Flag question You are transporting some boxes through a tunnel, where each box is a parallelepiped, and is characterized by its length, width and height. The height of the tunnel 41 feet and the width can be assumed to be infinite. A box can be carried through the tunnel only if its height is strictly less than the tunnel's height. Find the volume of each box that can be successfully transported to the other end of the tunnel. Note: Boxes cannot be rotated. Input Format The first line contains a single integer **n**,

denoting the number of boxes.

in feet of the i-th box.

n lines follow with three integers on each

separated by single spaces - lengthi, widthi

and height; which are length, width and height

GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

Finished

6:45 PM

7:13 PM

Duration 28 mins 27 secs

Thursday, 16 January 2025,

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Status

Started

Completed

Question 1

Correct

Constraints $1 \le n \le 100$ $1 \leq length_i$, width_i, height_i ≤ 100 **Output Format** For every box from the input which has a height lesser than 41 feet, print its volume in a separate line. Sample Input 0 4 555 1 2 40 10 5 41 7 2 42 Sample Output 0 125 80 Explanation 0 The first box is really low, only 5 feet tall, so it

can pass through the tunnel and its volume is

The second box is sufficiently low, its volume is

The third box is exactly 41 feet tall, so it cannot

pass. The same can be said about the fourth

 $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$.

 $1 \times 2 \times 4 = 80$.

box.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %) #include<stdio.h> 1 2 #define TUNNEL HEIGHT 41 int main(){ 4 int n; 5 scanf("%d",&n); 6 ₹ for(int i=0;i<n;i++){</pre> int length, width, height; 7 scanf("%d %d %d",&length 8 9 if(height < TUNNEL HEIGH</pre> { 10 ▼ int volume=length*wid 11 printf("%d\n", volume) 12 } 13 14 15 return 0; 16 Expected Input Got 125 125 5 5 5 80 80 1 2 40 10 5 41 7 2 42 Passed all tests! <

Question 2 Correct Flag question You are given *n* triangles, specifically, their sides a_i , b_i and c_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**, **b** and **c** is Heron's formula: $S = \ddot{O} p * (p - a) * (p - b) * (p - c)$ where p =(a + b + c)/2.

First line of each test file contains a single

each separated by single spaces.

integer n. n lines follow with a_i , b_i and c_i on

Input Format

Constraints

 $1 \le n \le 100$

 $1 \leq a_i, b_i, c_i \leq 70$

 $a_i + b_i > c_i$, $a_i + c_i > b_i$ and $b_i + c_i > a_i$ **Output Format** Print exactly *n* 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 3 4 5 Sample Output 0 3 4 5 5 12 13 7 24 25 Explanation 0 The square of the first triangle is 84. The square of the second triangle is 30. The square of the third triangle is 6. So the sorted order is the reverse one. Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

#include<stdio.h> 1 #include<math.h> 2 3 #include<stdlib.h> 4 double calculateArea(int a,int b) 5 ₹ { 6 double p=(a+b+c)/2.0; return sqrt(p*(p-a) * (p-b)7 8 9 int compare(const void *t1,const 10 ▼ int *triangle1=(int *)t1; 11 12 int *triangle2=(int *)t2; double area1=calculateArea(tr 13 double area2=calculateArea(tr 14 15 * if(area1 < area2){</pre> 16 return -1; 17 if(area1>area2){ 18 ▼ 19 return 1; 20 return 0; 21 22 } int main(){ 23 ▼ 24 int n; scanf("%d",&n); 25 26 int triangles[n][3]; 27 ▼ for(int i=0;i<n;i++){</pre> scanf("%d %d %d",&triang] 28 29 qsort(triangles,n,sizeof(tria 30 for(int i=0;i<n;i++){</pre> 31 v 32 printf("%d %d %d\n",triar 33 34 35 return 0; 36

Quiz navigation

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Finish review

Show one page at a time