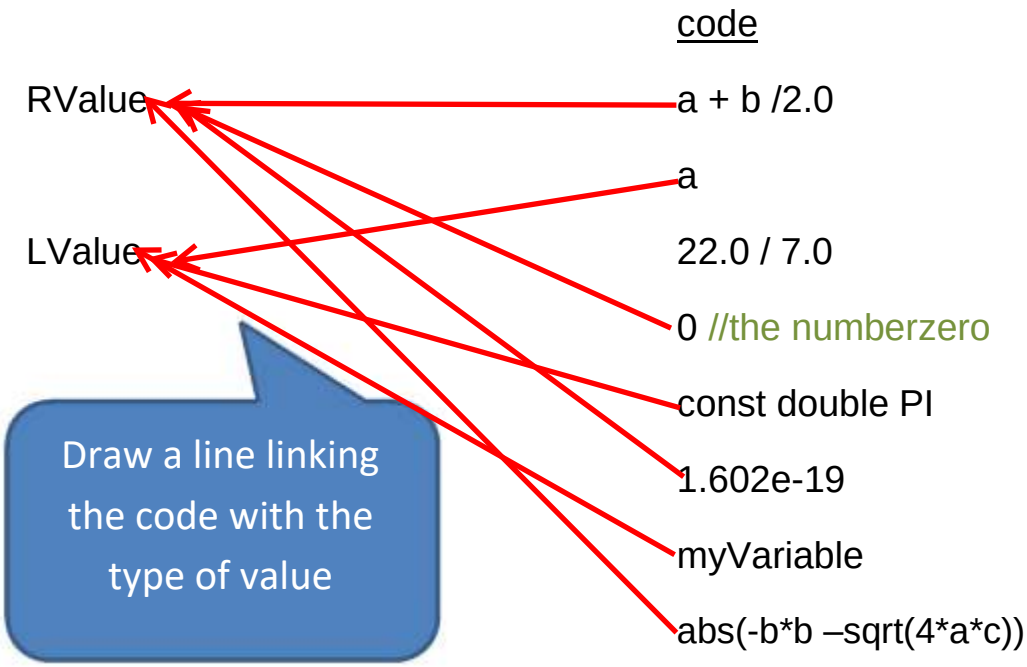
SWE20004 TSD Lab week 03

Task 3.1 Classify these sections of code as either RValues (right side) or LValues (left side) in an assignment statement



Task 3.2 Match the manipulators and flags to their 'stickiness' (remain in effect until changed).

Stickiness	**instruction**
sticky	setw(n)
not sticky	fixed
	cout.fill('0')
	setprecision(n)
	setiosflags(…)

Draw a line linking the instruction with the stickiness

Task 3.3 Evaluate these expressions as a C++ program would.

Expression	**Result**	**Explanation**
1/3	0	type int givex int result
1.0/3.0	0.3333	float type returns decimal value
a = 2	2	assignment operator sets the value
x = y = 2.0	2.0	x set to value of y which is set to 2.0
0 == 0	true	== is a condiontial statement
static_cast<int>(9.999)		
(double)1/(double)2		
32.0 / float(24)		
(int)((double)23/ (static_cast<double>(16/11+1)))		
(true && false || true)		
(!false ||! true || (false && true))		

Task 3.4 Write the function call or statement that performs these operations:

x^y ___pow(x, y)_____

23^2 _pow(23,2)_____

i = i + 1 _____

convert x degrees to y radians _____

Task 3.5 What do these objects and ASCII characters (as escaped characters) do? You can look them up.

Expression	Result	Explanation
\n		
\\		
\"		
\r		
\t		
ends		
\a		
endl		
\xHH		
\ooo		
\'		

Task 3.6 What function allows text with spaces (or 'whitespace') in it to be read from the keyboard into a string variable (C++ string type)?

Task 3.7 What do these manipulators and flags do?

Expression	**Explanation**
cout.fill('#')	
cout.setf(ios::flush)	
cout.setf(ios::right)	
cout.setf(ios::showpos)	
cout.setf(ios::scientific)	
cout.setf(ios::left)	
cout.width(n)	
cout.unsetf(ios::fixed)	
cout.setf(ios::fixed)	

Task 3.8 . Programming Problem (need to submit as a part of assignment 1)

You are required to produce a text-based form displaying data about a particular computer. You need to

- prompt for and input the following values:
  - PC serial number (10 digits and letters, no spaces)
  - User name (as above)
  - Employee name (text including spaces)
  - PC type (S=server, D=desktop, L=laptop, T=tablet, P=phone)
  - Number of cores (a positive non-zero integer)
  - CPU Frequency (in GHz)
  - MAC address (a 16 character HEX value stored as a string)
  - IP address (IPV4 address stored as 4 short ints)
- Calculate the integer version of the IP address using this equation:

```
IP(integer) = iP_part_1 * pow(256., 3)
+ iP_part_2 * pow(256., 2)
+ iP_part_3 * 256
+ iP_part_4
```

the dot. tells the compiler that this number is a floating point type

for example, Swinburne's web server at http://136.186.1.10 can also be found at http://2293891338.

i.e. $136x256^3 + 186x256^2 + 1x256 + 11 = 2293891338$

- Display the table on the screen using *iomanip* commands and ASCII characters to match the output shown below.
- Complete this Data dictionary (plan of identifiers, data types, sample values):

variable	Identifier	type	test value
User name			gswinburne
Employee name			George Swinburne
Serial number			130201nxx5
PC type			D
Number of cores			2
CPU frequency			3.12
MAC address			005056C00001
IPV4 address			136.186.1.10
IP int address			(calculated)

Your output should look like this:

```
Please enter the user name: gswinburne
Please enter the employee name: George Swinburne
Please enter the PC serial number (max 10 characters): 130201nxx5
Please enter the PC type (S=server, D=desktop, L=laptop, T=tablet, P=phone): D
Please enter the number of cores: 2
Please enter the CPU speed (GHz): 3.12
Please enter the MAC address: 005056C00001
Please enter the IPV4 address without the dots (e.g. 111 222 333 444):
136 186 1 10



+
| User:   gswinburne | Employee:        George Swinburne | Serial: 130201nxx5 |
+
| Type: D | Cores: 2 | Speed: 3.12GHz | MAC:005056C00001 | IP: 136.186.1.10   |
+
|                     IP address as integer: 2293891338                       |
+
```