Question 1
Correct
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T 6

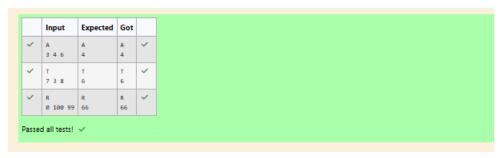
Write a program to input a name (as a single character) and marks of three tests as m1, m2, and m3 of a student considering all the three marks have been given in integer format.

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. Input format : Line 1 : Name(Single character) Line 2 : Marks scored in the 3 tests separated by single space. Output format : First line of output prints the name of the student. Second line of the output prints the average mark. Constraints Marks for each student lie in the range 0 to 100 (both inclusive) Sample Input 1: 3 4 6 Sample Output 1 : 4 Sample Input 2 : 738 Sample Output 2 :

#### SOURCE CODE

## **RESULT**



Question 2
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
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Some  ${\it C}$  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

#### Reading

To read a data type, use the following  $\mbox{syntax}$ 

scanf("`format\_specifier`", &val)

For example, to read a character followed by a double:

char ch;

ouble d;

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

For the moment, we can ignore the spacing between format specifiers.  $\label{eq:control} % \begin{center} \beg$ 

## Printing

To print a data type, use the following syntax:

printf("'format\_specifier'", val)

```
For example, to print a character followed by a double:
                              char ch = 'd':
                              double d = 234.432;
                              printf("%c %lf", ch, d);
                              Note: You can also 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 consists of the following space-separated values: int, long, char, float, and double, respectively.
                              Print each element on a new line in the same order it was received as input. Note that the floating point value should be correct up to 3 decimal places and the double to 9 decimal places.
                              Sample Input
                              3 12345678912345 a 334.23 14049.30493
                              Sample Output
                              12345678912345
                              334.230
                              14049.304930000
                              Explanation
                              Print int 3.
                              followed by long 12345678912345,
                              followed by char a,
                              followed by float 334.23,
                              followed by double 14049.30493.
                               Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
int a;
long b;
char c;
float e;
double d;
scanf("%d \n",a);
printf("%d\n",a);
printf("%d\n",b);
printf("%\n",c);
printf("%\n",c);
printf("%.91\n",d);
return 0;
                                 3 * {
4 5
6 7
8 9
10 11
12 13
14
15 16 }
```

# **RESULT**



## **RESULT**

