

Week 1 – 1:

--Coding-C-Language Features-Optional.

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Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM
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Duration	74 days 7 hours

Q1) 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 1

Hello, World!

Code:

```

1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     printf("Hello, World!");
5     return 0;
6 }

```

OUTPUT:

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

Passed all tests! ✓

Q2) 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`

Code:

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1  #include<stdio.h>
2
3  int main(){
4      char ch;
5      scanf("%c",&ch);
6      printf("%c",ch);
7  }
```

OUTPUT:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	c	c	c	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Q3) Problem Statement:

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:
 - Print the sum and difference of two int variable on a new line.
 - 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: $1 \leq \text{integer variables} \leq 10^4$, $1 \leq \text{float variables} \leq 10^4$

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

14 6

6.0 2.0

Code:

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  int main()
3  {
4      int int1,int2;
5      float float1,float2;
6      scanf("%d %d",&int1,&int2);
7      scanf("%f %f",&float1,&float2);
8      printf("%d %d\n",int1+int2,int1-int2);
9      printf("%.1f %.1f",float1+float2,float1-float2);
10     return 0;
11
12 }
```

OUTPUT:

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

Passed all tests! ✓