

## Exercise 2b - String formatting



### Beskrivning

To make C++ programs more interactive, we can let the user input something to the program. To do this we can use the `cin` function. When we wanted to print out stuff with `cout` we used “<<”, now we want it to go in the other direction so we need to change the direction also there to “>>”.

See the following example:

```
std::string country;

std::cout << "Enter your favorite country: ";

std::cin >> country;

std::cout << country << " is the best country in the world!";
```

When we use *string*, everything in the user input to the program will be considered as a *string*.

If the user wants to use the input as a number to do calculation, the type of the variable to be used with *cin* should normally be an integer.

But you can also convert the input between *string* and *integer*. One reason to use *string* input is that in strings all input characters are handled as string. If you enter “tio” or something when you have *integer* as type it will be stored as 0.

You can use the *find\_first\_not\_of* operand to validate input on a string.

If you use string you can for example check the input to make sure it is only digits in the input then convert it to *integer*.

```
std::string days;

int tomorrow;

std::cout << "How many days are left until Friday? ";
std::cin >> days;

tomorrow = std::stoi(days) - 1;

std::cout << "Tomorrow it is only" << tomorrow << "days left!";
```

### Exercise 2b

- Create a program which will ask the user how old he/she is and save it to a `std::string` variable
- Convert the variable into an integer and increase it by 10
- Print out “*In ten years you will be X years old!*” where X is the variable

### Information

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Den här uppgiften är obligatorisk