Universidad Politécnica de Puerto Rico

Lab 4

Benito Camelas Bolas

#6969666

CECS 2203 Sec. 07, WI/13

2 de juliembre de 2013

Prof. Luis Vicente

Introduccion

* Procedimiento.
* Resultados
* Referencias
* Apendice

Procedimiento

**Lab 4.1**

This program tests whether or not an initialized value is equal to a value input by the user.

**Lab 4.2**

This program prints "You Pass" if a student's average is 60 or higher and prints "You Fail" otherwise.

**Lab 4.3**

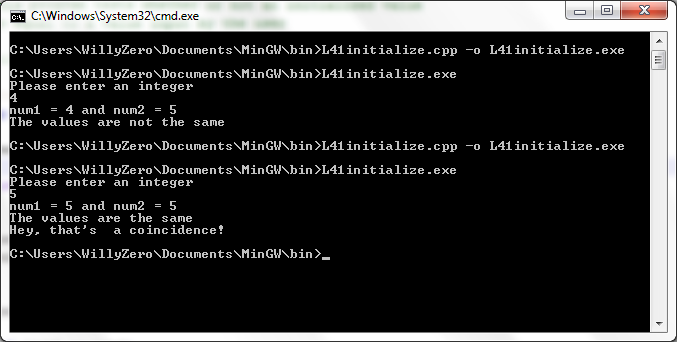
This program illustrates the use of logical operators.

**Lab 4.4**

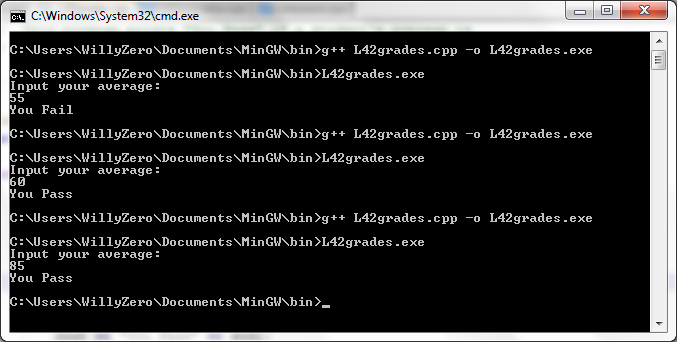
This program illustrates the use of the Switch statement.

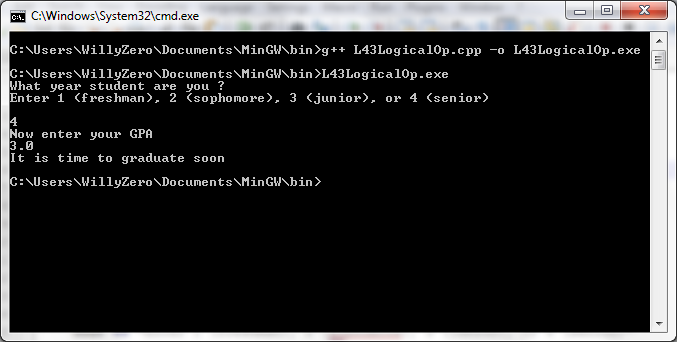
Resultados

**Lab 4.1**

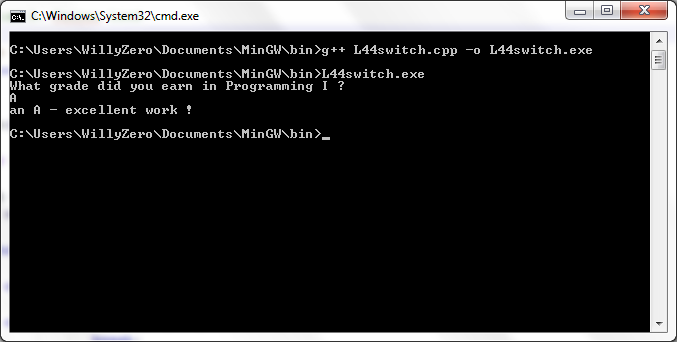


**Lab 4.2**



**Lab 4.3**

**Lab 4.4**



Referencias

L. Vicente. (2013, diciembre 34), [Online]. Available: <http://lmvicente.com/cecs2203.htm>

Apendice

**L41initialize.cpp**

// This program tests whether or not an initialized value

// is equal to a value input by the user

// William A. Ferrer Lind

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main( )

{

int num1, // num1 is not initialized

num2 = 5; // num2 has been initialized to 5

cout << "Please enter an integer" << endl;

cin >> num1;

cout << "num1 = " << num1 << " and num2 = " << num2 << endl;

if (num1 == num2)

{

cout << "The values are the same " << endl;

cout << "Hey, that's a coincidence!" << endl;

}

else

{

cout << "The values are not the same" << endl;

}

return 0;

}

**L42grades.cpp**

// This program prints "You Pass" if a student's average is

// 60 or higher and prints "You Fail" otherwise

// William A. Ferrer Lind

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

float average; // holds the grade average

cout << "Input your average:" << endl;

cin >> average;

if (average >= 60)

cout << "You Pass" << endl;

if (average < 60)

cout << "You Fail" << endl;

return 0;

}

**L43LogicalOP.cpp**

// This program illustrates the use of logical operators

// William A. Ferrer Lind

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

char year;

float gpa;

cout << "What year student are you ?" << endl;

cout << "Enter 1 (freshman), 2 (sophomore), 3 (junior), or 4 (senior)"

<< endl << endl;

cin >> year;

cout << "Now enter your GPA" << endl;

cin >> gpa;

if ( !(gpa <= 2.0) && year == '4')

{

cout << "It is time to graduate soon" << endl;

}

else if(year != '4' || gpa <2.0)

{

cout << "You need more schooling" << endl;

}

return 0;

}

**L44switch.cpp**

// This program illustrates the use of the Switch statement.

// William A. Ferrer Lind

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

char grade;

cout << "What grade did you earn in Programming I ?" << endl;

cin >> grade;

switch( grade ) // This is where the switch statement begins

{

case 'A': cout << "an A - excellent work !" << endl;

break;

case 'B': cout << "you got a B - good job" << endl;

break;

case 'C': cout << "earning a C is satisfactory" << endl;

break;

case 'D': cout << "while D is passing, there is a problem" << endl;

break;

case 'F': cout << "you failed - better luck next time" << endl;

break;

default: cout << "You did not enter an A, B, C, D, or F" << endl;

}

return 0;

}