## Solution Review: Convert Digits from 0 to 5 into Text

Let's go over the solution review of the challenge given in the previous lesson.



## Solution #

Press the RUN button and see the output!

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
string digit_text (int number){
  // Declares a variable of type string
    string result;
switch (number){
   case 0:
    result = "zero";
   break;
    case 1:
   result = "one";
   break;
    case 2:
   result = "two";
    break;
   case 3:
   result = "three";
   break;
    case 4:
    result = "four";
   break;
    case 5:
    result = "five";
    break;
    default:
    result = "invalid number";
return result;
int main() {
  int number = 3;
```

```
cout << "number = " << number << endl;
string text;
text = digit_text(number);
cout << "text = " << text << endl;
return 0;
}</pre>
```







## **Explanation** #

On **Line No. 4**, we define our function <code>digit\_text</code> that takes an <code>int</code> value in its input parameter and returns a value of type <code>string</code> in the output.

**Line No. 6:** Declares a variable result of type string

**Line No.** 7: The switch statement compares the value of the number with the label of each case.

**Line No. 8 to 25**: If the value of the number equals the case label, then the statements following that case are executed until it encounters the break statement. When the break statement is executed, the program flow jumps out of the switch block, and it executes the **Line No.32**. In each case, we are storing the text of the case label in the result.

**Line No. 27 to 28:** If the value of the number does not match any case label, then the statements following the default keyword are executed. The default case stores the invalid number in the variable result.

**Line No. 32:** Returns value of the result to the statement that calls the digit\_text function

The next challenge will test your ability to pass parameters by reference in the function.