Basic Data Types

Problem Statement

C++ has the following data types. Below we give you their format specifier, and their most common bit width:

- *Int ("%d"):* 32 Bit integer
- *Long ("%ld"):* 32 bit integer (same as Int for modern systems)
- *Long Long ("%lld"):* 64 bit integer
- *Char ("%c"):* Character type
- *Float ("%f"):* 32 bit real value
- *Double ("%lf"):* 64 bit real value

Reading
In order to read a data type, you need the following syntax:

```
scanf("`format_specifier`", &val)
```

For example, in order to read a character and then a double:

```
char ch;
double d;
scanf("%c %lf", &ch, &d);
```

For the moment, we can ignore the spacing between format specifiers.

Printing
In order to print a data type, you need the following syntax:

```
printf("`format_specifier`", val)
```

For example, in order to print a character and then a double:

```
char ch = 'd';
double d = 234.432;
printf("%c %lf", ch, d);
```

Note: You can always 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 will consist of an *int*, *long*, *long long*, *char*, *float* and *double*, each separated by a space.

Output Format

Print each of the elements on a new line in the same order.

Sample Input

```
3 444 12345678912345 a 334.23 14049.30493
```

Sample Output

```
3
444
12345678912345
a
334.23
14049.30493
```