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1. The first problem I came across was that the program would skip the step for entering “y” or “n” and go straight to destination. I looked through the document about strings on the class website and realized I had forgotten the “cin.ignore(10000, '\n')” expression. I also did not know how to end the program if an error was made by the user. I eventually found the solution in the FAQ and found that the expression “return 1;” would stop the program from continuing. The hardest problem was listing the “if” cases in the correct order so that I could cover every single discount case. I noticed I was getting $0.65 instead of $0.35 when I entered age: 70, student: y, and boundaries: 0. I had to rearrange the order in which the program checked for cases many times to make sure that people over 65 would get the best discount available to them.
2. Rider under 18 with 1 boundary (10, n, “UCLA”, 1)

Rider under 18 with 2 boundaries (10, n, “UCLA”, 2)

Rider over 18 with 1 boundary (20, n, “UCLA”, 1)

Student rider with age between 18-64 with 1 boundary (20, y, “UCLA”, 1)

Student rider with age between 18-64 with 2 boundaries (20, y, “UCLA”, 2)

Senior rider with 0 boundaries (70, n, “UCLA”, 0)

Senior student rider with 0 boundaries (70, y, “UCLA”, 0)

Senior student rider with 1 boundary (70, y, “UCLA”, 1)

Senior student rider with 2 boundaries (70, y, “UCLA”, 2)

Negative age (-10)

Student status not y or n (20, “maybe”)

No destination (20, y, “”)

Negative boundaries (20, y, “UCLA”, -1)