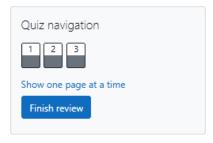
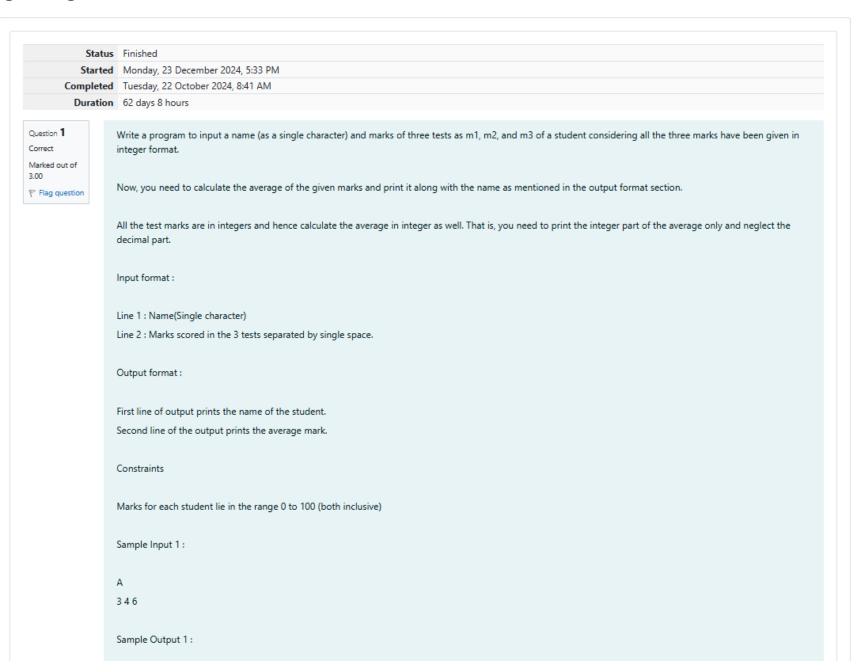
GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





```
Α
4
Sample Input 2:
Т
738
Sample Output 2:
Τ
6
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
  int b1,b2,b3,c;
scanf("%c",&a);
scanf("%d %d %d",&b1,&b2,&b3);
   6
  7
8
9
        printf("%c\n",a);
        c=(b1+b2+b3)/3;
  10
11 }
        printf("%d",c);
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	A 3 4 6	A 4	A 4	~
~	T 738	T 6	T 6	~
~	R Ø 100 99	R 66	R 66	~

Passed all tests! 🗸

Question 2
Correct

Marked out of

Flag question

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
- · 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 syntax:

scanf("`format_specifier`", &val)

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:

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.

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.

Sample Input

3 12345678912345 a 334.23 14049.30493

Sample Output

3

12345678912345

a

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 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 √ {
4
       int a;
5
       long b;
6
       char c;
7
       float d;
8
       double e;
9
       scanf("%d %ld %c %f %lf",&a,&b,&c,&d,&e);
       printf("%d\n%1d\n%c\n%.3f\n%.91f\n",a,b,c,d,e);
10
11
       return 0;
12 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	3 12345678912345 a 334.23 14049.30493	3 12345678912345 a 334.230 14049.304930000	3 12345678912345 a 334.230 14049.304930000	~

Passed all tests! 🗸

Question 3
Correct
Marked out of 7.00
F Flag question

Write a program to print the ASCII value and the two adjacent characters of the given character.

Input

Ε

Output

```
-----
69
DF
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
   #include<stdio.h>
int main()

3 * {
    char a,b;
    scanf("%c",&a)
    printf("%d\n",i)
    b=a;
    b
              scanf("%c",&a);
printf("%d\n",a);
    8
              b--;
              printf("%c",b);
    9
   10
               b=a;
   11
               b++;
              printf(" %c",b);
   12
   13
               return 0;
   14 }
```



Passed all tests! 🗸

Finish review