- 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.
- 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 ≤ integer variables ≤ 10<sup>4</sup>
- 1 ≤ float variables ≤ 10<sup>4</sup>

#### **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 # decimal place) separated by a space on the second line.

#### Sample Input

4020

## Sample Output

14.6

6020

# 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 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.

# Antwer: (penalty regime: 0 %) 1 | Finclude estatio.ho

	Input	Expected	Gat	
1	10 4	14 6 6.0 2.0	14 6 6.0 2.0	4
~	20 8	28 12 12.0 4.0	28 12 12.6 4.0	¥

Passed all tests! V



value in variable number.

# 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 scanfl' function reads the input data from the console. The syntax is scanfl' format string' argument, listly. For ex: The scanfl' fid', &number) statement reads integer number from the console and stores the given

To input two integers separated by a space on a single line, the command is scanfi "Sid "id", &n, &m), where m 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.
- Read 2 lines of input from stdin (according to the sequence given in the 'Input Format' section below) and initialize your 4 variables.
- 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 Formst

The first line contains two integers.

The second line contains two floating point numbers.

#### Constraints

1 s integer variables s 104

7 ≤ float variables ≤ 104

## Objective

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", 5ccht 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.

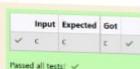
# Input Format

Take a character, ch as input.

# Output Format

Print the character, ch.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)



100 Block Control

### Objective

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

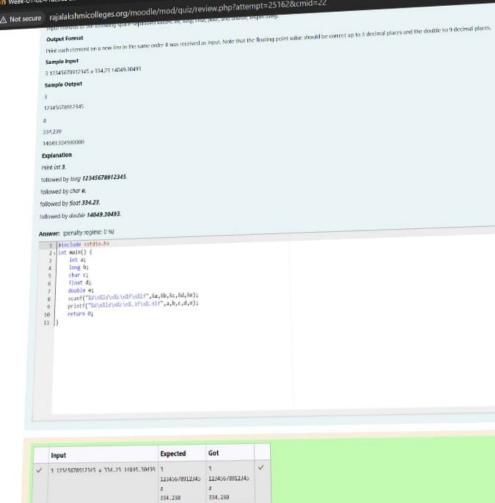
The printf() function prints the given statement to the console. The syntax is printf("format string", argument\_list). In the function, if we are using an integer, character, string or float as argument, then in the format string we have to write %d (integer), %c (character), %s (string), %f (float)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

The scanf() function reads the input data from the console. The syntax is scanf("format string", argument\_list). For extended the scanf("sud", Bunumber) 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;"5id %id", &n, &m), where a and m are the two integers.

#### Task

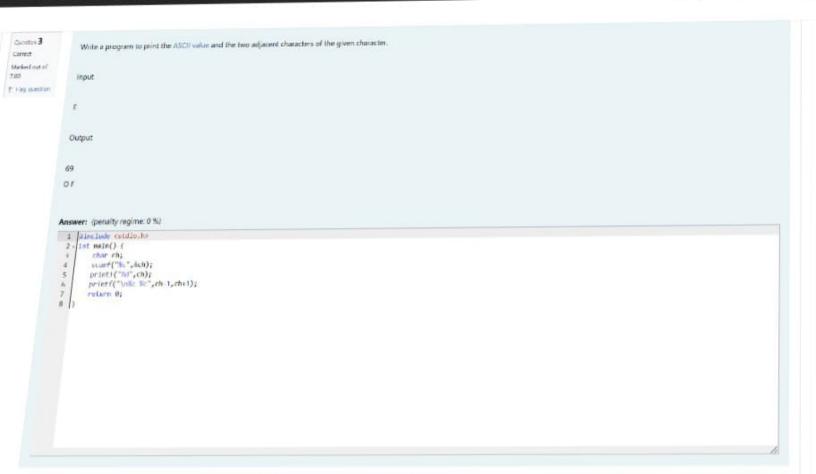
# Objective This challenge will help you to learn how to take a character, a string and a sentence as input in C To take a single character ch as input, you can use scanfi "%c", &ch); and printfi "%c", ch) writes a character specified by the argument char to stdout. charich: scanf("%c", &ch); printf("%c", 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. Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %) 1 mincludecardio.ha 2 . int main() [ thur thi scanf("%c", ach); printf("%c",ch); mentioners the

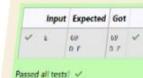


Input	Expected	Got	

Passed all tests! 🗸

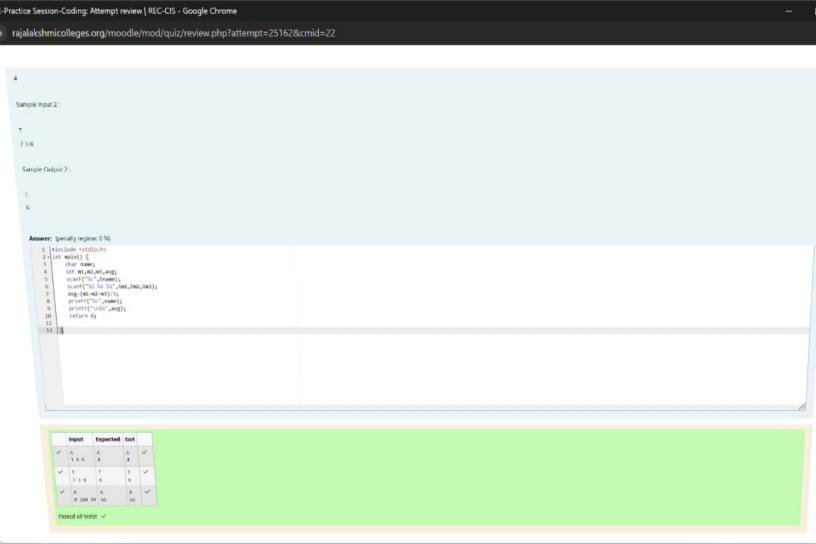
r	Write a program to input a name (as a single character) and marks of three tests as m1, m2, and m3 of a student considering all the three marks have been given in inteformat.
on	Now, you need to calculate the average of the given marks and print it along with the name as mentioned in the output format section.
	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 decimpart.
	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:





Ne/mou/dus/textembrib/arrembr-rayors

Finish review



Some C data types, their format specifiers, and their most common bit widths are as follows: Outmon 2 Int ("Na"): 32 Dit Integer Correct Marked put of Long ("Nild"): 64 loit integer 5.08 Char ("Nic"): Character type E-Fig question Floot ("NF"): 32 bit real value Double ("16tf"); 64 bit real value Reading To read a data type, use the following syntax: stanif Tormal\_specifier", Avail-For example, to read a character followed by a double: chor ch: etendific di scanfill the saift, each ead; For the moment, we can ignore the spacing between format specifiers. Printing To print a data type, use the following syntax: print(" format specifier", val) For example, to print a character followed by a double: chur ch = 'd'; double d = 234,432; print? Sc Sill\*, ch. dy Note: You can also use all and cout instead of sounf and paint), however, if you are taking a million numbers as input and printing a million time, it is laster to use word and printing. Input Format input consists of the following space separated values: int, long, thur, float, and double, respectively. Print each disment 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 12845678012845 a 384.23 14049.80498 Sample Output 12345678912345 334.230 14049.304930000 Explanation Print Int 3. followed by long 12345678912345. followed by char a, followed by Noat 334.23,

Cornel	4.0.2 (Cyclew.piip:attempt=25162&cmid=22	- 0	3 x	
Merked 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.		Q	
Y Pag question	All the test marks are in integers and hence calculate the marks in the name as mentioned in the output format section.			٠
	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 tormat:			
				ı
	Line 1 : Name@ingle charactery			п
	Line 2: Marks scored in the 3 tests separated by single space.			
	Output format :			ı
	First line of output prints the name of the student.			ı
	Second line of the output prints the average mark.			ı
	Constraints			ı
	Marks for each student lie in the range 0 to 100 (both inclusive)			ı
	Sample Input 1:			ı
	Λ			П
	346			ı
	Sample Output: 1:			ı
	A			П
	4			ı
	Sample Input 2:			ı
	A Company of the Comp			П
	738			ı
	Sample Output 2 :			
	T.			
	6			
	Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)			