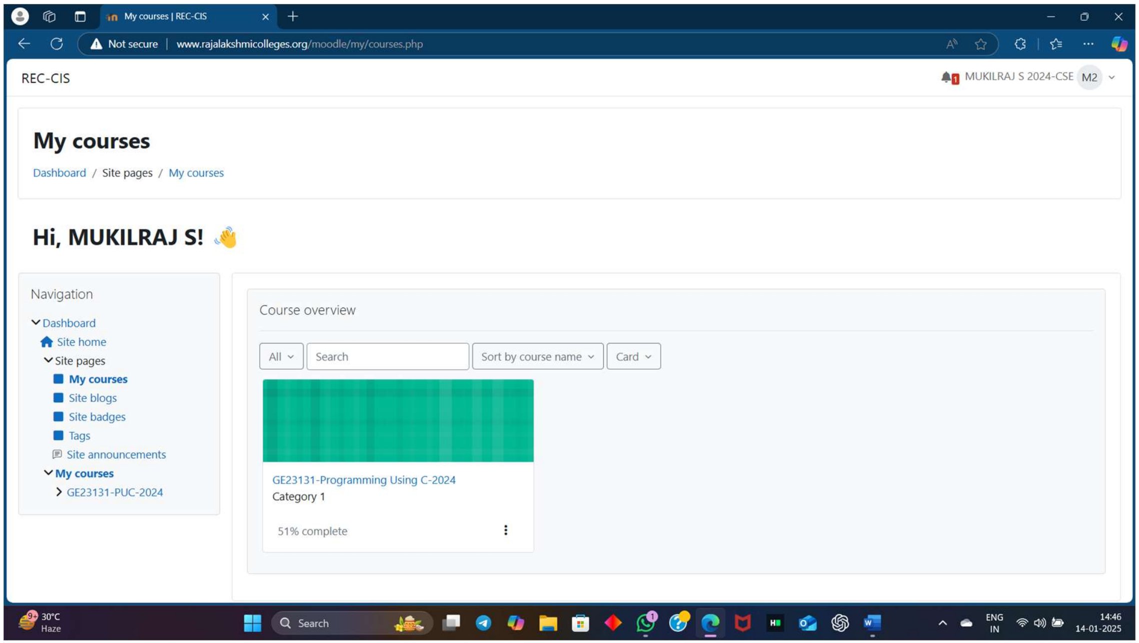
Week 10



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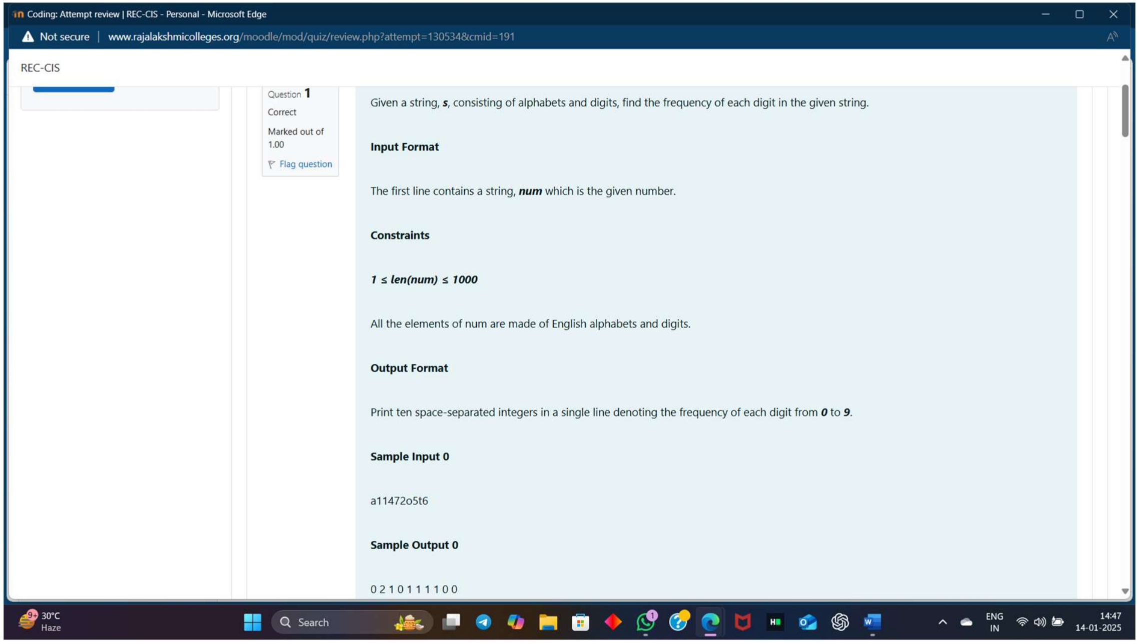
Hi, MUKILRAJ S! 👋

Course overview

GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

Category 1

51% complete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Question 1
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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 ≤ len(num) ≤ 1000

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

Output Format

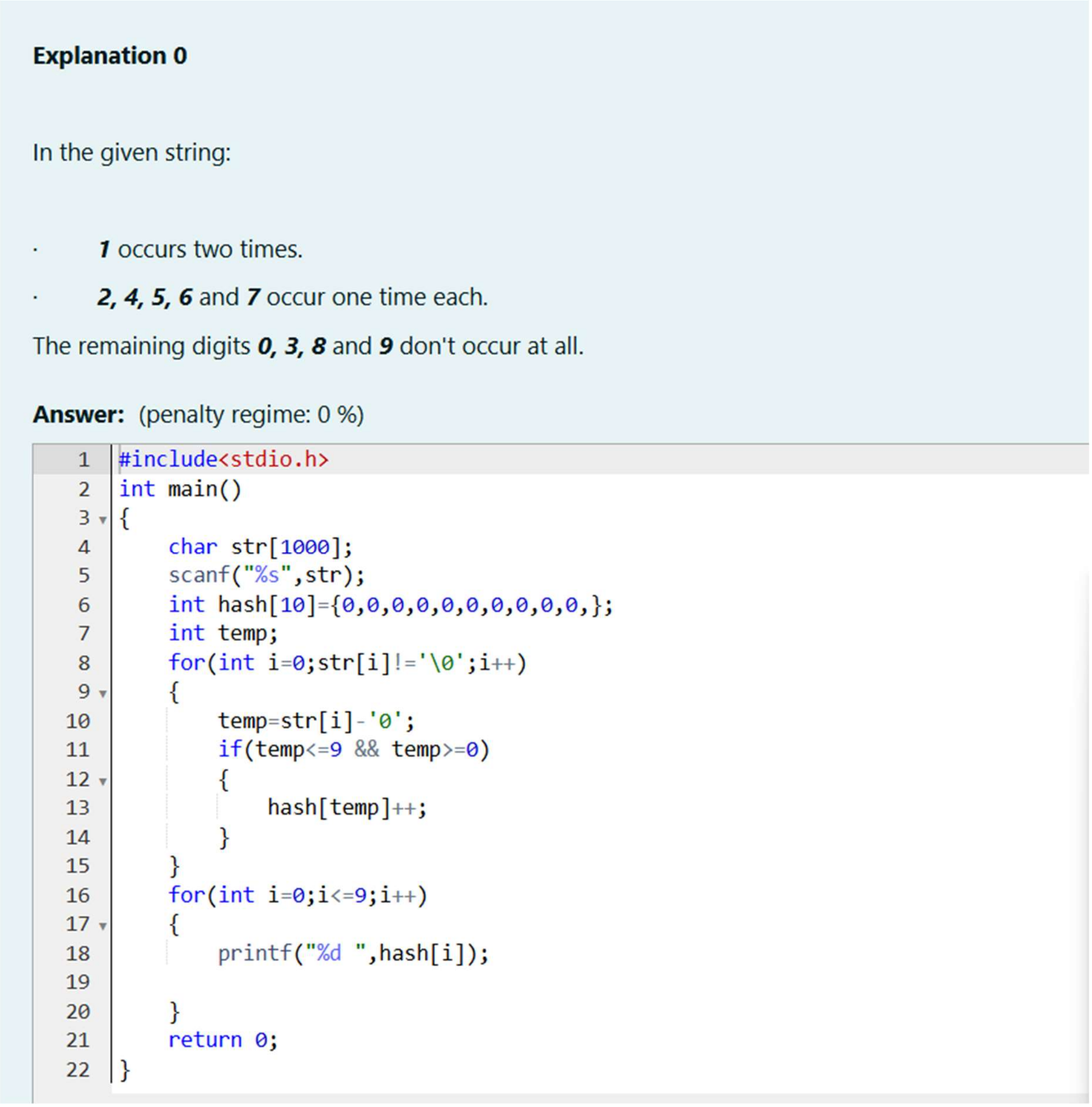
Print ten space-separated integers in a single line denoting the frequency of each digit from ***0*** to ***9***.

Sample Input 0

```
a11472o5t6
```

Sample Output 0

```
0 2 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0
```



Explanation 0

In the given string:

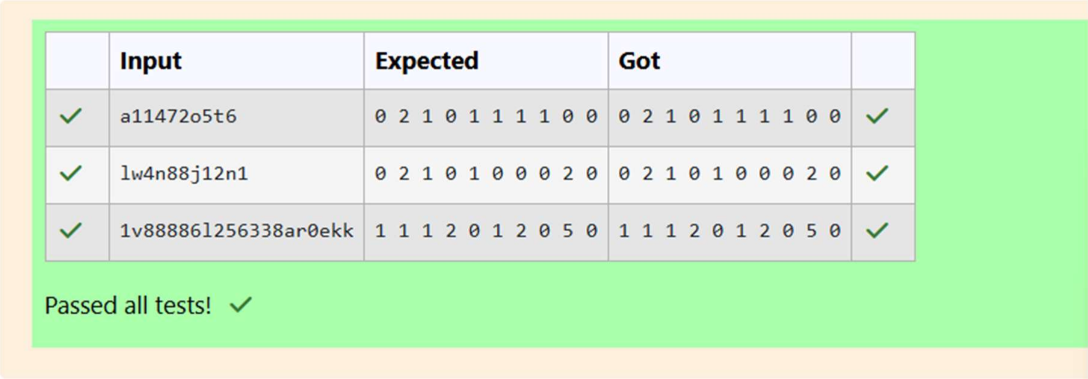
- ***1*** occurs two times.
- ***2, 4, 5, 6*** and ***7*** occur one time each.

The remaining digits ***0, 3, 8*** and ***9*** don't occur at all.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

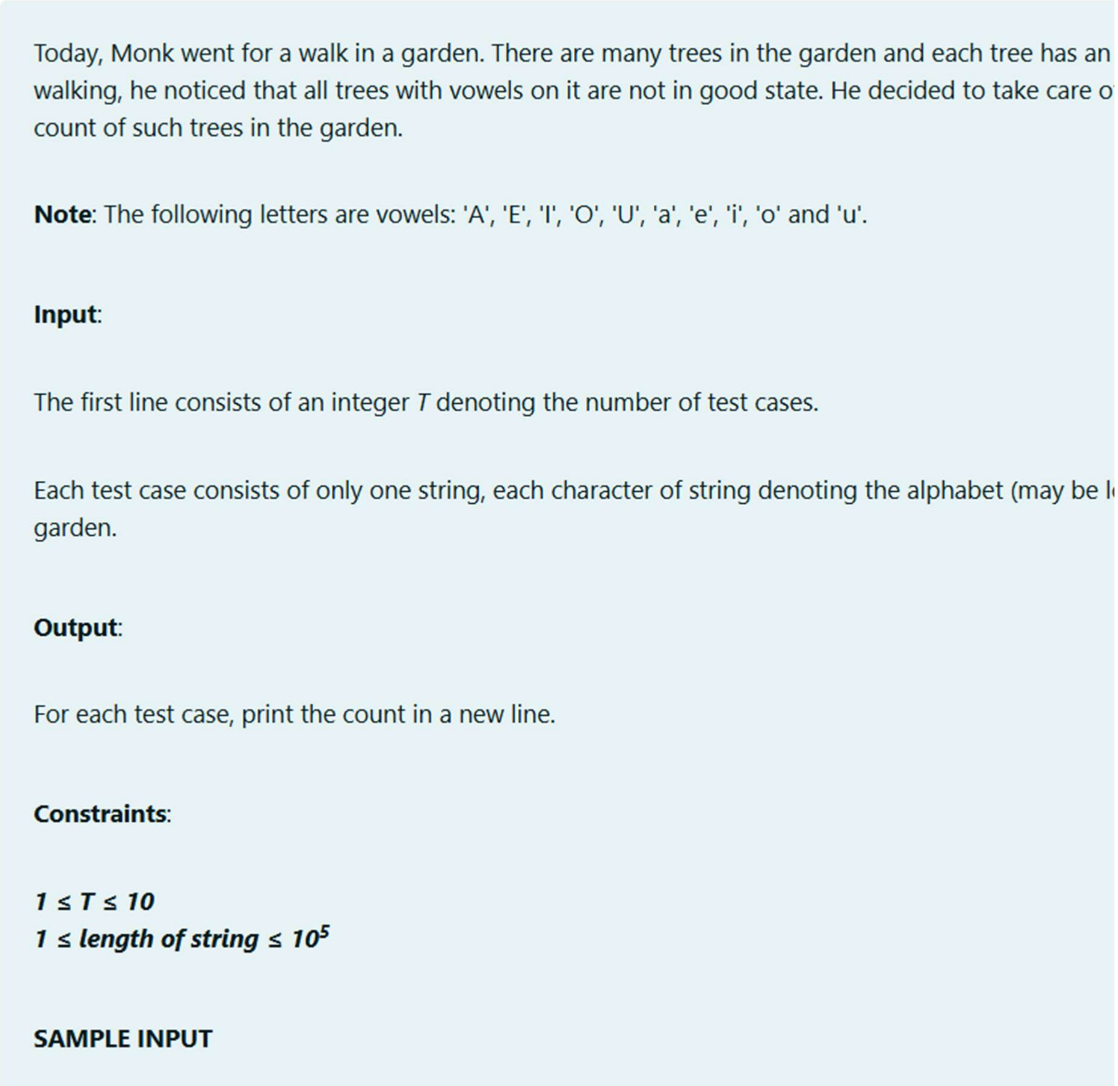
```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char str[1000];
    scanf("%s",str);
    int hash[10]={0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,};
    int temp;
    for(int i=0;str[i]!='\0';i++)
    {
        temp=str[i]-'0';
        if(temp<=9 && temp>=0)
        {
            hash[temp]++;
        }
    }
    for(int i=0;i<=9;i++)
    {
        printf("%d ",hash[i]);

    }
    return 0;
}
```



	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! ✓



Today, Monk went for a walk in a garden. There are many trees in the garden and each tree has an walking, he noticed that all trees with vowels on it are not in good state. He decided to take care o 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.

Each test case consists of only one string, each character of string denoting the alphabet (may be l garden.

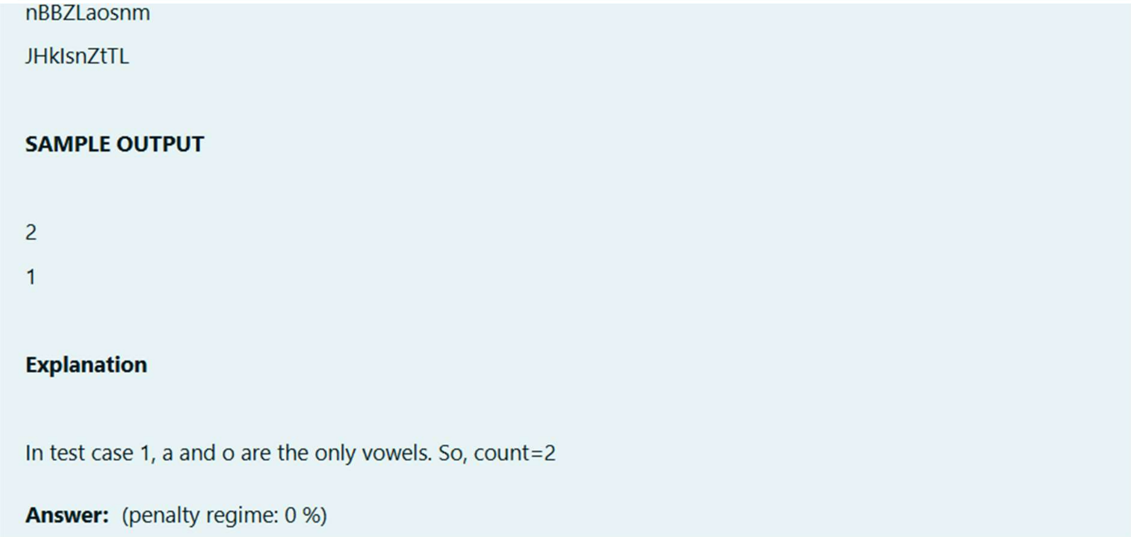
Output:

For each test case, print the count in a new line.

Constraints:

$1 \le T \le 10$
$1 \le$ length of string $\le 10^5$

SAMPLE INPUT



```
nBBZLaosnm
JHkIsnZtTL
```

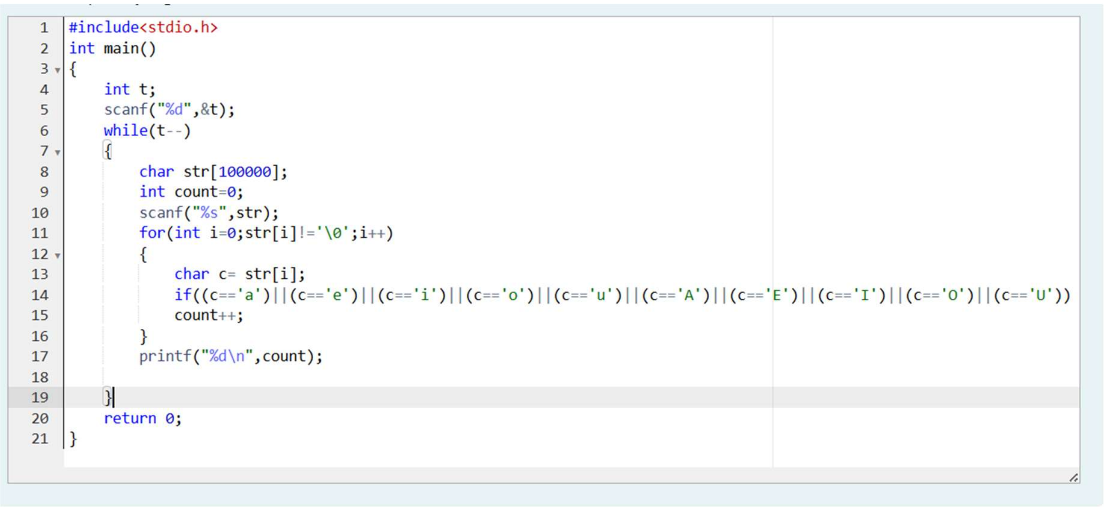
SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
2
1
```

Explanation

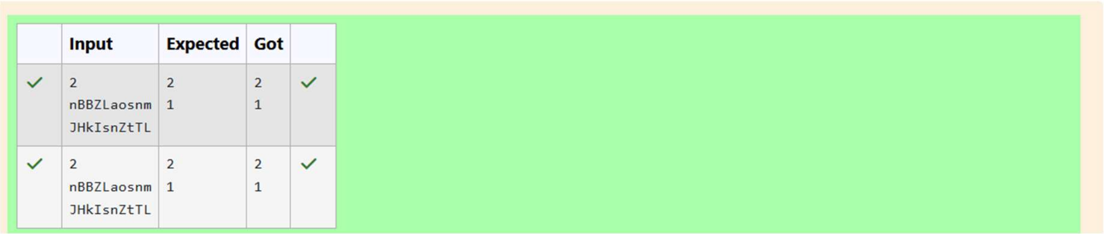
In test case 1, a and o are the only vowels. So, count=2

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)



```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int t;
    scanf("%d",&t);
    while(t--)
    {
        char str[100000];
        int count=0;
        scanf("%s",str);
        for(int i=0;str[i]!='\0';i++)
        {
            char c= str[i];
            if((c=='a')||(c=='e')||(c=='i')||(c=='o')||(c=='u')||(c=='A')||(c=='E')||(c=='I')||(c=='O')||(c=='U'))
            count++;
        }
        printf("%d\n",count);

    }
    return 0;
}
```



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

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 ≤ len(s) ≤ 1000

Output Format

Print each word of the sentence in a new line.

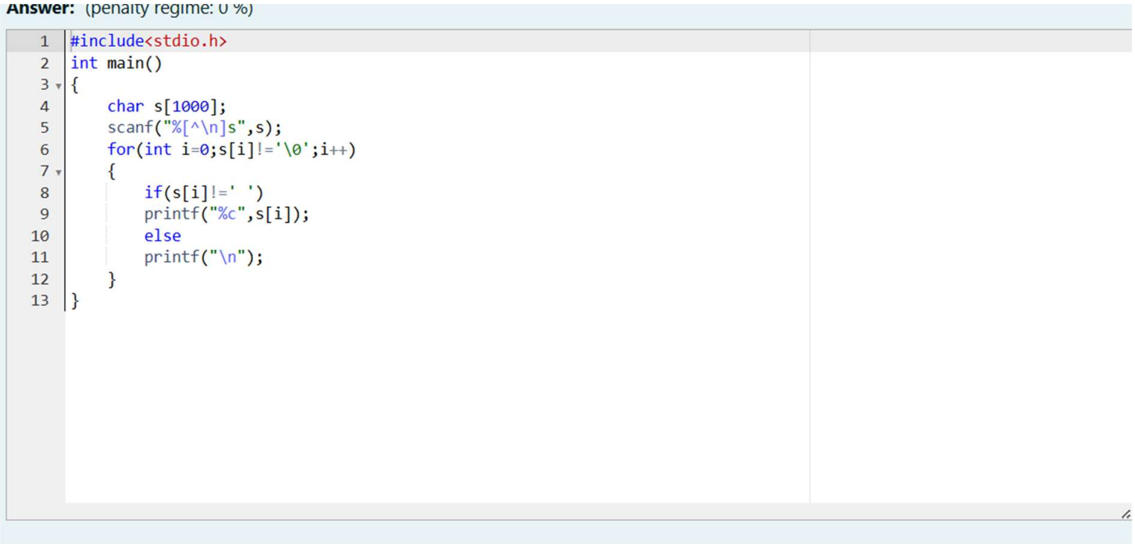
Sample Input 0

This is C

Sample Output 0

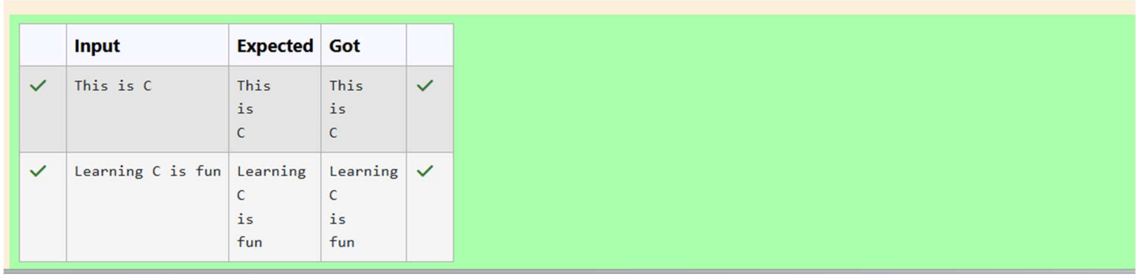
This

is

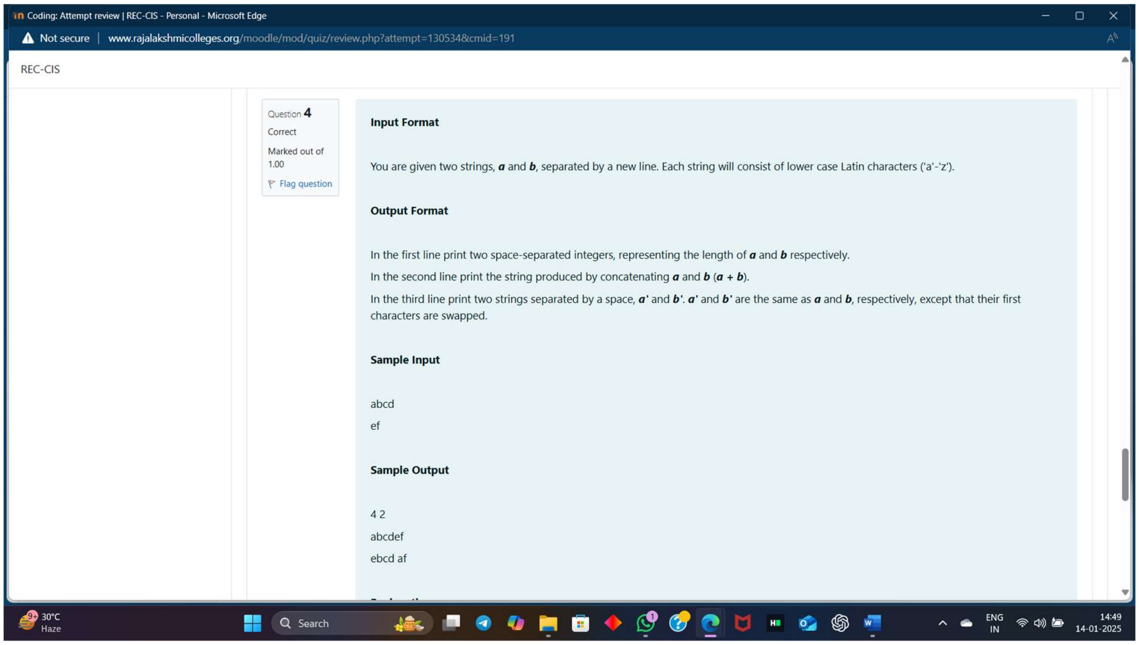


Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char s[1000];
    scanf("%[^\n]s",s);
    for(int i=0;s[i]!='\0';i++)
    {
        if(s[i]!=' ')
        printf("%c",s[i]);
        else
        printf("\n");
    }
}
```



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



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REC-CIS
Question 4
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question
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14-01-2025

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***).

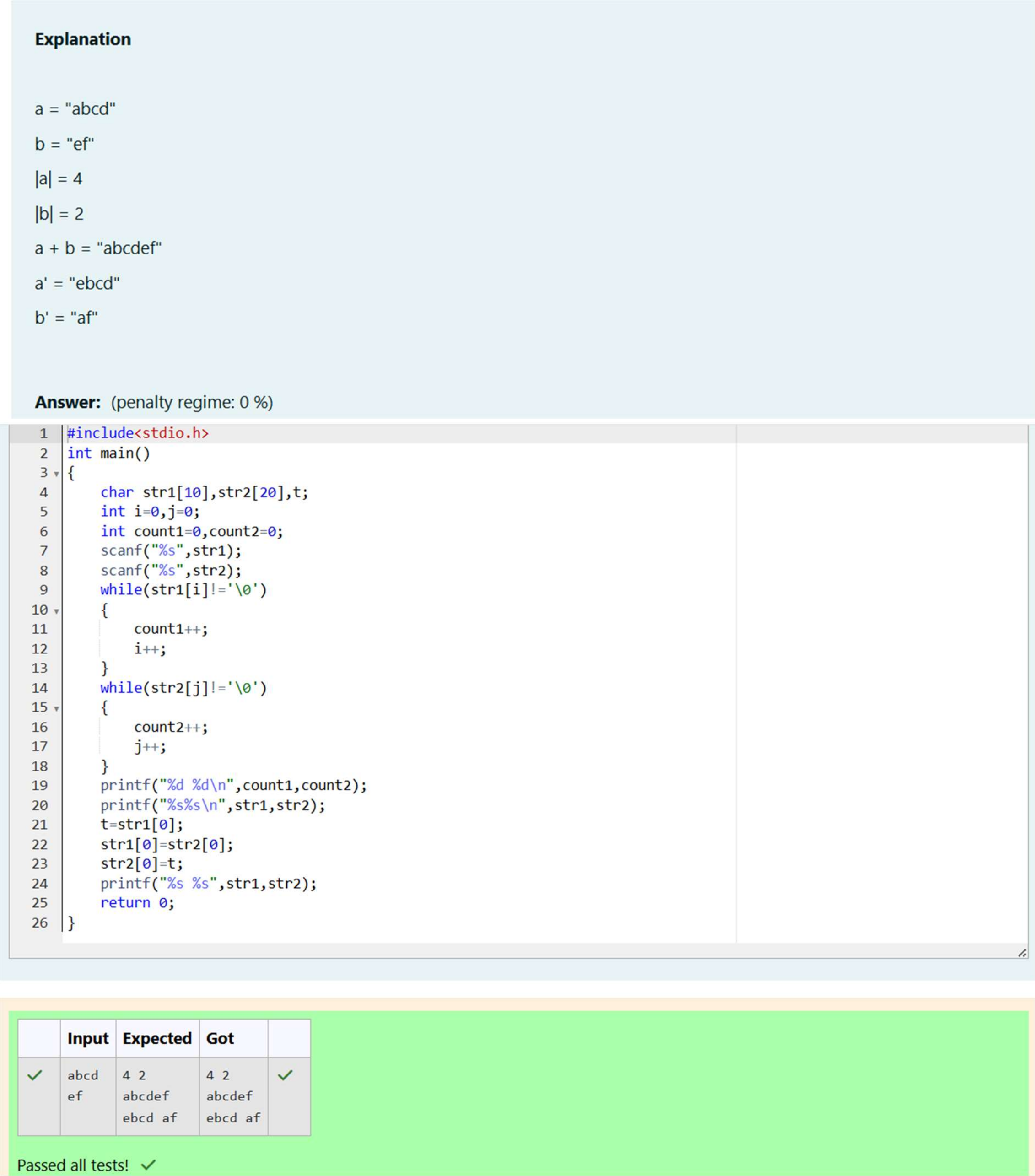
In the third line print two strings separated by a space, ***a'*** and ***b'***. ***a'*** and ***b'*** are the same as ***a*** and ***b***, respectively, except that their first characters are swapped.

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 %)

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char str1[10],str2[20],t;
    int i=0,j=0;
    int count1=0,count2=0;
    scanf("%s",str1);
    scanf("%s",str2);
    while(str1[i]!='\0')
    {
        count1++;
        i++;
    }
    while(str2[j]!='\0')
    {
        count2++;
        j++;
    }
    printf("%d %d\n",count1,count2);
    printf("%s%s\n",str1,str2);
    t=str1[0];
    str1[0]=str2[0];
    str2[0]=t;
    printf("%s %s",str1,str2);
    return 0;
}
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓