



INPUT AND OUTPUT IN C

Format Specifier

Format specifier is used during input and output. It is a way to tell the compiler what type of data is in a variable during taking input using `scanf()` or printing using `printf()`.

Data Type	Format Specifier
int	%d
char	%c
float	%f
double	%lf
Short int	%hd
Unsigned int	%u
Long int	%li
Long long int	%lli
Unsigned long int	%lu
Unsigned long long int	%llu
Signed character	%c
Unsigned character	%c
Long double	%lf

❖ Output In C

In C programming, `printf()` is one of the main output function that sends formatted output to the screen.

Syntax

```
printf("Tech4Ladies");
```

Example

```
❖ #include <stdio.h>
❖ int main()
❖ {
❖ printf("Tech4Ladies");
❖ return 0;
❖ }
```

Explanation



- ❖ All C programs must contain the main() function. The compiler start to execute your code from the main() function.
- ❖ The printf() is a library function to send formatted output to the screen. The function prints the string inside quotations.
- ❖ To use printf() in our program, we need to include stdio.h header file using the #include <stdio.h> statement.
- ❖ We use %d format specifier to print int types. , the %d inside the quotations will be replaced by the value of tech4ladies in example 2 below
- ❖ The return 0; statement inside the main() function is the "Exit status" of the program. It's optional.

Example 2

- ❖ #include <stdio.h>
- ❖ int main()
- ❖ {
- ❖ int tech4ladies = 5;
- ❖ printf("Number = %d", tech4ladies);
- ❖ return 0;
- ❖ }

Input In C

In C programming, scanf() is one of the commonly used function to take input from the user. The scanf() function reads formatted input from the standard input such as keyboards.

Example

- ❖ #include <stdio.h>
- ❖ int main()
- ❖ {
- ❖ char Ladies;
- ❖ printf("Enter a character: ");
- ❖ scanf("%c",&Ladies);
- ❖ printf("You entered %c.", Ladies);
- ❖ return 0;
- ❖ }