Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 10 November 2025, 2:45 AM
Completed	Monday, 10 November 2025, 3:20 AM
Duration	35 mins 9 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 s[201];
    int i=0;
    double d=0, t=0, x, y;

    fgets(s, sizeof(s), stdin);

    int len=strlen(s);
    if (s[len-1]=='\n') s[len-1] = '\0';

    while (s[i] != '\0') {
        while (s[i] == ' ') i++;
        x=0;
        while (s[i] >= '0' && s[i] <= '9') {
            x=x*10 + (s[i] - '0');
            i++;
        }
        if (s[i] == '@') i++;
        y=0;
        while (s[i] >= '0' && s[i] <= '9') {
            y=y*10+(s[i]-'0');
            i++;
        }
        if(x>0 && y> 0) {
        d+=x;
        t+=y;
        }
        while (s[i]==' ') i++;
    }
    printf("%.2f kmph\n", d/t);
    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 () {
```

```
int main () {
    int x, y, i, hcf;
    scanf("%d %d", &x, &y);

    for (i=1; i<=x && i<+y; i++) {
        if (x%i==0 && y%i==0) {
            hcf=i;
        }
    }
    printf("%d\n", 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>
#include <ctype.h>
int main() {
    char s[100];
    int i=0, a=0, b=0;
    char op;
    scanf("%s", s);

    while (isdigit(s[i])) {
        a=a*10+(s[i]-'0');
        i++;
    }
    op=(s[i]);
    i++;

    while (s[i]) {
        b=b*10+(s[i]-'0');
        i++;
    }
    int res=0;
    if (op=='A' || op=='a') res=a+b;
    else if (op=='S' || op=='s') res=a-b;
    else if (op=='M' || op=='m') res=a*b;
```

```
24      else if (op== 'D' || op== 'd' ) res=a/b;
25
26      printf("%d\n", res);
27
28      return 0;
29  }
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓