

CSCI 1370

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The point of these exercises is to allow you to evaluate whether you have learned the material from the past week, and to direct you in additional studying outside of class. These are exactly the types of questions that will show up on tests. My advice is to figure it out on paper, using your book or other resources, and then verify your answer by running the code. If you really want to learn the material, try variations and make sure you understand why the behavior changes the way it does.

Review exercises: statements, expressions and variables

1. Which of these variable names are valid in C++?

	valid	invalid
a. the_number	<u> X </u>	<u> </u>
b. ref72	<u> X </u>	<u> </u>
c. last!place	<u> </u>	<u> X </u>
d. 21seconds	<u> </u>	<u> X </u>
e. __hut__	<u> X </u>	<u> </u>

2. Given these statements:

```
int num1;  
int num2;  
int newNum;
```

Which of the following statements are valid in C++?

	valid	invalid
a. num1 = 15;	<u> X </u>	<u> </u>
b. 3 + 17 = num2;	<u> </u>	<u> X </u>
c. num1 + num2 = 56;	<u> </u>	<u> X </u>
d. newNum = num1 + num1;	<u> X </u>	<u> </u>

3. Write C++ statements to do the following:

- Declare an integer variable called count
- Declare an double variable called unit_price
- Declare a string variable called item
- Declare a double variable called total_cost
- Assign item the value "Dental floss"
- Assign count the value 4
- Assign unit_price the value 2.99
- Calculate and assign the value of total_cost as unit_price times count
- Print "<count> units of <item> cost a total of \$<total_cost>" to the screen

Answer:

```
int count;  
double unit_price;
```

```
string item;
double total_cost;

item = "Dental floss";
count = 4;
unit_price = 2.99;

total_cost = unit_price * count;

cout << count << " units of " << item;
cout << " cost a total of $" << total_cost << endl;
```