

Computer Architecture (CS-211) Recitation 3

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Topics

C Programming

- Read String
- Main Method
- Argument Passing
- File Pointer

^{*} Some materials are collected and compiled from previous year's CS 211 lectures and TAs



Sample C Program

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(){
            int integer;
            float num;
            char str[100];
            printf("Enter an integer: ");
            scanf("%d", &integer);
            printf("Enter a floating number: ");
            scanf("%f", &num);
            printf("Enter a string: ");
            scanf("%s", str);
            printf("Int : %d\nFloat : %f\nString : %s\n", integer, num, str);
            return 0;
```



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
   char str[20];
   gets(str); // deprecated (The most unsafe method, buffer overflow will happen)
   printf("%s", str);
   return;
}
```

// Segmentation fault for more than 20 chars



```
#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX_LIMIT 20
int main()
 char str[MAX LIMIT];
 fgets(str, MAX_LIMIT, stdin);
  printf("%s", str);
  return;
```

// No segmentation fault for 19+ chars



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
  char str[5];
  scanf("%s", str);
  printf("%s", str);
  return;
// can store more than 5 chars, why?
```



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
  char str[5];
  scanf("%4s", str);
  printf("%s", str);
  return;
// can not store more than 5 chars
```



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
   char str[5];
   scanf("%[^\n]%*c", str);
   printf("%s", str);

return;
}
```

- %*[^\n] scans everything until a \n, but doesn't scan in the \n. The asterisk(*) tells it to discard whatever was scanned.
- %*c scans a single character, which will be the \n left over by %*[^\n] in this case. The asterisk instructs scanf to discard the scanned character.

// can store more than 5 chars



```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
  char str[]="abcde";
  printf("size:%s\n", sizeof(str));
  printf("len:%s\n", strlen(str));
  return 0;
// What is the results?
```



Main Method

```
// test_main1.c
#include <stdio.h>
int main( int argc, char * argv [] ) {
  printf( "argc = %d\n", argc );
  int i;
  for(i = 0; i < argc; i++) 
     printf( "argv[ %d ] = %s\n", i, argv[ i ] );
// run and see the
$ gcc test main1.c -o test main1
$ ./test main1 Hi 211 CS
argc = 4
argv[0] = ./test main1
argv[ 1 ] = Hi
argv[ 2 ] = 211
argv[ 3 ] = CS
```

```
// same program
#include <stdio.h>
int main( int argc, char **argv) {
    printf( "argc = %d\n", argc );
    int i;
    for(i = 0; i < argc; i++ ) {
        printf( "argv[ %d ] = %s\n", i, argv[ i ] );
    }
}</pre>
```



Reading Files

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
            FILE *ptr file;
            char buf[1000];
            ptr_file =fopen("input.txt","r");
            if (!ptr_file)
                         return 1;
            while (fgets(buf, 1000, ptr file)!=NULL)
                         printf("%s",buf);
            fclose(ptr file);
            return 0;
```

char *fgets(char *str, int n, FILE *stream)

str – This is the pointer to an array of chars where the string read is stored.

 n – This is the maximum number of characters to be read (including the final null-character). Usually, the length of the array passed as str is used.

stream – This is the pointer to a FILE object that identifies the stream where characters are read from.



Q&A

Thank you!