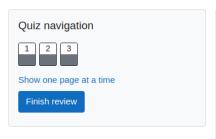
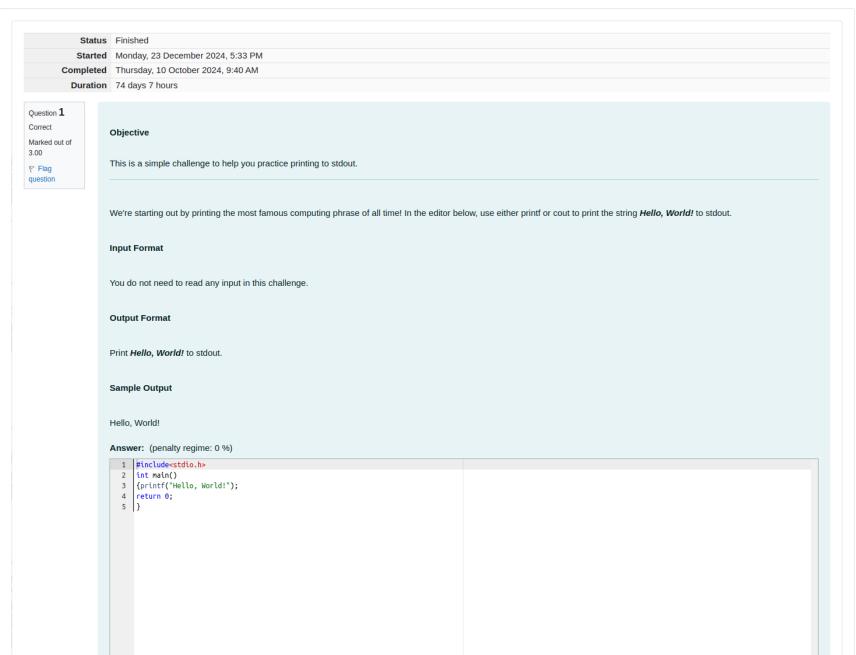
# GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





	Expected	Got	
~	Hello, World!	Hello, World!	~

Passed all tests! 🗸

Question 2

Correct Marked out of

5.00

Flag question

# Objective

This challenge will help you to learn how to take a character, a string and a sentence as input in C.

To take a single character ch as input, you can use scanf("%c", &ch); and printf("%c", ch) writes a character specified by the argument char to stdout:

char ch;

scanf("%c", &ch);

printf("%c", ch);

This piece of code prints the character ch.

## Task

You have to print the character, ch.

# Input Format

Take a character, ch as input.

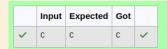
# **Output Format**

Print the character, ch.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()

vertical content of the content
```



Passed all tests! <

Question 3
Correct

Marked out of 7.00

Flag question

## Objective

The fundamental data types in c are int, float and char. Today, we're discussing int and float data types.

The printf() function prints the given statement to the console. The syntax is printf("format string", argument\_list);. In the function, if we are using an integer, character, string or float as argument, then in the format string we have to write %d (integer), %c (character), %s (string), %f (float) respectively.

The scanf() function reads the input data from the console. The syntax is scanf("format string", argument\_list);. For ex: The scanf("%d",&number) statement reads integer number from the console and stores the given value in variable *number*.

To input two integers separated by a space on a single line, the command is scanf("%d %d", &n, &m), where n and m are the two integers.

## Task

Your task is to take two numbers of int data type, two numbers of float data type as input and output their sum:

- 1. Declare 4 variables: two of type int and two of type float.
- 2. Read 2 lines of input from stdin (according to the sequence given in the 'Input Format' section below) and initialize your 4 variables.
- 3. Use the + and operator to perform the following operations:
- o Print the sum and difference of two int variable on a new line.
- o Print the sum and difference of two float variable rounded to one decimal place on a new line.

## Input Format

The first line contains two integers.

The second line contains two floating point numbers.

## Constraints

- 1 ≤ integer variables ≤  $10^4$
- 1 ≤ float variables ≤  $10^4$

# **Output Format**

Print the sum and difference of both integers separated by a space on the first line, and the sum and difference of both float (scaled to 1 decimal place) separated by a space on the second line.

# Sample Input

10 4

4.0 2.0

# Sample Output

146

6.0 2.0

## Explanation

When we sum the integers 10 and 4, we get the integer 14. When we subtract the second number 4 from the first number 10, we get 6 as their difference.

When we sum the floating-point numbers 4.0 and 2.0, we get 6.0. When we subtract the second number 2.0 from the first number 4.0, we get 2.0 as their difference.

# Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 v {int a,b;
4 float c,d;
5 scanf("%d %d",&a,&b);
6 scanf("%f %f",&c,&d);
7
    int e,f;
8
    e=a+b;
9
     f=a-b;
10
    float g,h;
11 g=c+d;
12 h=c-d;
13 printf("%d %d\n",e,f);
14 printf("%.1f %.1f",g,h);
15 return 0;
16 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~		14 6 6.0 2.0	14 6 6.0 2.0	~
~		28 12 12.0 4.0	28 12 12.0 4.0	~

Passed all tests! 🗸

Finish reviev