1. The output is written below:

endlendl

grendel

2. This program tells you to enter a number (must be an integer), which it stores as variable “side.” First, the program sets i equal to zero and then for every time the i is less than the number the user inputted, a new value of j is set to i and if that value is larger than or equal to 0, # is printed. The j then decreases by 1 and the i increases by 1. This continues until the I is equal to the side value. Thus the value that one inputs, will have that many # on the screen. Each print of the # will be put on a new line and the previous input will be retained due to the loop not being terminated.

3. The modified program is below:

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int side;

cout << "Enter a number: ";

cin >> side;

for (int i = 0; i < side; i++)

{

int j = i;

while (j >= 0)

{

cout << "#";

j--;

} cout << endl;

}

}

4. The program is below:

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int side;

cout << "Enter a number: ";

cin >> side;

int i = 0;

do

{

int j = i;

while (j >= 0)

{

cout << "#";

j--;

}

cout << endl;

i++;

} while (i < side);

system("PAUSE");

}

5. The following switch statement is below:

switch (codeSection)

{

case 281:

cout << "bigamy";

break;

case 321:

case 322:

cout << "selling illegal lottery tickets";

break;

case 383:

cout << "selling rancid butter";

break;

case 598:

cout << "wounding a bird in a public cemetery";

break;

default:

cout << "some other crime";

}