

## Lab 3

Q1. WAP to find the area of a circle, rectangle & a triangle using function overloading.

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

    double area(int);
    int area(int, int);
    double area(int, int, int);

    int main() {
        int a, b, c, r;
        cout << "Enter the length of radius: ";
        cin >> r;
        cout << "Area of the circle = " << area(r);
        cout << "\n Enter the length of rectangle: ";
        cin >> a;
        cout << "Enter the breadth of rectangle: ";
        cin >> b;
        cout << "Area of the rectangle = " << area(a, b);
        cout << "\n Enter the lengths of the sides of the
                triangle: ";
        cin >> a >> b >> c;
        cout << "Area of the triangle = " << area(a, b, c);
    }

    double area(int r) {
        return 3.14 * r * r;
    }

    double area(int a, int b, int c) {
        double s = (a + b + c) / 2;
    }
```

```
int area (int a, int b) {  
    return a * b;  
}
```

### Output

Enter the length of radius: 4

Area of the circle: 50.24

Enter the length of rectangle: 5

Area of the rectangle = 15

Enter the lengths of the sides of triangle: 5 12 13

Area of the triangle = 30

Q2: WAP to find the volume of a sphere, cylinder & a cuboid using function overloading.

```
→ #include <iostream>
#include <math.h>
using namespace std;
double volume(int);
double volume(int, int);
int volume(int, int, int);
```

```
int main() {
    int l, b, h;
    int r;
    cout << "Enter the length of radius: ";
    cin >> r;
    cout << "Volume of the sphere = " << volume(r);
    cout << "\n Enter the radius of the base of the cylinder: ";
    cin >> r;
    cout << "Enter the height of the cylinder: ";
    cin >> h;
    cout << "Volume of the cylinder = " << volume(r, h);
    cout << "\n Enter the length of the cuboid: ";
    cin >> l;
    cout << "Enter the breadth of the cuboid: ";
    cin >> b;
    cout << "Enter the height of the cuboid: ";
    cin >> h;
    cout << "Volume of the cylinder = " << volume(l, b, h);
}
```

```

double volume(int r) {
    return (4/3.0) * 3.14 * r * r * r;
}

double volume (int r, int h) {
    return 3.14 * r * r * h;
}

int volume (int l, int b, int h) {
    return l * b * h;
}

```

### OUTPUT

Enter the length of radius: 3  
 Volume of the sphere = 113.04  
 Enter the radius of the base of the cylinder: 4  
 Enter the height of the cylinder : 6  
 Volume of the cylinder = 301.44  
 Enter the length of the cuboid: 2  
 Enter the breadth of the cuboid: 3  
 Enter the height of the cuboid: 5  
 Volume of the cylinder = 30

Q3 WAP which displays a given character n number of times using a function. When the n value is not provided, it should print the given character 80 times. When both, the character & the n value are not provided, it should print '\*' 80 times.

(a) By using function overloading

```
→ #include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void display();
void display(char);
void display(char, int);
int main() {
    char a = 'r';
    int n = 20;

    cout << endl;
    display();
    cout << endl;
    display(a);
    cout << endl;
    display(a, n);
}
void display() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
        cout << " * ";
    }
}
void display(char a) {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
        cout << a << " ";
    }
}
}
```

```
void display(char a, int n) {
    for(int i=0; i<n; i++) {
        cout << a << " ";
    }
}
```

## OUTPUT

\* \* \* \* \*

r r r r r r r

r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r

## ⑥ Using default arguments

```
→ #include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void display (char a = '*', int n=10) {
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
        cout << a << " ";
    }
}

int main() {
    display();
    cout << endl;
    display('s', 9);
    cout << endl;
    display('s');
}
```

### OUTPUT

```
* * * * * * * * *
s s s s s s s s s
s s s s s s s s s
```

Q4 WAP to find the square & cube of a number using inline function.

```
→ #include <iostream>
using namespace std;
inline int sq(int a) {
    return a * a;
}
inline int cu(int a) {
    return a * a * a;
}
int main() {
    int n;
    cout << "Enter a number : ";
    cin >> n;
    cout << "The square of the number is: " << sq(n) << endl;
    cout << "The cube of the number is: " << cu(n) << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

### OUTPUT

Enter a number : 5  
The square of the number is: 25  
The cube of the number is: 125



Q5 WAP to increase the value of an argument given to function using inline function.

→

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
inline int incr(int a) {
    return ++a;
}

int main () {
    int n;
    cout << "Enter a number: ";
    cin >> n;
    cout << incr(n);
    return 0;
}
```

OUTPUT

Enter a number : 4  
5

Q6 WAP to create a class called 'complex' & implement the following overloading functions 'add' that return a complex number.

- (a) complex add (int a, complex s2)
- (b) complex add (complex s1, complex s2)

```
→ #include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class complex {
    int r, i;
```

```
public:
```

```
void input() {
```

```
    cout << "Enter the real part: ";
```

```
    cin >> r;
```

```
    cout << "Enter the imaginary part: ";
```

```
    cin >> i;
```

```
}
```

```
complex add (complex n1, complex n2) {
```

```
    complex temp;
```

```
    temp.r = n1.r + n2.r;
```

```
    temp.i = n1.i + n2.i;
```

```
    return temp;
```

```
}
```

```
void output() {
```

```
    cout << "Sum = " << r << " + " << i << "i" << endl;
```

```
}
```

```
};
```

```

int main() {
    complex n1, n2, n3, sum;
    cout << "for first number.. \n";
    n1.input();
    cout << "for second number.. \n";
    n2.input();
    sum = n3.add(n1, n2);
    sum.output();
    sum = n3.add(2, n2);
    sum.output();
    return 0;
}

```

### OUTPUT

for first number..

Enter the real part: 4

Enter the imaginary part: 5

for second number..

Enter the real part: 2

Enter the imaginary part: 3

Sum =  $6 + 8i$

Sum =  $4 + 3i$

Q7 WAP to find the sum of 3 numbers using one function & default arguments.

→ #include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int sum(int a, int b = 10, int c = 20){

return a + b + c;

}

int main() {

cout << "Sum = " << sum(10, 10, 10) << endl;

cout << "Sum = " << sum(10, 5) << endl;

cout << "Sum = " << sum(10) << endl;

return 0;

}

OUTPUT

Sum = 30

Sum = 35

Sum = 40

Q8. WAP to demonstrate the concept of call-by-value, call-by-reference & call-by-address by swapping two numbers.

→ #include <iostream>  
using namespace std;

void swapvalue(int a, int b);

void swapref(int &a, int &b);

void swapad(int \*a, int \*b);

int main() {

int x, y;

cout << "Enter the value of x: ";

cin >> x;

cout << "Enter the value of y: ";

cin << y;

swapvalue(x, y);

swapref(x, y);

swapad(&x, &y);

}

void swapvalue(int a, int b) {

int c;

c = a;

a = b;

b = c;

cout << "After swapping, x = " << a << " & y = " <<  
b << endl;

}

```
void swapref (int &a, int &b) {
```

```
    int c;
```

```
    c = a;
```

```
    a = b;
```

```
    b = c;
```

```
    cout << "After swapping, x = " << a << " & y = " <<  
        b << endl;
```

```
}
```

```
void swapad (int *a, int *b) {
```

```
    int c;
```

```
    c = *a;
```

```
    *a = *b;
```

```
    *b = c;
```

```
    cout << "After swapping, x = " << *a << " & y = " <<  
        *b << endl;
```

```
}
```

### OUTPUT

Enter the value of x: 1

Enter the value of y: 2

After swapping, x = 2 & y = 1

After swapping, x = 2 & y = 1

After swapping, x = 1 & y = 2

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