11-6 String/Data Conversion

A common set of applications format data by either converting a sequence of characters into corresponding data types or vice versa. Two such applications are parsing and telecommunications.

Topics discussed in this section:

String to Data Conversion Data to String Conversion

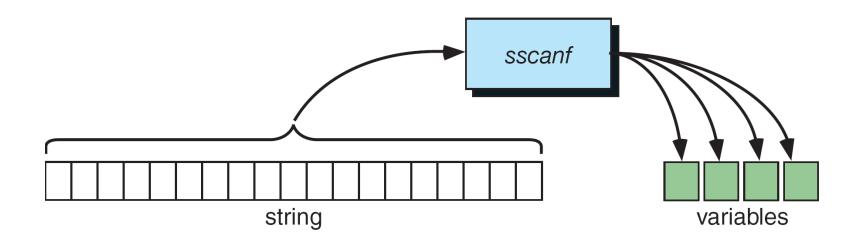


FIGURE 11-24 sscanf Operation

Note

sscanf is a one-to-many function. It splits one string into many variables.

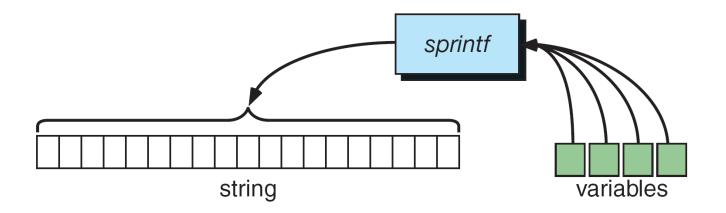


FIGURE 11-25 sprintf Operation

PROGRAM 11-16 Demonstrate Memory Formatting

```
1
    /* Demonstrate memory formatting.
          Written by:
          Date:
4
   * /
    #include <stdio.h>
6
    int main (void)
9
    // Local Declarations
10
       char strng[80] = "Einstein, Albert; 1234 97 A";
11
       char strngOut[80];
12
      char name[50];
     char id[5];
13
14
      int score;
15
       char grade;
16
17
   // Statements
       printf("String contains: \"%s\"\n", strng);
18
```

PROGRAM 11-16 Demonstrate Memory Formatting

```
19
20
      sscanf(strng, "%49[^;] %*c %4s %d %c",
21
             name, id, &score, &grade);
22
      printf("Reformatted data: \n");
23
24
                               \"%s\"\n", name);
      printf(" Name:
25
      printf(" id:
                             \"%s\"\n", id);
     printf(" score:
26
                              %d\n", score);
27
      printf(" grade:
                        %c\n", grade);
28
      sprintf(strngOut, "%s %4s %3d %c",
29
30
               name, id, score, grade);
      printf("New string: \"%s\"\n", strngOut);
31
      return 0;
32
   } // main
33
   Results:
   String contains: "Einstein, Albert; 1234 97 A"
   Reformatted data:
      Name:
                     "Einstein, Albert"
      id:
                     "1234"
                    97
      score:
      grade:
                     Α
   New string:
                    "Einstein, Albert 1234 97 A"
```

PROGRAM 11-17 Testing for Open and Close Errors

```
1
    /* Given two Internet addresses, determine the number
       of unique addresses in their range.
 3
          Written by:
 4
          Date:
 5
    */
 6
    #include <stdio.h>
    #include <stdlib.h>
 8
 9
    int main (void)
10
11
    // Local Declarations
12
       unsigned int strt[4];
13
       unsigned int end[4];
14
       unsigned long add1 = 0;
15
       unsigned long add2 = 0;
16
       unsigned long range;
17
18
       char addr1[15];
19
       char addr2[15];
20
```

PROGRAM 11-17 Testing for Open and Close Errors

```
21
    // Statements
22
       printf ("Enter first address: ");
23
       fgets (addr1 , sizeof (addr1) , stdin);
24
25
       printf ("Enter second address: ");
26
       fgets (addr2 , sizeof (addr2) , stdin);
27
28
       sscanf (addr1 , "%d %*c %d %*c %d %*c %d\n",
29
               &strt[3], &strt[2], &strt[1], &strt[0]);
30
       sscanf (addr2 , "%d %*c %d %*c %d %*c %d\n",
31
               &end[3], &end[2], &end[1], &end[0]);
32
33
       for (int i = 3; i >= 0; i--)
34
35
             add1 = add1 * 256 + strt[i];
36
             add2 = add2 * 256 + end[i];
37
           } // for
38
       range = abs (add1 - add2) + 1;
39
```

PROGRAM 11-17 Testing for Open and Close Errors

```
40
       printf ("\nFirst Address: %s", addr1);
41
       printf ("Second Address %s", addr2);
42
       printf ("\nThe range: %ld\n", range);
43
44
       return 0;
45
    } // main
    Results:
    Enter first address: 23.56.34.0
    Enter second address: 23.56.32.255
    First Address: 23.56.34.0
    Second Address 23.56.32.255
    The range: 258
```