

サンプルコード

入力される値

```
2
2,5
3,4
```

このテストケースでは、最初の値は、その後入力される行数を示す(2行の入力がある)
2行目以降は、helloとworldの値が[,]区切りで書かれています。

期待する出力

```
hello = 2 , world = 5
hello = 3 , world = 4
```

サンプルコード(以下のサンプルコードは一例です。ほかの言語でも大丈夫です)

C

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <string.h>
3 int main() {
4     int i, n;
5     char str[10], *token1, *token2;
6     scanf("%d", &n);
7     for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
8         scanf("%s", str);
9         token1 = strtok(str, ",");
10        token2 = strtok(NULL, ",");
11        printf("hello = %s , world = %s\n", token1, token2);
12    }
13    return 0;
14 }
```

C++

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <string.h>
3 using namespace std;
4 int main() {
5     int i, n;
6     cin >> n;
7     char str[10], *token1, *token2;
8     for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
9         cin >> str;
10        token1 = strtok(str, ",");
11        token2 = strtok(NULL, ",");
12        cout << "hello = " << token1 << " , world = " << token2 << "\n";
13    }
14    return 0;
15 }
```

C#

```
1 using System;
2 namespace Solution {
3     class Solution {
4         static void Main(string[] args) {
5             var line1 = System.Console.ReadLine().Trim();
6             var N = Int32.Parse(line1);
7             for (var i = 0; i < N; i++) {
8                 string[] stArrayData = System.Console.ReadLine().Trim().Split(',');
9                 System.Console.WriteLine("hello = {0} , world = {1}", stArrayData[0], stArrayData[1]);
10            }
11        }
12    }
13 }
```

Java

```
1 import java.util.*;
2
3 public class Main {
4     public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
5         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
6         int N = sc.nextInt();
7         for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
8             String s = sc.next();
9             String[] array = s.split(",");
10            System.out.println("hello = " + array[0] + " , world = " + array[1]);
11        }
12    }
13 }
```

Python2

```
1 input_lines = int(raw_input())
2 for i in xrange(input_lines):
3     s = raw_input().rstrip().split(',')
4     print "hello = "+s[0]+" , world = "+s[1]
```

Python3

```
1 input_lines = int(input())
2 for i in range(input_lines):
3     s = input().rstrip().split(',')
4     print("hello = "+s[0]+" , world = "+s[1])
```

Ruby

```
1 input_lines = gets.to_i
2 input_lines.times{
3     s = gets.chomp.split(",")
4     print "hello = ",s[0]," , world = ",s[1],"¥n"
5 }
```

Perl

```
1 my $input_lines = <STDIN>;
2 for ( $i = 0; $i < $input_lines; $i++) {
3   my $s = <STDIN>;
4   chomp($s);
5   @s = split(/./,$s);
6   print "hello = ".$s[0].", world = ".$s[1]."\n";
7 }
```

PHP

```
<?php
1 $input_lines = trim(fgets(STDIN));
2 for ( $i = 0; $i < $input_lines; $i++) {
3   $s = trim(fgets(STDIN));
4   $s = str_replace(array("¥r¥n","¥r","¥n"), "", $s);
5   $s = explode(",", $s);
6   echo "hello = ".$s[0].", world = ".$s[1]."\n";
7 }
8 ?>
```

JavaScript

```
1 process.stdin.resume();
2 process.stdin.setEncoding('utf8');
3 var input_string = "";
4
5 process.stdin.on('data', function(chunk) {
6   input_string += chunk;
7 });
8
9 process.stdin.on('end', function() {
10  var lines = input_string.split('¥n');
11
12  var N = lines[0];
13  for(var i=0; i<N; i++) {
14    var line = lines[i+1].replace(/(^¥s+)| (¥s+$)/g, "").split(",");
15    console.log("hello = " + line[0] + ", world = " + line[1]);
16  }
17 });
```

Scala

```
1 import scala.io.StdIn._
2 object Main extends App{
3   val n = readLine.toInt
4   for (i <- 0 until n) {
5     val Array(a, b) = readLine.split(",")
6     println("hello = %s , world = %s ".format(a, b))
7   }
8 }
```