basic information printf scanf

1. if we dont pass the argument for a format specifier in a printf then the value of initialized elements is printed from right to left of there declaration order. Ex: int a=10,b,c=20; printf("%d %d %d"); output: 20 10 garbage

2. printf() prints the message and returns the no of printed characters on the calling place. Ex: int a=printf("Hello\n"); and the value of a is 6.

3. The arguments of the printf() is processed from right to left. a=1; printf("%d %d %d",a,a=10,a); output: 10 10 1

4. First argument of printf must be the format string. Format string may contains format specifiers and other characters, format specifiers are replaced by there respective arguments.

5. No of printed arguments depends on no of format specifier. printf("%d",10,20,30); output: 10

6. We can modify the value of constant variable by using scanf. int x=1; scanf("%d",&x); //Enter: 10=> output is 10

7. scanf function returns the successfully readed arguments from the keyboard

8. It reads the values from keyboard and stores on the suplied address. Escape Sequence character: It is also known as non-printable character. It doesn't directoly displayed on the monitor. It has a specific meaning. \a: it generates beep sound \b: it moves the cursor previous possition \t: it prints the tab space(8 space) \r: it sets the cursor on begining character of current line. \n: it sets the cursor on begining position of next line. Format Specifier: %c=> to display/read a character %s=> to display/read a string %\*s=>\* represents the width %.\*s=>\* represents the no of printinted character from a supplied string printf("%\*.\*s",5,3,"abcde"); output: abc %i=> We can read/writ a integer supplied in the form of any radix(octal,hexa,dec). %u=> To read/write unsigned integer %o=> Read/write integer supplied in the form of octal %d=> Read/write an integer supplied in the form of decimal no system. %x=> Read/write an integer supplied in the form of hexa decimal no system. %ld=> To read/write a long argument. %f=> To read/write a float value having default precision value is 6. %g=> To read/write a float value. precision depends on value %e=> To read/write a decimal no in the exponent/scientific form. %\*X=> \* represents the width default preceded char is space. %0\*X=> \* represents the width default preceded char is zero. %#X=> it also display the radix form.

 9. Octal literal starts from 0.

10.Hexa decimal literal starts from 0x.

 11.sprintf() writes the formatted data into a string.

12.scanf stores the value at the supllied address.

13.sscanf() reads a string from another string.