Status	Finished
Started	Wednesday, 12 November 2025, 12:18 PM
Completed	Wednesday, 12 November 2025, 12:57 PM
Duration	39 mins 3 secs

Question **1**

Correct

A single line L with a set of space separated values indicating distance travelled and time taken is passed as the input. The program must calculate the average speed S (with precision upto 2 decimal places) and print S as the output.

Note: The distance and time taken will follow the format DISTANCE@TIMETAKEN. DISTANCE will be in kilometers and TIMETAKEN will be in hours.

Input Format:

The first line contains L.

Output Format:

The first line contains the average speed S.

Boundary Conditions:

Length of L will be from 3 to 100.

Example Input/Output 1:

Input:

60@2 120@3

Output:

36.00 kmph

Explanation:

Total distance = 60+120 = 180 km.
Total time taken = 2+3 = 5 hours.
Hence average speed = 180/5 = 36.00 kmph

For example:

Input	Result
60@2 120@3	36.00 kmph

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    double d,t,totalD=0,totalT=0;
    while(scanf("%lf@%lf",&d,&t)==2)
    {
        totalD+=d;
        totalT+=t;

    }
    printf("%.2f kmph",totalD/totalT);
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	60@2 120@3	36.00 kmph	36.00 kmph	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **2**

Correct

The program must accept two numbers X and Y and then print their HCF/GCD.

Input Format:

The first line denotes the value of X.
The second line denotes the value of Y.

Output Format:

The first line contains the HCF of X and Y.

Boundary Conditions:

1 <= X <= 999999
1 <= Y <= 999999

Example Input/Output 1:

Input:

30
40

Output:

10

Example Input/Output 2:

Input:

15
10

Output:

5

For example:

Input	Result
30 40	10

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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

```c
int main()
{
 int x,y;
 scanf("%d %d",&x,&y);
 while(x!=y)
 {
     if(x>y)
     x-=y;
     else
     y-=x;
 }
 printf("%d",x);
 return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	30 40	10	10	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **3**

Correct

A string S is passed as input. S will contain two integer values separated by one of these alphabets - A, S, M, D where

- A or a is for addition
- S or s is for subtraction
- M or m is for multiplication
- D or d is for division

The program must perform the necessary operation and print the result as the output. (Ignore any floating point values just print the integer result.)

Input Format:

The first line contains S.

Output Format:

The first line contains the resulting integer value.

Boundary Conditions:

Length of S is from 3 to 100.

Example Input/Output 1:

Input:

5A11

Output:

16

Explanation:

As the alphabet is A, 5 and 11 are added giving 16.

Example Input/Output 2:

Input:

120D6

Output:

20

Example Input/Output 3:

Input:

1405d10

Output:

140

For example:

Input	Result
5A11	16
120D6	20
1405d10	140

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char s[100],op;
    int i=0,a=0,b=0;
    scanf("%s",s);
    while(s[i]&&s[i]>='0'&&s[i]<='9')
    a=a*10+(s[i++]-'0');
    op=s[i++];
    while(s[i]&&s[i]>='0'&&s[i]<='9')
    b=b*10+(s[i++]-'0');
    if(op=='A'||op=='a')printf("%d",a+b);
    else if(op=='S'||op=='s')printf("%d",a-b);
    else if(op=='M'||op=='m')printf("%d",a*b);
    else if(op=='D'||op=='d')printf("%d",a/b);
    else printf("Invalid operator");
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5A11	16	16	✓
✓	120D6	20	20	✓
✓	1405d10	140	140	✓

Passed all tests! ✓