Name:

Please remember you must follow instructions exactly in this course. Failure to follow these instructions will result in a failing grade on this quiz.

1. John Smith, who did not take ECE 1111, wrote some really bad code shown below. Where is the syntax error in the code below?

// file: example.cc

//

// system include files

//

#include <stdio.h>

// method: main

//

// the main program starts here

//

int main() {

// declare local variables

//

int i;

int space;

int rows;

int k = 0;

// read the number of rows from the command line

//

fprintf(stdout, "Enter number of rows: ");

fscanf (stdin, "%d",&rows);

// loop over the number of rows

//

for (i = 1; i <= rows; ++i, k=0) {

// loop over the number of spaces

//

for (space = 1; space <= rows-i; ++space) {

fprintf (stdout, " ");

}

// iterate over k

//

while (k != (2\*i-1)) {

fprintf(stdout, "\* ");

++K;

}

// print out a newline

//

fprintf (stdout, "\n");

}

// exit gracefully

//

return 0;

}

1. Write a C program that:
* initializes a floating-point variable, joe, to 27.0
* initializes a second floating-point variable, mary, to 1.0
* adds joe and mary together and places the result in a third variable called mike
* prints the result to standard output using this exact format:

nedc\_999\_[4]: myprog.exe <\* the name of the program

**joe [27.0] + mary [1.0] = mike [28.0] <\* your output**

Your code should work for any values that I initialize these variables to. For example, in the code you send me, I should be able to change the value joe is initialized to (27.0), and the value mary is initialized to (1.0), and your print statement should still print the correct information. In other words, don't hardcode the print statement.

**Your output should look EXACTLY like the line above!**

Submit your results as two attachments: (1) a plain text file named lastname\_firstname\_qu02\_p01.txt that contains your answer to question no. 1, and (2) a C program with a filename of lastname\_firstname\_qu02\_p02.cc that contains your solution to problem no. 2.