All Contests > Assignment-I > Effective Package

Effective Package

Problem Submissions Leaderboard

Rahul's friends always ask him about his salary. He always gets angry at these questions because they remind him of the enormous taxes he must pay.

Everyone must pay 10% of their package as base_tax irrespective of their pay (below 2.5 million). And some extra taxes depend on the package range, only applicable to package range between 100 thousand and 2.5 million. The general taxation rules are:

```
1. package < 100,000: base_tax
2. 100,000 <= package < 400,000: base_tax + 25,000
3. 400,000 <= package < 1,000,000: base_tax + 50,000
4. 1,000,000 <= package < 25,000,000: base_tax + 100,000
5. 25,000,000 <= package: 15% of entire package</pre>
```

Given a package amount, you need to print the effective package someone receives after tax deduction.

Input Format

A single integer representing the package amount.

Constraints

package > 0

Output Format

Integer representing effective package after tax deduction.

You need to print the value after rounding the number to its nearest integer.

Sample Input 0

50000

Sample Output 0

45000

Explanation 0

The package is 50,000, so only the base_tax will be applicable. Here, the base_tax is 5,000. On deducting this tax from the original package, the effective package becomes 45,000

Sample Input 1

5000000

Sample Output 1

4250000

Explanation 1

The package is 5,000,000, so only the 15% of the original package will be deducted as tax. Here, the tax amount is 750000. On deducting this tax from the original package, the effective package becomes 4250000

Sample Input 2

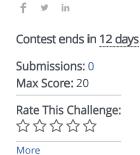
100000

Sample Output 2

65000

Explanation 2

The package is 100,000, so base_tax + 25,000 will be the total tax amount. Here, the base_tax is 10,000. On deducting this tax from the original package, the effective package becomes 65,000





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All Contests > Assignment-I > Shopping Mall

Shopping Mall

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Let's suppose Aman went to a shopping mall for shopping. After shopping for items totalling ₹X, he realised he had forgotten to bring cash and was only carrying his Debit card. He can only pay with a debit card if his bank balance exceeds the total cost and the cost is a multiple of 5. For each successful withdrawal, the bank also charges ₹1. Print "YES" if he can item else Print "NO". Also, print the remaining bank balance after the transaction.

Input Format

Take 2 input from user a and b a is the initial balance b is the price of the item.

Constraints

1. 0 < a <= 100000,

2. 0 < b <= 10000

Remaining balance can never be negative

Output Format

First line will be either "YES" or "NO". second line will be remaining balance.

Sample Input 0

50 13

Sample Output 0

YES 36

Explanation 0

Aman initial balance would be 50 -->a

The price of item is 13 -->b As the a>b and a is the multiple of 5 We can bought this item, remaining balance is 50-13-1(transaction fees)=36

As we can do the operation YES will be printed and remaining balance 36 will be printed.

Sample Input 1

49 35

Sample Output 1

NO

49

Explanation 1

As the initial balance is not a multiple of 5 so we can't buy the item. So, NO will be printed and remaining balance would be printed.



All Contests > Assignment-I > Chocolate Problem

Chocolate Problem

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You want to buy X chocolate from the shop and you have \P Y in your pocket. To get the first chocolate you have to pay \P Z, to get the second chocolate you have to pay \P ZZ and so on, such that for i-th chocolate you have to pay \P I·Z.

Print how many rupees you are short to buy X chocolate.

Input Format

Take three input from user in specific format X -> number of chocolate you want to buy. Y -> amount of money you have in pocket. Z -> price of chocolate at first day.

Constraints

- 1. 1<=X,Z<30
- 2. 0<=Y<10000

Output Format

Amount you are short to buy the chocolate.

Sample Input 0

4 20 3

Sample Output 0

10

Explanation 0

X=4, Y=20, Z=3, You have to buy 4 chocolate and the price of first chocolate is 3 and you total have ₹20 so, price at first day =₹3 price at second day =₹6 and so on. at the end you will be short of ₹10.

Sample Input 1

3 30 4

Sample Output 1

0

Explanation 1

X=3, Y=30, Z=4, You have to buy 3 chocolate and the price of first chocolate is 4 and you total have ₹30 so, price at first day =₹4 price at second day =₹8 and so on. at the end you will be short of ₹0 as you have amount to buy X chocolate so output 0.

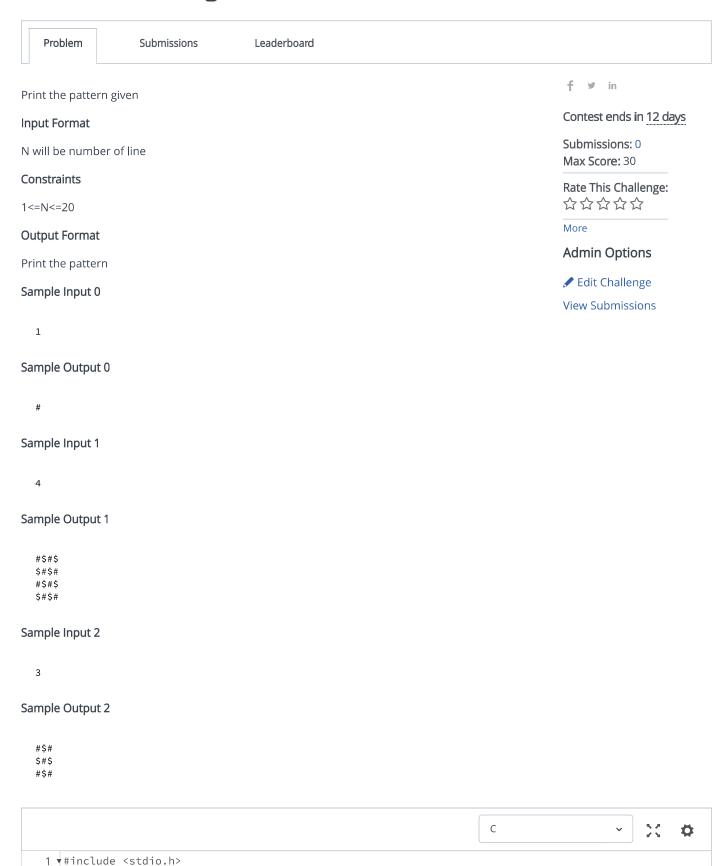
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Contest ends in 12 days



All Contests > Assignment-I > Pattern Printing

Pattern Printing



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All Contests > Assignment-I > Longest Side

Longest Side

Problem Submissions Leaderboard

Given 3 points in a 2D space, represented by their Cartesian coordinates, construct a triangle. Let the sides of the triangle be AB, BC and CA. You need to print the value of the longest side of this triangle. If no valid triangle can be constructed, print -1.

Input Format

Three points A, B, C separated by new line.

Individual points are provided by spaced separated integers.

Example:

- 1 2
- 3 4
- 5 6

The point A is (1, 2), where 1 is the x-coordinate and 2 is the y-coordinate. Similarly,

- $B \rightarrow (3, 4)$
- $C \rightarrow (5, 6)$

Constraints

- -1000 <= x-coordinate, y-coordinate <= 1000
- Both x and y coordinates are integers

Output Format

Print the value of the longest side with precision of 2 decimal points.

If no triangle can be constructed, print −1

Sample Input 0

- 0 0
- 0 4
- 2 2

Sample Output 0

4.00

Sample Input 1

- 0 0
- 0 1
- 0 2

Sample Output 1