1. From the syllabus—answer briefly.
   a. (2 pts) What is the late homework policy?
   b. (2 pts) What is the late lab policy?
   c. (2 pts) Are exams in this course open book or closed book?
   d. (2 pts) Are you permitted one sheet of notes on exams?
   e. (2 pts) Under what conditions may you miss and take a make-up exam?
   f. (2 pts) What is the policy on homework collaboration?

2. Before you come to lab on Thursday Jan. 8, PLEASE visit this website and create your College of Engineering account (unless you already have one). Then write your College of Engineering username below. (DO NOT WRITE YOUR PASSWORD!!!! NEVER WRITE DOWN YOUR PASSWORD!!! Just your username!)

   - website: https://accounts.engr.ucsb.edu//create
   - write your username here:

3. (5 pts) Not including any comments that may appear, what are the first two lines that typically begin a C++ program that is going to may either output on the screen, and/or read input from the keyboard?
4. The author describes the difference between "syntax errors" and "logic errors", and also the difference between syntax errors that produce an "error message" vs. those that produce a "warning message". Briefly explain each of these in a way that makes the DIFFERENCES among them clear:

   a. (5 pts) Syntax errors that result in an error message:

   b. (5 pts) Syntax errors that result in a warning message

   c. (5 pts) Logic errors

5. As you discovered when you read the textbook, for the most basic kind of input and output, C++ uses two words, and two symbols, along with variables and quoted strings. Unlike in some other languages (e.g. Python), quoted strings must always use double quote marks "like this", never single quotes 'like this'. (Single quotes are used for another purpose.) Inside a quoted string, \n means "newline". Quoted strings can only be output, while the value of a variable can be either output to the screen, or read in from the keyboard. Variable names are not put inside quotation marks. Also remember that every line of C++ that does input or output must end in a semicolon.

   a. (4 pts) What line of C++ will print out Hello World followed by a newline? (For full credit, be sure to end your line with a semicolon. That's true of all the problems in this section, but this is the only time I'll remind you.)

   b. Assuming the variable int age; has already been declared, what line of code will read in a value for age from the user?

   c. (4 pts) Assuming the variable int balance; has already been declared, write two lines of code that will ask (prompt) the user for a value for balance, then read in the value of balance.
6. (4 pts) What is another way to write the line `cout << "Hello\n";` without the use of the `\n`? Your answer should still output `Hello` followed by a newline.

7. (4 pts) What C++ data type does the textbook recommend using for values such as 3.14 and -9.8?

8. Sections 2.2 and 2.3 discuss various data types in C++. You can also read about data types in C++ on the course wiki under the topic [C++: data types](#). Write variable declarations for the following, according to the instructions. Remember that variable declarations are statements, and so must end in a semicolon. Comments do not need to end in a semicolon.

   a. (2 pts) An integer variable called "count", followed by a comment indicating that this variable counts the number of lines in the input file.

   b. (2 pts) A variable that can store a hospital patient's temperature in Fahrenheit. You should be able to store numbers such as 98.6

   c. (2 pts) A variable that can store the correct response on a multiple choice test, i.e. either a single letter, such as a, b, c, d or e.

   d. (2 pts) A variable that can store a true/false value that represents whether a student has registered for at least 12 units this quarter. (Note: I'm ONLY asking for the declaration of the variable, not the computation. Be precise in your answer.)

   e. (2 pts) A variable that can the last name of a person, initialized to "Pratchett". Before the variable declaration, write the two lines of code that must appears at the top of the file any time this data type is used.