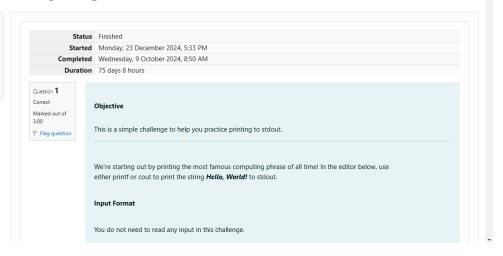
REC-CIS

GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

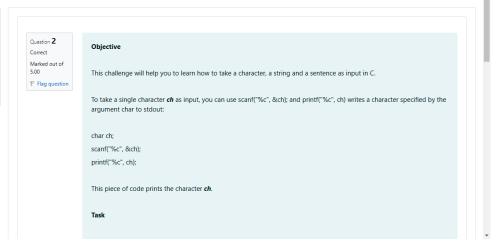




















Objective

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 (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.

Task

REC-CIS

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 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 ≤ 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

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.

REC-CIS

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 %)

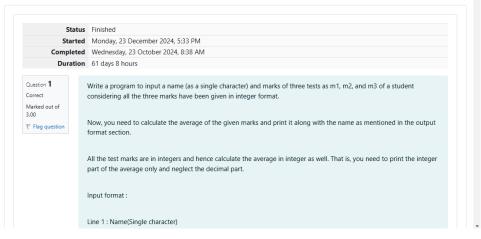
```
main()
int a,b,x,y;
float c,d,w,z;
scanf("%d",%a);
scanf("%d",%b);
scanf("%f\n",8d);
x=a+b;
printf("%d",x);
y=a-b;
printf("%d",x);
w=-d;
printf("\max.1f",w);
z=c-d;
printf("\max.1f",z);
return 0;
```

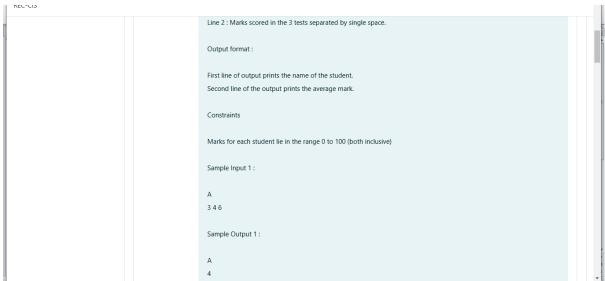


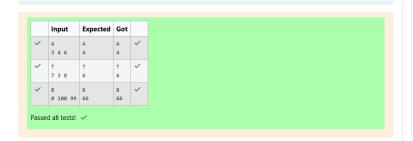
→ Previous page

Finish review













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

To read a data type, use the following syntax:

scanf("`format_specifier`", &val)

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

scanf("%c %lf", &ch, &d);

For the moment, we can ignore the spacing between format specifiers.

REC-CIS

PrintingTo 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.

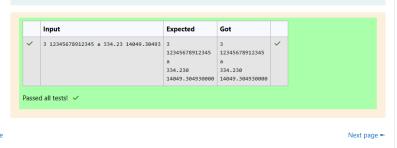
Sample Input

3 12345678912345 a 334.23 14049.30493

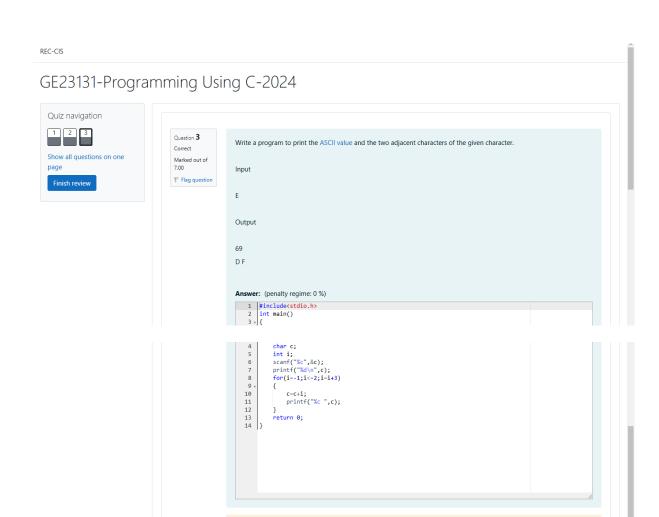
Sample Output

12345678912345

REC-CIS



→ Previous page



Passed all tests! 🗸