

<b>Status</b>	Finished
<b>Started</b>	Monday, 3 November 2025, 11:43 AM
<b>Completed</b>	Monday, 3 November 2025, 11:59 AM
<b>Duration</b>	16 mins 19 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     char input[100];
4     double distance=0,time=0,d,t;
5     char*ptr=input;
6     fgets(input,sizeof(input),stdin);
7     while(sscanf(ptr,"%lf@%lf",&d,&t)==2){
8         distance+=d;
9         time+=t;
10        while(*ptr && *ptr != ' ')ptr++;
11        if(*ptr == ' ')ptr++;
12        else break;
13    }
14    double avg_speed=distance/time;
15    printf("%.2f kmph",avg_speed);
16    return 0;
17 }
```

	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(){
3     int x,y;
4     scanf("%d",&x);
5     scanf("%d",&y);
6     int a=x, b=y;
7     int temp;
8     while(b != 0){
9         temp=b;
10        b=a%b;
11        a=temp;
12    }
13    printf("%d",a);
14    return 0;
15 }
16 }
```

	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     char s[100];
4     int num1,num2;
5     char op;
6     scanf("%s",s);
7     sscanf(s,"%d%c%d",&num1,&op,&num2);
8     int result;
9     if(op=='A' || op=='a')
10        result=num1+num2;
11     else if(op=='S' || op=='s')
12        result=num1-num2;
13     else if(op=='M' || op=='m')
14        result=num1*num2;
15     else if(op=='D' || op=='d')
16        result=num1/num2;
17     else{

```

```
18     printf("Invalid Operator");
19     return 0;
20 }
21 printf("%d",result);
22 return 0;
23 }
24 }
```

[ ]

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

Passed all tests! ✓

//