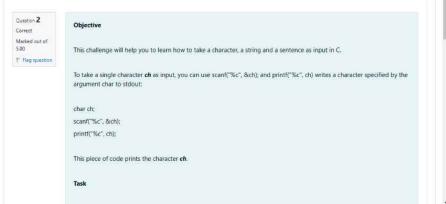






Finish review







GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





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.

Tack

REC-CIS

Your 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 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.

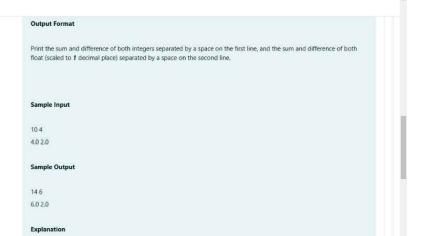
Input Format

The first line contains two integers.

The second line contains two floating point numbers.

Constraints

- 1 ≤ integer variables ≤ 10⁴
- 1 ≤ float variables ≤ 10⁴



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.

REC-CIS

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.

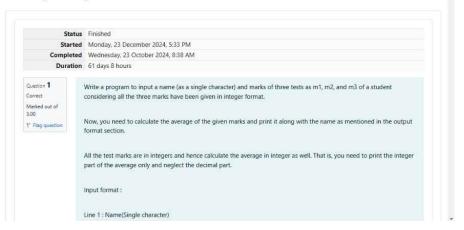
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

1 | #include<stdio.h>
2 | int main() |
3 | {
4 | int a_b, x, y;
5 | float c_d, w, z;
6 | scanf("%d", a_b);
7 | scanf("%d", a_b);
8 | scanf("%d", a_b);
9 | scanf("%d", a_b);
10 | printf("%d", x);
11 | printf("%d", x);
12 | y-a-b;
13 | printf("%d", x);
14 | w-c-d;
15 | printf("\lambda, x, y);
16 | z-c-d;
17 | printf("\lambda, x, y);
18 | return 6;
19 |}

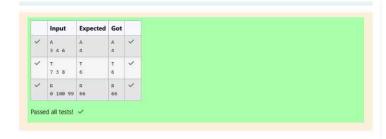


GE23131-Programming Using C-2024









GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





REC-CIS

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 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

REC-CIS

