printf() and scanf()

Programming in C

Shirley B. Chu shirley.chu@delasalle.ph

College of Computer Studies De La Salle University

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Input and Output

Input is to *provide* the program with some data.

Input and Output

Input is to *provide* the program with some data.

Output is to *display* data on screen or *write* data to a printer or file.

Output function in C

printf() statement

• one of the main output functions in C

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printf() statement

- one of the main output functions in C
- sends formatted output to the screen
- defined in the header file stdio.h (standard input-output header file)

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To display a simple string, printf ("Good morning!");

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Good morning!Good afternoon!_

```
printf ("Hi!\nHow are you?\n");
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Hi!
How are you?
```

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```
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```
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```
Hi!
How are you?
```

printf ("\tThis is tricky.\b!");

This is tricky!_

To display a formatted string, use format specifiers.

syntax: %specifier

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```
printf ("The number is d\n", 8);
```

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```
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```

"The number is "

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```
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"The number is 8"

To display a formatted string, use format specifiers.

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```
printf ("The number is %d\n", 8);
```

"The number is 8\n"

To display a formatted string, use format specifiers.

```
syntax: %specifier
```

```
printf ("The number is %d\n", 8);
   "The number is 8\n"
```

The number is 8.

_

```
syntax: %specifier
```

```
printf ("The number is %d\n", 8);
"The number is 8\n"
```

```
The number is 8.
```

```
syntax: %specifier
```

```
printf ("The number is %d\n", 8);
"The number is 8\n"
```

```
The number is 8.
```

_

```
syntax: %specifier
```

```
printf ("The number is %d\n", 8);
"The number is 8\n"
```

```
The number is 8.
```

_

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```
syntax: %specifier
printf ("The number is %d\n", 8);
```

"The number is 8\n"

```
The number is 8.
```

_

"The product of 10 and " $\,$

```
syntax: %specifier
printf ("The number is %d\n", 8);
```

"The number is $8\n$ "

```
The number is 8.
```

_

"The product of 10 and 2"

```
syntax: %specifier
```

```
printf ("The number is %d\n", 8);
"The number is 8\n"
```

```
The number is 8.
```

_

"The product of 10 and 2 is " $\,$

To display a formatted string, use format specifiers.

syntax: %specifier

```
printf ("The number is %d\n", 8);
"The number is 8\n"
```

```
The number is 8.
```

_

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syntax: %specifier
```

```
printf ("The number is %d\n", 8);
"The number is 8\n"
```

```
The number is 8.
```

_

"The product of 10 and 2 is 20."

To display a formatted string, use format specifiers.

syntax: %specifier

```
printf ("The number is %d\n", 8);
```

"The number is 8\n"

```
The number is 8.
```

int nVal = 10;

```
printf ("The product of %d and %d is %d.",
```

```
nVal, 2, nVal * 2);
```

"The product of 10 and 2 is 20."

The product of 10 and 2 is $20._{-}$

printf ("Hail, Hail, Alma Mater\nHail to De La
Salle.\nWe'll hold your banner\nHigh and bright\nA shield
of Green and White");

printf ("Hail, Hail, Alma Mater\nHail to De La
Salle.\nWe'll hold your banner\nHigh and bright\nA shield
of Green and White");

```
printf ("Hail, Hail, Alma Mater\nHail to De La
Salle.\nWe'll hold your banner\nHigh and bright\nA shield
of Green and White");
```

```
printf ("Hail, Hail, Alma Mater\nHail to De La
Salle.\nWe'll hold your banner\nHigh and bright\nA shield
of Green and White");
```

String literals cannot span multiple lines.

Hail, Hail, Alma Mater_

```
printf ("Hail, Hail, Alma Mater\nHail to De La
Salle.\nWe'll hold your banner\nHigh and bright\nA shield
of Green and White");
```

```
Hail, Hail, Alma Mater
```

```
printf ("Hail, Hail, Alma Mater\nHail to De La
Salle.\nWe'll hold your banner\nHigh and bright\nA shield
of Green and White");
```

```
printf ("Hail, Hail, Alma Mater\nHail to %s%s",  
"De La Salle.\nWe'll hold your banner\n",  
"High and bright\nA shield of Green and White");
```

```
Hail, Hail, Alma Mater
Hail to _
```

```
printf ("Hail, Hail, Alma Mater\nHail to De La
Salle.\nWe'll hold your banner\nHigh and bright\nA shield
of Green and White");
```

```
printf ("Hail, Hail, Alma Mater\nHail to %s%s",  
"De La Salle.\nWe'll hold your banner\n",  
"High and bright\nA shield of Green and White");
```

```
Hail, Hail, Alma Mater
Hail to De La Salle.
We'll hold your banner
```

```
printf ("Hail, Hail, Alma Mater\nHail to De La
Salle.\nWe'll hold your banner\nHigh and bright\nA shield
of Green and White");
```

String literals cannot span multiple lines.

```
printf ("Hail, Hail, Alma Mater\nHail to %s%s",  
"De La Salle.\nWe'll hold your banner\n",  
"High and bright\nA shield of Green and White");
```

Hail, Hail, Alma Mater Hail to De La Salle. We'll hold your banner High and bright A shield of Green and White

```
char cVal = 'a';
printf ("The character %c", cVal);
```

```
char cVal = 'a';
printf ("The character %c", cVal);
```

The character a

```
char cVal = 'a';
printf ("The character %c", cVal);
The character a
char cVal = '\\';
printf ("The backslash character is %c", cVal);
```

```
char cVal = 'a';
printf ("The character %c", cVal);
The character a
```

```
char cVal = '\\'; printf ("The backslash character is %c", cVal);
```

The backslash character is \setminus

```
char cVal = 'A';
printf ("cVal = %c", cVal);
printf ("\ncVal + 5 = %c", cVal + 5);
```

```
char cVal = 'A';
printf ("cVal = %c", cVal);
printf ("\ncVal + 5 = %c", cVal + 5);
```

 $cVal = A_-$

```
char cVal = 'A';
printf ("cVal = %c", cVal);
printf ("\ncVal + 5 = %c", cVal + 5);
```

```
cVal = A

cVal + 5 = F_{-}
```

```
char cVal = 'A';
printf ("cVal = %c", cVal);
printf ("\ncVal + 5 = %c", cVal + 5);
printf ("\ncVal + 5 = %d", cVal + 5);

cVal = A
cVal + 5 = F
```

```
char cVal = 'A';
printf ("cVal = %c", cVal);
printf ("\ncVal + 5 = %c", cVal + 5);
printf ("\ncVal + 5 = %d", cVal + 5);

cVal = A
    cVal + 5 = F
    cVal + 5 = 70
```

```
float fAmt = 5;
printf ("Amount = %f\n", fAmt);
printf ("5 / 4 = %d\n", 5 / 4);
printf ("5 / 4 = %f\n", 5 / 4);
printf ("5.0 / 4 = %d\n", 5.0 / 4);
printf ("5.0 / 4 = %f\n", 5.0 / 4);
```

```
float fAmt = 5;

printf ("Amount = %f\n", fAmt);

printf ("5 / 4 = %d\n", 5 / 4);

printf ("5 / 4 = %f\n", 5 / 4);

printf ("5.0 / 4 = %d\n", 5.0 / 4);

printf ("5.0 / 4 = %f\n", 5.0 / 4);
```

Amount = 5.000000

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```
float fAmt = 5;
printf ("Amount = %f\n", fAmt);
printf ("5 / 4 = %d\n", 5 / 4);
printf ("5 / 4 = f \in , 5 / 4);
printf ("5.0 / 4 = %d\n", 5.0 / 4);
printf ("5.0 / 4 = %f\n", 5.0 / 4);
Amount = 5.000000
5/4=1
```

```
float fAmt = 5;
printf ("Amount = %f\n", fAmt);
printf ("5 / 4 = %d\n", 5 / 4);
printf ("5 / 4 = f \in , 5 / 4);
printf ("5.0 / 4 = %d\n", 5.0 / 4);
printf ("5.0 / 4 = %f\n", 5.0 / 4);
Amount = 5.000000
5/4=1
```

```
float fAmt = 5;
printf ("Amount = %f\n", fAmt);
printf ("5 / 4 = %d\n", 5 / 4);
/* printf ("5 / 4 = f \ n", 5 / 4); */
printf ("5.0 / 4 = %d\n", 5.0 / 4);
printf ("5.0 / 4 = %f\n", 5.0 / 4);
Amount = 5.000000
5/4=1
```

```
float fAmt = 5;
printf ("Amount = %f\n", fAmt);
printf ("5 / 4 = %d\n", 5 / 4);
/* printf ("5 / 4 = f \ n", 5 / 4); */
printf ("5.0 / 4 = %d\n", 5.0 / 4);
printf ("5.0 / 4 = %f\n", 5.0 / 4);
Amount = 5.000000
5/4=1
```

```
float fAmt = 5;
printf ("Amount = %f\n", fAmt);
printf ("5 / 4 = %d\n", 5 / 4);
/* printf ("5 / 4 = f \ n", 5 / 4); */
/* printf ("5.0 / 4 = %d\n", 5.0 / 4); */
printf ("5.0 / 4 = %f\n", 5.0 / 4);
Amount = 5.000000
5/4=1
```

```
float fAmt = 5;
printf ("Amount = %f\n", fAmt);
printf ("5 / 4 = \frac{d}{n}, 5 / 4);
/* printf ("5 / 4 = f n", 5 / 4); */
/* printf ("5.0 / 4 = %d\n", 5.0 / 4); */
printf ("5.0 / 4 = %f\n", 5.0 / 4);
Amount = 5.000000
5/4=1
5.0 / 4 = 1.250000
```

```
int nNum = 5;
float fAmt = 2;
char cVal = 'a';
printf ("value = %c\n", cVal);
printf ("value = %d\n", cVal);
printf ("value = cVal\n");
printf ("number = %d\n");
printf ("number = %d\n", nNum);
printf ("amount = %d\n", fAmt);
printf ("amount = %f\n", fAmt);
```

Input function in C

scanf() statement

 one of the commonly used functions to take input from the user

Input function in C

scanf() statement

- one of the commonly used functions to take input from the user
- is used to read formatted input from the keyboard

- one of the commonly used functions to take input from the user
- is used to read formatted input from the keyboard
- defined in the header file stdio.h (standard input-output header file)

```
int nVal;
printf ("Enter a number: ");
scanf ("%d", &nVal);
printf ("Value entered is %d\n", nVal);
```

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```
int nVal;
printf ("Enter a number: ");
scanf ("%d", &nVal);
printf ("Value entered is %d\n", nVal);
Tracing:
nVal = ?
```

```
int nVal;
printf ("Enter a number: ");
scanf ("%d", &nVal);
printf ("Value entered is %d\n", nVal);
Tracing:
nVal = ?
```

Enter a number: _

```
int nVal;
printf ("Enter a number: ");
scanf ("%d", &nVal);
printf ("Value entered is %d\n", nVal);
Tracing:
nVal = ?
```

Enter a number: _

```
int nVal;
                                            Tracing:
printf ("Enter a number: ");
                                             nVal = ?
scanf ("%d", &nVal);
printf ("Value entered is %d\n", nVal);
```

Enter a number: 123

```
int nVal;
printf ("Enter a number: ");
scanf ("%d", &nVal);
printf ("Value entered is %d\n", nVal);
Tracing:
nVal = ? 123
```

Enter a number: 123

```
int nVal;
printf ("Enter a number: ");
scanf ("%d", &nVal);
printf ("Value entered is %d\n", nVal);
Tracing:
nVal = ? 123
```

Enter a number: 123 Value entered is 123

```
float fVal;
printf ("Enter a real number: ");
scanf ("%f", &fVal);
printf ("Value entered is %f\n", fVal);
```

```
float fVal;
printf ("Enter a real number: ");
scanf ("%f", &fVal);
printf ("Value entered is %f\n", fVal);
Tracing:
fVal = ?
```

```
float fVal;
printf ("Enter a real number: ");
scanf ("%f", &fVal);
printf ("Value entered is %f\n", fVal);
Tracing:
fVal = ?
```

Enter a real number: _

```
float fVal;
printf ("Enter a real number: ");
scanf ("%f", &fVal);
printf ("Value entered is %f\n", fVal);
Tracing:
fVal = ?
```

Enter a real number: _

```
float fVal;
printf ("Enter a real number: ");
scanf ("%f", &fVal);
printf ("Value entered is %f\n", fVal);
Tracing:
fVal = ?
```

Enter a real number: 12

```
float fVal;
printf ("Enter a real number: ");
scanf ("%f", &fVal);
printf ("Value entered is %f\n", fVal);
Tracing:
fVal = ? 12.0
```

Enter a real number: 12

```
float fVal;
printf ("Enter a real number: ");
scanf ("%f", &fVal);
printf ("Value entered is %f\n", fVal);
Tracing:
fVal = ? 12.0
```

Enter a real number: 12 Value entered is 12.000000

```
char cVal;
printf ("Enter a character: ");
scanf ("%c", &cVal);
printf ("Value entered is %c\n", cVal);
```

```
char cVal;
printf ("Enter a character: ");
scanf ("%c", &cVal);
printf ("Value entered is %c\n", cVal);
Tracing:
cVal = ?
```

```
char cVal;
printf ("Enter a character: ");
scanf ("%c", &cVal);
printf ("Value entered is %c\n", cVal);
Tracing:
cVal = ?
```

Enter a character: _

```
char cVal;
printf ("Enter a character: ");
scanf ("%c", &cVal);
printf ("Value entered is %c\n", cVal);
Tracing:
cVal = ?
```

Enter a character: _

```
char cVal;
printf ("Enter a character: ");
scanf ("%c", &cVal);
printf ("Value entered is %c\n", cVal);
Tracing:
cVal = ?
```

Enter a character: 1

```
char cVal;
printf ("Enter a character: ");
scanf ("%c", &cVal);
printf ("Value entered is %c\n", cVal);
Tracing:
cVal = ? '1'
```

Enter a character: 1

```
char cVal;
printf ("Enter a character: ");
scanf ("%c", &cVal);
printf ("Value entered is %c\n", cVal);
Tracing:
cVal = ? '1'
```

Enter a character: 1 Value entered is 1

```
int nOne, nTwo;
printf ("Enter two numbers: ");
scanf ("%d%d", &nOne, &nTwo);
```

```
int nOne, nTwo;
printf ("Enter two numbers: ");
scanf ("%d%d", &nOne, &nTwo);
Enter two numbers: 1_2
-
```

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% character

• % in a String, signals the start of a format specifier.

% character

- % in a String, signals the start of a format specifier.
- To have a % character as part of the String literal, write "%%"

% character

- % in a String, signals the start of a format specifier.
- To have a % character as part of the String Literal, write "%%"
- % character is simply written as '%'



Format Specifiers

To display formatted output, include format specifiers

syntax: %[flag][width][.precision]specifier

Specifier	Output	Flags	Description
С	character	_	left justify
d	integer	+	forces + or - signs
f	float	0	left pads with 0
S	string		

Width	Description		
number	minimum number of characters to be printed		
Precision	Description		
. number	number of digits after decimal point for floats		
	minimum number of characters to be printed for integers, strings		

There are instances when different types of inputs (numberic and non-numeric) are collected from the user, some inputs are skipped or not read.

```
Try this!
#include <stdio.h>
int main ()
    int nVal;
    char cOne, cTwo;
    printf ("Enter a number: ");
    scanf ("%d", &nVal);
   printf ("Enter a character: ");
    scanf ("%c", &cOne);
    printf ("Enter another character: ");
    scanf ("%c", &cTwo);
    printf ("Values entered are %d, %c, %c\n", nVal, cOne, cTwo);
   return 0;
```

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Update your code, see what happens

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main ()
    int nVal;
    char cOne, cTwo;
    printf ("Enter a number: ");
    scanf ("%d", &nVal);
   printf ("Enter a character: ");
    scanf ("_%c", &cOne);
    printf ("Enter another character: ");
    scanf ("_%c", &cTwo);
    printf ("Values entered are %d, %c, %c\n", nVal, cOne, cTwo);
   return 0;
```

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- If inputs are skipped when reading with %c, use an explicit space in the format to skip white space first.
- When reading with %c format, by default, the usual skipping of leading white space is suppressed.