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Homework 4.

2.

1. cin >> num1 >>symbol >> num2 will be outputted on the screen as 47, $, and 18
2. cin >> symbol >> num1 >> num2 will be printed out on the screen as $, 47, 18
3. cin >> num1; cin.get (symbol); cin >> num2 will be printed out 47, $, 18
4. cin >> num1 >> num2; cin.get(symbol) will be printed as 47,18, $;
5. cin.get(symbol); cin >> num1 >> num2 will be printed as $, 47, 18

3.

a. cin >> x >> num1 >> y >> num2 will be printed out 28.30, 35, 12.50, and 67

b. cin >> num1 >>x >> num2 >> y will be printed out as 35, 28.30, 67, and 12.50

c. cin >> x >> y >> num1 >> num2 will be printed out as 28.30, 12.50, 67, and 35

d. cin >> num1 >> num2 >>x >> y will be printed out as 35, 67, 28.30, and 12.50

1. cin > num1 >> x >> y >> num2 will be printed out as 35, 28.30,12.50, and 67.
2. cin >> x >> num1 >> num2 >> y will be printed out as 28.30, 35, 67, and 12.50

5. Given the input

12.8 Bill 15

And the variable declaration:

double x = 3.5;

int y = 18;

string name = “Lisa”;

1. cin >> x >>name >> y;

cout << x << “ ” << y << “” <<name <<endl will be 3.5 18 Lisa

1. cin >> y >> x >> name;

cout << x << “ “ << y << “ “ << name <<endl will be 3.5 18 Lisa

1. cin >> x >> y >> name;

cout << x << “ “ << y << " “ << name << endl will be 3.5 18 Lisa

6. Suppose that x and y are int variables, z is a double variable, and ch is a char variable. Suppose the input statement is:

cin >> x >> y >>ch >> z;

1. 35 could be x or y. 62.78 is z.
2. 86 could be x or y, 32A is ch, and 92.6 is z
3. 12 could be x or y, .45A is ch, and 32 x or y.

12. What is the output of the following program?

#include <iostream>

#include <cmath> // access to the c++ Math library

#include <string> // Access to the string library

#include <iomanip> // Access to the fixed,showpoint, and setprecision library

using namespace std;

int main () {

double first, second;

int temp;

string message;

first = 2.5;

second = 4.0;

cout << fixed < showpoint <<setprecision(2); // add two decimal point at the end of the number

cout << (pow(first, second)) <<endl; // raise first and second to the power

cout << (pow(second, first)) <<endl // raise second and first to the power

temp = static\_cast (pow (second, 1.5));

cout << temp << endl;

cout << sqrt (56.25)endl; // square root of 56.35

cout << static\_cast <int> (sqrt(pow(first, temp ))) <<endl;

message = “ Predefined function simplify programming code!”;

cout << “The message length is = “ <<message.length() <<endl; // get the message length with message.length() built in function

return 0;

}

The output of the code above is

39.06

32.00

8

7.50

39

The Message length is : = 46

Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 1.952 s

Press any key to continue.