

## Supplemental Instruction Handout

Break up each snippet of code by highlighting the important parts of the code. If a part is referenced again, highlight it again with the same color. Sample provided below.

# Breaking Down the Program

## Sample Code:

//Example: scientific and fixed numbers in a program

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    double hours = 35.45;           //notice that variables are
    double rate = 15.00;           //highlighted in green, literals are
    double tolerance = 0.01000;    //in yellow, and stream manipulators
                                   //are in purple

    cout << "hours = " << hours << ", rate = " << rate
         << ", pay = " << hours * rate
         << ", tolerance = " << tolerance << endl << endl;

    cout << scientific;
    cout << "Scientific notation: " << endl;
    cout << "hours = " << hours << ", rate = " << rate
         << ", pay = " << hours * rate
         << ", tolerance = " << tolerance << endl << endl;

    cout << fixed;
    cout << "Fixed decimal notation: " << endl;
    cout << "hours = " << hours << ", rate = " << rate
         << ", pay = " << hours * rate
         << ", tolerance = " << tolerance << endl << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

What do you predict this program will output? (Explain in words)

It's probably going to display the given variables in scientific notation then in fixed point notation.

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### Snippet #1:

```
// This program illustrates that a value-returning function
// returns only one value, even if the return statement
// contains more than one expression. This is a legal, but not
// a recommended code.
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int funcRet1();
int funcRet2(int z);

int main()
{
    int num = 4;
    cout << "Line 1: The value returned by funcRet1: "
    << funcRet1() << endl;           // Line 1
    cout << "Line 2: The value returned by funcRet2: "
    << funcRet2(num) << endl;       // Line 2
    return 0;
}

int funcRet1()
{
    int x = 45;
    return 23, x;                  //only the value of x is returned
}

int funcRet2(int z)
{
    int a = 2;
    int b = 3;
    return 2 * a + b, z + b;      //only the value of z + b is returned
}
```

What do you predict this program will output? Why is this a **bad program**? (Explain in words)

Line 1: The value returned by funcRet1: 45  
Line 2: The value returned by funcRet2: 7

This is bad because it wants the functions to return two values; functions can only return one value.

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### Snippet #2:

```
//Program: Largest of three numbers
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

double larger(double x, double y);
double compareThree(double x, double y, double z);

int main()
{
    double one, two;                                //Line 1

    cout << "Line 2: The larger of 5 and 10 is "
         << larger(5, 10) << endl;                    //Line 2
    cout << "Line 3: Enter two numbers: "; //Line 3
    cin >> one >> two;                                //Line 4
    cout << endl;                                     //Line 5
    cout << "Line 6: The larger of " << one
         << " and " << two << " is "
         << larger(one, two) << endl;                //Line 6
    cout << "Line 7: The largest of 43.48, 34.00, "
         << "and 12.65 is "
         << compareThree(43.48, 34.00, 12.65)
         << endl;                                    //Line 7
    return 0;
}

double larger(double x, double y)
{
    double max;
    if (x >= y)
        max = x;
    else
        max = y;
    return max;
}

double compareThree (double x, double y, double z)
{
    return larger(x, larger(y, z));
}
```

### **Supplemental Instruction Handout**

*Break up each snippet of code by highlighting the important parts of the code. If a part is referenced again, highlight it again with the same color. Sample provided below.*

**What do you predict the previous program will output? (Explain in words)**