

Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 3 November 2025, 11:43 AM
Completed	Monday, 3 November 2025, 11:59 AM
Duration	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 40	10

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! ✓

