Status	Finished
Started	Tuesday, 7 October 2025, 12:19 PM
Completed	Tuesday, 7 October 2025, 1:04 PM
Duration	45 mins 23 secs
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 %)

```c
#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.

	Expected	Got	
✓	Hello, World!	Hello, World!	✓

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 %)

```c
1  #include<stdio.h>
2  int main()
3  {
4      char ch;
5      scanf("%c",&ch);
6      printf("%c",ch);
7      return 0;
8  }
```

	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

· $1 \leq$ *integer variables* $\leq 10^4$
· $1 \leq$ *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 %)

```c
1  #include<stdio.h>
2  int main()
3  {
4      int a,b,c;
5      float x,y,z;
6      scanf("%d",&a);
7      scanf(" %d",&b);
8      c=a+b;
9      printf("%d",c);
10     c=a-b;
11     printf(" %d",c);
12     scanf("%f",&x);
13     scanf("%f",&y);
14     z=x+y;
15     printf("\n%.1f",z);
16     z=x-y;
17     printf(" %.1f",z);
18     return 0;
19 }
```

	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.