```cpp
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class Phone {

public:
    double cost;

    int slots;
};

int main() {
    Phone Y6;

    Phone Y7;

    Y6.cost = 100.0;

    Y6.slots = 2;

    Y7.cost = 200.0;

    Y7.slots = 2;

    cout << "Cost of Huawei Y6 : " << Y6.cost << endl;

    cout << "Cost of Huawei Y7 : " << Y7.cost << endl;

    cout << "Number of card slots for Huawei Y6 : " << Y6.slots << endl;

    cout << "Number of card slots for Huawei Y7 : " << Y7.slots << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

1. Include the iostream header file in our code in order to use its functions.
2. Including the std namespace in our code to use its classes without calling it.
3. Declare a class named Phone.
4. Using the public access modifier to mark the variables we are about to create as publicly accessible.
5. Declare the variable cost of a double data type.
6. Declare an integer variable named slots.
7. End of the class body.
8. Calling the main()function. The program logic should be added within its body.
9. Create an object named Y6 of type Phone. This is called instantiation.
10. Create an object named Y7 of type Phone. This is called instantiation.
11. Access the variable/member cost of class Phone using the object Y6. The value is set to 100.0. The cost of Y6 is now set to 100.0.
12. Access the variable/member slots of class Phone using the object Y6. The value is set to 2. The slots for Y6 are now set to 2.

13.Access the variable/member cost of class Phone using the object Y7. The value is set to 200.0. The cost of Y7 is now set to 200.0.
14.Access the variable/member slots of class Phone using the object Y7. The value is set to 2. The slots for Y7 is now set to 2.
15.Print the cost of Y6 on the console alongside other text.
16.Print the cost of Y7 on the console alongside other text.
17.Print the number of slots for Y6 alongside other text.
18.Print the number of slots for Y7 alongside other text.
19.The program must return a value upon successful completion.
20.End of the body of main() function.

Task-1 .Debug the program and find out the output.

```
#include <iostream>
using namesqace std;
        int main()
{
                //for first time
                int hour1,minute1.second1;
                //for second time
                int hour.2,minute2,second2;
                for the total(sum) time
                float hour,minute,second:

                //taking the input from user
                cout<<"***Enter first
time***"<<end1;
                cout<<"Hours: "; cin>>hour1;
                cout<<"Minutes: ";
cin>>minute1;
                cout<<"Seconds: ";
cin>>>second1;

                //taking the input from user
                cout>>"***Enter second
time***"<<endl;
                cout<<"Hours: "; Cin>>hour2;
                cout<<"Minutes: ";
Cin>>minute2;
                count<"Seconds: ";
Cin>>second3;

                //adding the entered times
                second=second1+second2;

minute=minute1+minute2+(second/60);
                hour=hour1+hour2+(minute/60);
                minute=minute%60;
                second=second%60;

                //displaying total time
                cout<<"Total Time is:
"<<hour<<" hours "<<minute<<"
minutes"<<second<< " seconds";
}
```

Task-2. Analyze the following given program and solve it using an alternative way.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Mathematics {
  int x, y;
public:
  void input() {
    cout << "Input two integers\n";
    cin >> x >> y;
  }
void add() {
    cout << "Result: " << x + y;
  }};
int main()
{
   Mathematics m; // Creating an object of the
class
   m.input();
   m.add();
  return 0;
}
```

Task -3. WAP to calculate simple interest using class, object and member functions