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// This program demonstrates the use of dynamic variables

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#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

const int MAXNAME = 10;

int main()
{
    int pos;
    char *name = nullptr;
    int *one = nullptr;
    int *two = nullptr;
    int *three = nullptr;
    int result;

    //      Fill in code to allocate the integer variable one here
    one = new int;
    //      Fill in code to allocate the integer variable two here
    two = new int;

    //      Fill in code to allocate the integer variable three here
    three = new int;

    //      Fill in code to allocate the character array pointed to by name
    name = new char[MAXNAME];

    cout << "Enter your last name with exactly 10 characters." << endl;
    cout << "If your name has < 10 characters, repeat last letter. " << endl
         << "Blanks at the end do not count." << endl;

    for (pos = 0; pos < MAXNAME; pos++)
        cin >> *(name+pos);
    // Fill in code to read a character into the name array
    // WITHOUT USING a bracketed subscript

    cout << "Hi ";

    for (pos = 0; pos < MAXNAME; pos++)
{

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        cout << name[pos];
    }

    // Fill in code to print a character from the name array
    // WITHOUT USING a bracketed subscript

    cout << endl << "Enter three integer numbers separated by blanks" << endl;

    // Fill in code to input three numbers and store them in the
    // dynamic variables pointed to by pointers one, two, and three.
    // You are working only with pointer variables
    cin >> *one >> *two >> *three;

    // echo print
    cout << "The three numbers are " << *one << " " << *two << " " << *three << " " << endl;

    // Fill in code to output those numbers

    result = *one + *two + *three;

    cout << "The sum of the three values is " << result << endl;

    delete one, two, three;
    delete [] name;

    return 0;
}

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