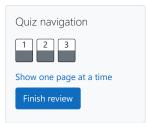
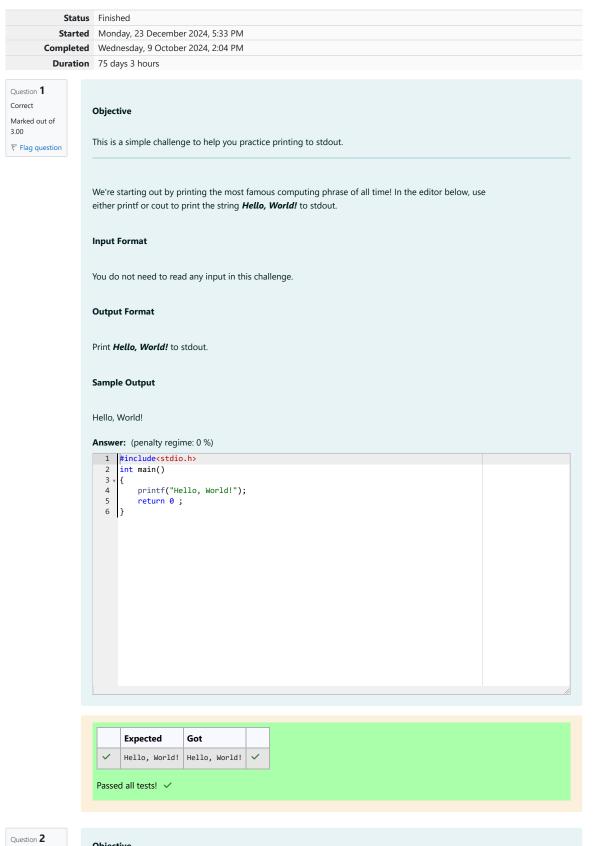
GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





Correct Marked out of 5.00 Flag 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 *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.

Input Format

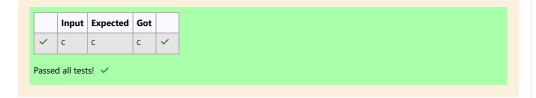
Take a character, *ch* as input.

Output Format

Print the character, ch.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char ch;
    //printf("enter the ccharacter");
    scanf ("%c",&ch);
    printf("%c",ch);
    return 0;
}
```



Question **3**Correct Marked out of 7.00 Friag 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 \mathbf{n} and \mathbf{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.
 - . 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.

Input Format

The first line contains two integers.

The second line contains two floating point numbers.

Constraints

- · 1 ≤ integer variables ≤ 10⁴
- · 1 ≤ float variables ≤ 10⁴

Output Format

Print the sum and difference of both integers separated by a space on the first line, and the sum and difference of both float (scaled to 1 decimal place) separated by a space on the second line.

Sample Input

10 4

4.0 2.0

Sample Output

14 6

6.0 2.0

Explanation

When we sum the integers 10 and 4, we get the integer 14. When we subtract the second number 4 from the first number 10, we get 6 as their difference.

When we sum the floating-point numbers 4.0 and 2.0, we get 6.0. When we subtract the second number 2.0 from the first number 4.0, we get 2.0 as their difference.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
     int main()
3 1
4
          int a,b,sum1,sum2;
          float c,d,sub1,sub2;
scanf("%d %d %f %f",&a,&b,&c,&d);
5
6
          sum1=a+b;
 8
          sum2 = c+d;
          sub1=a-b;
sub2= c-d;
9
10
          printf("%d %d\n",sum1,sum2);
printf("%.1f %.1f\n",sub1,sub2);
11
13
          return 0;
14
15
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	10 4 4.0 2.0	14 6 6.0 2.0	14 6 6.0 2.0	~
~		28 12 12.0 4.0	28 12 12.0 4.0	~

Passed all tests! ✓