**cin.get(char) to the Rescue**

Usually, programs that read input character-by-character need to examine every character, including spaces, tabs, and newlines. The `istream` class (defined in `iostream`), to which `cin` belongs, includes member functions that meet this need. In particular, the member function `cin.get(ch)` reads the next character, even if it is a space, from the input and assigns it to the variable `ch`. By replacing `cin>>ch` with this function call, you can fix [Listing 5.15](#). [Listing 5.16](#) shows the result.

**Listing 5.16 textin2.cpp**

```cpp
// textin2.cpp -- using cin.get(char)
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    char ch;
    int count = 0;

    cin.get(ch); // use the cin.get(ch) function
    while (ch != '#')
    {
        cout << ch;
        count++;
        cin.get(ch); // use it again
    }
    cout << "\n" " characters read\n";
    return 0;
}
```

Here is a sample run:

**Did you use a #2 pencil?**
Did you use a
14 characters read