Hands-on Activity 1.3	
Writing First Program using C++ Language	
Course Code: CPE007	**Program:** Computer Engineering
Course Title: Programming Logic and Design	**Date Performed:** 09/01/25
Section: CPE11S1	**Date Submitted:** 09/02/25
Name(s): Angel Mae Ramirez	**Instructor:** Engr. Jimlord Quejado

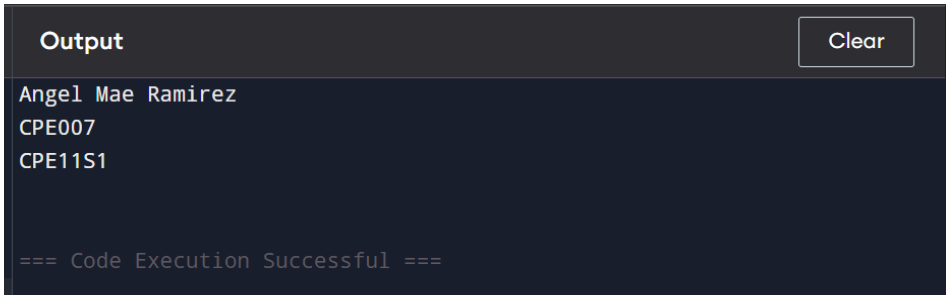
6. Output

Exercise 4.1 : Try to create a simple program using C++ language that outputs your whole name. Using the new line syntax, output your program and the course and section.

CODE:

```
#include <iostream>
int main() {
   std::cout << "Angel Mae Ramirez"<<std::endl;
   std::cout << "CPE007"<<std::endl;
   std::cout << "CPE11S1"<<std::endl;
   return 0;
}
```

RESULT:



Exercise 4.2: Write a program in the "C++" language that prints your name 3 times. Remember to include a return statement and make proper use of the main function.

CODE:

```
#include <iostream>
int main() {
   std::cout << "Angel Mae Ramirez"<<std::endl;
   std::cout << "Angel Mae Ramirez"<<std::endl;
   std::cout << "Angel Mae Ramirez";
   return 0;
```

}

main.cpp Share Run

```cpp
#include <iostream>
int main() {
    std::cout << "Angel Mae Ramirez"<<std::endl;
    std::cout << "Angel Mae Ramirez"<<std::endl;
    std::cout << "Angel Mae Ramirez";
    return 0;
}
```

RESULT:

Output Clear

```
Angel Mae Ramirez
Angel Mae Ramirez
Angel Mae Ramirez

=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

7. Supplementary Activity

1.Check the program below. Find all possible compilation errors and logic errors. Fix them. Your version of the program must print the same result as the expected output. Before you use your compiler, try to find the errors only by manual code analysis.

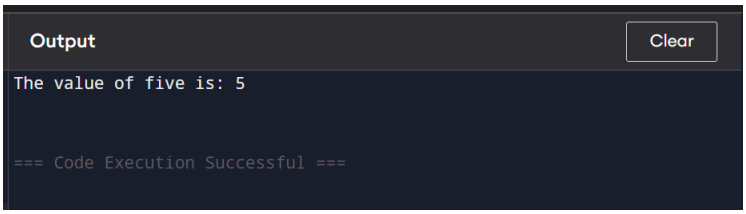
```cpp
#include <iostream>
        int main()
        {
        cout("The value of five is:"<< 5int);
        return 0;
        }
```

FIXED VERSION:

main.cpp Share Run

```cpp
#include <iostream>
int main() {
    int value = 5;
    std::cout << "The value of five is: " << value << std::endl;
    return 0;
}
```

RESULT:



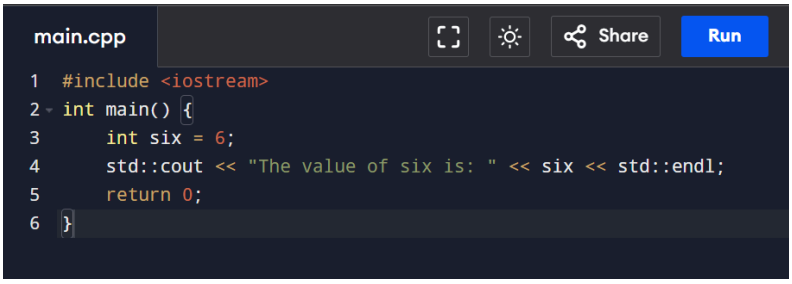
ERRORS:

The common errors that i found in the provided code include missing semicolons and the incorrect use of cout without the std :: prefix. Additionally, the code might try to print the value before it's assigned, which is a logic error. Variables must be assigned a value before being used. For example, if the variable vslue is declared but initialized after the cout statement, it results in unexpected behavior.

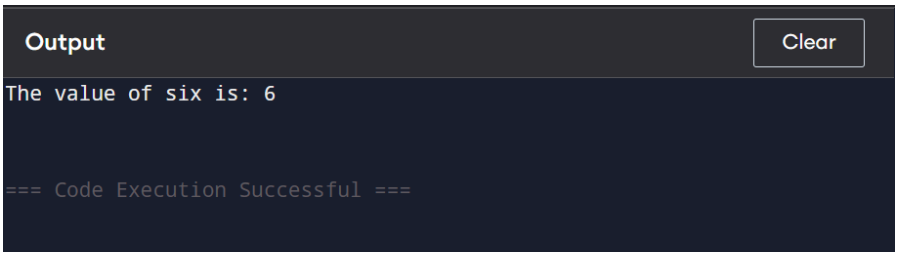
2.Check the program below. Find all possible compilation errors and logic errors. Fix them. Your version of the program must print the same result as the expected output. Before you use your compiler, try to find the errors only by manual code analysis.

```
int main()
{
cout<<"The value of six is:"<<16,0-10-;
return 0;
}
```

FIXED VERSION:



RESULT:



ERRORS:

One likely error that i see in the original code is assigning a string “6” to an integer variable, which causes a type mismatch. In C++, integer variables should be assigned numeric values without quotation marks. Another common issue is missing the semicolon at the end of the return statement or the output line.

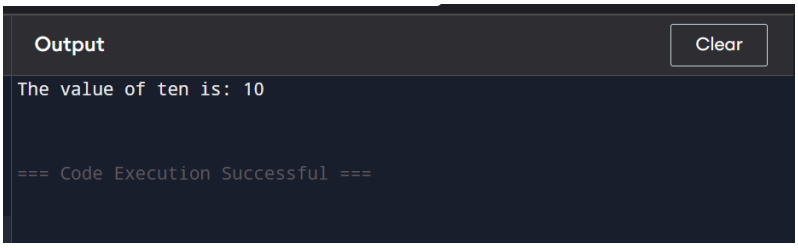
3. Check the program below. Find all possible compilation errors and logic errors. Fix them. Your version of the program must print the same result as the expected output. Before you use your compiler, try to find the errors only by manual code analysis. If you want to improve the variable names, then do so, but remember that variable names have to be as descriptive as possible, and also as short as possible.

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

int main()
{
int simpleVariable = 10;
cout<<"The value of ten is:"<<otherVariable);
return 0;
}
```

FIXED VERSION:

RESULT:



ERRORS:

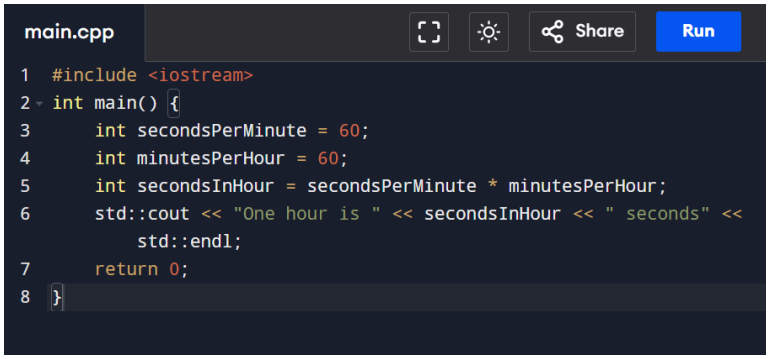
A typical mistake here is trying to name a variable 10, which is not allowed because variable names cannot start with a digit or be a number. This would cause a syntax error. Another possible issue is using the literal number 10 directly in the output without explanation.

4. Check the program below. Find all possible compilation errors and logic errors. Fix them. Your version of the program must print the same result as the expected output. Before you use your compiler, try to find the errors only by manual code analysis. If you want to improve the variable names, then do so, but remember that variable names have to be as descriptive as possible, and also as short as possible.

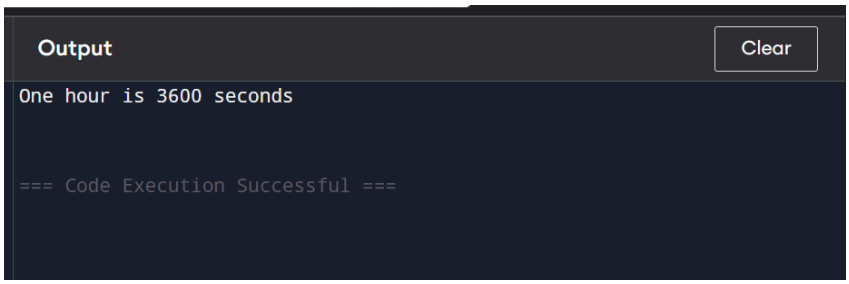
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
int 60seconds = 60;
int 60minutes = 50;
cout<<"One hour is "<<60seconds * 60minutes);
return 0;
}
```

FIXED VERSION:



RESULT:



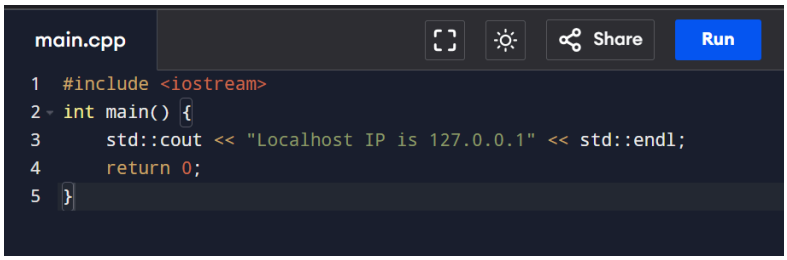
ERRORS:
The common errors include missing semicolons at the end of lines and using unclear variable names. For example, the variables might be named simply minutes and seconds, which could confuse their meaning. It's better to use descriptive names like secondsPerMinute and minutesPerHour.

5. Check the program below. Find all possible compilation errors and logic errors. Fix them. Your version of the program must print the same result as the expected output. Before you use your compiler, try to find the errors only by manual code analysis. If you want to improve the variable names, then do so, but remember that variable names have to be as descriptive as possible, and also as short as possible.

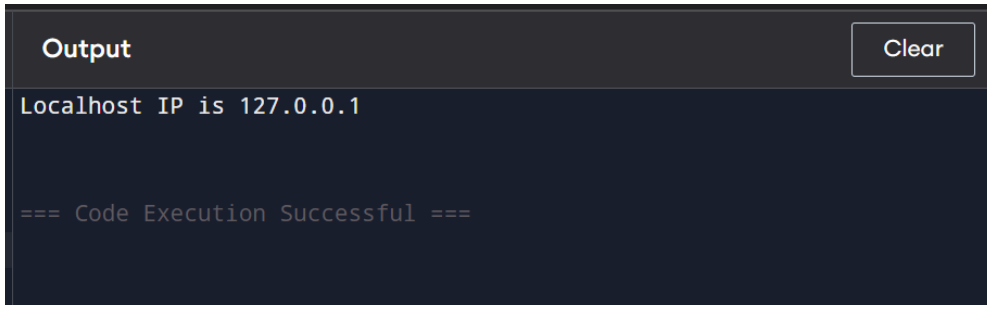
```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
int ip Part1 = 027;
int ip Part2 = 0;
int ip Part3 = 0;
int ip Part4 = 1;
cout<<"Localhost IP is "<< ip Part1, ip Part2, ip Part3, ip Part4);
}
```

FIXED VERSION:



RESULT:



ERRORS:

A frequent issue is writing this output text without enclosing it in quotation marks. In C++, strings that are printed with cout must be enclosed in double quotes, otherwise the compiler will think you're referring to variables or unknown identifiers, which leads to errors. Another mistake is omitting the semicolon at the end of the output statement.

8. Conclusion

In this activity, I learned how to write simple programs in C++ and how to fix errors in codes. At first, it was kinda confusing specially with all the semicolon stuff and how you need to always put std:: before cout, but after doing the exercises I understand it better now. I also learned that you have to always assign values before using them and to not forget the quotation marks when printing words or sentences. Debugging the codes help me to notice small mistakes that can stop the program from working. Sometimes I forget to put semicolon or I write the variable name wrong, and now I know that even small mistake can break the program. This activity also helped me to practice how to read codes and understand what it's trying to do before fixing it. Overall, I feel more confident now with using C++ and I hope to get better with more practice.

9. Assessment Rubric

Rubric for SO 7 (6)

Criteria	Ratings						Pts
SO 7 PI 1 IILO4 Utilize lifelong learning skills in pursuit of personal development and excellence in professional practice. threshold: 4.8 pts	6 pts Excellent | Educational interests and pursuits exist and flourish outside classroom requirements,knowledge and/or experiences are pursued independently and applies knowledge learned into practice	5 pts Good | Educational interests and pursuits exist and flourish outside classroom requirements,knowledge and/or experiences are pursued independently	4 pts Satisfactory | Look beyond classroom requirements, showing interest in pursuing knowledge independently	3 pts Unsatisfactory | Begins to look beyond classroom requirements, showing interest in pursuing knowledge independently	2 pts Poor | Relies on classroom instruction only	1 pts Very Poor | No initiative or interest in acquiring new knowledge	6 pts
SO 7 PI 2 IILO4 Utilize lifelong learning skills in pursuit of personal development and excellence in professional practice. threshold: 4.8 pts	6 pts Excellent | Completes an assigned task independently and practices continuous improvement	5 pts Good | Completes an assigned task without supervision or guidance	4 pts Satisfactory | Requires minimal guidance to complete an assigned task	3 pts Unsatisfactory | Requires detailed or step-by-step instructions to complete a task	2 pts Poor | Shows little interest to complete a task independently	1 pts Very Poor | No interest to complete a task independently	6 pts
SO 7 PI 3 IILO4 Utilize lifelong learning skills in pursuit of personal development and excellence in professional practice. threshold: 4.8 pts	6 pts Excellent | Synthesizes and integrates information from a variety of sources; formulates a clear and precise perspective; draws appropriate conclusions	5 pts Good | Evaluate information from a variety of sources; formulates a clear and precise perspective.	4 pts Satisfactory | Analyze information from a variety of sources; formulates a clear and precise perspective.	3 pts Unsatisfactory | Apply the gathered information to formulate the problem	2 pts Poor | Gather and summarized the information from a variety of sources but failed to formulate the problem	1 pts Very Poor | Gather information from a variety of sources	6 pts
SO 7 PI 4 IILO4 Utilize lifelong learning skills in pursuit of personal development and excellence in professional practice. threshold: 4.8 pts	6 pts Excellent | Ideas are combined in original and creative ways in line with the new and emerging technology trends to solve a problem or address an issue.	5 pts Good | Ideas are creative and adapt the new knowledge to solve a problem or address an issue	4 pts Satisfactory | Ideas are creative in solving a problem, or address an issue	3 pts Unsatisfactory | Shows some creative ways to solve the problem	2 pts Poor | Shows initiative and attempt to develop creative ideas to solve the problem	1 pts Very Poor | Ideas are copied or restated from the sources consulted	6 pts

Total Points: 24