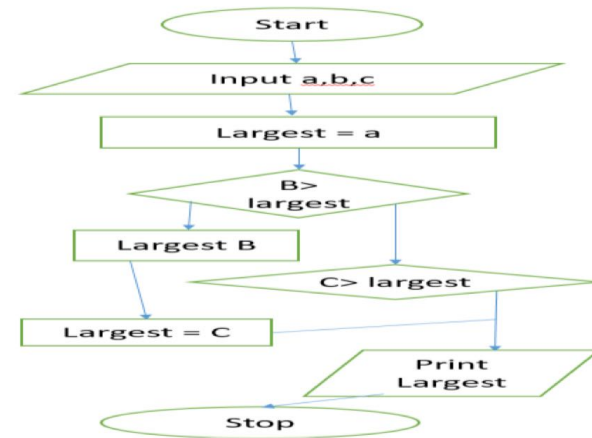


### PROBLEM 3.1.1

#### Flowchart



#### Algorithm

#### Start

**Input:** Read three separate integers from the user, one by one (a, b, and c).

**Initialization:** Assume the first number (a) is the **largest** and store it in a variable called largest.

**Comparison 1:** Check if the second number (b) is greater than largest.

- **If Yes:** Update largest to be equal to b.

**Comparison 2:** Check if the third number (c) is greater than the current largest.

- **If Yes:** Update largest to be equal to c.

**Output:** Print the final value of largest.

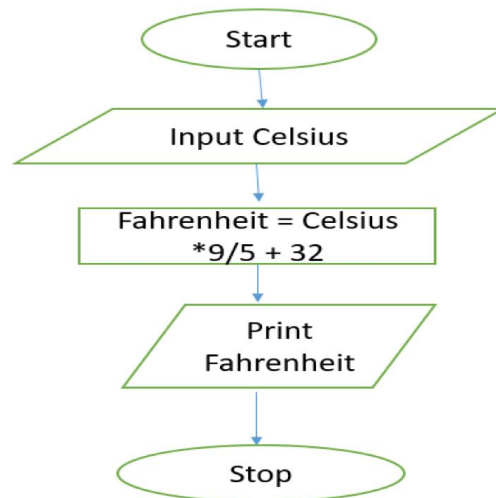
#### Stop

```
1 #write your code here...
2 a=int(input())
3 b=int(input())
4 c=int(input())
5
6
7 if a>b:
8     if a>c:
9         print(a)
10    else:
11        print(c)
12 else:
13     if b>c:
14         print(b)
15     else:
16         print(c)
17
```

YOUR PROGRAM HAS ENDED

### PROBLEM 3.1.2

#### Flowchart



#### Algorithm

#### Start

**Input:** Read the temperature value in Celsius from the user.

**Process:** Convert the input value to a floating-point number (decimal).

**Calculation:** Calculate the Fahrenheit temperature using the formula:

- $\text{Fahrenheit} = (\text{Celsius} \times \frac{9}{5}) + 32$

**Output:** Print the calculated Fahrenheit value, formatted to exactly two decimal places.

#### End

The screenshot shows a web-based coding environment. On the left, the problem description for '3.1.2. Celsius to Fahrenheit' is visible, including the formula  $\text{Fahrenheit} = (\text{Celsius} \times \frac{9}{5}) + 32$  and input/output format instructions. On the right, a code editor shows the following Python code:

```
1 celsius=float(input())
2
3 fahrenheit = (celsius * (9 / 5)) + 32
4
5
6 print(f"{fahrenheit:.2f}")
```

Below the code editor, the output shows the input '35' and the output '95.00'. A status bar at the bottom indicates 'YOUR PROGRAM HAS ENDED'.