

REC-CIS

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Duration 1 hour 1 min

Question 1

Correct

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1.00Flag  
question

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**

$$1 \leq len(num) \leq 1000$$

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

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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);
6     int hash[10]={0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0};
7     int temp;
8     for(int i=0;str[i]!='\0';i++)
9     {
10         temp=str[i]-'0';
11         if(temp<=9&&temp>=0)
12         {
13             hash[temp]++;
14         }
15     }
16     for(int i=0;i<=9;i++)
17     {
18         printf("%d ",hash[i]);
19     }
20     return 0;
21 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	81147205t6	0 2 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0	0 2 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0	✓
✓	1w4n88j12n1	0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 0	0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 0	✓
✓	1v888861256338ar0ekk	1 1 1 2 0 1 2 0 5 0	1 1 1 2 0 1 2 0 5 0	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Passed all tests! ✓

## Question 2

Correct

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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:**

$$1 \leq T \leq 10$$

$$1 \leq \text{length of string} \leq 10^5$$

**SAMPLE INPUT**

2  
nBBZLaosnm

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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);
6     while(t--)
7     {
8         char str[100000];
9         int count=0;
10        scanf("%s",str);
11        for(int i=0;str[i]!='\0';i++)
12        {
13            char c= str[i];
14            if((c=='a')||(c=='e')||(c=='i')||(c=='o')||(c=='u')||(c=='A')||(c=='E')||(c=='I')||(c=='O')||(c=='U'))
15                count++;
16        }
17        printf("%d\n",count);
18    }
19    return 0;
20 }
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓

## Question 3

Correct

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question

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**

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Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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

	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! ✓

Passed all tests! ✓

## Question 4

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

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## 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

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Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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

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

Passed all tests! ✓