Status	Finished
Started	Sunday, 2 November 2025, 11:23 AM
Completed	Sunday, 2 November 2025, 11:50 AM
Duration	26 mins 54 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>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
    char L[100];
    float distance, time;
    float totalDistance = 0, totalTime = 0;
    fgets(L, sizeof(L), stdin);
    char *token = strtok(L, " ");
    while(token != NULL){
        sscanf(token, "%f@%f", &distance, &time);
        totalDistance += distance;
        totalTime += time;
        token = strtok(NULL, " ");
    }
    float averageSpeed = totalDistance / totalTime;
    printf("%.2f kmph",averageSpeed);
    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 int main()
```

```c
int main()
{
    int x,y;
    scanf("%d", &x);
    scanf("%d", &y);
    while(y!=0){
        int temp = y;
        y= x%y;
        x = temp;
    }
    printf("%d", x);
    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 %)

```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char s[100];
    int a,b;
    char op;
    scanf("%s", s);
    for(int i = 0; s[i];i++){
        if(s[i]=='A' || s[i]=='a' || s[i]=='S' || s[i]=='s' || s[i]=='M'
            op = s[i];
            s[i] =' ';
            break;
        }
    }
    sscanf(s, "%d %d", &a, &b);
    int result;
    if(op =='A' || op=='a') result = a + b;
    else if(op=='S' || op=='s') result = a - b;
    else if(op=='M' || op=='m') result = a * b;
    else result = a/b;
    printf("%d", result);
    return 0;
}
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓