Philip Pesic

Week 13

November 13 2022

Week 13 Prog 1

Have the user enter a number between 0 and 10.

Check that the user entered a number in the correct range.

Next, write a set of eleven separate if statements that checks the user input and prints out the written number.

Next, write a switch statement that does the same thing.

```
//
// main.cpp
// Week 13 Prog 1
// Created by Pippo Pesic on 3/27/22.
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
  cout << "Enter a number from 0-10" << endl;
  cin >> num;
  cout << endl;
  if (num == 0) {
    cout << "Zero" << endl;
  else if (num == 1) {
    cout << "One" << endl;
  else if (num == 2) {
    cout << "Two" << endl;
  else if (num == 3) {
    cout << "Three" << endl;</pre>
  else if (num == 4) {
    cout << "Four" << endl;
  else if (num == 5) {
    cout << "Five" << endl;
  else if (num == 6) {
    cout << "Six" << endl;
  else if (num == 7) {
    cout << "Seven" << endl;</pre>
```

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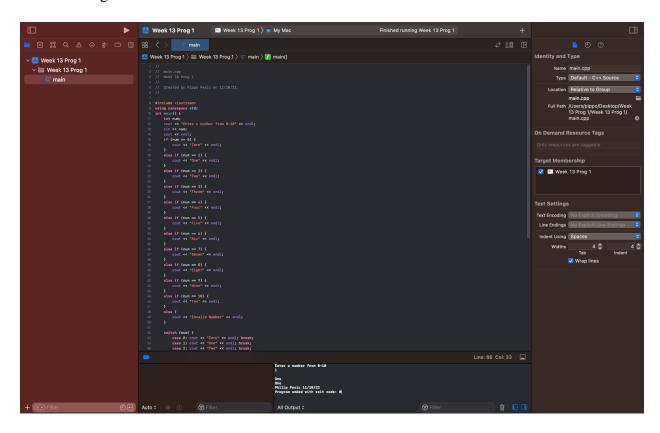
```
else if (num == 8) {
  cout << "Eight" << endl;</pre>
else if (num == 9) {
  cout << "Nine" << endl;
else if (num == 10) {
  cout << "Ten" << endl;
else {
  cout << "Invalid Number" << endl;</pre>
switch (num) {
  case 0: cout << "Zero" << endl; break;</pre>
  case 1: cout << "One" << endl; break;</pre>
  case 2: cout << "Two" << endl; break;
  case 3: cout << "Three" << endl; break;
  case 4: cout << "Four" << endl; break;</pre>
  case 5: cout << "Five" << endl; break;</pre>
  case 6: cout << "Six" << endl; break;
  case 7: cout << "Seven" << endl; break;</pre>
  case 8: cout << "Eight" << endl; break;</pre>
  case 9: cout << "Nine" << endl; break;
  case 10: cout << "Ten" << endl; break;
  default: cout << "Invalid Number" << endl;
cout << "Philip Pesic 3/27/22" << endl;
return 0;
```

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I learned that switch statements can be easier to understand than if statements when reading the program.