Status Finished Started Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM Completed Monday, 7 October 2024, 1:53 PM Duration 77 days 3 hours Question 1 Given below is a simple program written in C language. Correct Change the text in the code given below to make the Marked out of 1.00 program print "Hello C" instead of "Hello B". Flag question Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %) Reset answer 1 |#include <stdio.h> 3 int main() 4 + { printf("Hello C"); 5 return 0; 6 Expected Got Hello C Hello C Passed all tests! < Question 2 The code given below contains instructions to print the text "I love Apples" to the console. Marked out of 1.00 The \n in the text "I love Apples\n" ensures that the line breaks after printing the text "I love Apples" (which means ₹ Flag question that nothing else is printed on the same line). Follow the steps given below to change the text, execute compile command and finally execute the file: 1. In the code given below, change the text to print "I love Mangoes" instead of "I love Apples". Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %) Reset answer #include <stdio.h> 3 int main() 4 * printf("I love Mangoes"); 5 return 0; 6 1

Change the text in the code given below to make the program print "Hello C" instead of "Hello B".

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)



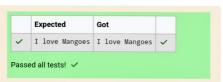
The code given below contains instructions to print the text "I love Apples" to the console.

The \n in the text "I love Apples\n" ensures that the line breaks after printing the text "I love Apples" (which means that nothing else is printed on the same line).

Follow the steps given below to change the text, execute **compile** command and finally **execute** the file :

In the code given below, change the text to print "I love Mangoes" instead of "I love Apples".

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)



Status Finished Started Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM Completed Wednesday, 9 October 2024, 2:52 PM Duration 75 days 2 hours Question 1 Correct Objective Marked out of 3.00 This is a simple challenge to help you practice printing Flag question to stdout. 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** You do not need to read any input in this challenge. **Output Format** Print Hello, World! to stdout. Sample Output Hello, World! Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %) 1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main() {
 printf("Hello, World!"); 3 4 return 0; **Expected** Got Hello, World! Hello, World! ✓ Passed all tests! ✓ Question 2 Objective Correct Marked out of 5.00 This challenge will help you to learn how to take a character, a string and a sentence as input in C. ₹ Flag question 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);

Question 2 Correct	Objective
Marked out of 5.00 Flag question	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, <i>ch</i> as input.
	Output Format
	Print the character, ch .
	Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %) 1 #include <stdio.h> 2 int main() { 3</stdio.h>
Question 3	Objective
Correct Marked out of 7.00 Flag question	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 <i>number</i> .
	To input two integers separated by a space on a single line,



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 n and m are the two integers.

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

- Declare 4 variables: two of type int and two of typ float
- 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
- 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

4.0 2.0

Sample Output

146

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 ${\it 4.0}$ and ${\it 2.0}$, 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>
 2 int main(){
 3 int a,b,sum,difference;

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

146

6.0 2.0

Explanation

When we subtract the second number **4** from the first number **10**, we get **6** as their difference.

When we sum the integers 10 and 4, we get the integer 14.

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	<pre>#include<stdio.h> int main(){</stdio.h></pre>
2 +	<pre>int main(){</pre>
-	

3 int a,b,sum,difference; 4 float c,d,Sum,Difference; 5 scanf("%d%d%f%f",&a,&b,&c,&d); 6 sum= a+b;

6 sum= a+b; 7 difference= a-b; 8 Sum= c+d; 9 Difference= c-d;

9 Difference= c-d; 10 printf("%d %d",sum,difference); 11 printf("\n%.1f %.1f",Sum,Difference);

12 | return 0; 13 |}

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	10 4 4.0 2.0	14 6 6.0 2.0	14 6 6.0 2.0	~
~	20 8 8.0 4.0	28 12 12.0 4.0	28 12 12.0 4.0	~

Passed all tests! 🗸

page? amil



Translate

Status Finished Started Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM

Completed Tuesday, 29 October 2024, 8:55 AM

Duration 55 days 8 hours

Question 1

Write a program to input a name (as a single character) and marks of three tests as m1, m2, and m3 of a student considering all the three marks have been given in integer Marked out of 3.00 format. ₹ Flag question

Now, you need to calculate the average of the given marks and print it along with the name as mentioned in the output format section.

All the test marks are in integers and hence calculate the average in integer as well. That is, you need to print the

integer part of the average only and neglect the decimal

Input format:

part.

Line 1: Name(Single character)

Line 2: Marks scored in the 3 tests separated by single space.

Output format:

First line of output prints the name of the student. Second line of the output prints the average mark.

Constraints

Marks for each student lie in the range 0 to 100 (both

inclusive)

Sample Input 1:

346

Sample Output 1:

Sample Input 2:

738

Sample Output 2:

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

т

Т

6

8

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 | int main(){
            char name;
            int m1,m2,m3,avg;
scanf ("%c",&name);
scanf("%d\n %d\n",&m1,&m2,&m3);
4
```

avg = (m1+m2+m3)/3; printf ("%c\n",name);



Translate

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include<stdio.h>
      int main(){
             char name;
int m1,m2,m3,avg;
 3
 4
 5
             scanf ("%c",&name);
scanf("%d\n %d\n %d
 6
                                           %d\n",&m1,&m2,&m3);
             avg =(m1+m2+m3)/3;
printf ("%c\n",name);
printf ("%d\n",avg);
return 0;
 8
 9
10
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	A	Α	Α	~
	3 4 6	4	4	
~	Т	Т	Т	_
	7 3 8	6	6	
~	R	R	R	~
	0 100 99	66	66	

Question 2

Correct Marked out of

5.00

₹ 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 ("%If"): 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:

double d:

scanf("%c %lf", &ch, &d); For the moment, we can ignore the spacing between format

specifiers.

char ch = 'd';

To print a data type, use the following syntax:

printf("`format_specifier`", val)

For example, to print a character followed by a double:

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 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

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

12345678912345

а

334.230

14049.304930000 Explanation

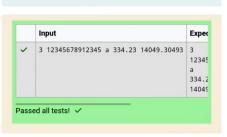
Print int 3,

followed by long 12345678912345, followed by char a,

followed by float 334.23, followed by double 14049.30493.

Answer:	(penalty r	egime: 0 %)	
1	#include	estdia h	

```
int main(){
 3
               int X;
 4
               long B;
 5
               char ch;
float D;
 6
               double E;
scanf ("%d %ld %c %f %lf",&X,&B,&ch,&
printf ("%d\n%ld\n%c\n%.3f\n%.9lf\n",
return 0;
 8
 9
10
11
```



Marked out of 7.00 P Flag question

Question 3

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

Input

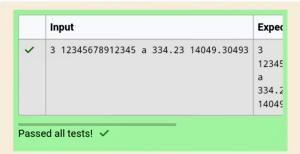
Output

69 DF

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %) #include <stdio.h>

3 4 5

#Include <stud.np
int main (){
 char c;
 scanf ("%c",&c);
 printf ("%d\n",c);
 printf ("%c %c" ,c-1,c+1);
 char c;</pre> 6 return 0; 8



Question **3**Correct
Marked out of 7.00

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

Input

E

Output

69

DF

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  int main (){
3     char c;
4     scanf ("%c",&c);
5     printf ("%d\n",c);
6     printf ("%c %c" ,c-1,c+1);
7     return 0;
8  }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	Е	69	69	~
		DF	DF	

Passed all tests! 🗸