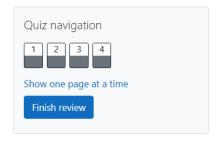
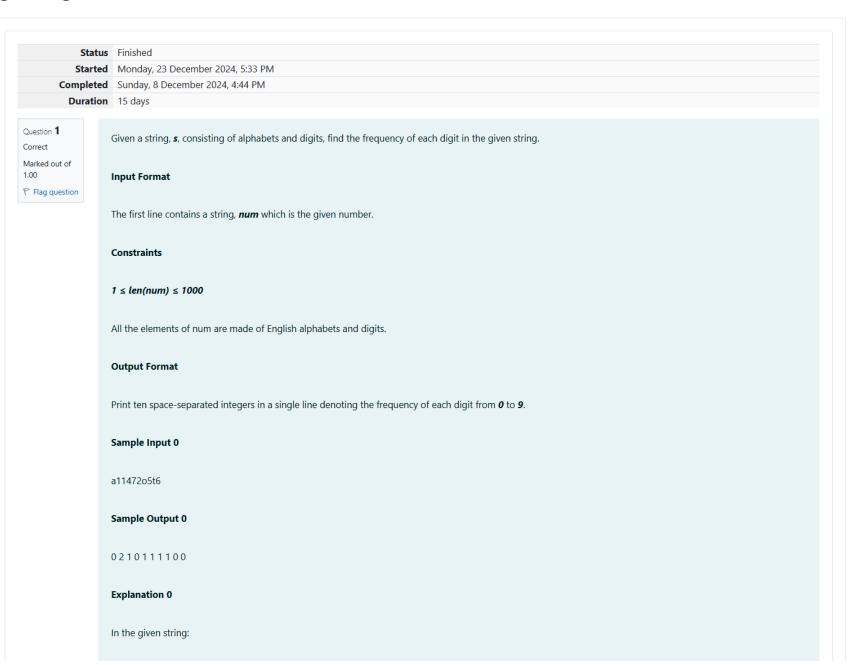
# GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





- 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 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 ₹ {
4
       char str[1000];
5
       scanf("%s",str);
     int hash[10]={0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,};
6
7
     int temp;
      for(int i=0;str[i]!='\0';i++)
8
9 ,
10
           temp=str[i]-'0';
11
           if(temp<=9&&temp>=0)
12
13
              hash[temp]++;
14
15
      for(int i=0;i<=9;i++)
16
17 •
           printf("%d ",hash[i]);
18
19
20
       return 0;
21
22
```

	Input	E	хр	ec	te	d						G	ot									
<b>~</b>	a11472o5t6	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	<b>~</b>
<b>~</b>	lw4n88j12n1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	<b>~</b>
<b>~</b>	1v888861256338ar0ekk	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 Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Today, Monk went for a walk in a garden. There are many trees in the garden and each tree has an English alphabet on it. While Monk was walking, he noticed that all trees with vowels on it are not in good state. He decided to take care of them. So, he asked you to tell him the 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 lowercase or uppercase) on a tree in the 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

2 nBBZLaosnm JHklsnZtTL

#### **SAMPLE OUTPUT**

2

#### Explanation

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

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2
   int main()
3 ₹ {
 4
       int t;
5
       scanf("%d",&t);
       while(t--)
6
 7 🔻
8
          char str[100000];
9
          int count=0;
          scanf("%s",str);
10
           for(int i=0;str[i]!='\0';i++)
11
12
13
              if((c='a')||(c='e')||(c='i')||(c=-'o')||(c=-'u')||(c=-'E')||(c=-'I')||(c=-'U'))
14
15
              count ++;
16
17
          printf("%d\n",count);
18
19
       return 0;
20
21
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	2 nBBZLaosnm JHkIsnZtTL	2	2	<b>~</b>
~	2 nBBZLaosnm JHkIsnZtTL	2	2 1	~

Passed all tests! <

Question **3**Correct
Marked out of 1.00

♥ Flag question

Given a sentence,  $\boldsymbol{s}$ , print each word of the sentence in a new line.

# Input Format

The first and only line contains a sentence, s.

#### Constraints

 $1 \le len(s) \le 1000$ 

# **Output Format**

Print each word of the sentence in a new line.

# Sample Input 0

This is C

# Sample Output 0

This

į.

-

## **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.

A ------ /----|-----|-----0.0/1

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

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	This is C	This is C	This is C	~
<b>~</b>	Learning C is fun	Learning C is fun	Learning C is fun	~

Passed all tests! <

Question **4**Correct
Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

## 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  $\boldsymbol{a}$  and  $\boldsymbol{b}$  respectively.

In the second line print the string produced by concatenating  $\boldsymbol{a}$  and  $\boldsymbol{b}$  ( $\boldsymbol{a} + \boldsymbol{b}$ ).

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

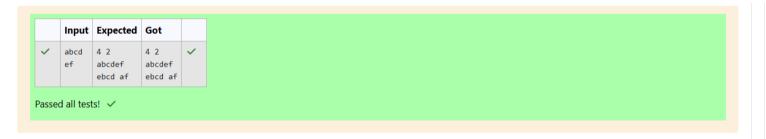
a + b = "abcdef"

a' = "ebcd"

b' = "af"
```

## Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 √ {
       char str1[10],str2[10],t;
int i=0;int j=0;
4
5
6
       int count1=0; int count2=0;
       scanf("%s",str1);
7
8
       scanf("%s",str2);
9
        while(str1[i]!='\0')
10 🔻
       {
11
           count1++;
12
           i++;
13
14
       while(str2[j]!='\0')
15 🔻
           count2++;
16
17
           j++;
18
19
       printf("%d %d\n",count1,count2);
20
       printf("%s%s\n",str1,str2);
21
       t=str1[0];
22
       str1[0]=str2[0];
23
24
       str2[0]=t;
       printf("%s %s",str1,str2);
25
26
       return 0;
27 }
```



Finish review