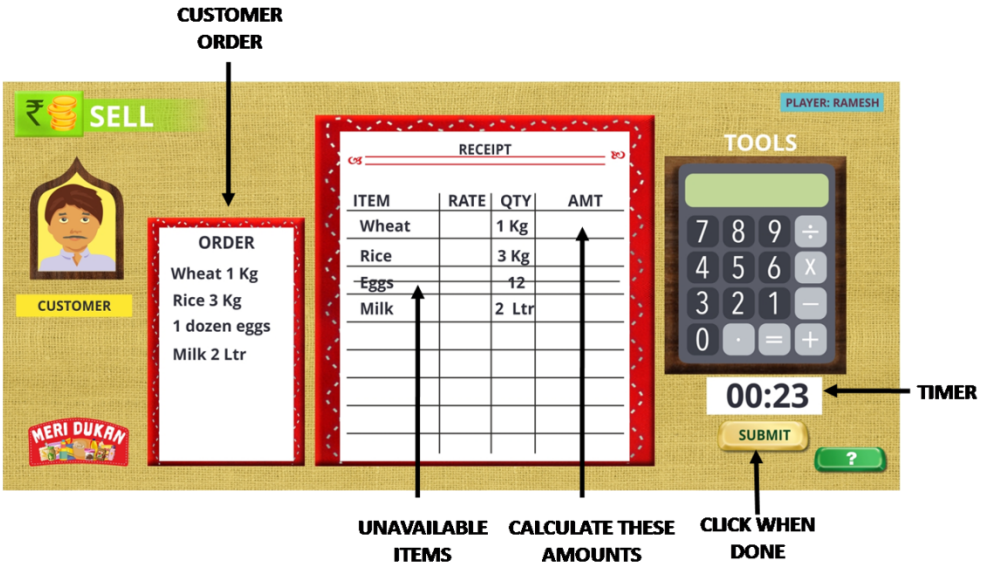


Order: This is the list of items that the customer needs.

Receipt: This list consists of items from the customer's list that are available in your store. The unavailable items are struck out. ***The lower your inventory level is, the lesser the number of items that will be available.***
The rate and the quantity required are indicated in the columns. You need to calculate the amount that needs to be charged for each item. You can use the calculator for help. Every sales space has a time limit associated with. You earn reputation points if you solve the problem within that time limit. The faster you solve the problem, the higher the number of reputation points you earn.

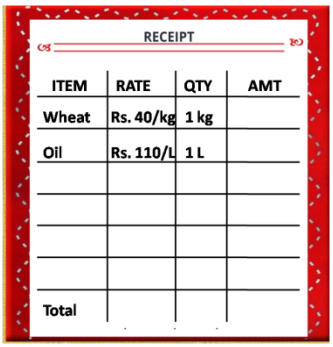
Click on **Submit** when done.

Types of Problems and Level of Difficulty

1) Very Easy

These are simple problems that need only addition. The quantities ordered by the customers are unit quantities only.

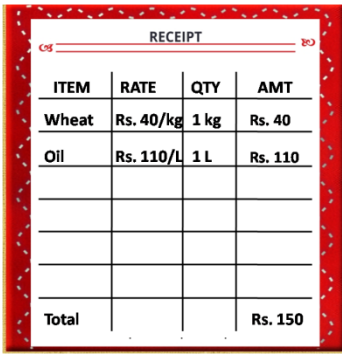
Example: In the receipt below, rates per kg and L are given and the amounts have to be calculated.



RECEIPT

ITEM	RATE	QTY	AMT
Wheat	Rs. 40/kg	1 kg	
Oil	Rs. 110/L	1 L	
Total			

Since only 1 kg of wheat has been ordered, and the rate per kg is Rs. 40, the cost of ordered wheat will be Rs. 40 only.
Since only 1 L of oil has been ordered and the rate per L is Rs. 110, the cost of ordered oil will be Rs. 110 only.



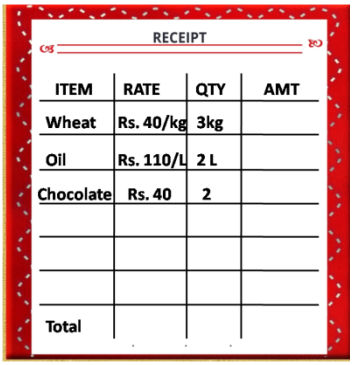
RECEIPT

ITEM	RATE	QTY	AMT
Wheat	Rs. 40/kg	1 kg	Rs. 40
Oil	Rs. 110/L	1 L	Rs. 110
Total			Rs. 150

2) Easy

These are simple problems that need simple multiplication. The quantities ordered by the customers are multiples of unit quantities.

Example: In the receipt below, rates per kg and L are given and the amounts have to be calculated.



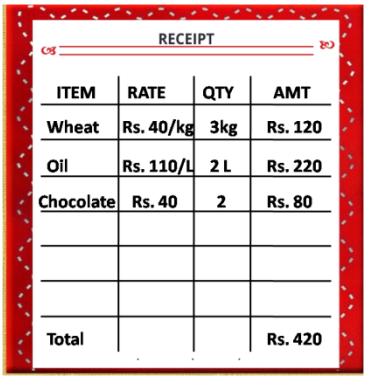
RECEIPT

ITEM	RATE	QTY	AMT
Wheat	Rs. 40/kg	3kg	
Oil	Rs. 110/L	2 L	
Chocolate	Rs. 40	2	
Total			

The rate for wheat is Rs. 40 per kg and 3 kg have been ordered. Hence the cost for wheat is:
Rs. 40 + Rs. 40 + Rs.40 = Rs. 40 * 3 = Rs. 120

The rate for oil is Rs. 110 / L and 2L have been ordered. Hence the cost for oil is:
Rs. 110 + Rs. 110 = Rs. 110 * 2 = Rs. 220

The rate for chocolate is Rs. 40 for 1. 2 chocolates have been ordered. Hence the cost of chocolate is:
Rs. 40 + Rs. 40 = Rs. 40 * 2 = Rs. 80



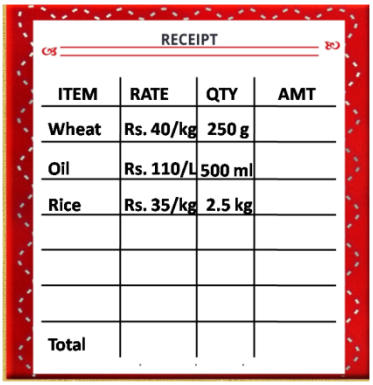
RECEIPT

ITEM	RATE	QTY	AMT
Wheat	Rs. 40/kg	3kg	Rs. 120
Oil	Rs. 110/L	2 L	Rs. 220
Chocolate	Rs. 40	2	Rs. 80
Total			Rs. 420

3) Moderate

These are simple problems that need simple multiplication. The quantities ordered by the customers are multiples of unit quantities.

Example: In the receipt below, rates per kg and L are given and the amounts have to be calculated.



RECEIPT

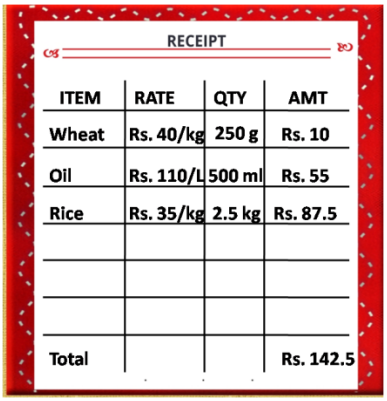
ITEM	RATE	QTY	AMT
Wheat	Rs. 40/kg	250 g	
Oil	Rs. 110/L	500 ml	
Rice	Rs. 35/kg	2.5 kg	
Total			

The rate for wheat is Rs. 40 per kg. 250 gm has been ordered.
Since 1000gm = 1Kg, 250 gm = 1/4th kg
Since 250gm = 1/4kg, Cost of 250gm = 1/4th of Rs. 40 = Rs. 10

The rate of oil is Rs. 110 / L. 500 ml has been ordered.
Since 1000 ml = 1 L, 500 m = ½ L
Since 500 ml = ½ L, Cost of 500 ml = ½ of Rs.110 = Rs. 55

2.5 kg Rice = 2kg + ½ kg of Rice
The rate of rice is Rs. 35 per kg.
Therefore 2 kg of Rice will cost Rs. 35 * 2 = Rs.70
And ½ kg of Rice will cost ½ of Rs. 35 = Rs. 17.5

Therefore, 2 ½ kg of rice will cost – Rs. 70 + Rs. 17.5 = Rs. 87.5



RECEIPT

ITEM	RATE	QTY	AMT
Wheat	Rs. 40/kg	250 g	Rs. 10
Oil	Rs. 110/L	500 ml	Rs. 55
Rice	Rs. 35/kg	2.5 kg	Rs. 87.5
Total			Rs. 142.5