

<b>Status</b>	Finished
<b>Started</b>	Monday, 3 November 2025, 3:39 PM
<b>Completed</b>	Monday, 3 November 2025, 4:36 PM
<b>Duration</b>	57 mins 4 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 int main()
3 {
4     float d,t,total_d=0,total_t=0;
5     char ch;
6     while(scanf("%f@%f",&d,&t)==2)
7     {
8         total_d+=d;
9         total_t+=t;
10        scanf("%c",&ch);
11        if(ch=='\n')break;
12    }
13    printf("%.2f kmph",total_d/total_t);
14    return 0;
15 }
```

	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 int main()\n
```

```
3 {  
4     int x,y;  
5     scanf("%d",&x);  
6     scanf("%d",&y);  
7     while(y!=0)  
8     {  
9         int temp=y;  
10        y=x%y;  
11        x=temp;  
12    }  
13    printf("%d",x);  
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 int main()
3 {
4     int a,b;
5     char op;
6     scanf("%d%c%d",&a,&op,&b);
7     if(op=='A' || op=='a')
8         printf("%d",a+b);
9     else if(op=='S' || op=='s')
10        printf("%d",a-b);
11    else if(op=='M' || op=='m')
12        printf("%d",a*b);
13    else if(op=='D' || op=='d')
14        printf("%d",a/b);
15    return 0;
16 }
```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	5A11	16	16	✓
✓	120D6	20	20	✓
✓	1405d10	140	140	✓

Passed all tests! ✓