Correct 3.00

Question 1 Marked out of Flag question

We're starting out by printing the most famous computing phrase of all time! In the editor below, use either printf or cout to print the string *Hello, World!* to stdout.

Input Format

Objective

This is a simple challenge to help you practice printing to stdout.

You do not need to read any input in this challenge.

Output Format

Print *Hello, World!* to stdout.

Hello, World! Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Sample Output

#include<stdio.h> int main() 2 3 ₹ {

printf("Hello, World!"); 5 return 0; 6 }

Expected

Passed all tests! <

Got

Hello, World! Hello, World! ✓

This challenge will help you to learn how to take a character, a string and a sentence as input in C.

Objective

Question 2

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Correct

5.00

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);

Task

You have to print the character, ch.

This piece of code prints the character *ch*.

Take a character, **ch** as input.

Input Format

Print the character, *ch*.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

printf("%c",ch);

Output Format

#include<stdio.h> int main() 2 3 ₹ { char ch; 4 scanf("%c",&ch); 5

6

7 }

Input Expected Got C C Passed all tests! <

Objective

respectively.

Question ${\bf 3}$

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Correct

7.00

Your task is to take two numbers of int data type, two numbers of float data type as input and output their sum:

Task

Input Format

Declare 4 variables: two of type int and two of type float.

Use the + and - operator to perform the following operations:

o Print the sum and difference of two float variable rounded to one decimal place on a new line.

Print the sum and difference of two int variable on a new line.

The fundamental data types in c are int, float and char. Today, we're discussing int and float data types.

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*.

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)

To input two integers separated by a space on a single line, the command is scanf("%d %d", &n, &m), where *n* and *m* are the two integers.

Read 2 lines of input from stdin (according to the sequence given in the 'Input Format' section below) and initialize your 4 variables.

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

1 ≤ integer variables ≤ 10⁴ $1 \le float \ variables \le 10^4$

to 1 decimal place) separated by a space on the second line.

The second line contains two floating point numbers.

The first line contains two integers.

Sample Input

Sample Output

4.0 2.0

Output Format

Constraints

104

Explanation

14 6

6.0 2.0

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 %)

6

7

8

9 10 } scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);

scanf("%f%f",&x,&y);

Expected Got

14 6

28 12

Input

10 4

20 8

Passed all tests! <

printf("%1d %1d\n" ,a+b,a-b);

printf("%.1f %.1f",x+y,x-y);

difference.

1 #include<stdio.h> 2 int main() 3 ₹ { int a,b; 4 float x,y; 5

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

14 6 4.0 2.0 6.0 2.0 6.0 2.0 28 12 8.0 4.0 | 12.0 4.0 | 12.0 4.0

Finish review