

Status Finished
Started Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM
Completed Tuesday, 8 October 2024, 11:44 AM
Duration 76 days 5 hours

Question **1**Correct
Marked out of 3.00

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## 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 %)

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
3 * {
   printf("Hello, World!");
   return 0;
6 }
```



Question **2**Correct
Marked out of 5.00

F 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.

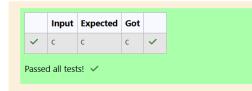
### **Output Format**

Print the character, ch.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()

char ch;
scanf("%c",&ch);
printf("%c",ch);
return 0;
}
```



Question **3**Correct
Marked out of 7.00

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### 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  $\it n$  and  $\it m$  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<sup>4</sup>
- 1 ≤ float variables ≤ 10<sup>4</sup>

### **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.

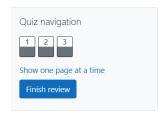
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

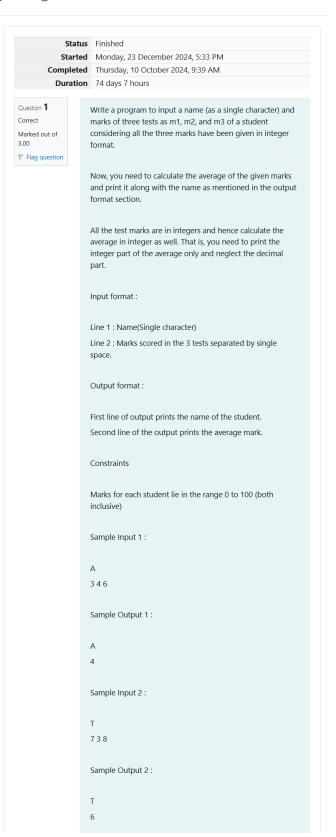
|   | Input           | Expected          | Got               |          |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|
| ~ | 10 4<br>4.0 2.0 | 14 6<br>6.0 2.0   | 14 6<br>6.0 2.0   | <b>~</b> |
| ~ |                 | 28 12<br>12.0 4.0 | 28 12<br>12.0 4.0 | ~        |

Passed all tests! <

Finish review

# GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





# **Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include<stdio.h>
    int main()
 2
 3 ▼
        char name;
 4
        int m1,m2,m3;
 5
        scanf("%c",&name);
 6
        scanf("%d %d %d",&m1,&m2,&m3);
 7
        if(m1>100||m2>100||m3>100)
 8
 9 •
           printf("\nError maximum marks is 100")
10
11
        else
12
13 v
         {
           printf("%c",name);
14
           printf("\n%d",(m1+m2+m3)/3);
15
16
17
         return 0;
18
```

|   | Input         | Expected | Got     |          |
|---|---------------|----------|---------|----------|
| ~ | A<br>3 4 6    | A<br>4   | A<br>4  | ~        |
| ~ | T<br>7 3 8    | T<br>6   | T<br>6  | ~        |
| ~ | R<br>0 100 99 | R<br>66  | R<br>66 | <b>~</b> |

Passed all tests! <

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 ("%lf"): 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:

char ch;

double d;

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

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

### **Printing**

To 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**

3

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.

Question **2**Correct

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Input consists of the following space-separated values: *int, long, char, float,* and *double,* respectively.

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### Sample Input

3 12345678912345 a 334.23 14049.30493

# **Sample Output**

3

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.

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

Ε

Output

69

DF

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()

char e;
scanf("%c",&e);
printf("%d",e);
printf("\n%c %c",e-1,e+1);
return 0;
}
```



Finish review