Given below is a simple program written in **C** language.

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

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    printf("Hello C");
    return 0;
}
```

	Expected	Got	
✓	Hello C	Hello C	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **2**

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

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 :

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

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    printf("I love Mangoes
    return 0;
}
```

	Expected	Got
✓	I love Mangoes	I love Mang

Passed all tests! ✓

Finish review

Quiz navigation

3E23131-Programming Using C 2024

Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM
Completed	Wednesday, 9 October 2024, 2:59 PM
Duration	75 days 2 hours

Question **1**

Correct

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

Objective

This is a simple challenge to help you practice printing 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 %)

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{ printf("Hello, World!");
}
```

	Expected	Got
✓	Hello, World!	Hello, World

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **2**

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 %)

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

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	c	c	c	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **3**

Incorrect

Marked out of 7.00

Flag 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 (str ing), %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.

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.
3. 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 ≤ 10^4***
- ***1 ≤ float variables ≤ 10^4***

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 %)

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{int a=10,b=4,c,d;
float g=4.0,h=2.0,l,k;
c=a+b;
d=a-b;
l=g+h;
k=g-h;
printf("%d %d",c,d);
printf("%.1f %.1f",l,k);
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got
✗	10 4 4.0 2.0	14 6 6.0 2.0	14 66.0 2
✗	20 8 8.0 4.0	28 12 12.0 4.0	14 66.0 2

Your code must pass all tests to earn any marks. Try again.

Show differences

Finish review

The program must accept a positive integer N and print the digit in the tenth position.

Input Format:

The first line denotes the value of N.

Output Format:

The first line contains the value of N.

Boundary Conditions:

10 <= N <= 9999999

Example Input/Output 1:

Input:

20

Output:

2

Example Input/Output 2:

Input:

37843

Output:

4

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```c
# include <stdio.h>
int main()
{ int a,b;
scanf("%d",&a);
b=(a/10)%10;
printf("%d",b);
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	20	2	2	✓
✓	37843	4	4	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Finish review

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E23131-Programming Using C 024

Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM
Completed	Monday, 14 October 2024, 9:41 PM
Duration	69 days 19 hours

Question **1**

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Write a C Program to calculates the area (floating point number with two decimal places) of a

Circle given it's radius (integer value).
The value of Pi is 3.14.

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

7

Output

Area of a circle = 153.86

Test Case 2

Input

50

Output

Area of a circle = 7850.00

Test Case 3

Input

42

Output

Area of a circle = 5538.96

For example:

Input	Result
7	Area of a circle = 153.86
50	Area of a circle = 7850.00

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
# include <stdio.h>
int main ()
{ double r,a;
scanf("%lf",&r);
a=(3.14*r*r);
printf("Area of a circle =
}
```

	Input	Expected
✓	7	Area of a circle = 15
✓	50	Area of a circle = 78

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **1**

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Develop a 'C' program to swap two numbers (using three variables).

Input

10 20

Output

Before swapping :

a = 10 b = 20

After swapping :

a = 20 b = 10

For example:

Input	Result
10 20	Before swapping : a = 10 b = 20 After swapping : a = 20 b = 10

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{ int a,b,c;
scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
printf("Before swapping :
printf("a = %d b = %d\n",
c=a;
a=b;
b=c;
printf("After swapping :\
printf("a = %d b = %d\n",
}
```

	Input	Expected	G
✓	10 20	Before swapping : a = 10 b = 20 After swapping : a = 20 b = 10	Be a Af a

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **1**

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Write a program to print the ASCII value of the given character.

Input

A

Output

The ASCII value of the given character A is : 65

For example:

Input	Result
A	The ASCII value of the giver

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main ()
{char A;
scanf("%c",&A);
printf("The ASCII value of
}
```

	Input	Expected
✓	A	The ASCII value of th

Passed all tests! ✓