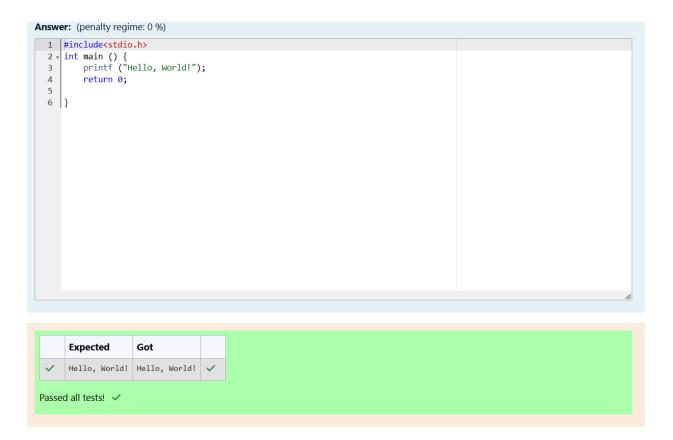
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ECE-D
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ProblemStatement1:
Thisisasimplechallengetohelpyoupracticeprintingtostdout.We're
startingoutbyprintingthemostfamouscomputingphraseofalltime!In
theeditorbelow,useeitherprintforcouttoprintthestringHello,World! tostdout.
InputFormat
Youdonotneedtoreadanyinputinthischallenge. OutputFormat
PrintHello,World!tostdout.
SampleOutput1
Hello,World!



ProblemStatement2:

Thischallengewillhelpyoutolearnhowtotakeacharacter,astringanda sentenceasinputinC.Totakeasinglecharacterchasinput,youcanuse scanf("%c", &ch); and printf("%c", ch) writes a character specified by the argumentchartostdout:charch;scanf("%c",&ch);printf("%c",ch);

Thispieceofcodeprintsthecharacterch. YoucantakeastringasinputinC using scanf("%s", s). But it accepts string only until it finds the first space. In ordertotakealineasinput, youcanuses canf("%[^\n]%*c",s); where sis defined as chars [MAX_LEN] where MAX_LEN is the maximum size of s.

Here, [] is the scanset character. ^\n stands for taking input until a newline isn'tencountered. Then, with this %*c, it reads the newline character and here, the used *indicates that this newline character is discarded. Note:

After input ting the character and the string, input ting the sentence by the above mentioned statement won't work. This is because, at the end of each line, an ewline character (\n) is present. So, the statement: scanf ("%[^\n]) %*c", s); will not work because the last statement will read a newline character from the previous line. This can be handled in a variety of ways and one of them being: scanf ("\n"); before the last statement.

Task:Youhavetoprintthecharacter,ch,inthefirstline.Thenprintsinnext line.Inthelastlineprintthesentence,sen.

InputFormat

First, take a character, ch as input. Then take the string, s as input. Lastly, take the sentence sen as input

OutputFormat

Printthreelinesofoutput. The first line prints the character, ch. The second line prints the string, s. The third line prints the sentence, sen.

SampleInput1 C

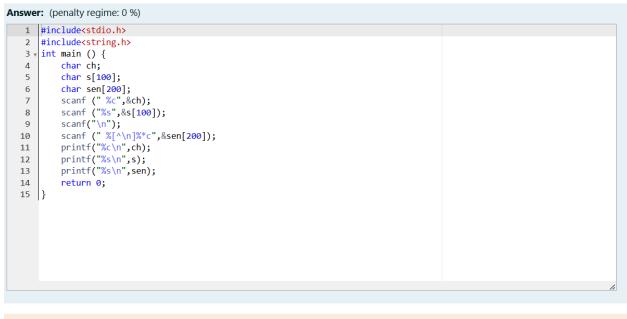
program Programming

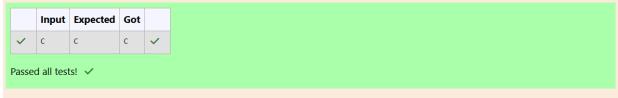
using C

SampleOutput1 C

program Programming

using C





ProblemStatement3:

The fundamental data types in care int, float and char. To day, we're discussing int and float data types.

Theprintf()functionprintsthegivenstatementtotheconsole. The syntaxis printf("format string", argument_list);. In the function, if we are using an integer, character, stringorfloatas argument, then in the format string we have towrite%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 storesthegiven value invariable number. To input two integers separated by a space on a single line, the command is scanf("%d %d", &n, &m), where nand mare the two integers.

Task

Yourtaskistotaketwonumbersofintdatatype,twonumbersoffloatdata typeasinputandoutputtheirsum:

- 1. Declare4variables:twooftypeintandtwooftypefloat.
- 2. Read 2 lines of input from stdin (according to the sequence given in the 'InputFormat'

sectionbelow)andinitializeyour4variables.

- 3. Usethe+and-operatortoperformthefollowingoperations:
- Printthesumanddifferenceoftwointvariableonanewline.
- Printthesumanddifferenceoftwofloatvariableroundedtoonedecimal placeonanewline.

InputFormat

The first line contains two integers. The second line contains two floating point numbers.

Constraints:1≤integervariables≤104,1≤floatvariables≤104

OutputFormat

Printthesumanddifferenceofbothintegersseparatedbyaspaceonthe firstline,andthesumanddifferenceofbothfloat(scaledto1decimal place)separatedbyaspaceonthesecondline.

SampleInput

104

4.02.0

SampleOutput

146

6.02.0

	Input	Expected	Got	
~				~
	4.0 2.0	6.0 2.0	6.0 2.0	
~				~
	8.0 4.0	12.0 4.0	12.0 4.0	
asse	d all tests!	~		
sse	d all tests!	~		

ProblemStatement4:

Writeaprogramtoinputaname (asasingle character) and marks of three tests as m1, m2, and m3 of a student considering all the three marks have been given in integer format. Now, you need to calculate the average of the given marks and printital on gwith the name as mentioned in the output format section.

Allthetestmarksareinintegersandhencecalculatetheaverageininteger aswell. That is, youneed to print the integer part of the average only and neglect the decimal part.

InputFormat:

Line1:Name(Singlecharacter)

Line2:Marksscoredinthe3testsseparatedbysinglespace.

OutputFormat:

Firstlineofoutputprintsthenameofthestudent. Secondlineoftheoutput printstheaveragemark.

Constraints

Marksforeachstudentlieintherange0to100(bothinclusive) SampleInput1:

Α

346

SampleOutput1: A

4

```
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
      #include<stdio.h>
   2 v int main () {
           char name;
   3
           int m1,m2,m3;
   4
           scanf (" %c",&name);
   5
           scanf ("%d %d %d", &m1,&m2,&m3);
   6
           int average=(m1+m2+m3)/3;
   7
           printf ("%c\n", name);
   8
           printf ("%d\n", average);
   9
           return 0;
  10
  11 }
```

		Input	Expected	Got	
~		A 3 4 6	A 4	A 4	~
~		T 7 3 8	T 6	T 6	~
~	•	R 0 100 99	R 66	R 66	~

ProblemStatement5:

SomeCdatatypes,theirformatspecifiers,andtheirmostcommonbit widthsareasfollows:

- Int("%d"):32Bitinteger
- Long("%ld"):64bitinteger
- Char("%c"):Charactertype
- Float("%f"):32bitrealvalue
- Double("%lf"):64bitrealvalue

Reading

Toreadadatatype,usethefollowingsyntax:scanf("`format_specifier`", &val)Forexample,toreadacharacterfollowedbyadouble:charch;

doubled;scanf("%c%lf",&ch,&d);Forthemoment,wecanignorethe spacing between format specifiers.

Printing

To print a data type, use the following syntax: printf("`format_specifier`", val)Forexample,toprintacharacterfollowedbyadouble:charch='d';

```
doubled=234.432;
printf("%c%lf",ch,d);
```

Note: You can also use cinand coutinstead of scanfand printf; however, if you are taking a million numbers a sinput and printing a million lines, it is faster to use scanfand printf.

InputFormat

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

OutputFormat

Print each element on a new line in the same order it was received as input. Notethatthefloating-pointvalueshouldbecorrectupto3decimalplaces andthedoubleto9decimalplaces.

SampleInput 3

12345678912345

a

334.23

14049.30493

SampleOutput 3

12345678912345

a

334.230

14049.304930000

```
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
     1 #include<stdio.h>
          int main () {
     3
                int int_value;
                long long_value;
     4
     5
                char char_value;
                float float_value;
     6
     7
                double double_value;
               scanf (" %d %1ld %c %f %1f", &int_value, &long_value,&char_value,&float_value,&double_value);
printf ("%d\n",int_value);
printf("%lld\n",long_value);
printf ("%c\n", char_value);
printf ("%.3f\n",float_value);
printf ("%.91f",double_value);
     8
     9
    10
   11
   12
   13
   14
                return 0;
   15 }
```

ProblemStatement6:

Writeaprogramtoprintthe ASCII value and the two adjacent characters of the given character.

InputFormat:Readsthecharacter

OutputFormat:Firstlineprintstheasciivalue,secondlineprintsthe previouscharacterandnextcharacteroftheinputcharacter

SampleInput1: E

SampleOutput1:

69

DF

