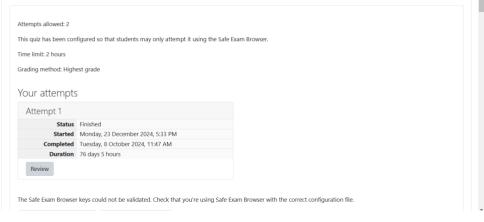


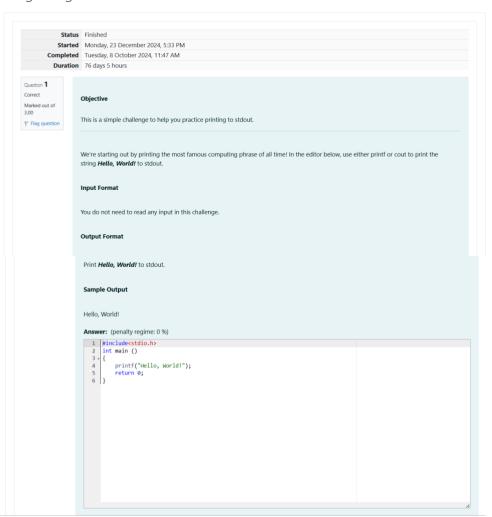
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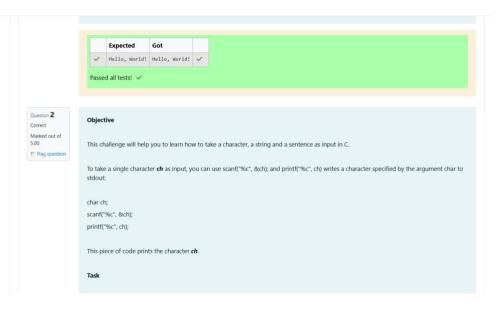


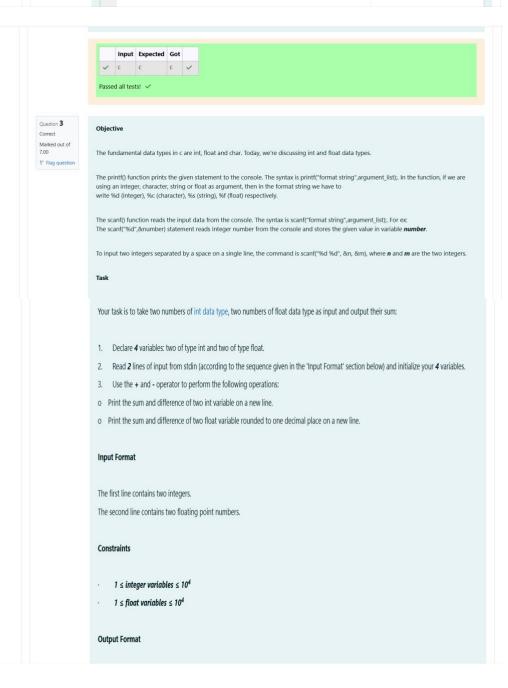


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DEC CIC



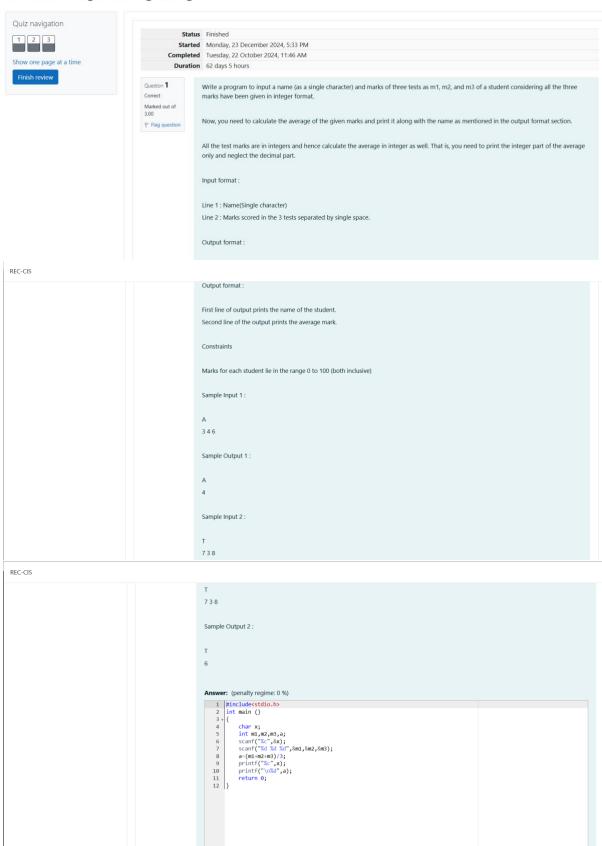
REC-CIS

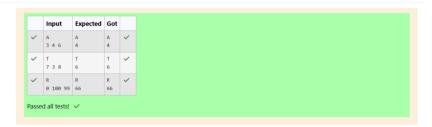
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Question 2 Correct Marked out of 5.00 ₹ Flag question Some C data types, their format specifiers, and their most common bit widths are as follows:

- Int ("%d"): 32 Bit integer
 Long ("%ld"): 64 bit integer
 - · Char ("%c"): Character type

 - Float ("%f"): 32 bit real value
 Double ("%lf"): 64 bit real value

Reading

To read a data type, use the following syntax:

scanf("`format specifier`", &val)

For example, to read a character followed by a double:

char ch;

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char ch:

double d;

scanf("%c %lf", &ch, &d);

For the moment, we can ignore the spacing between format specifiers.

PrintingTo print a data type, use the following syntax:

printf("`format_specifier`", val)

For example, to print a character followed by a double:

char ch = 'd';

double d = 234.432;

printf("%c %lf", ch, d);

Note: You can also use cin and cout instead of scanf and printf; however, if you are taking a million numbers as input and printing a million lines, it is faster to use scanf and printf.

Input Format

Input consists of the following space-separated values: int, long, char, float, and double, respectively.

Output Format

Print each element on a new line in the same order it was received as input. Note that the floating point value should be correct up to 3 decimal places and the double to 9 decimal places.

Sample Input

3 12345678912345 a 334.23 14049.30493

Sample Output

12345678912345

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334.230 14049.304930000 Explanation Print int 3, followed by long 12345678912345, followed by char a, followed by float 334.23, followed by double 14049.30493. Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %) int a; long b; char ch; float d; double e; scan'("%0 %ld %c %f %lf",&a,&b,&ch,&d,&e); printf("%0 \n%ld \n%c \n%0.91f",a,b,ch,d,e); return 0;



