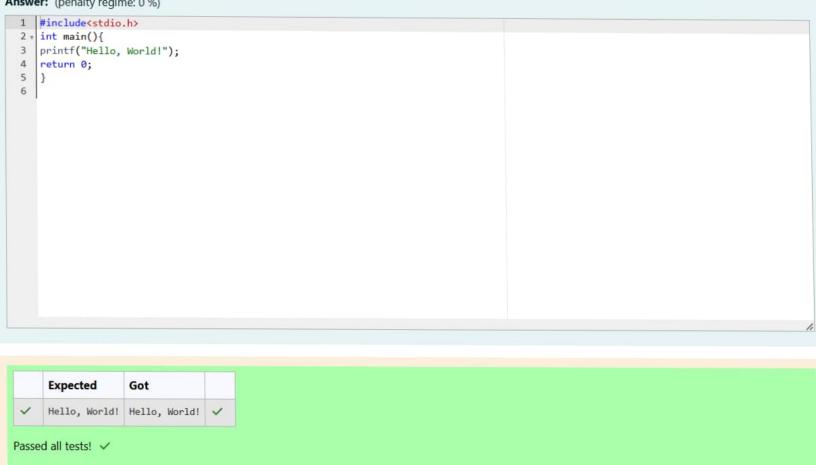
Question 1 Correct Marked out of 3.00 F Flag question	Objective This is a simple challenge to help you practice printing to stdout.
	We're starting out by printing the most famous computing phrase of all time! In the editor below, use either printf or cout to print the string <i>Hello</i> , <i>World!</i> to stdout.
	Input Format
	You do not need to read any input in this challenge.
	Output Format
	Print <i>Hello, World!</i> to stdout.
	Sample Output

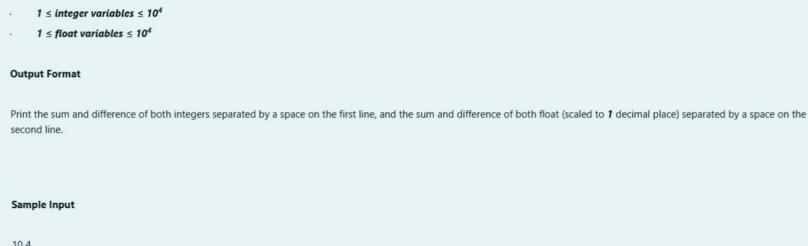


Question 2 Correct	Objective			
Marked out of 5.00 № Flag question	This challenge will help you to learn how to take a character, a string and a sentence as input in C.			
	To take a single character ch as input, you can use scanf("%c", &ch); and printf("%c", ch) writes a character specified by the argument char to stdout:			
	char ch;			
	scanf("%c", &ch);			
	printf("%c", ch);			
	This piece of code prints the character <i>ch</i> .			
	Task			
	You have to print the character, <i>ch</i> .			
	Input Format			
	Take a character, <i>ch</i> as input.			
	Output Format			
	Print the character, <i>ch</i> .			



Passed all tests! <

Question 3 Correct	Objective				
Marked out of 7.00 F Flag question	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 <i>number</i> .				
	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:				
	 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: 2. Digitable company difference of two list variable company lists.				
	 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.				



104

Sample Output

Constraints

4.0 2.0

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 number 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(){
          int a,b;
          float c,d;
          scanf("%d %d",&a,&b);
          scanf("%f %f",&c,&d);
          int e=a+b,f=a-b;
          float g=c+d,h=c-d;
          printf("%d %d\n",e,f);
  10
          printf("%.1f %.1f\n",g,h);
  11
          return 0;
  12 }
```

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

Question 1 Correct	Write a program to input a name (as a single character) and marks of three tests as m1, m2, and m3 of a student considering all the three marks have been given in integer format.
Marked out of 3.00	Now, you need to calculate the average of the given marks and print it along with the name as mentioned in the output format section.
P Flag question	All the test marks are in integers and hence calculate the average in integer as well. That is, you need to print the integer part of the average only and neglect the decimal part.
	Input format :
	Line 1 : Name(Single character) Line 2 : Marks scored in the 3 tests separated by single space.
	Output format :
	First line of output prints the name of the student. Second line of the output prints the average mark.
	Constraints
	Marks for each student lie in the range 0 to 100 (both inclusive)
	Sample Input 1:
	A 346

```
Sample Output 1:
A
Sample Input 2:
738
Sample Output 2:
 Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
     1 #include<stdio.h>
     2 + int main(){
            char a;
            int b,c,d;
            scanf("%c",&a);
            scanf("%d %d %d ",&b,&c,&d);
            int e= (b+c+d)/3;
            printf("%c\n",a);
     9
            printf("%d",e);
    10
            return 0;
    11
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	A	A	A	~
	3 4 6	4	4	
~	Т	Т	т	~
	7 3 8	6	6	
~	R	R	R	~
	0 100 99	66	66	

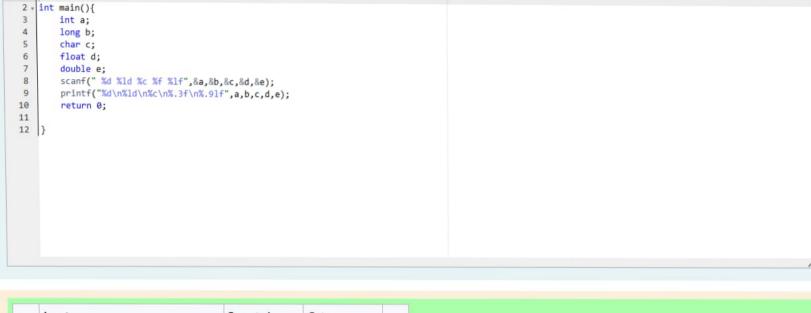
	~	R Ø 100 99	R 66	R 66	~
	Passe	ed all tests!	~		
Question 2 Correct Marked out of 5.00 P Flag question	· 1	C data type: "Int ("%d"): 3. ".ong ("%ld") "Char ("%c"): "Float ("%f"): "Oouble ("%lf	2 Bit inte : 64 bit i Characte 32 bit re	eger nteger er type al value	
	scanf("`	g a data type format_spe mple, to rea	cifier`", 8	kval)	

iers, and their most common bit widths are as follows: yntax: ed 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. **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 334.230 14049.304930000 Explanation Print int 3. followed by long 12345678912345,

followed by char a, followed by float 334.23, followed by double 14049.30493.

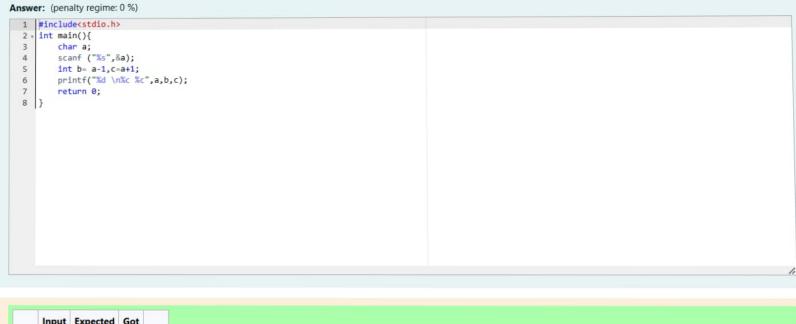


	Input	Expected	Got	
~	3 12345678912345 a 334.23 14049.30493	3 12345678912345 a 334.230 14049.304930000	3 12345678912345 a 334.230 14049.304930000	~

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %) #include<stdio.h>

Passed all tests! <

Question 3 Correct	Write a program to print the ASCII value and the two adjacent characters of the given character.
Marked out of 7.00	Input
F Flag question	
	E
	Output
	69
	DF .
	Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)



		Input	Expected	Got	
~	0	E	69	69	
			DF	DF	

Passed all tests! <