Lecture 5

Format specifier: printf(…) converts, formats and prints its argument on the standard output under control of the format.

Format specifier	Printed as
%d , %i	Decimal
%c	Character
%o	Unsigned octal number
%x , %X	Unsigned hexadecimal number
%u	Unsigned integer
%ld	Long integer
%hd	Short integer
%lf	Double
%s	String
%Lf	Long double
%p	Address of variable
%%	To get output of an %
%f	Floating point number

Example 1:

```
void main()
{
int x,y;
printf("Enter two number");
scanf("%d%d",&x,&y);
printf("%d%d",x,y);
}
```

```
Enter two number5
6
56
```

Example 2:

```
void main()
{
int x = 1;
printf("Enter %d \n hellow ",x);
}
```

```
Enter 1
hellow
```

Example 3:

```
void main()
{
char x; scanf("%
c",&x);
printf("%
d",x); }
```

```
A
65
```

Example 4:

```
void main(void)
{
int a = 5;
printf("Address =  %p \nData = %d ",&a,a);
}
```

```
Address = FFF0
Data = 5
```

Example 5:

```
void main(void)
{
int x = 128;
char c ; c = x;
printf("%d",c);
}
```

```
-128
```

Example 6:

```
void main(void)
{
printf("%d ",32768);
}
```

```
-32768
```

Type conversion: (type) expression

Example 1:

```
void main(void)
{
int x ,y ;
x = 3;
y = 2;
printf("%d %d %f %d", x + y, x - y, (float) x / y, x % y);
}
```

```
511.5000001
```

Example 2:

```
char ch;
int i;
float f;
double d;
ch / i + f * d – f + i = double
```