Status	Finished
Started	Sunday, 9 November 2025, 11:36 AM
Completed	Sunday, 9 November 2025, 12:22 PM
Duration	46 mins 14 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()
{
    float d1,t1,d2,t2,totaldis,ttime,avgspeed;
    scanf("%f@%f %f@%f",&d1,&t1,&d2,&t2);
    totaldis=d1+d2;
    ttime=t1+t2;
    avgspeed=totaldis/ttime;
    printf("%.2f kmph",avgspeed);
    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
```

```c
int main()
{
    int x,y,hcf;
    scanf("%d",&x);
    scanf("%d",&y);
    for(int i=1;i<=x&&i<=y;i++)
    {
    if(x%i==0&&y%i==0)
    hcf=i;
    }
    printf("%d",hcf);
    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 ch;
    long num1= 0,num2= 0;
    int opFound=0;

    while((ch=getchar())!='\n'&&ch!=EOF)
    {
    if((ch>='0'&&ch<='9'))
    {
    if(!opFound)
    num1=num1*10+(ch-'0');
    else
    num2=num2*10+(ch-'0');
    }
    else if(ch=='A'||ch=='a'||ch=='S'||ch=='s'||ch=='M'||ch=='m'||ch=='D
    opFound=ch;
    }
    long result=0;
    switch(opFound)
    {
```

```
24          case 'A':case 'a':result=num1+num2;break;
25          case'S':case's':result=num1-num2;break;
26          case'M':case'm':result=num1*num2;break;
27          case'D':case'd':
28          if(num2!=0)
29          result=num1/num2;
30          else
31          result=0;
32          break;
33
34      }
35      printf("%ld",result);
36      return 0;
37  }
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓