014 -
C FORMAT SPECIFIERS

The Format specifier is a string used in the formatted input and output functions.

The format string determines the format of the input and output.

The format string always starts with a '%' character.

The commonly used format specifiers in printf() function are:

%d or %i

It is used to print the signed integer value where signed integer means that the variable can hold both positive and negative values.

%u

It is used to print the unsigned integer value where the unsigned integer means that the variable can hold only positive value.

%o

It is used to print the octal unsigned integer where octal integer value always starts with a 0 value.

%x

It is used to print the hexadecimal unsigned integer where the hexadecimal integer value always starts with a 0x value. In this, alphabetical characters are printed in small letters such as a, b, c, etc.

%X

It is used to print the hexadecimal unsigned integer, but %X prints the alphabetical characters in uppercase such as A, B, C, etc.

%f

It is used for printing the decimal floating-point values. By default, it prints the 6 values after '.'.

%e/ OR %E

It is used for scientific notation. It is also known as Mantissa or Exponent.

%g

It is used to print the decimal floating-point values, and it uses the fixed precision, i.e., the value after the decimal in input would be exactly the same as the value in the output.

%p

It is used to print the address in a hexadecimal form.

%c

It is used to print the unsigned character.

%s

It is used to print the strings.

%ld

It is used to print the long-signed integer value.