



Input and Output ★

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Objective

In this challenge, we practice reading input from stdin and printing output to stdout.

In C++, you can read a single whitespace-separated token of input using `cin`, and print output to stdout using `cout`.

For example, let's say we declare the following variables:

```
string s;  
int n;
```

and we want to use `cin` to read the input "High 5" from stdin. We can do this with the following code:

```
cin >> s >> n;
```

This reads the first word ("High") from stdin and saves it as string `s`, then reads the second word ("5") from stdin and saves it as integer `n`. If we want to print these values to stdout, separated by a space, we write the following code:

```
cout << s << " " << n << endl;
```

This code prints the contents of string `s`, a single space (), then the integer `n`. We end our line of output with a newline using `endl`. This results in the following output:

```
High 5
```

Task

Read **3** numbers from stdin and print their sum to stdout.

Input Format

One line that contains **3** space-separated integers: `a`, `b`, and `c`.

Constraints

- $1 \leq a, b, c \leq 1000$

Output Format

Print the sum of the three numbers on a single line.

Sample Input

```
1 2 7
```

Sample Output

```
10
```

Explanation

The sum of the three numbers is $1 + 2 + 7 = 10$.

Author

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Difficulty

Easy

Max Score

5

Submitted By

893678

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