Objective

This is a simple challenge to help you practice printing to stdout.

We're starting out by printing the most famous computing phrase of all time! In the editor below, use either printf or cout to print the string ***Hello, World!*** to stdout.

Input Format

You do not need to read any input in this challenge.

Output Format

Print ***Hello, World!*** to stdout.

Sample Output

Hello, World!

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
```

Hello, World!

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    printf("Hello, World!");
    return 0;
}
```

	Expected	Got	
✓	Hello, World!	Hello, World!	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

ctive

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

ke a single character ***ch*** as input, you can use scanf("%c", &ch); and printf("%c", ch) writes a character specified by the argument ch
t:

ch;

("%c", &ch);

("%c", ch);

piece of code prints the character ***ch***.

ave to print the character, ***ch***.

Format

a character, ***ch*** as input.

ut Format

ormat

t line contains two integers.

ond line contains two floating point numbers.

ints

≤ integer variables ≤ 10^4

≤ float variables ≤ 10^4

Format

e sum and difference of both integers separated by a space on the first line, and the sum and difference of both float (scaled cimal place) separated by a space on the second line.

Input

the character, ***ch***.

er: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char ch;
    scanf ("%c",&ch);
    printf("%c",ch);
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
	c	c	c	✓

ed all tests! ✓

ective

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

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

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

nput 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 in

k

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

Declare ***4*** variables: two of type int and two of type float.

Read ***2*** lines of input from stdin (according to the sequence given in the 'Input Format' section below) and initialize your ***4*** vari

Use the **+** and **-** operator to perform the following operations:

Print the sum and difference of two int variable on a new line.

2.0

lanation

en 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
r difference.

en 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***, w
2.0 as their difference.

wer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a,b;
    float x,y;
    scanf("%d %d",&a,&b);
    scanf("%f, %f",&x,&y);
    printf("%d %d\n",a+b,a-b);
    printf("%.1f,%.1f",x+y,x-y);
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
	10 4 4.0 2.0	14 6 6.0 2.0	14 6 4.0,4.0	✗
	20 8 8.0 4.0	28 12 12.0 4.0	28 12 8.0,8.0	✗

code must pass all tests to earn any marks. Try again.

ow differences