

<b>Status</b>	Finished
<b>Started</b>	Sunday, 2 November 2025, 3:54 PM
<b>Completed</b>	Sunday, 2 November 2025, 4:25 PM
<b>Duration</b>	30 mins 27 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 %)

```

1  #include<stdio.h>
2
3  int main ()
4  {
5      int a,b,e,g,td,tt;
6      char c,h,j;
7      scanf("%d%c%d%c%d%c%d", &a, &c, &b, &h, &e, &j, &g);
8      td=a+e;
9      tt=b+g;
10     float y;
11     y=td/tt;
12     printf("%.2f kmph",y);
13     return 0;
14 }
```

	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:**

$1 \leq X \leq 999999$

$1 \leq Y \leq 999999$

**Example Input/Output 1:**

Input:

30

40

Output:

10

**Example Input/Output 2:**

Input:

15

10

Output:

5

**For example:**

Input	Result
30	10
40	

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1  #include<stdio.h>
2
3  int main ()
4  {
5      int a,b;
6      scanf("%d\n%d",&a,&b);
7      while(b!=0)
8      {
9          int c=b;
10         b=a%b;
11         a=c;
12     }
13     printf("%d",a);
14     return 0;
15 }
```



	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 %)

```
1  #include<stdio.h>
2
3  int main ()
4  {
5      int a,b;
6      char ch;
7      scanf("%d%c",&a,&ch,&b);
8      if(ch=='A' || ch=='a')
9      {
10         printf("%d",a+b);
11     }
12     else if(ch=='S' || ch=='s')
13     {
14         printf("%d",a-b);
15     }
16     else if(ch=='M' || ch=='m')
17     {
```

```
18     printf("%d",a-b);
19 }
20 else if(ch=='D' || ch=='d')
21 {
22     printf("%d",a/b);
23 }
24 else
25 {
26     return 0;
27 }
28 return 0;
29 }
```



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

Passed all tests! ✓

