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1. Write a short program that asks the user for an integer. Then ask the user for a letter. Print out the letter followed by the integer.

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

int main(int argc, const char \*argv[]) {

//Variables

int num;

char letter;

printf("Hello, please enter an integer: "); //Ask user for interger

scanf("%d", &num); //Store user integer input

printf("Enter a letter: "); //Ask user for letter

scanf(" %c", &letter); //Store user letter input

printf("\n"); //Prints new line

printf("The letter you entered was: %c\n", letter); //Prints out letter followed by integer

printf("The number you entered was: %d \n", num); //Prints out letter followed by integer

return 0;

}

1. Write a short program that asks the user for a float and a character. Display the character on one line by itself. The character should be 3 tabs in from the left. Print the float 2 lines **after** the character, 2 tabs in from the left.

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

int main(int argc, const char \*argv[]) {

//Variables

float num;

char letter;

printf("Hello, please enter an float integer: "); //Ask user for interger

scanf("%f", &num); //Store user float integer input

printf("Enter a letter: "); //Ask user for character

scanf(" %c", &letter); //Store user character input

printf("\n"); //print new line

/\*

\* print character on one line by itself & 3 tabs in from left

\* print float 2 lines after character, 2 tabs in from left

\*/

printf("The character & float you entered: \n");

printf(" %c\n", letter); //print result

printf("\n"); //print new line

printf("\n"); //print new line

printf(" %f\n", num); //print result

return 0;

}

1. Given the following code, give the output:

*int x = 0;*

*char y = ‘C’;*

*char z;*

*x += 66;*

*z = x + 2;*

*cout << “ x = “ << x << “ “ << “y = “ << y << “ “ << “and z = “ << z << endl;*

OUTPUT: x = 66 y = C and z = D

1. Give the code, determine if the statement is true or false:

string X = “Hawaii”;

string Y = “Hawaii”;

1. ‘a’ < ‘A’ - False
2. X == Y; - True
3. X >= Y - True
4. If you are writing a program where the user is entering in complex (multi-word) strings (for example the string “north shore”) – how do you read these in? Can you use cin ? Why or why not?

If the user was entering in complex strings such as “north shore”, I would use getline() to read the string. I would not use cin because it skips whitespace and use getline() instead because it only skips newlines. For example I would write…

#include <iostream>

#include <vector>

#include <string>

#include <fstream>

using namespace std;

int main() {

std:: string name;

std::cout << "Please, enter your full name: ";

std::getline(std::cin, name);

std::cout << "Hello, " << name << "! \n" ;

return 0;

}