prices. [50 marks]

Now request the buyer for placing order by some serial number and required quantity. Print the total amount against the order, adding GST @10% and adjusting the final amount to the nearest rupee value.

- i. Define a structure for each item as follows:

```
typedef struct{
    char name[20], unit[10];
    float price;
} item;
```

- ii. You can use any library function other than `math.h`.

- iii. The keyword may be in lowercase or uppercase or a mix. It may be any word or sub-word of `name` field.

- iv. The array `s[]` of 12 items need to be initialized inside `main()` as follows:

```
item s[] = {
    {"BUTTER COOKIES", "PACK", 25},
    {"CASHEW COOKIES", "PACK", 30},
    {"CREAM CAKE", "SLICE", 22},
    {"LEMON JUICE", "LITRE", 35},
    {"VEG CASHEW CAKE", "SLICE", 18},
    {"MANGO JUICE", "LITRE", 78},
    {"COOKIES (PLAIN)", "PACK", 15},
    {"ORANGE JUICE", "LITRE", 72},
    {"MILK BISCUITS", "PACK", 12},
    {"PLAIN VEG CAKE", "SLICE", 20},
    {"BUTTER FRUIT CAKE", "SLICE", 25},
    {"PINEAPPLE JUICE", "LITRE", 65}
}
```

### Examples

Enter a keyword: Cookies

Items found matching with your keyword:

```
1: BUTTER COOKIES      --- Rs.25.00 per PACK
2: CASHEW COOKIES      --- Rs.30.00 per PACK
7: COOKIES (PLAIN)     --- Rs.15.00 per PACK
```

Enter your choice: 2

Enter the quantity: 2

To pay (with GST) = Rs. 66.

Enter a keyword: cookieS

Items found matching with your keyword:

```
1: BUTTER COOKIES      --- Rs.25.00 per PACK
2: CASHEW COOKIES      --- Rs.30.00 per PACK
7: COOKIES (PLAIN)     --- Rs.15.00 per PACK
```



Enter your choice: 1  
Enter the quantity: 3  
To pay (with GST) = Rs. 83.

Enter a keyword: cook

Items found matching with your keyword:  
1: BUTTER COOKIES --- Rs.25.00 per PACK  
2: CASHEW COOKIES --- Rs.30.00 per PACK  
7: COOKIES (PLAIN) --- Rs.15.00 per PACK

Enter your choice: 3  
Enter the quantity: 3  
To pay (with GST) = Rs. 73.

Enter a keyword: plain

Items found matching with your keyword:  
7: COOKIES (PLAIN) --- Rs.15.00 per PACK  
10: PLAIN VEG CAKE --- Rs.20.00 per SLICE

Enter your choice: 7  
Enter the quantity: 1  
To pay (with GST) = Rs. 17.

Enter a keyword: cooo

Items found matching with your keyword:  
Sorry, no such item is found...

Enter a keyword: juic

Items found matching with your keyword:  
4: LEMON JUICE --- Rs.35.00 per LITRE  
6: MANGO JUICE --- Rs.78.00 per LITRE  
8: ORANGE JUICE --- Rs.72.00 per LITRE  
12: PINEAPPLE JUICE --- Rs.65.00 per LITRE

Enter your choice: 6  
Enter the quantity: 1  
To pay (with GST) = Rs. 86.

Enter a keyword: bis

Items found matching with your keyword:  
9: MILK BISCUITS --- Rs.12.00 per PACK

Enter your choice: 9  
Enter the quantity: 2  
To pay (with GST) = Rs. 26.

Enter a keyword: bis

Items found matching with your keyword:

9: MILK BISCUITS                      --- Rs.12.00 per PACK

Enter your choice: 9  
Enter the quantity: 2  
To pay (with GST) = Rs. 26.

**w08-2.** Declare two character pointers **x** and **y** so as to point to two static strings, the first being your name (say, “**Abhirup**”) and the second your surname (say, “**Gupta**”). Print the address of each of the  $k$  characters starting from the 1<sup>st</sup> character of either string, along with the character and its integer value, strictly in the format shown in the example below. (80 marks)  
Now change the address of **x** to that of **y**, and print  $4k$  characters starting from the 1<sup>st</sup> character of **x** as before. (20 marks)

**Note:**

- Take  $k$  as the smallest integer larger than 31 such that it is divisible by the length of your name (e.g., 7 for “**Abhirup**”).
- Your code should not ask for any user-input during execution.
- You cannot use any library other than **stdio.h**.
- Use just one loop-variable (**int i**) but no other variable.
- If a character is newline (**\n**) or null: (**\0**), then print it as # (**x[007]**, **x[013]**, **x[014]**, etc. in the example).

**Output (for Abhirup Gupta)**

```
35 bytes starting from x[0]:
x[000]: 0x56385b9eb008 --> A = 65
x[001]: 0x56385b9eb009 --> b = 98
x[002]: 0x56385b9eb00a --> h = 104
x[003]: 0x56385b9eb00b --> i = 105
x[004]: 0x56385b9eb00c --> r = 114
x[005]: 0x56385b9eb00d --> u = 117
x[006]: 0x56385b9eb00e --> p = 112
x[007]: 0x56385b9eb00f --> # = 0
x[008]: 0x56385b9eb010 --> G = 71
x[009]: 0x56385b9eb011 --> u = 117
x[010]: 0x56385b9eb012 --> p = 112
x[011]: 0x56385b9eb013 --> t = 116
x[012]: 0x56385b9eb014 --> a = 97
x[013]: 0x56385b9eb015 --> # = 0
x[014]: 0x56385b9eb016 --> # = 10
x[015]: 0x56385b9eb017 --> 3 = 51
x[016]: 0x56385b9eb018 --> 5 = 53
x[017]: 0x56385b9eb019 -->   = 32
x[018]: 0x56385b9eb01a --> b = 98
x[019]: 0x56385b9eb01b --> y = 121
x[020]: 0x56385b9eb01c --> t = 116
x[021]: 0x56385b9eb01d --> e = 101
x[022]: 0x56385b9eb01e --> s = 115
x[023]: 0x56385b9eb01f -->   = 32
x[024]: 0x56385b9eb020 --> s = 115
x[025]: 0x56385b9eb021 --> t = 116
x[026]: 0x56385b9eb022 --> a = 97
x[027]: 0x56385b9eb023 --> r = 114
```

```
x[028]: 0x56385b9eb024 --> t = 116
x[029]: 0x56385b9eb025 --> i = 105
x[030]: 0x56385b9eb026 --> n = 110
x[031]: 0x56385b9eb027 --> g = 103
x[032]: 0x56385b9eb028 -->   = 32
x[033]: 0x56385b9eb029 --> f = 102
x[034]: 0x56385b9eb02a --> r = 114
```

35 bytes starting from y[0]:

```
y[000]: 0x56385b9eb010 --> G = 71
y[001]: 0x56385b9eb011 --> u = 117
y[002]: 0x56385b9eb012 --> p = 112
y[003]: 0x56385b9eb013 --> t = 116
y[004]: 0x56385b9eb014 --> a = 97
y[005]: 0x56385b9eb015 --> # = 0
y[006]: 0x56385b9eb016 --> # = 10
y[007]: 0x56385b9eb017 --> 3 = 51
y[008]: 0x56385b9eb018 --> 5 = 53
y[009]: 0x56385b9eb019 -->   = 32
y[010]: 0x56385b9eb01a --> b = 98
y[011]: 0x56385b9eb01b --> y = 121
y[012]: 0x56385b9eb01c --> t = 116
y[013]: 0x56385b9eb01d --> e = 101
y[014]: 0x56385b9eb01e --> s = 115
y[015]: 0x56385b9eb01f -->   = 32
y[016]: 0x56385b9eb020 --> s = 115
y[017]: 0x56385b9eb021 --> t = 116
y[018]: 0x56385b9eb022 --> a = 97
y[019]: 0x56385b9eb023 --> r = 114
y[020]: 0x56385b9eb024 --> t = 116
y[021]: 0x56385b9eb025 --> i = 105
y[022]: 0x56385b9eb026 --> n = 110
y[023]: 0x56385b9eb027 --> g = 103
y[024]: 0x56385b9eb028 -->   = 32
y[025]: 0x56385b9eb029 --> f = 102
y[026]: 0x56385b9eb02a --> r = 114
y[027]: 0x56385b9eb02b --> o = 111
y[028]: 0x56385b9eb02c --> m = 109
y[029]: 0x56385b9eb02d -->   = 32
y[030]: 0x56385b9eb02e --> x = 120
y[031]: 0x56385b9eb02f --> [ = 91
y[032]: 0x56385b9eb030 --> 0 = 48
y[033]: 0x56385b9eb031 --> ] = 93
y[034]: 0x56385b9eb032 --> : = 58
```

After x is modified to y:

140 bytes starting from x[0]:

```
x[000]: 0x56385b9eb010 --> G = 71
x[001]: 0x56385b9eb011 --> u = 117
x[002]: 0x56385b9eb012 --> p = 112
x[003]: 0x56385b9eb013 --> t = 116
x[004]: 0x56385b9eb014 --> a = 97
x[005]: 0x56385b9eb015 --> # = 0
```

```
x[006]: 0x56385b9eb016 --> # = 10
x[007]: 0x56385b9eb017 --> 3 = 51
x[008]: 0x56385b9eb018 --> 5 = 53
x[009]: 0x56385b9eb019 -->   = 32
x[010]: 0x56385b9eb01a --> b = 98
x[011]: 0x56385b9eb01b --> y = 121
x[012]: 0x56385b9eb01c --> t = 116
x[013]: 0x56385b9eb01d --> e = 101
x[014]: 0x56385b9eb01e --> s = 115
x[015]: 0x56385b9eb01f -->   = 32
x[016]: 0x56385b9eb020 --> s = 115
x[017]: 0x56385b9eb021 --> t = 116
x[018]: 0x56385b9eb022 --> a = 97
x[019]: 0x56385b9eb023 --> r = 114
x[020]: 0x56385b9eb024 --> t = 116
x[021]: 0x56385b9eb025 --> i = 105
x[022]: 0x56385b9eb026 --> n = 110
x[023]: 0x56385b9eb027 --> g = 103
x[024]: 0x56385b9eb028 -->   = 32
x[025]: 0x56385b9eb029 --> f = 102
x[026]: 0x56385b9eb02a --> r = 114
x[027]: 0x56385b9eb02b --> o = 111
x[028]: 0x56385b9eb02c --> m = 109
x[029]: 0x56385b9eb02d -->   = 32
x[030]: 0x56385b9eb02e --> x = 120
x[031]: 0x56385b9eb02f --> [ = 91
x[032]: 0x56385b9eb030 --> 0 = 48
x[033]: 0x56385b9eb031 --> ] = 93
x[034]: 0x56385b9eb032 --> : = 58
x[035]: 0x56385b9eb033 --> # = 0
x[036]: 0x56385b9eb034 --> x = 120
x[037]: 0x56385b9eb035 --> [ = 91
x[038]: 0x56385b9eb036 --> % = 37
x[039]: 0x56385b9eb037 --> c = 99
x[040]: 0x56385b9eb038 --> % = 37
x[041]: 0x56385b9eb039 --> c = 99
x[042]: 0x56385b9eb03a --> % = 37
x[043]: 0x56385b9eb03b --> d = 100
x[044]: 0x56385b9eb03c --> ] = 93
x[045]: 0x56385b9eb03d --> : = 58
x[046]: 0x56385b9eb03e -->   = 32
x[047]: 0x56385b9eb03f --> % = 37
x[048]: 0x56385b9eb040 --> p = 112
x[049]: 0x56385b9eb041 -->   = 32
x[050]: 0x56385b9eb042 --> - = 45
x[051]: 0x56385b9eb043 --> - = 45
x[052]: 0x56385b9eb044 --> > = 62
x[053]: 0x56385b9eb045 -->   = 32
x[054]: 0x56385b9eb046 --> % = 37
x[055]: 0x56385b9eb047 --> c = 99
x[056]: 0x56385b9eb048 -->   = 32
x[057]: 0x56385b9eb049 --> = = 61
x[058]: 0x56385b9eb04a -->   = 32
x[059]: 0x56385b9eb04b --> % = 37
```

```
x[060]: 0x56385b9eb04c --> d = 100
x[061]: 0x56385b9eb04d --> # = 10
x[062]: 0x56385b9eb04e --> # = 0
x[063]: 0x56385b9eb04f --> # = 10
x[064]: 0x56385b9eb050 --> 3 = 51
x[065]: 0x56385b9eb051 --> 5 = 53
x[066]: 0x56385b9eb052 -->   = 32
x[067]: 0x56385b9eb053 --> b = 98
x[068]: 0x56385b9eb054 --> y = 121
x[069]: 0x56385b9eb055 --> t = 116
x[070]: 0x56385b9eb056 --> e = 101
x[071]: 0x56385b9eb057 --> s = 115
x[072]: 0x56385b9eb058 -->   = 32
x[073]: 0x56385b9eb059 --> s = 115
x[074]: 0x56385b9eb05a --> t = 116
x[075]: 0x56385b9eb05b --> a = 97
x[076]: 0x56385b9eb05c --> r = 114
x[077]: 0x56385b9eb05d --> t = 116
x[078]: 0x56385b9eb05e --> i = 105
x[079]: 0x56385b9eb05f --> n = 110
x[080]: 0x56385b9eb060 --> g = 103
x[081]: 0x56385b9eb061 -->   = 32
x[082]: 0x56385b9eb062 --> f = 102
x[083]: 0x56385b9eb063 --> r = 114
x[084]: 0x56385b9eb064 --> o = 111
x[085]: 0x56385b9eb065 --> m = 109
x[086]: 0x56385b9eb066 -->   = 32
x[087]: 0x56385b9eb067 --> y = 121
x[088]: 0x56385b9eb068 --> [ = 91
x[089]: 0x56385b9eb069 --> 0 = 48
x[090]: 0x56385b9eb06a --> ] = 93
x[091]: 0x56385b9eb06b --> : = 58
x[092]: 0x56385b9eb06c --> # = 0
x[093]: 0x56385b9eb06d --> y = 121
x[094]: 0x56385b9eb06e --> [ = 91
x[095]: 0x56385b9eb06f --> % = 37
x[096]: 0x56385b9eb070 --> c = 99
x[097]: 0x56385b9eb071 --> % = 37
x[098]: 0x56385b9eb072 --> c = 99
x[099]: 0x56385b9eb073 --> % = 37
x[100]: 0x56385b9eb074 --> d = 100
x[101]: 0x56385b9eb075 --> ] = 93
x[102]: 0x56385b9eb076 --> : = 58
x[103]: 0x56385b9eb077 -->   = 32
x[104]: 0x56385b9eb078 --> % = 37
x[105]: 0x56385b9eb079 --> p = 112
x[106]: 0x56385b9eb07a -->   = 32
x[107]: 0x56385b9eb07b --> - = 45
x[108]: 0x56385b9eb07c --> - = 45
x[109]: 0x56385b9eb07d --> > = 62
x[110]: 0x56385b9eb07e -->   = 32
x[111]: 0x56385b9eb07f --> % = 37
x[112]: 0x56385b9eb080 --> c = 99
x[113]: 0x56385b9eb081 -->   = 32
```

```

x[114]: 0x56385b9eb082 --> = = 61
x[115]: 0x56385b9eb083 --> = 32
x[116]: 0x56385b9eb084 --> % = 37
x[117]: 0x56385b9eb085 --> d = 100
x[118]: 0x56385b9eb086 --> # = 10
x[119]: 0x56385b9eb087 --> # = 0
x[120]: 0x56385b9eb088 --> # = 10
x[121]: 0x56385b9eb089 --> A = 65
x[122]: 0x56385b9eb08a --> f = 102
x[123]: 0x56385b9eb08b --> t = 116
x[124]: 0x56385b9eb08c --> e = 101
x[125]: 0x56385b9eb08d --> r = 114
x[126]: 0x56385b9eb08e --> = 32
x[127]: 0x56385b9eb08f --> x = 120
x[128]: 0x56385b9eb090 --> = 32
x[129]: 0x56385b9eb091 --> i = 105
x[130]: 0x56385b9eb092 --> s = 115
x[131]: 0x56385b9eb093 --> = 32
x[132]: 0x56385b9eb094 --> m = 109
x[133]: 0x56385b9eb095 --> o = 111
x[134]: 0x56385b9eb096 --> d = 100
x[135]: 0x56385b9eb097 --> i = 105
x[136]: 0x56385b9eb098 --> f = 102
x[137]: 0x56385b9eb099 --> i = 105
x[138]: 0x56385b9eb09a --> e = 101
x[139]: 0x56385b9eb09b --> d = 100

```

**w08-3.** User supplies as input the value of an integer  $n$ . Do these: i) dynamically allocate an integer array **a[]** of length  $n$ , ii) fill up **a[]** by  $n$  single-digit integers taken from the user, and iii) print the elements of **a[]** right-justified. (30 + 10 + 10 = 50 marks)

Write a function of the prototype **void shiftRight(int \*a, int n)** that takes as input the address **\*a** and the number of elements of an array **a[]**, and shifts its content to the right by one place with wrap around, as shown in the example. Call **shiftRight(...)** from the **main()** with **a[]** as input for  $n$  times. Print the elements of **a[]** right-justified, after each function call. (50 marks)

### Example

```

Enter the length of array: 5
Enter 5 integers: 3 -2 4 -1 6

```

```

Input elements:  3 -2  4 -1  6
After shift 1:   6  3 -2  4 -1
After shift 2:  -1  6  3 -2  4
After shift 3:   4 -1  6  3 -2
After shift 4:  -2  4 -1  6  3
After shift 5:   3 -2  4 -1  6

```

## Week 9: 23-June-2021 (Lab Test 3)

- w09-1.** Declare a pointer to integer, and taking the value of  $n$  from the user, dynamically allocate an array of  $n$  integers for that pointer. Take  $n$  integer elements as input from the user and store them in that array.

Now, for each element, exchange its first two digits with its last two digits (in the same order as they appear) by invoking a user-defined function call. The prototype of this function should be `int exchange(int x)`, where  $x$  is the element under consideration. The return value is the new element (e.g., for  $x = 23456$ , it is  $56423$ ).

If the number of digits of any element is less than 4, then pad its left side with 0 so as to have just 4 digits without altering the value of that element (see examples below).

Print all the new elements of the array. [60 marks]

Print also their values when multiplied by  $S$ , where  $S$  is the largest integer whose square does not exceed  $16 +$  the number  $r$  formed by the last two digits of your roll number. [40 marks]

- You should manually set the value of  $S$  in your code wherever needed, and should not take  $S$  or your roll number as input from the user.
- You should use only two library files: `<stdio.h>` and `<stdlib.h>`.
- Apart from `int exchange(int x)`, you can write other user-defined functions for clarity of your code.
- Use proper commenting for important variables and code parts. (–20 marks)

**Example** (Assuming that Roll no. = 20AE10017,  $r = 17 \implies S^2 \leq 17 + 16 \implies S = 5$ )

```
Enter n: 6
Enter 6 numbers: 1 -23 345 -1200 1023 2345678
New numbers =      100      -2300      4503      -12      2310      7845623
Numbers x 5 =      500     -11500     22515     -60     11550     39228115
```

[How?  $1 = 0001 \rightarrow 0100 = 100$ .  $-23 = -0023 \rightarrow -2300$ .]

- w09-2.** Define a structure called `rect` that can store four integer variables: the first two are  $(x, y)$  coordinates of the bottom-left vertex and the next two are  $(x, y)$  coordinates of the top-right vertex for an axis-parallel rectangle.

Take a number  $n$  as input and dynamically allocate an array for  $n$  rectangles.

Populate the array with user input.

Let  $r$  be the 2-digit number as mentioned in Question w09-1.

Let  $M = (r \bmod 7) + (r \bmod 11) + 40$ . (Ex: for  $r = 75$ , we get  $M = 5 + 9 + 40 = 54$ .)

For  $M \times M$  window of your terminal, print each character at position  $(x, y)$  as follows:

If  $(x, y)$  lies outside all rectangles, that character (to be found by the code) should have the ASCII value  $M$ ; else it should be a space.

- You should manually set the value of  $M$  in your code wherever needed, and should not take  $M$  or your roll number as input from the user.
- You can use only two library files: `<stdio.h>` and `<stdlib.h>`.
- Use proper commenting for important variables and code parts. (–20 marks)
- Assume a proper coordinate system so as to get result shown in examples.

**Examples** (with  $r = 75$ ,  $M = 5 + 9 + 40 = 54$ )

```
Enter #rectangles: 3
```

Enter BOTTOM-LEFT and TOP-RIGHT coordinates (value: 1 to 54):

4 8 12 32

8 16 20 20

4 28 20 32

[illegible]





- w09-3.** Let  $r$  denote the number formed by the last two digits of your roll number. Let  $p$  be the largest prime number less than  $(r \bmod 11) + (r \bmod 13) + 17$ .  
(Example: Roll no. = 20AE10031  $\Rightarrow r = 31 \Rightarrow r \% 11 + r \% 13 + 17 = 9 + 5 + 17 = 31 \Rightarrow p = 31$ .)

Declare a character array `s[]` that can store a string of length at most 100. Take user input for this string. If the length of the input string does not exceed  $p$ , then consider the entire string; otherwise consider its first  $p$  characters. (30 marks)

Now split the string into *maximally periodic sub-strings*. A sub-string is said to be maximally periodic if it is periodic and cannot be extended further to its right. (70 marks)

- You can use only `stdio.h`.
- Run-time input is only a string and nothing else.
- Use proper commenting for important variables and code parts. (–20 marks)

**Examples** (Roll no. = 20AE10031,  $p = 31$ )

```
Enter a string of at most 100 characters: aabbaab
String under consideration = aabbaab, length = 7
Periodic sub-string split  = aabbaa-b
```

```
Enter a string of at most 100 characters: ababaaabb
String under consideration = ababaaabb, length = 9
Periodic sub-string split  = ababa-aabb
```

```
Enter a string of at most 100 characters:
aaabbbbaabbaaaaaabbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbbb
String under consideration = aaabbbbaabbaaaaaabbbbbbbbbbbbbbb, length
= 31
Periodic sub-string split  = aaabbb-aabbaa-aaabbb-bbbbbbbbbbbbbb
```

```
Enter a string of at most 100 characters: 00101111001101
String under consideration = 00101111001101, length = 14
Periodic sub-string split  = 00-101-111-0011-01
```

```
Enter a string of at most 100 characters: abcbcdabefaabbaaffddc
String under consideration = abcbcdabefaabbaaffddc, length = 21
Periodic sub-string split  = abcbcdabefa-ab-ba-af-fd-dc
```

```
Enter a string of at most 100 characters: dabcdabcbbaacccfdpq
String under consideration = dabcdabcbbaacccfdpq, length = 20
Periodic sub-string split  = dabcdabcb-bbaacc-cfdpq
```

## Week 10: 30-June-2021 (Sorting, linked list)

[For each question, 20% marks will be deducted for no/poor comments]

- w10-1.** Insert integer elements in a linked list (initially empty) in increasing order, discarding duplicate elements, stopping by 0. After insertion is over, print the list elements.

### Examples

```
Enter nonzero elements (0 to stop): 0
List elements in increasing order = [end]
```

```
Enter nonzero elements (0 to stop): 3 0
List elements in increasing order = 3 [end]
```

```
Enter nonzero elements (0 to stop): 2 3 4 5 2 4 0
List elements in increasing order = 2 3 4 5 [end]
```

```
Enter nonzero elements (0 to stop): 3 -4 3 2 2 2 -4 3 2 3 5 0
List elements in increasing order = -4 2 3 5 [end]
How? 3 to -4 → 3 to -4 → 2 → 3 to -4 → 2 → 3 → 5
```

```
Enter nonzero elements (0 to stop): 5 5 -5 5 -5 -5 10 -10 10 -10 5 -5
20 20 0
List elements in increasing order = -10 -5 5 10 20 [end]
```

- w10-2.** Define a structure named **student** as follows:

```
typedef struct{
    char n[20], s[20]; float c; // name, surname, cgpa
}student;
```

Dynamically allocate an array of **student**. The number of students has to be taken as input from the user for dynamic memory allocation. Populate the array and print the records on the terminal, formatted as shown in the examples. [50 marks]

Sort the array by non-decreasing order of **cgpa** using Insertion Sort and print the result. You should write the function of Insertion Sort and call it from **main()**. [50 marks]

You can use only these library files: **stdio.h**, **stdlib.h**, **string.h**.

### Examples

```
Enter #students: 10
Enter student name, surname, cgpa:
Kannapu Reddy 7.04
Abhishek Panigrahi 9.83
Aditya Jain 8.54
Apurv Kumar 8.83
Athili Sai 7.79
Avikalp Srivastava 9.21
Avinash Gupta 8.45
Bonela Sanjith 6.48
Chaparala Krishna 8.74
```

Dadi Kumar 7.71

-----  
BEFORE SORTING:

|     |                    |      |
|-----|--------------------|------|
| 1.  | Kannapu Reddy      | 7.04 |
| 2.  | Abhishek Panigrahi | 9.83 |
| 3.  | Aditya Jain        | 8.54 |
| 4.  | Apurv Kumar        | 8.83 |
| 5.  | Athili Sai         | 7.79 |
| 6.  | Avikalp Srivastava | 9.21 |
| 7.  | Avinash Gupta      | 8.45 |
| 8.  | Bonela Sanjith     | 6.48 |
| 9.  | Chaparala Krishna  | 8.74 |
| 10. | Dadi Kumar         | 7.71 |

-----  
AFTER SORTING:

|     |                    |      |
|-----|--------------------|------|
| 1.  | Bonela Sanjith     | 6.48 |
| 2.  | Kannapu Reddy      | 7.04 |
| 3.  | Dadi Kumar         | 7.71 |
| 4.  | Athili Sai         | 7.79 |
| 5.  | Avinash Gupta      | 8.45 |
| 6.  | Aditya Jain        | 8.54 |
| 7.  | Chaparala Krishna  | 8.74 |
| 8.  | Apurv Kumar        | 8.83 |
| 9.  | Avikalp Srivastava | 9.21 |
| 10. | Abhishek Panigrahi | 9.83 |

**w10-3.** Define a structure named **student** as follows:

```
typedef struct{
    char n[20], s[20]; float c; // name, surname, cgpa
}student;
```

Dynamically allocate an array **a[]** of **student**. The number of students has to be taken as input from the user for dynamic memory allocation. Populate the array in non-decreasing order of **cgpa**.

Write a recursive function of the prototype **int binary\_search(student a[], int l, int r, float x)**. [Note: In **int l**, it is the character “ell” and not the digit “one”, they look quite similar, so be careful!]

This function should be called from **main()** to search the record with the smallest index **j** in the interval **[0, n-1]** such that all the **cgpa**’s starting from **a[j]** and ending at **a[n-1]** are no less than a cut-off given by the user as input. In general, with the arguments **int l** and **int r**, it should do a binary search in **a[l]**, **a[l+1]**, ..., **a[r]** and then return that value of **j** if found; if no such **j** exists, then it should return **r+1**.

Print the final records on the terminal, formatted as shown in the examples.

## Examples

```
Enter #students: 20
Enter the name, surname, and cgpa:
Sohan Patro          9.31
Dishank Agrawal      9.35
Sourav Pal           9.38
Shashank Srivastava  9.40
Srinidhi Bhat        9.41
K Raj                9.42
M Tharun             9.42
Mousam Roy           9.42
Sayan Ghosh          9.47
Gujjarlapudi Sastry  9.48
Yash Agrawal         9.52
Vaishal Shah         9.53
Arundhati Banerjee    9.53
Satyesh Mundra       9.56
Ritam Dutt           9.60
Bharadwaj Anurag     9.62
Meghna Sengupta      9.62
Kushagra Aggarwal    9.66
Ashrujit Ghoshal     9.76
Abhishek Panigrahi   9.83
```

```
Enter the cut-off cgpa: 9.90
Students with cgpa >= cut-off:
Empty!
```

```
Enter the cut-off cgpa: 9.00
Students with cgpa >= cut-off:
1. Sohan Patro ----- 9.31
2. Dishank Agrawal ----- 9.35
3. Sourav Pal ----- 9.38
4. Shashank Srivastava ----- 9.40
5. Srinidhi Bhat ----- 9.41
6. K Raj ----- 9.42
7. M Tharun ----- 9.42
8. Mousam Roy ----- 9.42
9. Sayan Ghosh ----- 9.47
10. Gujjarlapudi Sastry ----- 9.48
11. Yash Agrawal ----- 9.52
12. Vaishal Shah ----- 9.53
13. Arundhati Banerjee ----- 9.53
14. Satyesh Mundra ----- 9.56
15. Ritam Dutt ----- 9.60
16. Bharadwaj Anurag ----- 9.62
17. Meghna Sengupta ----- 9.62
18. Kushagra Aggarwal ----- 9.66
19. Ashrujit Ghoshal ----- 9.76
20. Abhishek Panigrahi ----- 9.83
```

Enter the cut-off cgpa: 9.50

Students with cgpa >= cut-off:

|                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| 11. Yash Agrawal       | 9.52 |
| 12. Vaishal Shah       | 9.53 |
| 13. Arundhati Banerjee | 9.53 |
| 14. Satyesh Mundra     | 9.56 |
| 15. Ritam Dutt         | 9.60 |
| 16. Bharadwaj Anurag   | 9.62 |
| 17. Meghna Sengupta    | 9.62 |
| 18. Kushagra Aggarwal  | 9.66 |
| 19. Ashrujit Ghoshal   | 9.76 |
| 20. Abhishek Panigrahi | 9.83 |

Enter the cut-off cgpa: 9.60

Students with cgpa >= cut-off:

|                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| 15. Ritam Dutt         | 9.60 |
| 16. Bharadwaj Anurag   | 9.62 |
| 17. Meghna Sengupta    | 9.62 |
| 18. Kushagra Aggarwal  | 9.66 |
| 19. Ashrujit Ghoshal   | 9.76 |
| 20. Abhishek Panigrahi | 9.83 |

Enter the cut-off cgpa: 9.62

Students with cgpa >= cut-off:

|                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| 16. Bharadwaj Anurag   | 9.62 |
| 17. Meghna Sengupta    | 9.62 |
| 18. Kushagra Aggarwal  | 9.66 |
| 19. Ashrujit Ghoshal   | 9.76 |
| 20. Abhishek Panigrahi | 9.83 |

Enter the cut-off cgpa: 9.80

Students with cgpa >= cut-off:

|                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| 20. Abhishek Panigrahi | 9.83 |
|------------------------|------|