1. The first cout line will print out “endl” by itself since it is just a string. Similarly, the second cout statement will print out “endl” again since grendel is simply the variable that represents that string. The third cout line will actually move the cursor to the next line since endl in this context refers to the newline instruction. The last line will print out “grendel” since “grendel” refers to a string, not the variable. So the output will look like this:

1 endlendl

2 grendel

2. The program takes in a number, side, that refers to the height and width of the final picture that it prints. From the perspective of the user, the program will print out a picture of a staircase (or a right isosceles triangle) consisting of “#” characters. The staircase will have the same amount of rows as the variable side. The first row will have one “#” character, and the last row will have the same amount of “#” as the variable side. Each row in between will have one more “#” character than the one before. For example, entering 3 will result in the following output:

1 #

2 ##

3 ###

3. #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 << "#";

}

cout << "\n";

}

}

4. #include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int side;

cout << "Enter a number: ";

cin >> side;

if (side > 0) {

int i = 0;

do {

int j = i;

while(j-- >= 0) {

cout << "#";

}

cout << "\n";

} while (++i < side);

}

}

5. // int codeSection declared and assigned a penal code section number

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 << "injuring a bird in a public cemetery";

break;

default:

cout << "some other crime";

break;

}