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Completed Programs

Constructor Overloading - class Rectangle (Id-13673)

Please fill in the missing lines of code so that the program prints the output as given below.

Program's Output:
30
150

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```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class Rectangle
{
    int length, breadth;
    public:
    Rectangle()
    {
        length = 5;
        breadth = 6;
    }
Rectangle(int a,int b){
    length=a;
    breadth=b;
}
int getArea(){
    return length*breadth;
}

}; // end of Rectangle class

int main()
{
    Rectangle r1;
    Rectangle r2 = Rectangle(10, 15);
    cout << r1.getArea() << endl;
    cout << r2.getArea();
    return 0;
} // end of main function
```

Function Overloading (Id-13718)

The program must accept three integers as the input. The program must print the sum of the first two integers. Then the program must print the sum of all three integers as the output. Please fill in the blanks with code so that the program runs successfully.

Input Format:
The first line contains three integers separated by a space.

Output Format:
The first line contains the sum of the first two integers.
The second line contains the sum of all three integers.

Example Input/Output 1:
Input:
10 5 8

Output:
15
23

Explanation:
The sum of the first two integers is **15 (10 + 5)**.
The sum of all three integers is **23 (10 + 5 + 8)**.

Example Input/Output 2:
Input:
5 3 2

Output:
8
10

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```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int add(int a,int b)
{
    return a + b;
}
int  add(int a,int b,int c)
{
    return a + b + c;
}

int main()
{
    int num1, num2, num3;
    cin >> num1 >> num2 >> num3;
    cout << add(num1, num2) << endl;
    cout << add(num1, num2, num3);
    return 0;
}
```

Default Value for Arguments - add Method (Id-13719)

The program must accept four integers as the input. The program must print the sum of the first two integers. Then the program must print the sum of the first three integers. Finally, the program must print the sum of all four integers as the output. Please fill in the blanks with code so that the program runs successfully.

Input Format:
The first line contains the four integer values separated by a space.

Output Format:
The first line contains the sum of the first two integers.
The second line contains the sum of the first three integers.
The third line contains the sum of all four integers.

Example Input/Output 1:
Input:
5 4 7 1

Output:
9
16
17

Explanation:
The sum of the first two integers is **9 (5 + 4)**.
The sum of the first three integers is **16 (5 + 4 + 7)**.
The sum of all four integers is **17 (5 + 4 + 7 + 1)**.

Example Input/Output 2:
Input:
10 8 4 12

Output:
18
22
34

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```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int add(int a,int b,int c=0,int d=0)
{
    return a + b + c + d;
}

int main()
{
    int num1, num2, num3, num4;
    cin >> num1 >> num2 >> num3 >> num4;
    cout << add(num1, num2) << endl;
    cout << add(num1, num2, num3) << endl;
    cout << add(num1, num2, num3, num4);
    return 0;
}
```

Three Employees - Team (Id-13720)

A company has decided to form a team with a maximum of **3** employees. The program must accept the id's of **N** employees as the input. The program must print the id's of the 3 employees in the team as the output. If number of employees N is less than 3, then consider the id as **-1** for the remaining. Please fill in the missing lines of code by defining the class Team so that the program runs successfully.

Boundary Condition(s):
1 <= N <= 3

Input Format:
The first line contains N.
The second line contains N integer values separated by a space.

Output Format:
The first line contains three integers representing the id's of the 3 employees in the team.

Example Input/Output 1:
Input:
3
45 78 21

Output:
45 78 21

Example Input/Output 2:
Input:
2
100 15

Output:
100 15 -1

Explanation:
Here the number of employees is **2** which is less than **3**.
So **-1** is considered as the id of the third employee in the team.
Hence the output is
100 15 -1

Example Input/Output 3:
Input:
1
75

Output:
75 -1 -1

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```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Team{
    public:
    int i,j,k;
```

```
    Team(int id1){
        i=id1;
        j=-1;
        k=-1;
    }
    Team (int id1,int id2){
        i=id1;
        j=id2;
        k=-1;
    }
    Team(int id1,int id2,int id3){
        i=id1;
        j=id2;
        k=id3;
    }

    void printEmployeeIds(){
        cout<<i<<" "<<j<<" "<<k;
    }
};
int main()
{
    int N;
    cin >> N;
    int id1, id2, id3;
    if(N == 1)
    {
        cin >> id1;
        Team t(id1);
        t.printEmployeeIds();
    }
    else if(N == 2)
    {
        cin >> id1 >> id2;
        Team t(id1, id2);
        t.printEmployeeIds();
    }
    else
    {
        cin >> id1 >> id2 >> id3;
        Team t(id1, id2, id3);
        t.printEmployeeIds();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Square & Double Side (Id-13721)

The program must accept the side **S** of a square as the input. The program must print the area of the square. Then the program must double the side of the square and print the revised area as the output. Please fill in the missing lines of code by defining the class Square so that the program runs successfully.

Input Format:
The first line contains S.

Output Format:
The first line contains the area of the square with side S.
The second line contains the area of the square with side 2*S.

Example Input/Output 1:
Input:
5

Output:
25
100

Explanation:
Here side = **5**.
Area of the square with side S = 5 * 5 = **25**.
Area of the square with side 2*S = 10 * 10 = **100**.
Hence the output is
25
100

Example Input/Output 2:
Input:
8

Output:
64
256

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```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Square{
    public:
    int side;
    Square(int s){
         side=s;
    }
    Square(Square &t){
        side=t.side+t.side;
    }
    int getArea(){
        return side*side;
    }
};
int main()
{
    int side;
    cin >> side;
    Square s1(side);
    Square s2(s1);
    cout << s1.getArea() << endl;
    cout << s2.getArea();
    return 0;
}
```