```
The height of the sunnel at Test and the width can be assumed to be infinite. A box can be carried through the turnel only if is height is cricily less than the sunnel's height. Find the volume of each box that can be successfully transported to the other end of the turnel. Note: Sows cannot be restated.

The first think contains a single integer a, denoting the number of boxs:

a loss tollow with the integer on each separated by single spaces - feegate, width, and height, which are length width and height in feet of the line.

Concessions

If it is a 100

I sumply width, highly is 100

Coput format

For every box from the inquiry on each separated by single spaces - feegate, width, and height, which are length in feet of the line.

Sample higher 0

4

5 Simply width, highly is 100

Coput format

The every box from the inquiry width has a height lesser than 4f feet, print to volume in a separate low.

Sample higher 0

5 Simply width, highly is 100

Coput format

The fort box is readly low, only 5 feet tall, so it can pass through the turnel and its volume is $x \( x \) is $x \) is $x \) in $x \) in the fort box is readly low, only 5 feet tall, so it can pass through the turnel and its volume is $x \) is $x \) is $x \) in $x \) in the fort box is readly low, only 5 feet tall, so it can pass through the turnel and its volume is $x \) is $x \) in $x \) in the fort box is readly low, only 5 feet tall, so it can pass through the turnel and its volume is $x \) is $x \) in $x \) in the fort box is readly low, only 5 feet tall, so it can pass through the turnel and its volume is $x \) in $x \) in the fort box.

The first box is readly low, only 5 feet tall, so it can pass through the turnel and its volume is $x \) in $x \) in the fort box.

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```

Source Code

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

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
   int n;
   scanf("%d",&n);
   for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
{
     int lenght,width,height;
      scanf("%d %d %d",&lenght,&width,&height);
     if(height<41)
     {
        int volume=lenght*width*height;
        printf("%d\n",volume);
     }
}</pre>
```

Result

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	4 5 5 5 1 2 40 10 5 41 7 2 42	125 80	125 80	~

Passed all tests! 🗸

```
You are given a triangles, specifically, their ides a_i, b_i and a_i. Print them in the same style but sorted by their areas from the smallest one to the largest one. It is guaranteed that all the areas are different.

The best way to calculate a volume of the triangle with sides a_i b and c_i is Heron's formula:

S = \delta p^{-c}(p-a)^{-c}(p+b)^{-c}(p-d) where p = (a+b+c)/2.

Input Format

First line of each test file contains a single integer a_i or lines follow with a_i, b_i and c_i on each separated by single spaces.

Constraints

I \leq a_i \leq 100
I \leq a_i, b_i \leq c_i \leq 70
a_i = b_i > c_i, a_i < c_i > b_i and b_i < c_i > a_i.

Output Format

Print exactly a lines. On each line print 3 integers separated by single spaces, which are a_i, b_i and c_i of the corresponding triangle.

Sample input 0

3

7 24.25

5 12.13

7 24.25

Explanation 0

The square of the first triangle is £4. The square of the second triangle is £0. The square of the stried triangle is £4. The square of the second triangle is £5. So the sorted order is the reverse one.
```

Source Code

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

#include<stdio.h>
#include<math.h>
#include<stdlib.h>

typedef struct{
    double area;
    int a,b,c;
}

Triangle;
double calulate_area(int a,int b,int c)
{
    double p=(a+b+c)/2.0;
    return sqrt(p*(p-a)*(p-b)*(p-c));
}
int compare(const void*x,const void*y)
{
    Triangle*t1=(Triangle*)x;
    Triangle*t2=(Triangle*)y;
    if(t1->area<t2->area) return -1;
```

```
if(t1->area>t2->area) return 1;
   return 0;
int main()
   int n;
   scanf("%d",&n);
   Triangle triangles[n];
   for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
      int a,b,c;
       scanf("%d%d%d",&a,&b,&c);
       triangles[i].a=a;
       triangles[i].b=b;
       triangles[i].c=c;
       triangles[i].area=calulate_area(a,b,c);
   qsort(triangles, n, siseof(Triangle), compare);
   for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
        printf("%d %d %d\n",triangles[i].a, triangles[i].b, triangles[i].c);
    return 0;
```

Result

