

# CS205 C/ C++ Programming - Assignment 1

You are asked to write a simple program that, as you will see, may not be as simple to write in C as it looks if you want to write robust programs. It will allow you to learn about basic input/output.

This program must prompt the user for the name of a first city, then its latitude and longitude, then for the name of a second city with its latitude and longitude, then compute the flying distance between the two and display. For example,

The first city: Shenzhen

The latitude and longitude of first city: 22.55 114.1

The second city: Beijing

The latitude and longitude of second city: 39.9139 116.3917

The distance between Shenzhen and Beijing is <result> km

*"The first city:", "The latitude and longitude of second city", "The second city:" and "The latitude and longitude of second city:" are prompt information.*

Your program should print prompt information to tell user enter the information of city.

User will enter city name first (in the first line). Then user enters two floating numbers :

latitude and longitude of city(in the second line).**If user's input format is not correct. Your program should not crash and tell user the format is incorrect and exit.** <result> is the distance calculated by your program.

Here is the formula for computing the distance (adapted from mathforum.org, provided by Doctor Rob):

Assume the Earth is a perfect sphere. Let all angles be measured in signed degrees (negative latitude means South; negative longitude means West).

$$\text{phi} = 90 - \text{latitude}$$

The North Pole has  $\text{phi} = 0$ , the South Pole has  $\text{phi} = 180$ , and  $0 \leq \text{phi} \leq 180$ .

$$\text{theta} = \text{longitude}$$

Greenwich, England, has  $\text{theta} = 0$ , and  $-180 \leq \text{theta} \leq 180$ .

Let the angles for the two points be  $(\text{phi1}, \text{theta1})$  and  $(\text{phi2}, \text{theta2})$ . Then compute

$$c = \sin(\text{phi1}) * \sin(\text{phi2}) * \cos(\text{theta1} - \text{theta2}) + \cos(\text{phi1}) * \cos(\text{phi2})$$

**Note: phi and theta should be in radians.**

Then the shortest great circle distance between the two points is

$$d = R * \arccos(c)$$

where R is the radius of the earth in kilometers, and the arccosine is taken between 0 and 180 degrees, inclusive. Earth radius: 6,371 km

**Some cities for testing:**

| city                   | latitude | longitude  |
|------------------------|----------|------------|
| Shenzhen               | 22.55    | 114.1      |
| Beijing                | 39.9139  | 116.3917   |
| New York, USA          | 40.7127  | -74.0059   |
| San Francisco, USA     | 37.7833  | -122.4167  |
| London, UK             | 51.5072  | -0.1275    |
| Paris, France          | 48.8567  | 2.3508     |
| Kolkata, India         | 22.567   | 88.367     |
| Moscow, Russia         | 55.7500  | 37.6167    |
| Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | -22.9083 | -43.1964   |
| Sydney, Australia      | -33.865  | 151.209444 |

For checking out if your results are roughly correct:  
[http://www.webflyer.com/travel/mileage\\_calculator/](http://www.webflyer.com/travel/mileage_calculator/)

**Note:** you must input the city name in English, and the city name should not appear unreasonable symbols, such as @, ¥, %, etc