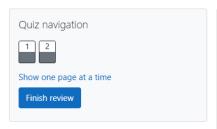
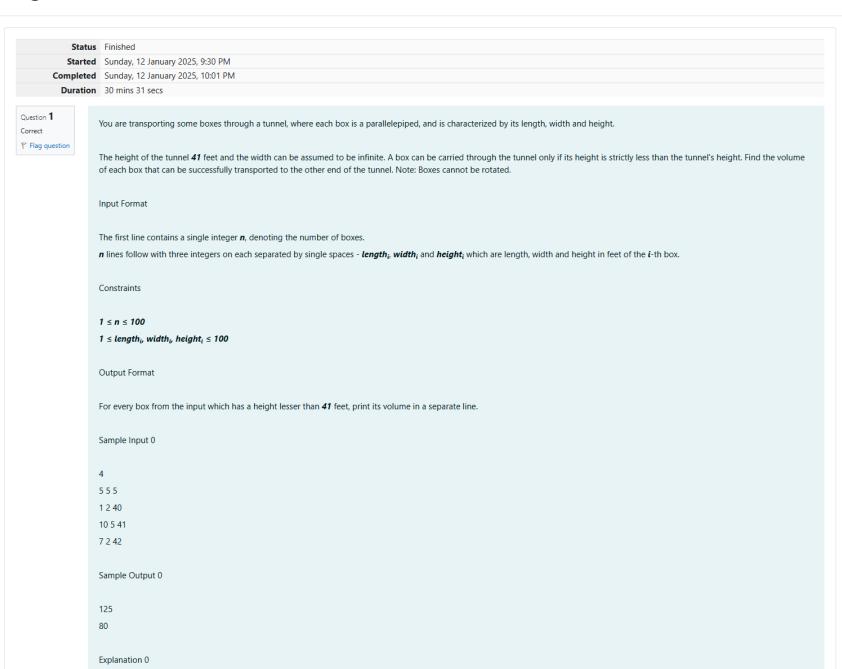
GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





The first box is really low, only 5 feet tall, so it can pass through the tunnel and its volume is $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$.

The second box is sufficiently low, its volume is $1 \times 2 \times 4 = 80$.

The third box is exactly 41 feet tall, so it cannot pass. The same can be said about the fourth box.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
  2 v int main(){
          int n;
  3
  4
          scanf("%d",&n);
  5 ,
          for(int i=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
  6
              int length,width,height;
scanf("%d %d %d",&length,&width,&height);
  7
  8
               if(height < 41){</pre>
  9 ,
  10
                  int volume=length*width*height;
 11
                  printf("%d\n",volume);
 12
  13
  14 }
```

Г		Input	Expected	Got	
~			125	125	~
		5 5 5	80	80	
		1 2 40			
		10 5 41 7 2 42			
		/ 2 42			
Pa	ssed	all tests!	~		
1 4	3300	un tests.	Ť		

Question **2**Correct

Flag question

You are given **n** triangles, specifically, their sides **a**_i, **b**_i and **c**_i. Print them in the same style but sorted by their areas from the smallest one to the largest one. It is guaranteed that all the areas are different.

The best way to calculate a volume of the triangle with sides \boldsymbol{a} , \boldsymbol{b} and \boldsymbol{c} is Heron's formula:

 $S = \ddot{O} p * (p - a) * (p - b) * (p - c)$ where p = (a + b + c) / 2.

Input Format

First line of each test file contains a single integer n. n lines follow with a_i , b_i and c_i on each separated by single spaces.

Constraints $1 \le n \le 100$ $1 \le a_i, b_i, c_i \le 70$ $a_i + b_i > c_i, a_i + c_i > b_i, and b_i + c_i > a_i$ Output Format Print exactly n lines. On each line print 3

Print exactly n lines. On each line print 3 integers separated by single spaces, which are a_i , b_i and c_i of the corresponding triangle.

Sample Input 0

3 4 5

Sample Output 0

Explanation 0

The square of the first triangle is 84. The square of the second triangle is 30. The square of the third triangle is 6. So the sorted order is the reverse one.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
    #include<math.h>
2
3 #include<stdlib.h>
4 + typedef struct {
5
       double area;
 6
       int a,b,c;
7
    }Triangle;
 8
9 double calculate_area(int a,int b,int c){
10
       double p=(a+b+c)/2.0;
11
       return sqrt(p*(p-a)*(p-b)*(p-c));
12
    int compare(const void*x,const void*y){
13 •
14
       Triangle *t1=(Triangle *)x;
15
       Triangle *t2=(Triangle *)y;
16
       if(t1->area <t2->area)return-1;
17
       if(t1->area >t2->area)return 1;
18
       return 0;
19
20 +
    int main(){
21
        int n;
        scanf("%d",&n);
22
23
       Triangle triangles[n];
24
        for(int i=0:i<n:i++){</pre>
```

```
26
             int a,b,c;
scanf("%d %d %d",&a,&b,&c);
27
28
             triangles[i].a=a;
triangles[i].b=b;
29
30
31
              triangles[i].c=c;
32
              triangles[i].area = calculate_area(a,b,c);
33
34
35
         qsort(triangles,n,sizeof(Triangle),compare);
36
         for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
    printf("%d %d %d\n",triangles[i].a, triangles[i].b, triangles[i].c);</pre>
37
38
39
40
41 }
         return 0;
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	3	3 4 5	3 4 5	~
	7 24 25	5 12 13	5 12 13	
	5 12 13	7 24 25	7 24 25	
	3 4 5			

Passed all tests! 🗸

Finish review