Status	Finished
Started	Sunday, 2 November 2025, 12:56 PM
Completed	Sunday, 2 November 2025, 1:30 PM
Duration	33 mins 39 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
1  #include<stdio.h>
2  int main()
3  {
4      char input[100];
5      double distance=0,time=0,d,t;
6      char*ptr=input;
7      fgets(input,sizeof(input),stdin);
8      while(sscanf(ptr,"%lf@%lf",&d,&t)==2)
9      {
10         distance+=d;
11         time+=t;
12         while(*ptr&&*ptr!=' ')
13         ptr++;
14         if(*ptr==' ')
15         ptr++;
16         else break;
17     }
18     double avgspeed=distance/time;
19     printf("%.2f kmph",avgspeed);
20     return 0;
21 }
22
```

	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 %)

```c
 1  #include<stdio.h>
 2  int main()
 3  {
 4      int x,y;
 5      scanf("%d %d",&x,&y);
 6      int a=x,b=y;
 7      int temp;
 8      while(b!=0)
 9      {
10          temp=b;
11          b=a%b;
12          a=temp;
13      }
14      printf("%d",a);
15      return 0;
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 %)

```c
1   #include<stdio.h>
2   int main()
3   {
4       char s[100];
5       int num1,num2;
6       char op;
7       scanf("%s",s);
8       sscanf(s,"%d %c %d",&num1,&op,&num2);
9       int result;
10      if(op=='A'||op=='a')
11      result=num1+num2;
12      else if(op=='S'||op=='s')
13      result=num1-num2;
14      else if(op=='M'||op=='m')
15      result=num1*num2;
16      else if(op=='D'||op=='d')
17      result=num1/num2;
```

```
18          else
19  ▾       {
20              printf("Invalid operator");
21              return 0;
22          }
23          printf("%d",result);
24          return 0;
25  }
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓