

[Type here]

WEEK 1[SESSION 1]

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 **Hello, World!** to stdout.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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

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

Passed all tests! ✓

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", &ch); and printf("%c", ch) writes a character specified by the argument char to stdout:

[Type here]

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3     char ch;
4     scanf("%c",&ch);
5     printf("%c",ch);
6     return 0;
7 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	c	c	c	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

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 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**.

[Type here]

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

	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! ✓

WEEK 1[SESSION 2]

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.

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 decimal part.

[Type here]

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3     char ch;
4     scanf("%c",&ch);
5     int a,b,c;
6     scanf("%d %d %d",&a,&b,&c);
7     int n=(a+b+c)/3;
8     printf("%c\n",ch);
9     printf("%d\n",n);
10    return 0;
11
12 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	A 3 4 6	A 4	A 4	✓
✓	T 7 3 8	T 6	T 6	✓

Question 2

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

Flag question

Some C data types, their format specifiers, and their most common bit widths are as follows:

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

[Type here]

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3     int a;
4     long b;
5     char c;
6     float d;
7     double e;
8     scanf("%d %ld %c %f %lf",&a,&b,&c,&d,&e);
9     printf("%d\n",a);
10    printf("%ld\n",b);
11    printf("%c\n",c);
12    printf("%.3f\n",d);
13    printf("%.9lf\n",e);
14    return 0;
15 }
```

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

Write a program to print the [ASCII value](#) and the two adjacent characters of the given character.

[Type here]

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3     char ch;
4     scanf("%c",&ch);
5     printf("%d\n",ch);
6     printf("%c %c",ch-1,ch+1);
7     return 0;
8 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	E	69 D F	69 D F	✓

Passed all tests! ✓