

Office Hours During Finals  
Week

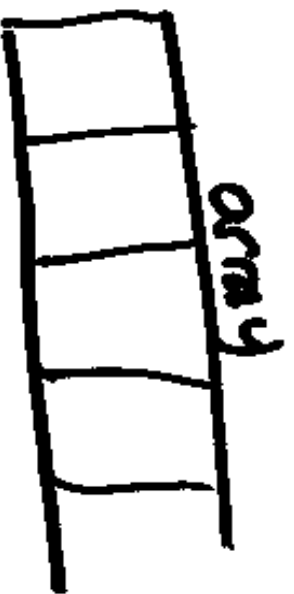
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- Monday 11-11:50am

- Thursday 9-9:50am

- FAB 120-19

1. Given an array of characters, find out if the first character is a digit (0-9)



$\phi$

```
if (array[0] >= '0' &&  
    array[0] <= '9')  
    // yes - we have a digit
```

2. Find out if the first character is an underscore ('\_') or blank (' ')

```
if (array[0] == '_' ||  
array[0] == ' ')
```

e.g. (Computer)

3. Read a single word from the user

```
char word[41];  
cin >> word;
```

4. How would we make sure only 40 characters get stored in the array? cin.width(41);  
cin >> word;

MARKS ONLY  
40 CHARACTERS  
WE NEED

5. What is the character placed at the end of what we have read into the array:

'\0'

6. What is wrong with this: BAD  
`cin.get(array, 41, '\0');`

We can NEVER type this in!  
This WILL read 40 characters

7. When would I use `cin >> word` versus

`cin.get (word, 41);`

← SKIPS leading whitespace until whitespace

← This will read in whitespace (space, tabs) and characters until 40 characters are read `OR` '\n' (newline) is encountered but not read

8. Read in a Sentence ending in a period (no more than 200 characters prior to period)  
`cin.get (array, 201, '.');`

← Sentence  
← Remain in input buffer

Q. To get rid of  in input buffer

```
(A) cin.get(); // '\n'  
    cin.get(); // '\n'
```

```
(B) cin.ignore(100, '\n');
```

ignore up to 100 characters in the input buffer or newline.  
↳ The newline is removed

10. What if ... we wanted to write a

function to take a character &

change the character to upper case:

```
void uppercase (char & achar)  
{  
    achar = toupper (achar);  
}
```

call

```
char variable = 'a';  
uppercase (variable);
```