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

Week-01-01-Practice Session-Coding

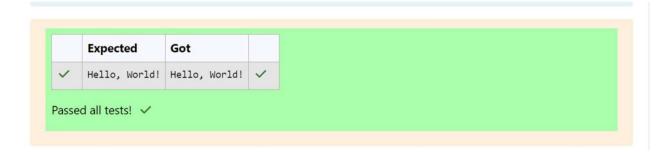


Source code

```
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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

Result



Question **2**Correct
Marked out of 5.00

Friag question

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 $\it ch$ as input, you can use scanf("%c", &ch); and printf("%c", ch) writes a character specified by the argument char to stdout:

char ch;

scanf("%c", &ch);

printf("%c", ch);

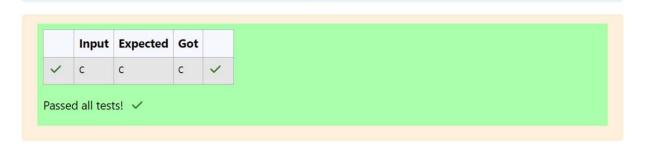
This piece of code prints the character ch.

Task

You have to print the character, ch.

Source code

Result



Question **3**Correct Marked out of 7.00

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 $\bf n$ and $\bf m$ are the two integers.

```
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
    1 #include<stdio.h>
    2 int main()
    3 + {
         int a,b;
float c,d;
scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
scanf("%f%f",&c,&d);
printf("%d ",a+b);
    4
    5
   6
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   9
          printf("%d\n",a-b);
  10
          printf("%0.1f ",c+d);
          printf("%0.1f",c-d);
return 0;
  11
12
  13 }
```

Result

