Basic Data Types ★

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
a
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**.

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Difficulty Easy
Max Score 10
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