

Data input/output

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Data input/ouput

• To read and write data in C, we use two standard functions that include in the file <stdio.h>

 printf() – prints something to the screen. This function accepts parameters as variables to display their values

• scanf() – receives values from the standard input and assign them to variables



Example

```
/* Calculate the area of circle */
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
 float r, s;
 printf("Enter the radius of circle: ");
 scanf("%f",&r);
 s = 3.14*r*r;
 printf("The area of circle is: s=%f", s);
 return 0;
```



Formatting with printf()

• Syntax printf("string...",variables or numbers);

• The simplest use of printf is to just print out a string:

```
printf ("Hello world!");
```

• Print out a single integer number:

```
int number = 42;
printf ("Some number = %d",number);
```



Conversion character

- Conversion characters (starts with %) do not display in the screen but they are replaced by values
- Basic conversion character
 - %d: signed decimal integer
 - %u: unsigned decimal integer
 - %x: hexadecimal integer
 - %o: octal integer
 - %s: string
 - %c: single character
 - %f: fixed decimal floating point
 - %e: scientific notation floating point
- To print a character %, use %% in the format string



Print a value in different formats

- A same value can be printed in different format.
- Example

```
char ch = 'A';

printf ("%d\n", ch); \rightarrow print out 65

printf ("%c\n", ch); \rightarrow print out 'A'
```

• %d is called a conversion character for integers because it tells the compiler to treat the variable to be filled into it as an integer



Print a value in different formats

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
 char c = 'A';
 printf("Print c in the char format: %c\n", c);
 printf("Print c in the interger format: %d\n", c);
 printf("Print c in the hexa format: %x", c);
 return 0:
```

Output: Print

Print c in the char format: A

Print c in the interger format: 65

Print c in the hexa format: 41



Formatting with printf

- Use special control characters such as \n, \t
- We can specify the field width by following:

% [-] [*fwidth*] [.*p*] X where:

- [fwidth] the field width
- [-] left justified.
- [.p] the number of decimal places or how many characters are to be printed.



Example

Value	Spec.	Output
42	% 6d	42
42	% -6d	42
'z'	% 3c	z
'z'	%-3c	z
2.71828	%10f	2.71828
2.71828	%10.2f	2.71
2.71828	%-10.2f	2.71
2.718	%. 4f	2.7180
2.71828	%10e	2.71828e+00
"printf"	% s	printf
"printf"	%10s	printf



Exercises

1. Write a program to display a menu of a restaurant, including 3 columns: meal's code, meal's name, price

MENU

Code	Name	Price
1	Aaa	45000.00
2	Bbb	12500.00

2. Initiate value for a character in a program. Display it and its ASCII code in the form '0': 48 (in the screen)



scanf()

• Syntax

```
scanf ("string...",pointers);
```

• Note: Not variables which are listed after the control string but point to variables.

Example:

```
int i;
char ch;
float x;
scanf ("%d%c%f", &i, &ch, &x);
```

// enter an integer, a character, and a real number

• Notice the & characters which make the argument pointers



Formatting with scanf

- The conversion characters for scanf are not identical to those for printf, but much more precise
 - %d : decimal integer (int)
 - %ld : long decimal integer (long)
 - %x : hexadecimal integer
 - %o : octal integer
 - %h : short integer (short)
 - %f : float type
 - %lf : long float or double
 - %c : single character
 - %s: character string



Common errors

• Find errors in the following codes:

```
float a, b, c;
scanf("%f", a);
scanf("%d", &b);
scanf("%f", &c);
```



Example

Input octal integer, output integer as decimal

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
   int i ;
   scanf("%o", &i);
   printf("%d", i);
   return 0;
}
```

Input: 70

Output: 56

Exercise

Input a letter, output its order in alphabetical table

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
 char letter;
 printf("Enter a regular letter\n");
 scanf("%c", &letter);
 printf("The order of entered letter is: %d\n",letter-
'a'+1);
 return 0;
```

Scan input data

• Values stored in variables are scanned relying on input string from user. The scan process is carries out sequentially and can stop when an error occurs.

• Example:

```
int i = 0;

char ch = '*';

float x = 0;

scanf ("%d%c%f",&i,&ch,&x);

printf ("%d %c %f\n ",i,ch,x);

If input: 1x2.3

We have output: 1 x 2.300000

If input: 1 x 2.3

We have output: 1 0.000000
```



Skipping Characters in Input Stream

- Skipping blank spaces scanf("%d %d %d", &day, &month, &year);
- Skipping dashes (Enter data as dd-mm-yyyy) scanf("%d-%d-%d", &day, &month, &year);
- Example: If input is 1-1-2000, then day=1, month=1, year=2000
- As usual, if the skip string cannot be matched, scanf will abort, leaving the remaining characters in the input stream.



Return value of scanf()

• The general form of the scanf function is:

```
n = scanf ("string...", pointers);
```

- The value n returned is the number of items matched or the end of file character EOF, or NULL if the first item did not match
- Example:

```
n=scanf("%d-%d-%d", &day, &month, &year);
```

- If input is 1-1-2000, then day=1, month=1, year=2000, n=3
- If input is 1/1/2000, then day=1 and the scanf is broken, return n=1



Checking input value

```
int n;
printf("n = ");
if (scanf("%d", &n) != 1)
  printf("Can not get value for n");
```



Exercises

1. Write a program to get a character from the user and then display its ASCII code in the form '0': 48

2. Input a number and a string from the keyboard. Display them to the screen.

3. Input two-time values from the keyboard and display the distance (in seconds) between them. The input time format is hh:mm:ss





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Thank you for your attentions!

