Day 0: Data Types

Solved: Ruhul Amin Parvez

Answer :-

```javascript
'use strict';

process.stdin.resume();
process.stdin.setEncoding('utf-8');

let inputString = '';
let currentLine = 0;

process.stdin.on('data', inputStdin => {
    inputString += inputStdin;
});

process.stdin.on('end', _ => {
    inputString = inputString.trim().split('\n').map(string => {
        return string.trim();
    });

    main();
});

function readLine() {
    return inputString[currentLine++];
}

var secondInteger = 12;
var secondDecimal = 4;
var secondString = "is the best place to learn and practice coding!";

function performOperation(secondInteger, secondDecimal, secondString) {
    // Declare a variable named 'firstInteger' and initialize with integer valu
e 4.
    const firstInteger = 4;

    // Declare a variable named 'firstDecimal' and initialize with floating-
point value 4.0.
    const firstDecimal = 4.0;

    // Declare a variable named 'firstString' and initialize with the string "H
ackerRank".
    const firstString = 'HackerRank ';

    // Write code that uses console.log to print the sum of the 'firstInteger'
and 'secondInteger' (converted to a Number        type) on a new line.
    console.log(parseInt(secondInteger) + parseInt(firstInteger));

    // Write code that uses console.log to print the sum of 'firstDecimal' and
'secondDecimal' (converted to a Number        type) on a new line.
    console.log(parseFloat(secondDecimal) + parseFloat(firstDecimal));
```

```
    // Write code that uses console.log to print the concatenation of 'firstStr
ing' and 'secondString' on a new line. The          variable 'firstString' must b
e printed first.
    console.log(firstString + secondString);
}
```

Objective

Today, we're discussing data types. Check out the attached tutorial for more details.

Task

Variables named $firstInteger$, $firstDecimal$, and $firstString$ are declared for you in the editor below. You must use the $+$ operator to perform the following sequence of operations:

1. Convert $secondInteger$ to an integer (Number type), then sum it with $firstInteger$ and print the result on a new line using console.log .

2. Convert $secondDecimal$ to a floating-point number (Number type), then sum it with $firstDecimal$ and print the result on a new line using console.log .

3. Print the concatenation of $firstString$ and $secondString$ on a new line using console.log . Note that $firstString$ *must* be printed first.

Input Format

Data Type Parameter string	Description
$secondInteger$ string	r The string representation of an integer you must sum with $firstInteger$ I r.
	abl The string representation of a floating-point number you must sum with .
$secondDecimal$ string	A string of one or more space-separated words you must append to sec $dSString$

Output Format

Print the following three lines of output:

1. On the first line, print the sum of $firstInteger$ and the integer representation of $secondInteger$.

2. On the second line, print the sum of $firstDecimal$ and the floating-point representation of $secondDecimal$.

3. On the third line, print $firstString$ concatenated with $secondString$. You must print $firstString$ before $secondString$.

Sample Input 0

```
12
4.32
is the best place to learn and practice coding!
```

Sample Output 0

```
16
8.32
HackerRank is the best place to learn and practice coding!
```

Explanation 0

When we sum the integers 4 and 12, we get the integer 16.

When we sum the floating-point numbers 4.0 and 4.32, we get 8.32. When we concatenate HackerRank with is the best place to learn and practice coding! , we get HackerRank is the best place to learn and practice coding! .

You will not pass this challenge if you attempt to assign the *Sample Case* values to your variables instead of following the instructions above.