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Playing With Characters ★

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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.

You can take a string as input in C using scanf("%s", s). But, it accepts string only until it finds the first space.

In order to take a line as input, you can use scanf("%[n , s); where s is defined as char s[MAX_LEN] where MAX_LEN is the maximum size of s. Here, [] is the scanset character. \n stands for taking input until a newline isn't encountered. Then, with this **c, it reads the newline character and here, the used * indicates that this newline character is discarded.

Note: The statement: $scanf("%[^\n]) *c"$, s); will not work because the last statement will read a newline character, \n, from the previous line. This can be handled in a variety of ways. One way is to use scanf("\n"); before the last statement.

You have to print the character, ch, in the first line. Then print s in next line. In the last line print the sentence, sen.

Input Format

First, take a character, *ch* as input.

Then take the string, **s** as input.

Lastly, take the sentence **sen** as input.

Constraints

Strings for **s** and **sen** will have fewer than 100 characters, including the newline.

Output Format

Print three lines of output. The first line prints the character, *ch*.

The second line prints the string, s.

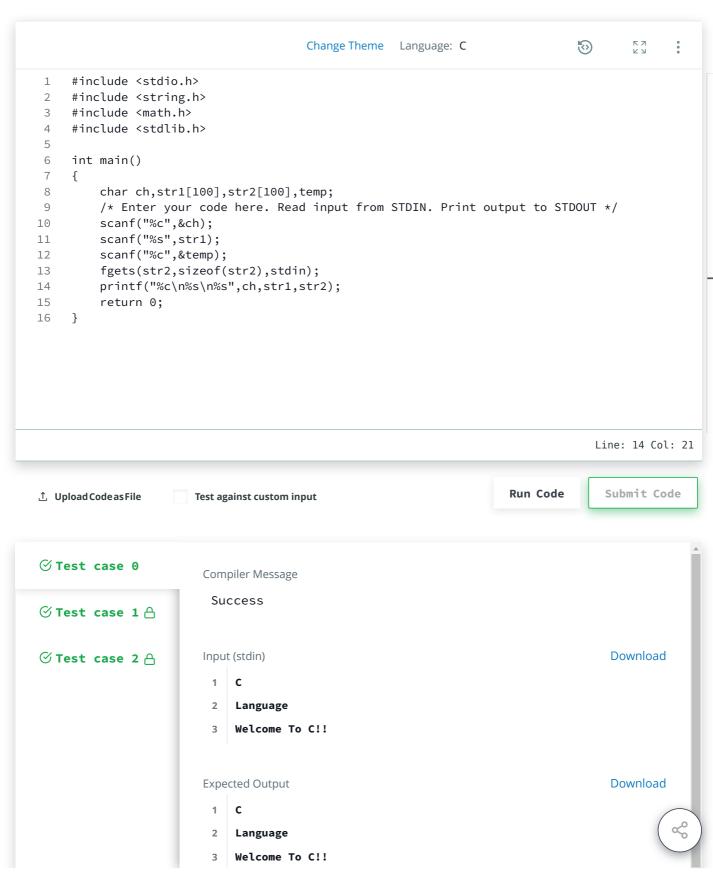
The third line prints the sentence, sen.

Sample Input 0

C Language Welcome To C!!



```
C
Language
Welcome To C!!
```



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