Status	Finished
Started	Tuesday, 4 November 2025, 9:20 AM
Completed	Tuesday, 4 November 2025, 9:34 AM
Duration	14 mins 8 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()
{
    int d1,d2,t1,t2;
    char c1,c2;
    float s;
    scanf("%d%c%d%d%c%d",&d1,&c1,&t1,&d2,&c2,&t2);
    s=(d1+d2)/(t1+t2);
    printf("%.2f kmph",s);
}
```

	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 %)

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a,b;
```

```
    scanf("%d %d",&a,&b);
    while(a!=b)
    {
        if(a>b)
        {
            a=a-b;
        }
        else
        {
            b=b-a;
        }
    }
    printf("%d",a);
}
```

	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()
{
    int n1,n2;
    char c;
    scanf("%d%c%d",&n1,&c,&n2);
    switch(c)
    {
        case 'a':printf("%d",n1+n2);break;
        case 'A':printf("%d",n1+n2);break;
        case 's':printf("%d",n1-n2);break;
        case 'S':printf("%d",n1-n2);break;
        case 'm':printf("%d",n1*n2);break;
        case 'M':printf("%d",n1*n2);break;
        case 'd':printf("%d",n1/n2);break;
        case 'D':printf("%d",n1/n2);break;
    }
}
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓