

# Problem 166: Tricky Timecards

Difficulty: Easy

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## Problem Background

In any workplace environment, tracking how much time you work is an important factor in making sure you get paid. Large corporations like Lockheed Martin also use timecard information as a basis for estimating the cost of potential contracts; by checking how much time was spent on previous contracts, an educated guess can be made as to how much time will be required for similar work.

## Problem Description

Your manager is out on vacation and has asked her assistant to manage some of her responsibilities while she's away. This includes approving the timecards for everyone on your team. Unfortunately, the IT department has just taken the timecard system down for maintenance, and it won't be back online until just before the approval deadline! The good news is the timecard information can be accessed from another system, but it will need to be added together. Your manager's assistant has asked for your help in writing a program that can read this data and summarize it for her, so she can quickly approve everyone's timecard when the system returns.

## Sample Input

The first line of your program's input, received from the standard input channel, will contain a positive integer representing the number of test cases. Each test case will include a single line containing the following information, separated by commas:

- A string containing an employee's name, which will contain uppercase and lowercase letters and at least one space. All employee names will be unique.
- Five time values, each in HH:MM format, representing the amount of time worked by that employee for each day of the week (Monday through Friday)

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Peter Gibbons,01:23,04:16,00:59,02:23,00:00

Milton Waddams,08:00,08:00,08:00,08:00,08:00

Bill Lumbergh,08:31,07:59,06:01,08:55,05:30

## Sample Output

For each test case, your program must print a single line containing the following information:

- The employee's name, as provided in the input

- An equals sign (=)
- The total time the employee worked during the week, in the format “H hours M minutes”, subject to the points below:
  - If the employee worked between 1 (inclusive) and 2 (exclusive) hours, print the word “hour” instead of “hours.”
  - If the number of minutes is equal to 1, print the word “minute” instead of “minutes.”
  - If the number of minutes is equal to 0, omit the number of minutes; instead, simply print the number of hours, without any trailing whitespace.

Peter Gibbons=9 hours 1 minute

Milton Waddams=40 hours

Bill Lumbergh=36 hours 56 minutes