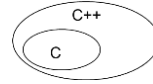


Common library functions [Appendix of K+R]

Included in C++ e.g.,
<cstring.h> <cmath.h>



<stdio.h>

```
printf()
scanf()
getchar()
putchar()

sscanf()
sprintf()

gets() puts()
fgets() fputs()

fprintf()
fscanf()
```

<string.h>

```
strlen(s)
strcpy(s,s)
strcat(s,s)
strcmp(s,s)
strtok(s,s)
```

<math.h>

```
sin() cos()
exp()
log()
pow()
sqrt()
ceil()
floor()
```

<stdlib.h>

```
int    atoi(s)
double atof(s)
long   atol(s)
void   rand()
void   system()
void   exit()
int    abs(int)
```

<assert.h>

```
assert()
```

<limit.h>

.....

<ctype.h>

```
int islower(int)
int isupper(int)
int isdigit(int)
int isxdigit(int)
int isalpha(int)
int tolower(int)
int toupper(int)
```

<signal.h>

<time.h>

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stdio library functions

- Defined in standard library, prototype in <stdio.h>

- getchar, putchar
- scanf, printf

- gets, fgets, puts, fputs /*read write line */

/* read from, print to a string */

- sscanf, sprintf

- fscanf, fprintf

-

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Basic I/O functions

<stdio.h>

- **int printf** (char *format, arg1,);
 - Formats and prints arguments on standard output (screen or > outputFile)
 - **printf**("This is a test %d \n", x)
- **int scanf** (char *format, arg1,);
 - Formatted input from standard input (keyboard or < inputFile)
 - **scanf**("%d %c", &x, &y)



- **int sprintf** (char * str, char *format, arg1,.....);
 - Formats and prints arguments to char array (string) str
 - **sprintf**(str, "This is a test %d \n", x) // nothing print on stdout!
- **int sscanf** (char * str, char *format, arg1,);
 - Formatted input from char array (string) str
 - **sscanf**(str, "%d %c", &x, &y) // tokenize string str



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strings: set /get in general

char message[20];

- To get from another string (literal) – **strcpy** prototype <string.h>
 - **strcpy**(message, "hello")
 - str[] = "Hi"; **strcpy**(message, str); Hi\0
"john 12 2.3" ?
- **sprintf** -- Defined in standard library, prototype in <stdio.h>
 - **sprintf**(message, "%s %d %f", "john", 12, 2.3);
"john 12 2.300000"
format and then write to message \0 added
 - **sprintf**(message, "%s %d-%.3f", "john", 12, 2.3);
"john 12-2.300"
- **sscanf**(message, "%s %d-%.3f", name, &age, &rate);
Way of generating/tokenizing a string tokenizing string message

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```

#include <stdio.h>

main() {
    char message [30];
    int age =20;   char name[]="john";   double rate = 4.3456;
    printf("%s %d-%f\n", name, age, rate); // john 20-4.345600
    printf("%s %d-%.3f\n", name, age, rate); // john 20-4.346

    // format and write to message
    sprintf(message, "%s %d-%.3f", name, age, rate); // no screen
    printf("%s\n", message); // john 20-4.346

    int age2; float rate2;   char name2[20];

    // tokenize message
    sscanf(message, "%s %d-%f", name2, &age2, &rate2);

    printf("%s\n", name2); // john
    printf("%d\n", age2); // 20
    printf("%f\n", rate2); // 4.346000
    printf("%.3f\n", rate2); // 4.346

```

- No live lab session today and tomorrow
- Lab4 first part posted today
- SMQ1 this Friday 7pm~3am.
- Assignment1 soon

set on the fly, read whole line (with spaces)

```
char message[20];
```

- To get a line (potentially **with spaces**) at a time:

- `scanf("%[^\n]s", message);` No &
- `gets(message)` fgets(message, 10, stdin)

Deprecated
Removed in C11



Read in '\n' at the end.

'H' 'i' 'o' 'k' '\n' '\0'

- To print a string

- `printf("%s", message)`
- `puts(message)` fputs(message, stdout)

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Print with added '\n' at the end



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```
int main()
{ char str[40];
  scanf("%s", str);
  printf("%s\n", str);
}
```

```
red 199 % a.out
hello the world!
hello
red 200 %
```



```
int main()
{ char str[40];
  scanf(" %[^\n]s", str);
  printf("%s\n", str);
}
```

hello the world!\0

```
red 199 % a.out
hello the world!
hello the world!
red 200 %
```

```
int main()
{ char str[40];
  fgets (str, 40, stdin);
  fputs(str, stdout);
  //or printf("%s", str);
}
```

hello the world!\n\0



```
red 199 % a.out
hello the world!
hello the world!
red 200 %
```

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No \n needed

Be careful
the '\n'

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<pre>int main() { char str[40]; fgets(str, 40, stdin); while (strcmp(str, "quit")) { fputs(str); // \n printed // printf("%s", str); // read again fgets(str, 40, stdin); } }</pre>	<pre>red 199 % a.out hello the world! hello the world! This is good This is good quit quit quit quit</pre>
	
	

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<pre>int main() { char str[40]; fgets(str, 40, stdin); while (strcmp(str, "quit\n")) { fputs(str); // \n printed // printf("%s", str); // read again fgets(str, 40, stdin); } }</pre>	<pre>red 199 % a.out hello the world! hello the world! This is good This is good quit red 200 %</pre>
	<pre>int main() { char str[40]; while (1) { fgets (str, 40, stdin); if (! strcmp(str, "quit\n")) break; // ==0 fputs(str, stdout); } }</pre>

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```

int main()
{
    char str[40];
    scanf("%[^\\n]s", str);
    while (strcmp(str, "quit"))
    {

        printf("%s\\n",str);

        // read again
        scanf("%[^\\n]s", str);
    }
}

```

```

red 199 % a.out
hello the world!
hello the world!
This is good
This is good
quit
red 200 %

```

```

int main()
{
    char str[40];
    while (1)
    {
        scanf("%[^\\n]s", str);
        if (! strcmp(str, "quit"))
            break;
        puts(str);
    }
}

```

str does not contain '\\n'

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		Non-string (int, char, float...)	String
& except String	Read scanf, sscanf fgets...	&x	arrName
no &	Write printf, sprintf fputs...	x	arrName

```

char message[40];
char name[20]; int age, float rate, char le;

scanf("%s %d %f %c", name, &age, &rate, &le);
sscanf(message, "%s %d %f %c", name, &age, &rate, &le);

printf("%s %d %f %c", name, age, rate, le);
sprintf(message, "%s %d %f %c", name, age, rate, le);

```

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- Finished Ch1 – 4
- Other C materials before pointer
 - Common library functions [Appendix of K+R]
 - **2D array, table of strings**



	0	1	2	3	4
0					
1					
2				2,3	
3					
4					

Multi-dimension array, array of arrays

- `int arr2D[3][2];`
// 3 rows, 2 columns

- Initialization when declaring:
`int arr2D[3][2] = {1,1,2,4,3,9};`
`int arr2D[3][2] = {{1,1},{2,4},{3,9}}`

- Access: `arry2D[2][1]` 9

- size? How stored?



Same in Java

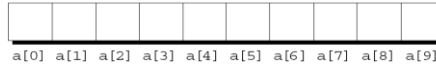
	col 0	col 1
row 0	<code>a[0][0]</code>	<code>a[0][1]</code>
row 1	<code>a[1][0]</code>	<code>a[1][1]</code>
row 2	<code>a[2][0]</code>	<code>a[2][1]</code>

	0	1
0	1	1
1	2	4
2	3	9

	0	1	2	3	4
0					
1					
2			2,3		
3					
4					

Multi-dimension array how are they stored

• `int arr1D[10];`

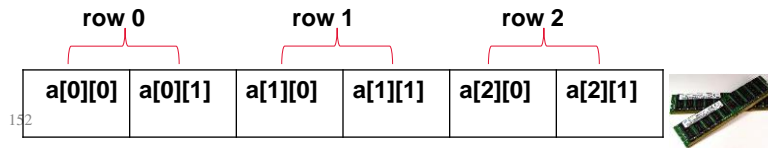


- Size: type bytes * number of element
 - 4 * 10 = 40 bytes

• `int arr2D[3][2];`

- Size: type bytes * row * column
 - 4 * 3 * 2 = 24 bytes

	col 0	col 1
row 0	a[0][0]	a[0][1]
row 1	a[1][0]	a[1][1]
row 2	a[2][0]	a[2][1]



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An example

```
int main(){
    int a [3][2] = {{1,2},{3,4},{5,6}};
    printf("sizeof: %d\n", sizeof a);
    int i, j;
    for(i=0; i<3; i++){
        for(j=0; j<2; j++){
            printf("%d ", a[i][j]);
            printf("\n") ;
        }
    }
    a[0][1] = 100;
    a[2][1] *= 10;
    printf("\n");
    for(i=0; i<3; i++){
        for(j=0; j<2; j++){
            printf("%d ", a[i][j]);
            printf("\n") ;
        }
    }
}
```

	col 0	col 1
row 0	a[0][0]	a[0][1]
row 1	a[1][0]	a[1][1]
row 2	a[2][0]	a[2][1]

sizeof: 24

1 2

3 4

5 6

1 100

3 4

5 60

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	col 0	col 1	col 2
row 0	a[0][0]	a[0][1]	a[0][2]
row 1	a[1][0]	a[1][1]	a[1][2]

```

int main(){
    /* 2D array declaration*/
    int arr[2][3];

    int i, j;
    for(i=0; i<2; i++) {
        for(j=0; j<3; j++) {
            printf("Enter value for arr[%d][%d]:", i, j);
            scanf("%d", &arr[i][j]); // cell level
        }
    }
    //Displaying array elements
    for(i=0; i<2; i++) {
        for(j=0; j<3; j++) {
            printf("%d ", arr[i][j]);
            if(j==2)
                printf("\n");
        }
    }
}

```

Enter value for arr[0][0]:1
Enter value for arr[0][1]:2
Enter value for arr[0][2]:3
Enter value for arr[1][0]:4
Enter value for arr[1][1]:5
Enter value for arr[1][2]:6
1 2 3
4 5 6

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Multi-dimension char array, array of strings

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	H	e	l	l	o	\0
1	H	i	\0	.	.	.
2	T	h	e	r	\0	.

- Array of "strings"

```
char messages[3][6]
={"Hello", "Hi", "Ther"};
```
- Size? type bytes * row * column 1 * 3 * 6 = 18 bytes
- Each row (e.g., message[0]) is a (1-D) char array (string)
 - printf("%s", messages[0]); Hello
 - printf("%d", strlen(messages[1])); 2
 - strcmp (messages[0], messages[2]); a negative num
 - printf("%c", messages[2][1]); h

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Multi-dimension array, array of strings each row is a 1D string set in general

```
char messages[3][10]
```

Get from another string (literal)

- **strcpy**

- `strcpy(messages[0], "hello")`
- `str[] = "Hi"; strcpy(messages[1], str);`

Write to the first/2nd row

- **sprintf sscanf**

- `sprintf(messages[1], "%s %d %f", "john", 12, 2.3)`
- `sscanf(messages[2], "%s %d %f", name, &age, &wage)`

format and then write to 2nd row

tokenizing the 3rd row

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Multi-dimension array, array of strings each row is a 1D string set on fly

- To read a word into a row

```
scanf("%s", messages[1]);
```

// read into row 2

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	H	e	l	l	o	\0
1	H	i	\0	.	.	.
2	T	h	e	r	\0	.

- To read in a line with space into a row at a time:

- `scanf("%[^\\n]s", messages[0]);`
- `gets(messages[0])` `fgets(messages[0], 10, stdin)`

No &

deprecated

read into the first row

- To print a row

- `printf("%s", messages[0]);`
- `puts(messages[1])` `fputs(messages[2], stdout)`

append \n at end

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```

char lang[5][10]={"Java", "Python", "C++", "HTML", "SQL"};
for(int i=0;i<5;i++)
    printf("%s %d", lang[i], strlen(lang[i]));

lang[0] = "Kotlin";

// we can do char level,
lang[0][0]='K'; lang[0][1]='o' .....

// or, use lib function copy the String
strcpy(lang[0], "Kotlin"); // valid

printf("Enter 5 rows");
for(i=0; i<5; i++)
    scanf("%s",lang[i]); or fgets(lang[i], 10, stdin);

for(int i=0;i<5;i++)
    fputs(lang[i],stdout);

```

```

={ ('J','a','v','a','\0'),
  ('P','y','t','h','o','n','\0'),
  ('C','+','+','\0'),
  ('H','T','M','L','\0'),
  ('S','Q','L','\0') };

```

J	a	v	a	\0					
P	y	t	h	o	n	\0			
C	+	+	\0						
H	T	M	L	\0					
S	Q	L	\0						

? How scanf(), strcpy (), sscanf(), fgets(), change argument if pass-by-value?
 ? How could Mr. Main's paper get color changed?