Lab4:

printf/scanf syntax;

if-else structure

UNT CSCE1030

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Options

The lab is due on Friday by 11.59pm

1. WORK BY YOURSELF: This lab instructions are available on Canvas. If you feel comfortable with this assignment, you can do it by yourself. Ask me to check it in the very end before you submit it.
2. WORK WITH ME: Follow the steps I describe on the slide.

What Do We Need to Submit?

Four files for two tasks:

- Lab4A.cpp
- Lab4B.cpp
- Lab4C.cpp

Step1: Prepare the working space

1. Pull up the **.pdf file for Lab4** from your canvas account;
2. Start **Putty**
   (cse01.cse.unt.edu
   cse02.cse.unt.edu
   cse03.cse.unt.edu
   cse04.cse.unt.edu
   cse05.cse.unt.edu
   cse06.cse.unt.edu)

Printf **and** Scanf

Why do we use it and not **cin/cout**?

Good article: **Cin-Cout vs Scanf-Printf:**

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/cincout-vs-scanfprintf/

printf()

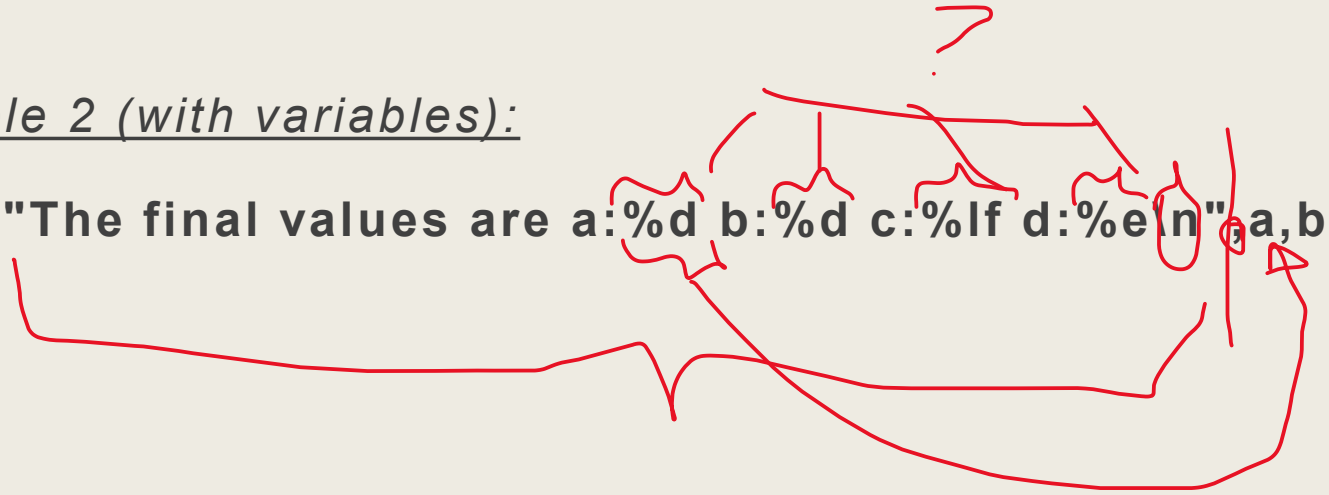
printf does the same as **cout**, but faster. How to use **printf()?**

Example 1 (with string):

printf (“text”);

Example 2 (with variables):

printf("The final values are a:%d b:%d c:%lf d:%e\n",a,b,c,d);



scanf()

scanf does the same as **cin**, but faster. How to use **scanf()?**

Example 1:

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

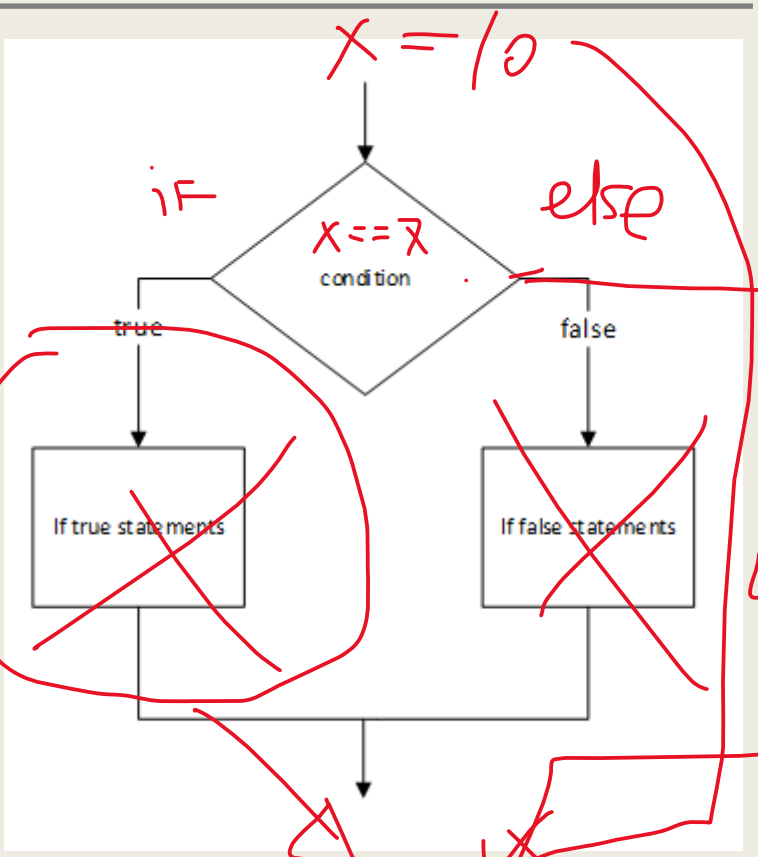
P.S. use %e for scientific mode

Format specifier	Description
%d	Integer Format Specifier
%f	Float Format Specifier
%c	Character Format Specifier
%s	String Format Specifier
%u	Unsigned Integer Format Specifier
%ld	Long Int Format Specifier

General if-else **structure**

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std
int main ()
{
###declare values
if (number < 5) ##condition
{
}
else ##alternative
{
}

return 0;
}
```



Submission

1. Go to WinSCP and copy your files from the CSE machine on your computer.
2. If you want, show me execution of your programs (to be sure that there is no problems).
3. Submit Lab4A.cpp, Lab4B.cpp, Lab4C.cpp on Canvas.