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| Status | Finished |
| Started | Tuesday, 7 October 2025, 12:40 PM |
| Completed | Tuesday, 7 October 2025, 1:22 PM |
| Duration | 42 mins |
| Marks | 3.00/3.00 |
| Grade | 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%) |

Question **1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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 %)

Ace editor not ready. Perhaps reload page?

Falling back to raw text area.

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

{
    printf("Hello, World!");
    return 0;
}
```

| | Expected | Got | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---|
| ✓ | Hello, World! | Hello, World! | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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 %)

Ace editor not ready. Perhaps reload page?

Falling back to raw text area.

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main ()
{
    char ch;
    scanf("%c",&ch);
    printf("%c",ch);
    return 0;

}
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | c | c | c | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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

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:
 - * Print the sum and difference of two int variable on a new line.
 - * 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

- $1 \leq \text{integer variables} \leq 10^4$
- $1 \leq \text{float variables} \leq 10^4$

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 %)

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Falling back to raw text area.

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a,b;
    float e,g;
    scanf("%d\t",&a);
    scanf("%d",&b);
    scanf("%f\t",&e);
    scanf("%f",&g);
    printf("%d",a+b);
    printf(" %d\n",a-b);
    printf("%.1f",e+g);
    printf(" %.1f",e-g);
    return 0;
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| ✓ | 10 4 4.0 2.0 | 14 6 6.0 2.0 | 14 6 6.0 2.0 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 20 8 8.0 4.0 | 28 12 12.0 4.0 | 28 12 12.0 4.0 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.