

<b>Status</b>	Finished
<b>Started</b>	Tuesday, 7 October 2025, 12:24 PM
<b>Completed</b>	Tuesday, 7 October 2025, 1:24 PM
<b>Duration</b>	59 mins 34 secs
<b>Marks</b>	3.00/3.00
<b>Grade</b>	<b>10.00</b> out of 10.00 ( <b>100%</b> )

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 %)

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Falling back to raw text area.

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

	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,c;
    float x,y,z;
    scanf("%d",&a);
    scanf(" %d ",&b);
    c=a+b;
    printf("%d",c);
    c=a-b;
    printf(" %d ",c);
    scanf("%f",&x);
    scanf("%f",&y);
    z=x+y;
    printf("\n%.1f",z);
    z=x-y;
    printf(" %.1f",z);
    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.