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

## Week-01-02-Practice Session-Coding

Question 1 Marked out of 3.00 Flag question

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

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.

#### Source Code

Question 1 Marked out of Flag question

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.

#### Result

A A A 3 4 6 4	A A	~
3 4 6 4	4	
7 7 3 8 6		~
R R R 0 100 99 66		~

Marked out of 5.00

```
Some 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
 · Float ("%f"): 32 bit real value

    Double ("%If"): 64 bit real value

  Reading
To read a data type, use the following syntax:
  For example, to read a character followed by a double:
  char ch;
  double d;
  scanf("%c %lf", &ch, &d);
  For the moment, we can ignore the spacing between format specifiers.
  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;
  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 consists of the following space-separated values: int, long, char, float, and double, respectively.
                                                                                                                                                      Activate Windows
  Output Format
  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.
```

#### **Source Code**

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

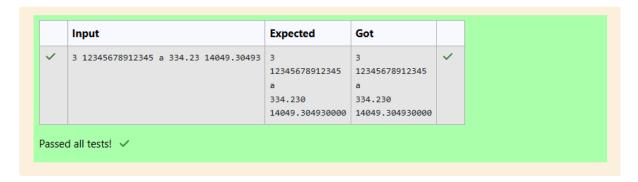
return 0;

14 15

```
#include<stdio.h>
     int main()
 2
 3 ,
     {
 4
         int a;
 5
         long b;
 6
         char c;
 7
         float d;
 8
         double e;
         scanf("%d %ld %c %f %lf",&a,&b,&c,&d,&e);
 9
        printf("%d\n",a);
10
        printf("%ld\n",b);
11
        printf("%c\n",c);
printf("%0.3f\n",d);
printf("%0.9f",e);
12
13
```

**Activate Windows** 

## **Result**



```
Question 3
                     Write a program to print the ASCII value and the two adjacent characters of the given character.
Correct
Marked out of
7.00
                     Input

♥ Flag question

                     Output
                     69
                     DF
```

## **Source Code**

```
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
      #include<stdio.h>
   2
      int main()
   3 + {
         char a;
scanf("%c",&a);
  4
  5
  6
         printf("%d\n%c %c",(int)a,a+-1,a+1);
   7
   8
          return 0;
  9 }
```

#### Result

