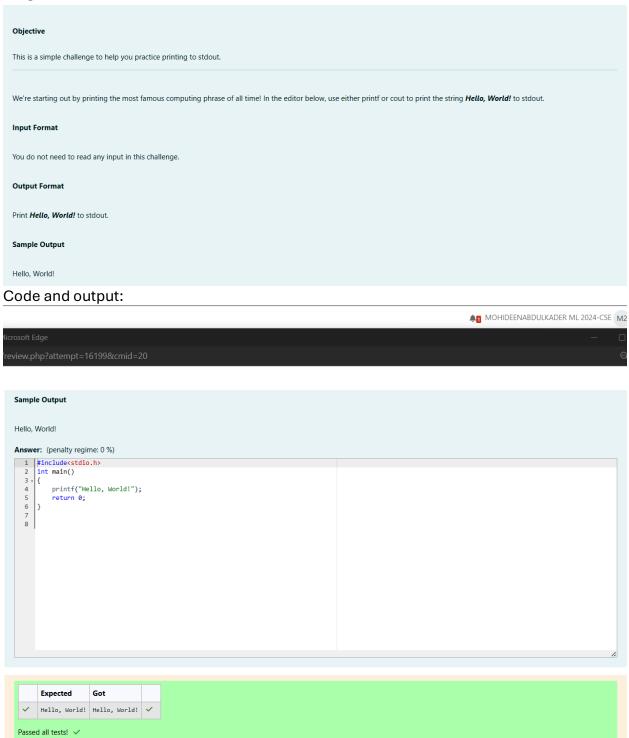
Week 1:

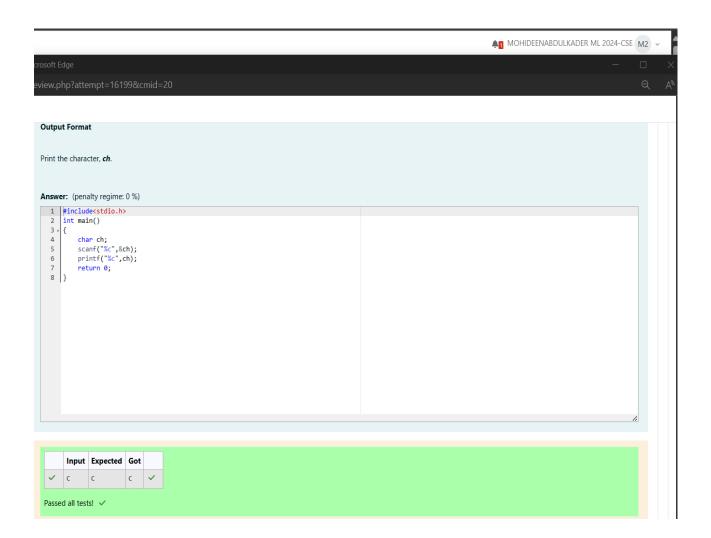
Program 1:



Program 2:

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 <i>ch</i> 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, ch .

Code and Output:



Program 3:

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 syntex is printf("format string" argument, fixty. 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 as argument), which is the format string we have to write %d (integer), %c (character), %s (string), %f (float as argument), which is the format string we have to write %d (integer), %c (character), %s (string), %f (float as argument), which is the format string we have to write %d (integer), %c (character), %s (string), %f (float as argument), which is the format string we have to write %d (integer), %c (character), %s (string), %f (float as argument), which is the format string we have to write %d (integer), %c (character), %s (string), %f (float as argument), which is the format string we have to write %d (integer), %c (character), %s (string), %f (float as argument), which is the format string we have to write %d (integer), %c (character), %s (string), %f (float as argument), which is the format string we have to write %d (integer), %s (string), %f (float as argument), which is the format string we have to write %d (integer), %s (string), %s (strin
The scanfi) function reads the input data from the console. The syntax is scanfi format string argument [six]. For ex: The scanfi %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 scanfi (%d %d", &n, &m), where a and an are the two integers.
Task
Your task is to take two numbers of intidata 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:
o 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 s integer variables s 10 ⁴
1 ≤ float variables ≤ 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 7 decimal place) separated by a space on the second line.
Sample Input
10.4
4020
Sample Output
146
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.

Code and output:

