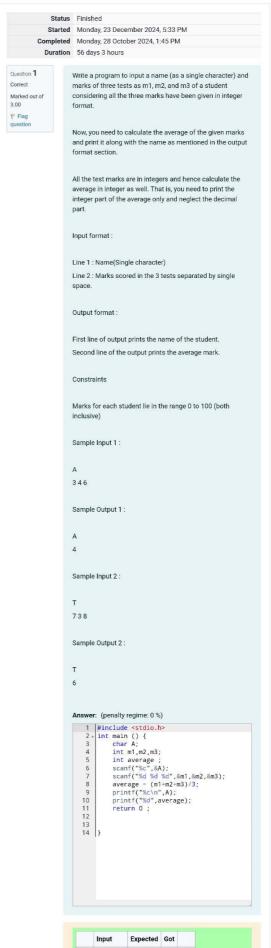
GE23131-Programming Using C-2024







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 ("%If"): 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; double d; scanf("%c %lf", &ch, &d); For the moment, we can ignore the spacing between format specifiers. Printing
To 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. Orbupt 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 14049.304930000 Explanation followed by long 12345678912345, followed by char a, followed by float 334.23, followed by double 14049.30493. Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %) Expec



Write a program to print the ASCII value and the two adjacent characters of the given character.

Input

Е

```
Input Expected Got
✓ E 69 69 ✓ DF DF
Passed all tests! 🗸
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