

SEPTEMBER 30TH 2020

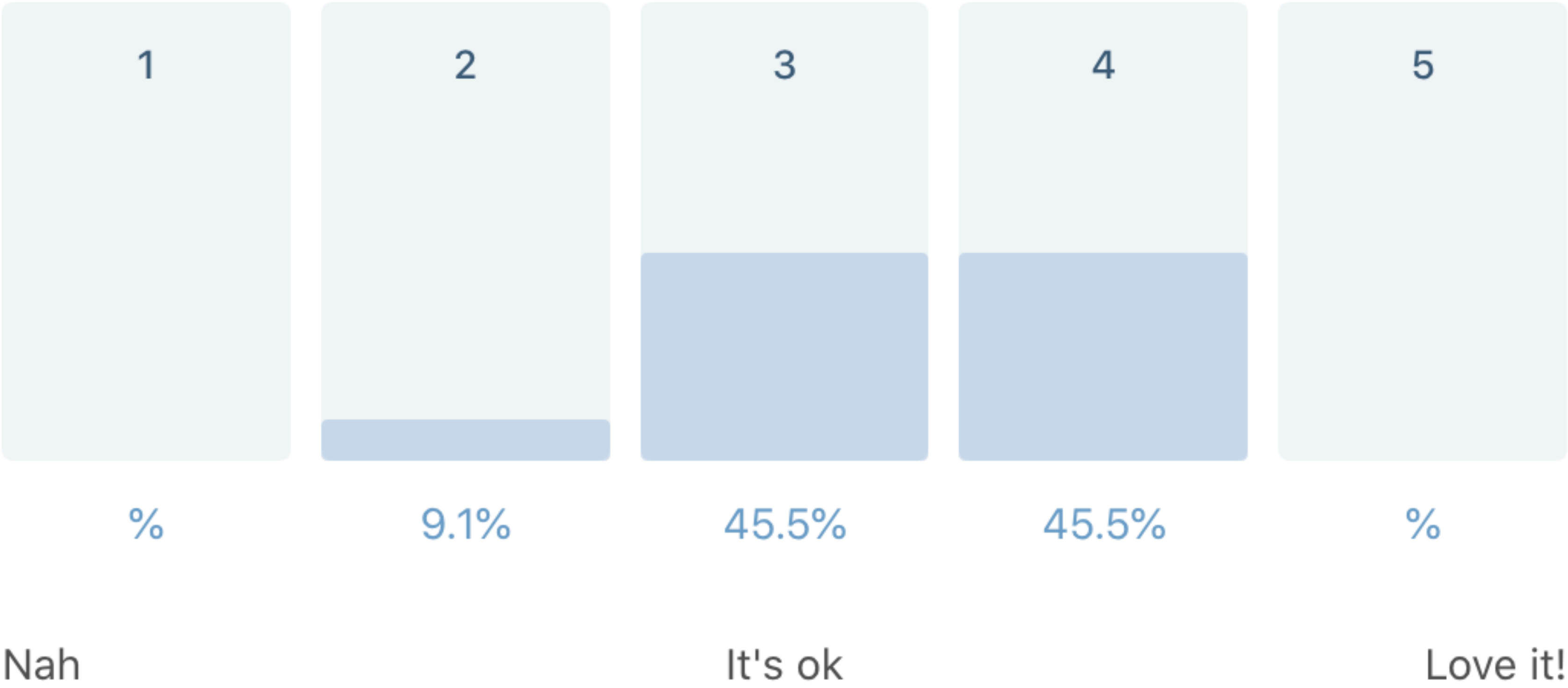
ELEMENTARY PROGRAMMING

SOME COVID BEST PRACTICES BEFORE WE START

- ▶ If you feel ill, go home
- ▶ Keep your distance to others
- ▶ Wash or sanitise your hands
- ▶ Disinfect table and chair
- ▶ Respect guidelines and restrictions

FEEDBACK CHECK

11 out of 11 people answered this question



FEEDBACK

- ▶ Can you do some whiteboard?
 - ▶ Unfortunately with Covid we have half of the class on Zoom and half on site. If something is not clear please ask.
- ▶ We do too many things in one lesson!
 - ▶ This is true, I tried to keep a steady number of chapters from the book, if you do the regular assignments given in the semester plan you should be fine

NEW FEEDBACK

- ▶ I would really like for you to take a survey at the end of the session
- ▶ Feedback is important, please take the time to do it
- ▶ Pretty please <3
- ▶ Type this in your browser <http://bit.ly/elemprog5>

READ AND WRITE TO A FILE

- ▶ Disclaimer: you need to trust me on some of what you will see today, we will look into pointers starting next week
- ▶ We need this to be able to do the first assignment that counts towards the final grade

READ FROM A FILE

```
FILE *fp = fopen(filename, "r")
```

- ▶ When we open a file we need to tell to the library where the file is
- ▶ `filename` can be a relative path or an absolute path in your filesystem
- ▶ For example `/Users/emanueleianni/text.txt` is absolute path

READ FROM A FILE

```
FILE *fp = fopen(filename, "r")
```

- We need to tell to the program with which kind of permission we want to open a file

<i>String</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
"r"	Open for reading
"w"	Open for writing (file need not exist)
"a"	Open for appending (file need not exist)
"r+"	Open for reading and writing, starting at beginning
"w+"	Open for reading and writing (truncate if file exists)
"a+"	Open for reading and writing (append if file exists)

READ FROM A FILE

```
FILE *fp = fopen(filename, "r")
```

- ▶ We assign the opened file to a pointer
- ▶ FILE is a typedef that describe the type of what is a pointer to a file
- ▶ It's like time_t from last lesson
- ▶ For now ignore the *, you need to trust me. It basically means fp contains the address in memory

READ FROM A FILE

```
FILE *fp = fopen(filename, "r")
```

- ▶ The reason to have a pointer is because a file can be big
- ▶ It could not fit in memory
- ▶ So we need a way to consume it in small chunks
- ▶ FILE keeps in memory all this information
- ▶ Other functions will use FILE information to read or write to the file in specific places

READ FROM A FILE

NAME	AGE	CITY
abc	12	hyderabad
bef	25	copenhagen
cce	65	bangalore

← This is the content of a file called text.txt

- ▶ There are many functions that allows you to read from a file but we will just see one
- ▶ To read the first line:

```
char ageTitle[100];  
char buffer[MAXCHAR];  
fgets(buffer, MAXCHAR, ptr);  
sscanf(buffer, "%*s %s %s", ageTitle, cityTitle) ;
```

READ FROM A FILE

```
char ageTitle[100];  
char buffer[MAXCHAR];  
fgets(buffer, MAXCHAR, ptr);  
sscanf(buffer, "%*s %s %s", ageTitle, cityTitle) ;
```

- ▶ First thing we need to define where in memory put the values
- ▶ So we define to arrays of char of max size 100
- ▶ This means that the content cannot be greater than 100 chars per variable

READ FROM A FILE

```
char ageTitle[100];  
char buffer[130];  
fgets(buffer, MAXCHAR, ptr);  
sscanf(buffer, "%*s %s %s", ageTitle, cityTitle) ;
```

- ▶ `fgets` accepts the pointer to the buffer where we put the content in memory, the maximum chars to read
- ▶ `fgets` returns an integer that tells you if it's end of file (EOF)

READ FROM A FILE

```
char ageTitle[100];  
char buffer[MAXCHAR];  
fgets(buffer, MAXCHAR, ptr);  
sscanf(buffer, "%*s %s %s", ageTitle, cityTitle) ;
```

- ▶ `sscanf` can ignore things we don't want, we use the `*`
- ▶ In this case we are saying we will ignore the name (`"%*s"`)
- ▶ And we want title and city (`"%s %s"`)
- ▶ So `"%*s %s %s"` means, ignore first string you match, give me the next two

READ FROM A FILE

```
char ageTitle[100];  
char buffer[MAXCHAR];  
fgets(buffer, MAXCHAR, ptr);  
sscanf(buffer, "%*s %s %s", ageTitle, cityTitle) ;
```

- ▶ `fgets` will stop reading when:
 - ▶ it encounters End Of File (EOF)
 - ▶ a new line (`\n`)
 - ▶ `MAXCHAR` chars are read
- ▶ How do we read the next line?
 - ▶ Simple: we call `fgets` again

READ FROM A FILE

NAME	AGE	CITY
abc	12	hyderabad
bef	25	copenhagen
cce	65	bangalore

- After we read the first line, the rest of the lines are always the same in pattern, so we can use a loop:

```
char city[100];
int age;
while(fgets(buffer, MAXCHAR, ptr)) {
    sscanf(buffer, "%*s %d %s ", &age, city);
    printf("%s\t%d\n", city, age);
}
```


READ FROM A FILE

```
char city[100];  
int age;  
while(fgets(buffer, MAXCHAR, ptr)) {  
    sscanf(buffer, "%*s %d %s ", &age, city);  
    printf("%s\t%d\n", city, age);  
}
```

- ▶ `sscanf` returns an integer that can be:
 - ▶ An integer ≥ 0 saying how many match we have
 - ▶ EOF in case of end of file (it's a negative integer)

WRITE TO A FILE

```
char city[100];
int age;
while(fgets(buffer, MAXCHAR, ptr)) {
    sscanf(buffer, "%*s %d %s ", &age, city);
    fprintf(wptr, "%s\t%d\n", city, age);
}
```

- ▶ `fprintf` works exactly as `printf`
- ▶ The only difference is that you need to pass a pointer
- ▶ Notice that it's not the same point, we opened another file (we will see it better in an example)

ALWAYS REMEMBER TO CLOSE THE FILE

```
fclose(ptr);
```

- ▶ Close the damn file!
- ▶ If you leave it open you will have memory leaks

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ASSIGNMENT

- ▶ You have almost 4 weeks to complete it.
- ▶ It's available on DTU inside
- ▶ Ask questions to me or TA during the two hours workshop

EXAM INFO

- ▶ It will be a set of example codes
- ▶ You need to tell what is right and what is not
- ▶ You will need to complete the code so that it will compile with no error

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