

Question **1**

Correct

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3.00

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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.

Input Format

You do not need to read any input in this challenge.

Output Format

Print ***Hello, World!*** to stdout.

Sample Output

Hello, World!

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Hello, World!

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     printf("Hello, world!");
5     return 0;
6 }
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **2**

Correct

Marked out of
5.00

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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 `ch` 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 %)

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

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	c	c	c	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **3**

Correct

Marked out of
7.00

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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**.

To input two integers separated by a space on a single line, the command is scanf("%d %d", &n, &m), where **n** 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:

1. Declare **4** variables: two of type int and two of type float.
2. Read **2** lines of input from stdin (according to the sequence given in the 'Input Format' section below) and initialize your **4** variables.
3. Use the **+** and **-** operator to perform the following operations:
 - o Print the sum and difference of two int variable on a new line.
 - o Print the sum and difference of two float variable rounded to one decimal place on a new line.

Input Format

Input Format

The first line contains two integers.

The second line contains two floating point numbers.

Constraints

- $1 \leq \text{integer variables} \leq 10^4$
- $1 \leq \text{float variables} \leq 10^4$

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

Sample Input

```
10 4
4.0 2.0
```

Sample Output

```
14 6
6.0 2.0
```

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int i1,i2,s1,d1;
5     float f1,f2,s2,d2;
6     scanf("%d%d",&i1,&i2);
7     scanf("%f%f",&f1,&f2);
8     s1=i1+i2;
9     d1=i1-i2;
10    s2=f1+f2;
11    d2=f1-f2;
12    printf("%.1d %.1d\n",s1,d1);
13    printf("%.1f %.1f",s2,d2);
14    return 0;
15
16
17
18 }
19
```

	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! ✓