GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

Status	Finished
Started	Sunday, 12 January 2025, 9:51 PM
Completed	Sunday, 12 January 2025, 10:06 PM
Duration	14 mins 49 secs

Question 1
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag 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

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

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

a1td72a5b6

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>=0&&temp<=9)
            hash[temp]++;
    }
    for(int i=0;i<10;i++)
    {
        printf("%d ",hash[i]);
    }
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	a1td72a5b6	0 2 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0	0 2 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0	✓
✓	1v9n0012z11	0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2	0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2	✓
✓	1v999012345tar6ten	1 1 1 3 6 1 1 0 0 6	1 1 1 3 6 1 1 0 0 6	✓

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
nBBZLeotnm
iHklaoZrDL
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
2
5
```

Explanation

In test case 1, e 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++;
        }
    }
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	2 nBBZLeotnm iHklaoZrDL	2 5	2 5	✓
✓	2 nBBZLeotnm iHklaoZrDL	2 5	2 5	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 3
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag 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

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

Output Format

Print each word of the sentence in a new line.

Sample Input 0

This is C

Sample Output 0

```
This
is
C
```

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.

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");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

	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! ✓

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 **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'** 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 %)

```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char str1[101],str2[101],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++;
    ...
}
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓

Save the state of the flags

Finish review