

1. VARIABLES, TYPES, I/O

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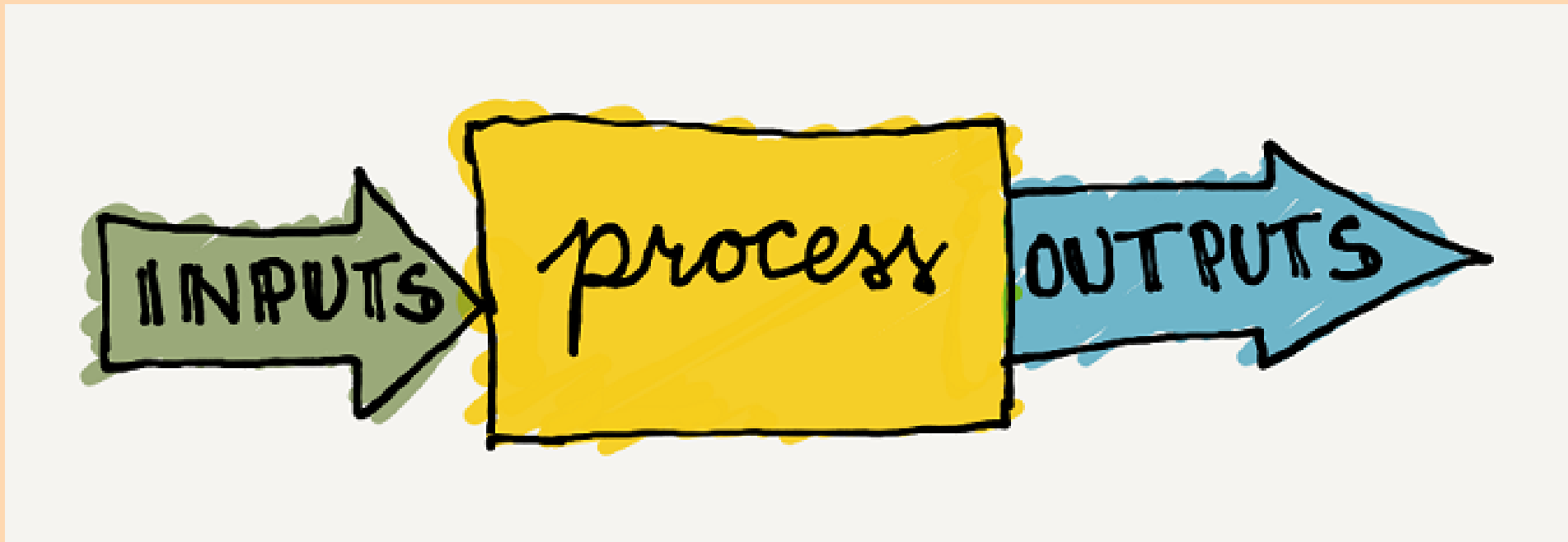
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Review

Program = **Input** + **Data** + **Operations** + **Output**



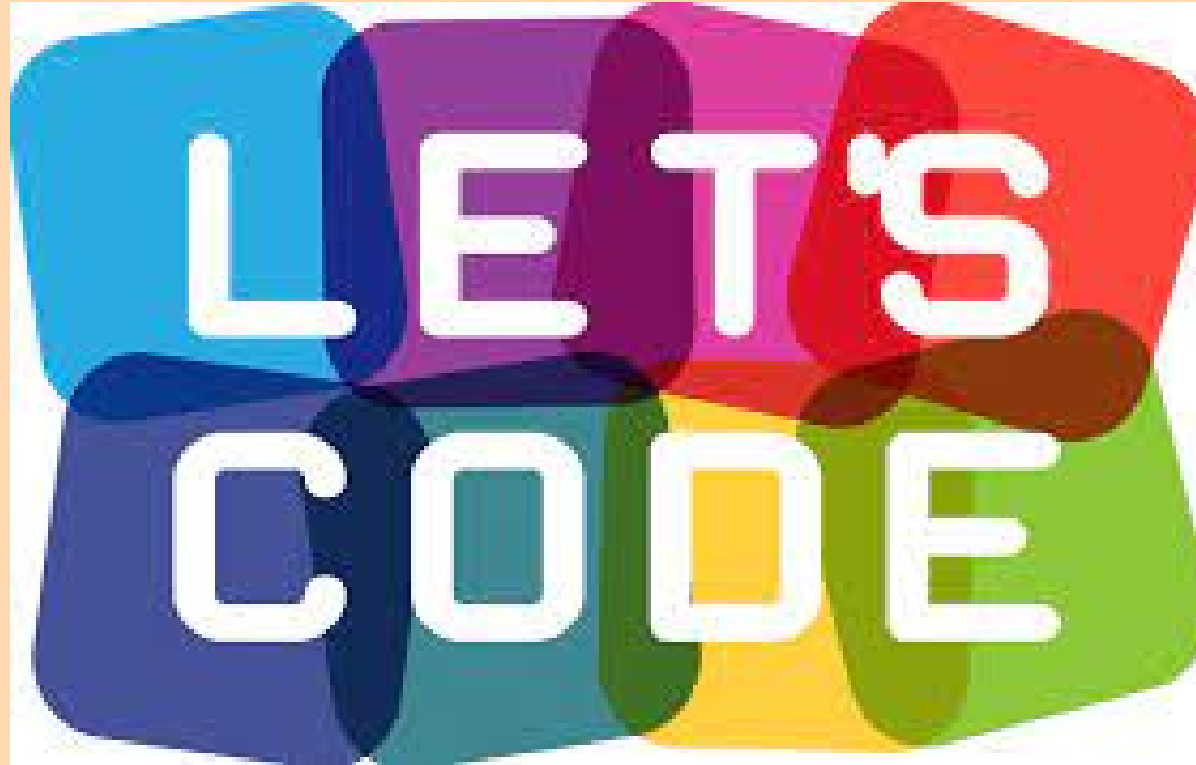
Overview

Variables (变量) Data Types (数据类型)

Operators (运算符) Expressions (表达式)

Assignment Statements (赋值语句)

I/O (Input/Output; 输入输出)



circle.c sphere.c mol.c

admin.c admin-scanf.c

Circle

Given a **radius** (say 10) of a circle,
to compute its **circumference** and **area**.

$$L = 2\pi r \quad S = \pi r^2$$

- 每个结果各占一行
- 小数点后保留两位

Declaration/Definition (声明/定义)

```
int radius = 10;
```

- Declare/Define a *variable* called `radius`.
- The *type* of `radius` is `int` (integer).
- `radius` is *initialized* to 10.
- You can *assign* other integers to `radius`.
- `radius` refers to a *location* (`&radius`) in memory.

Identifiers (标识符)

```
int radius = 10;
```

`radius` is an *identifier*.

Warning: Do *not* start with `_`, which are reserved by C.

Always use **meaningful** identifiers in a **uniform** style!!!

Operators, Expressions, Assignment Statements

```
circumference = 2 * PI * radius;
```


Sphere

Given a **radius** (say 100) of a sphere,
to compute its **surface area** and **volume**.

$$A = 4\pi r^2 \quad V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

- 每个结果占 1 行
- 小数点后保留 4 位
- 每个结果至少占 15 字符, 左对齐
 - `_____ : surface_area`
 - `_____ : volume`

mol

6 克氧气的分子数是多少?

$$Q = 6/32 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}$$

两种格式输出, 结果均使用科学计数法表示

- 第一行结果, 小数点后保留 3 位
- 第二行结果, 保留 5 位有效数字

A (Naive) Administration System

- Name (EN)
- Gender (F/M)
- Birthday (mm-dd-yyyy)
- Weekday (Xyz.)
- C
- Music
- Medicine
- Mean (.d)
- Standard Deviation (.dd)
- Ranking (%)



For 罗大佑 only:

- 每组信息占一行
- 各项信息使用 `\t` 间隔
- 各项信息遵循特定格式要求

char and <ctype.h>

	_0	_1	_2	_3	_4	_5	_6	_7	_8	_9	_A	_B	_C	_D	_E	_F
0_ 0	NUL 0000	SOH 0001	STX 0002	ETX 0003	EOT 0004	ENQ 0005	ACK 0006	BEL 0007	BS 0008	HT 0009	LF 000A	VT 000B	FF 000C	CR 000D	SO 000E	SI 000F
1_ 16	DLE 0010	DC1 0011	DC2 0012	DC3 0013	DC4 0014	NAK 0015	SYN 0016	ETB 0017	CAN 0018	EM 0019	SUB 001A	ESC 001B	FS 001C	GS 001D	RS 001E	US 001F
2_ 32	SP 0020	! 0021	" 0022	# 0023	\$ 0024	% 0025	& 0026	' 0027	(0028) 0029	* 002A	+ 002B	, 002C	- 002D	. 002E	/ 002F
3_ 48	0 0030	1 0031	2 0032	3 0033	4 0034	5 0035	6 0036	7 0037	8 0038	9 0039	: 003A	; 003B	< 003C	= 003D	> 003E	? 003F
4_ 64	@ 0040	A 0041	B 0042	C 0043	D 0044	E 0045	F 0046	G 0047	H 0048	I 0049	J 004A	K 004B	L 004C	M 004D	N 004E	O 004F
5_ 80	P 0050	Q 0051	R 0052	S 0053	T 0054	U 0055	V 0056	W 0057	X 0058	Y 0059	Z 005A	[005B	\ 005C] 005D	^ 005E	_ 005F
6_ 96	` 0060	a 0061	b 0062	c 0063	d 0064	e 0065	f 0066	g 0067	h 0068	i 0069	j 006A	k 006B	l 006C	m 006D	n 006E	o 006F
7_ 112	p 0070	q 0071	r 0072	s 0073	t 0074	u 0075	v 0076	w 0077	x 0078	y 0079	z 007A	{ 007B	 007C	} 007D	~ 007E	DEL 007F

A char is actually an int.

C string

```
char first_name[] = "Tayu";
```

A C string is a null-terminated (`\0`) sequence of characters.

String literal: 'T', 'a', 'y', 'u', '\0'

- `char first_name[5] = "Tayu";`
- `char first_name[10] = "Tayu";`
- ~~`char first_name[2] = "Tayu";`~~

`%[flags][width][.precision]`specifier

- `%d`: decimal `int`
- `%f`: `double`
- `%e %E`: `double` ($-d.ddd\ e \pm dd$)
- `%C`: `char`
- `%S`: `C string`
- `%%`: `%`



It is up to you to ensure that the type of the actual argument matches the type expected by conversion specifiers.

Undefined Behavior (UB).

%[flags][width][.precision]specifier

- —: left-justified (otherwise, right-justified)
- +: always begin with a plus or minus sign

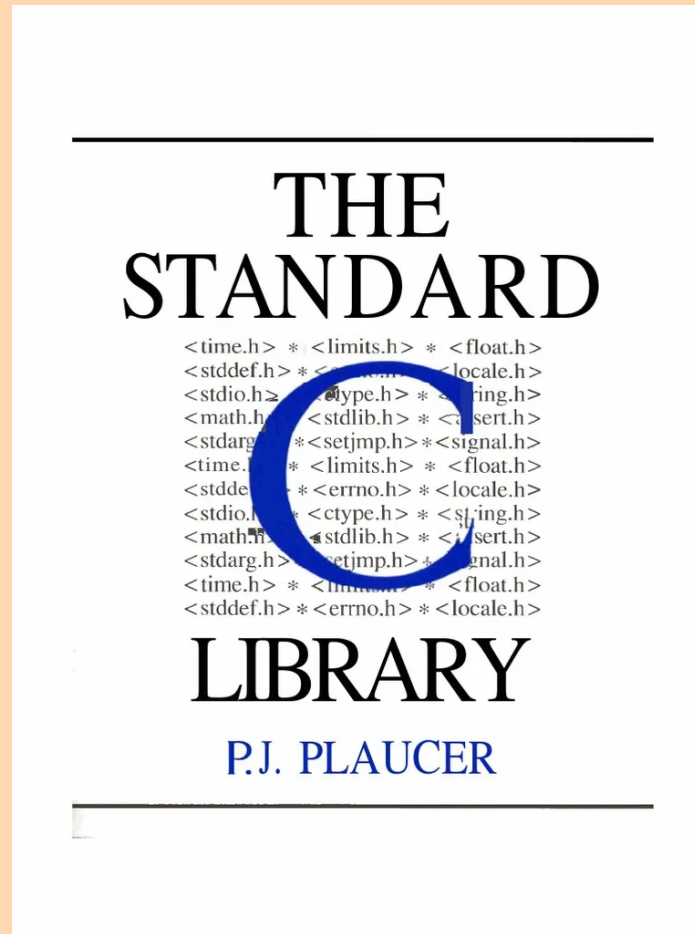
%[flags][width][.precision]specifier

- minimum field width
- padded with spaces if it has fewer characters

`%[flags][width][.precision]specifier`

- `%d`, `%i`: minimum number of digits
 - expanded with leading zeros when needed
- `%f`, `%e`, `%E`: number of digits after `.`
 - default is 6
- `%s`: maximum number of characters

<https://en.cppreference.com/w/c/io/fprintf>





%[*][width]specifier

- **%d**: skip white-spaces; match a decimal **int**
- **%lf**: skip white-spaces; match a **double**
- **%C**: match a **char** (do not skip white-spaces)
- **%S**: match a sequence of non-white-spaces
- **%%**: match a **%**

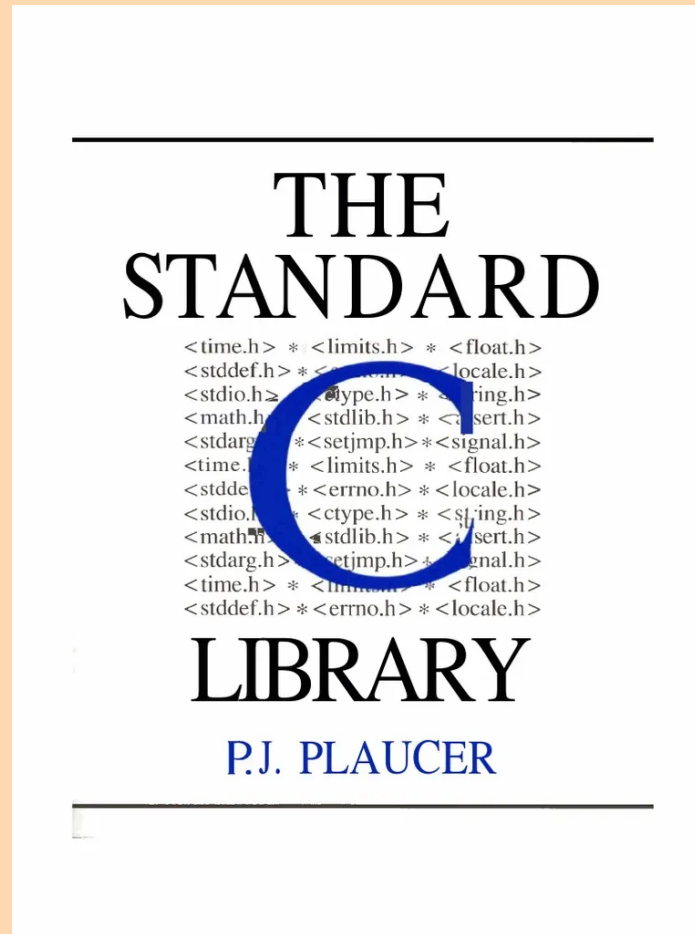
%[*][width]specifier

- *: assignment-suppressing

`%[*][width]specifier`

- maximum field width to scan

<https://en.cppreference.com/w/c/io/fscanf>



A beginners' guide away from `scanf`

Do NOT use `scanf` .

Why does everyone say not to use `scanf` ? What
should I use instead?

