DAY4- JAVA- QUIZ-2

- 1. Create a Java class named Calculator with two methods:
- i) multiply method that takes two integers and returns their product.
- ii) multiply method overload that takes three doubles and returns their product.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
class Calculator {
  int multiply(int a, int b) {
     return a * b;
  }
  double multiply(double a, double b, double c) {
     return a * b * c;
  }
}
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
     System.out.print("Enter an integer for result1 calculation: ");
     int inputInt1 = scanner.nextInt();
     System.out.print("Enter another integer for result1 calculation: ");
     int inputInt2 = scanner.nextInt();
     System.out.print("Enter a double for result2 calculation: ");
     double inputDouble1 = scanner.nextDouble();
     System.out.print("Enter another double for result2 calculation: ");
     double inputDouble2 = scanner.nextDouble();
     System.out.print("Enter one more double for result2 calculation: ");
     double inputDouble3 = scanner.nextDouble();
     Calculator calculator = new Calculator();
     int result1 = calculator.multiply(inputInt1, inputInt2);
     double result2 = calculator.multiply(inputDouble1, inputDouble2, inputDouble3);
     System.out.println("Result 1: " + result1);
     System.out.println("Result 2: " + result2);
}}
```

```
class Employee {
  String name;
  int employeeID;
  Employee(String name, int employeeID) {
    this.name = name;
    this.employeeID = employeeID;
  }
  double calculateSalary() {
    return 50000;
  }
}
class Manager extends Employee {
  double bonusPercentage;
  Manager(String name, int employeeID, double bonusPercentage) {
    super(name, employeeID);
    this.bonusPercentage = bonusPercentage;
  }
  @Override
  double calculateSalary() {
    return super.calculateSalary() * (1 + bonusPercentage / 100);
}
class Developer extends Employee {
  String programmingLanguage;
  Developer(String name, int employeeID, String programmingLanguage) {
    super(name, employeeID);
    this.programmingLanguage = programmingLanguage;
  }
  @Override
  double calculateSalary() {
    return super.calculateSalary() + 1000;
  }
}
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Manager manager = new Manager("John Doe", 101, 10);
```

```
Developer developer = new Developer("Jane Smith", 102, "Java");
    System.out.println("Manager Salary: $" + manager.calculateSalary());
    System.out.println("Developer Salary: $" + developer.calculateSalary());
  }
3. Implement a class hierarchy with a base class Vehicle and two derived classes Car and Motorcyc
Write a program to create instances of car and motorcycle, call the calculateSpeed method on
determine the vehicle with the highest effective speed
class Vehicle {
  int speed;
  Vehicle(int speed) {
    this.speed = speed;
  int calculateSpeed() {
    return speed;
  }
}
class Car extends Vehicle {
  int numberOfPassengers;
  Car(int speed, int numberOfPassengers) {
    super(speed);
    this.numberOfPassengers = numberOfPassengers;
  }
  @Override
  int calculateSpeed() {
    return super.calculateSpeed() * numberOfPassengers;
}
class Motorcycle extends Vehicle {
  int numberOfWheels;
  Motorcycle(int speed, int numberOfWheels) {
    super(speed);
    this.numberOfWheels = numberOfWheels:
  }
  @Override
  int calculateSpeed() {
    return super.calculateSpeed() * numberOfWheels;
```

}

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Car car = new Car(60, 4);
        Motorcycle motorcycle = new Motorcycle(80, 2);

        int carSpeed = car.calculateSpeed();
        int motorcycleSpeed = motorcycle.calculateSpeed();

        System.out.println("Car Speed: " + carSpeed);
        System.out.println("Motorcycle Speed: " + motorcycleSpeed);

        String fastestVehicle = (carSpeed > motorcycleSpeed) ? "Car" : "Motorcycle";
        System.out.println("The fastest vehicle is: " + fastestVehicle);
    }
}
```