CSC 201 – Computer Science I

Madeline Navarro

9/13/2016

**Assignment #4**

**Chapter 5 – Exam Preparation Exercise 13**

The conditional statement in the if statement (someInt = 0) is an assignment statement, not a relational expression. The equivalent of this is:

if (0)

Because C++ considers all non-zeroes as true and zero as false, the conditional statement will always be false because the 0 is always false.

**Chapter 5 – Exam Preparation Exercise 14**

If score is 85, output is:

Very good

**Chapter 5 – Exam Preparation Exercise 15**

If score is 85, output is:

FailingBelow averageAverageAbove averageVery good

**Chapter 5 – Exam Preparation Exercise 16**

If the intention is to use the dangling else with the outer if, the content within the outer if statement (including the nested if) can be put into a block.

**Chapter 5 – Exam Preparation Exercise 17**

To have an if statement execute when file inData is in the fail state, let the if with the condition be:

if (!inData)

**Chapter 5 – Exam Preparation Exercise 18**

There is no limit as to how deeply you can nest If statements, but for readability, it would be better to use if-else statements, or to try to split up the If statements to make the program easier to understand for someone reading the code.

**Chapter 5 – Programming Warm-Up Exercise 9**

Assuming that the ifstream variables infile1 and infile 2, the int variables value1 and value2, and the ofstream variable ofstream have already been declared, the code would be:

infile1 >> value1;

infile2 >> value2;

if (infile1 && infile2)

{

if (value1 < value2)

{

outfile << value1;

infile1 >> value1;

}

else if (value2 < value1)

{

outfile << value2;

infile2 >> value2;

}

}

else if (infile1)

outfile << infile1;

else if (infile2)

outfile << infile2;

else

cout << “Error. Neither input files exist.” << endl;

**Chapter 5 – Programming Warm-Up Exercise 10**

if (score > 100)

cout << “Duffer.”;

else if (score > 80)

cout << “Weekend regular.”;

else if (score > 72)

cout << “Competitive plater.”;

else if (score > 68)

cout << “Turn pro!”;

else

cout << “Time to go on tour!”;

**Chapter 5 – Programming Warm-Up Exercise 11**

int min = count1;

if (count2 < min)

min = count2;

if (count3 < min)

min = count3;

if (min == count1)

cout << min << endl;

if (min == count2)

cout << min << endl;

if (min == count3)

cout << min << endl;

**Chapter 5 – Programming Warm-Up Exercise 14**

Test for temp >= 212:

temp = 212

Test for temp > 32:

temp = 100

Test for temp < 32:

temp = 12

**Chapter 5 – Programming Warm-Up Exercise 15**

Tests to check first if loop (month == 2 && day > 28)

month = 4, day = 27, year = 1999

month = 2, day = 30, year = 1998

month = 5, day = 31, year = 1996

Tests to check second if loop (year%4 != 0)

month = 2, day = 28, year = 2000

month = 2, day = 27, year = 2001

Tests to check else if (day > 29)

month = 2, day = 30, year = 1992

month = 2, day = 27, year = 1776