Week-01-Overview of C, Constants, Variables and Data Types



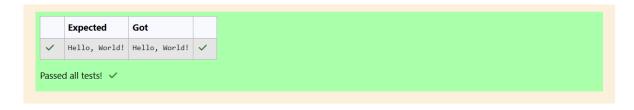
Week-01-01-Practice Session-Coding

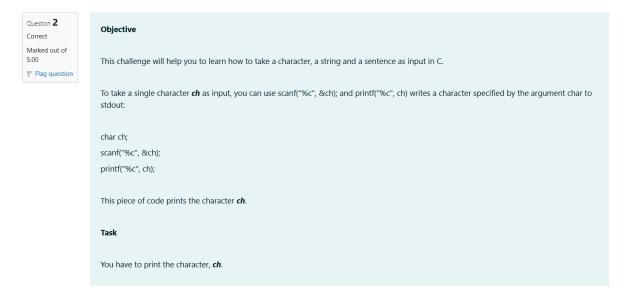


Source Code:

```
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
  1 #include<stdio.h>
  2 int main()
3 v {
  4
          printf("Hello, World!");
          return 0;
  6 }
```

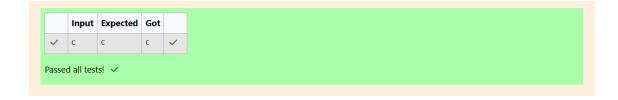
Result:





Source Code:

Result:



Question **3**Correct
Marked out of 7.00

F Flag question

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.

Source Code:

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Result: