cout << ch;     // done if newline
else
    cout << ++ch;   // done otherwise
    cin.get(ch);
}
// try ch + 1 instead of ++ch for interesting effect
    cout << "\nPlease excuse the slight confusion.\n";
    return 0;
}

Here's some sample output:

Type, and I shall repeat.
I am extraordinarily pleased
J!bn!fyusbpsejobsjmz!qmfbtfe
to use such a powerful computer.
up!vtf!tvdi!blqpxsgvm!dpnqvufs
Please excuse the slight confusion.

Note that one of the program comments suggests that changing ++ch to ch+1 has an interesting effect. Can you deduce what it will be? If not, try it out and then see if you can explain what's happening. (Hint: Think about how cout handles different types.)

**Formatting Your if else Statements**

Keep in mind that the two if else alternatives must be single statements. If you need more than one statement, use braces to collect them into a single block statement. Unlike some languages, such as BASIC or FORTRAN, C++ does not automatically consider everything between if and else a block, so you have to use braces to make the statements a block. The following code, for example, produces a compiler error. The compiler sees it as a simple if statement that ends with the zorro++; statement. Then there is a cout statement. So far, so good. But then there is what the compiler perceives as an unattached else, and that is flagged as a syntax error.

```c++
if (ch == 'Z')
    zorro++;     // if ends here
```