1. Using the ASCII Code Equivalents chart, I found that as long as there is only one character in the array for of ch, you can just subtract 32 from ch.

char ch = 'a';

ch = ch + 4;

ch = ch - 32;

cout << ch << endl; will return a capital E.

1. Pretty much the same idea as above, except with the number 48 this time.

char ch = '3';

int cha = ch - 48;

cout << cha << endl;

1. Once again I had to use the magic number of 48.

string s = ("42");

char ch0 = s[0];

char ch1 = s[1];

int cha = (ch0 - 48)\*10 + (ch1 - 48);

cout << cha << endl;