

I/O Functions & Securities

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I/O Functions

- **File Open/Close** - fopen, fclose
- **Formatted I/O**
 - scanf / fscanf / sscanf
 - printf / fprintf / sprintf / snprintf
- **The other text I/O functions**
 - fgets, fputs, fgetc, fputc
- **Binary I/O functions**
 - fread, fwrite

Check User's Inputs

- **Why ?**
 - User gives inputs that developers may not expect, and should give proper error messages if user enters wrong inputs.
 - For security
- **Input File** as well as keyboard, mouse, touches

Example 1

```
int  math = -1;
while (math < 0 || math > 99) {
    printf("Enter math grade : ");
    scanf ("%d", &math);
}
```

- User enters “math<r>”, where <r> means a return key input
- What happens ?

Example 2

```
char name[10];  
char welcome[ ] = "Hello,";  
printf("Enter name : ");  
scanf("%s", name);  
printf("%s %s\n", welcome, name);
```

- User enters "Johann Sebastian Bach<r>", what happens?

Give Proper Error Messages

- Give proper error messages for user's inputs which are wrong for the program to run
 - Check return value(s) of I/O functions
 - Check values which user enters
- **Do not use scanf for inputs**
 - Use fgets() instead, and then
 - Use sscanf() to separate inputs

Example 3

```
int  math = -1;
while (math < 0) {
    char line[100];
    printf("Enter math grade : ");
    if ( ! fgets(line, 100, stdin)) {
        printf("EOF found.\n"); return 100;
    }
    int num = sscanf (line, "%d", &math);
    if (num != 1 || math < 0 || math > 99)
        continue;  // need error message
}
```

Buffer Overflow

- Overruns the buffer's boundary and overwrites adjacent memory locations.
- Refer to Example 2, and below.

```
int array[5], *another;  
another = (int *)malloc(3*sizeof(int));  
array[5] = 20; another[0] = 4;
```

- Wrong operations of program
- Security problem

Example 4

```
char name[10];  
char welcome[ ] = "Hello";  
printf("Enter name : ");  
fgets(name, 10, stdin);  
printf("%s %s\n", welcome, name);
```

- or you may use

```
scanf("%9s", name); // 1 for enter key
```

Never Use ...

- **Never** use “gets(), atoi(), atol(), sprintf()”
- Use fgets() for gets()
- Use strtol() for atoi(), atol()
- Use snprintf() for sprintf()

Always Check Return Values

- For all I/O functions in page 2, **always** check return values
- 2 exceptions: Nothing to do when error occurs
 - printf()
 - fclose()

From Today, For Every Homeworks ...

- Check return values of I/O functions, and give proper error messages when there is error(s)
- You'll get loss of your grades if you forget to do so.
- For details on what are returned by each functions, refer to the following URL

<http://class.icc.skku.ac.kr/~min/<class>/download/man/>

strtol()

- Convert a number string to long integer
- Returns converted long integer

```
char *endptr, *str = "234abc";  
int val = strtol(str, &endptr, 10);  
if (endptr == str) {  
    fprintf(stderr, "No digits were found\n"); return ERR;  
}  
printf("converted value = %ld\n", val);  
if (*endptr != '\0')  
    printf("More characters after number: %s\n", endptr);
```



Happy Coding !!

Ada Lovelace , Countess of Lovelace and daughter of Byron, also known for her work as the 1st computer programmer.

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