

**Q&A**

feof  
ferror

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`clearerr` isn't needed often, since some of the other library functions clear one or both indicators as a side effect.

We can call the `feof` and `ferror` functions to test a stream's indicators to determine why a prior operation on the stream failed. The call `feof(fp)` returns a nonzero value if the end-of-file indicator is set for the stream associated with `fp`. The call `ferror(fp)` returns a nonzero value if the error indicator is set. Both functions return zero otherwise.

When `scanf` returns a smaller-than-expected value, we can use `feof` and `ferror` to determine the reason. If `feof` returns a nonzero value, we've reached the end of the input file. If `ferror` returns a nonzero value, a read error occurred during input. If neither returns a nonzero value, a matching failure must have occurred. Regardless of what the problem was, the return value of `scanf` tells us how many data items were read before the problem occurred.

To see how `feof` and `ferror` might be used, let's write a function that searches a file for a line that begins with an integer. Here's how we intend to call the function:

```
n = find_int("foo");
```

"foo" is the name of the file to be searched. The function returns the value of the integer that it finds, which is then assigned to `n`. If a problem arises—the file can't be opened, a read error occurs, or no line begins with an integer—`find_int` will return an error code (−1, −2, or −3, respectively). I'll assume that no line in the file begins with a negative integer.

```
int find_int(const char *filename)
{
    FILE *fp = fopen(filename, "r");
    int n;

    if (fp == NULL)
        return -1;                /* can't open file */

    while (fscanf(fp, "%d", &n) != 1) {
        if (ferror(fp)) {
            fclose(fp);
            return -2;            /* read error */
        }
        if (feof(fp)) {
            fclose(fp);
            return -3;            /* integer not found */
        }
        fscanf(fp, "%*[^\\n]");    /* skips rest of line */
    }

    fclose(fp);
    return n;
}
```

The while loop's controlling expression calls `fscanf` in an attempt to read an integer from the file. If the attempt fails (`fscanf` returns a value other than 1),