

## **Programming using C**

week 14 practice session and coding

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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  $d$  ft 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.  
n lines follow with three integers on each separated by single space - **length**, **width** and **height** which are length, width and height in feet of the  $i$ -th box.

Constraints

$1 \leq n \leq 100$   
 $1 \leq \text{length}, \text{width}, \text{height} \leq 100$

Output Format

For every box from the input which has a height lower than  $d$  ft, print its volume in a separate line.

Sample Input 0

```
4
5 5 5
1 2 40
10 5 41
7 2 42
```

Sample Output 0

```
125
60
```

Explanation 0

The first box is really low, only 5 feet tall, so it can pass through the tunnel and its volume is  $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$ .

The second box is sufficiently low, its volume is  $1 \times 2 \times 4 = 8$ .

The third box is exactly 41 feet tall, so it cannot pass. The same can be said about the fourth box.

Assumes: (possibly negative 0 %)

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3 int main()
4 {
5     int d;
6     scanf("%d", &d);
7     for(int i=0; i<d; i++)
8     {
9         int length, width, height;
10        scanf("%d %d %d", &length, &width, &height);
11        if (height < d)
12        {
13            int volume = length * width * height;
14            printf("%d\n", volume);
15        }
16    }
17    return 0;
18 }
```

Input	Expected	Got
4	125	125 ✓
1 2 40	8	8 ✓
10 5 41		
7 2 42		

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2  
100  
1000

You are given  $n$  triangles specifically, their sides  $a, b$  and  $c$ . First three in the array right-hand corner by their area from the smallest one to the largest one (it is guaranteed that all the areas are different).

The formula for calculate a value of the triangle with sides  $a, b$  and  $c$  is Heron's formula:

$$S = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)} \text{ where } p = (a+b+c)/2$$

Input Format

First line of each test case contains a single integer  $n$  which defines with  $n$  triangles we are working. Second line contains  $n$  pairs of integers  $a, b$  and  $c$  separated by single space.

Constraints

$1 \leq n \leq 100$   
 $1 \leq a, b, c \leq 10$   
 $a + b > c, a + c > b, b + c > a$

Output Format

Print results in form of each test case. Print integers separated by single space, which are  $a, b$  and  $c$  for the corresponding triangle.

Sample Input

3  
7 30 19  
4 57 10  
2 8 5

Sample Output

8 5  
4 57 10  
7 30 19

Explanation

The square of the first triangle is 8. The square of the second triangle is 85. The square of the third triangle is 8. So the sorted order is the answer here.

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3 int main()
4 {
5     int n;
6     cin >> n;
7     int a[n], b[n], c[n];
8     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
9     {
10         cin >> a[i] >> b[i] >> c[i];
11     }
12     // Sorting the array
13     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
14     {
15         for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++)
16         {
17             if (a[i] * b[i] * c[i] > a[j] * b[j] * c[j])
18             {
19                 swap(a[i], a[j]);
20                 swap(b[i], b[j]);
21                 swap(c[i], c[j]);
22             }
23         }
24     }
25     // Printing the array
26     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
27     {
28         cout << a[i] << " " << b[i] << " " << c[i] << endl;
29     }
30     return 0;
31 }
```

Input	Expected	Got
3	8 5	8 5
4 57 10	4 57 10	4 57 10
7 30 19	7 30 19	7 30 19

Answered by: 100%

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