程式設計(一)-HW02

Due to 10/20 PM 11:59/授課老師:紀博文

一、基本資料

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二、檔案有哪些?

- 1) hw0201.c
- 2) hw0202.c
- 3) hw0203.c
- 4) hw0204.c
- 5) hw0205.c
- 6) hw0206.c
- 7) Makefile
- 8) README.pdf
- ◎每個.c 檔皆有詳細註解!

三、如何執行?

請輸入 make→編譯 hw0201.c~hw0206.c→產生 hw0201~hw0206 檔 指令如下:

- \$ make
- \$./hw0201
- \$./hw0202

• • •

以此類推,即可分別執行 hw0201~hw0206

四、索引

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1 Triangle (20 pts)

Please develop a program for a user to input three edge lengths (integer) of a triangle.

- If the triangle is an acute triangle, print 1.
- If the triangle is an right triangle, print 2.
- If the triangle is an obtuse triangle, print 3.

◎題意說明→提示使用者輸入三個三角形的邊長(整數)

並判斷如果:

「銳角三角形」輸出1

「直角三角形」輸出2

「鈍角三角形」輸出3

◎檢查

- 1) 三邊必須可形成三角形 (較小兩邊和大於第三邊)
- 2) 使用者輸入不可為 0 或負數 (邊不可為 0 或負)
- →若輸入為 0 或負數,則提示使用者"input error",並提示重新輸入

◎輸入格式

```
1 $ ./hw0201
2 Please enter three edge lengths (integer) of a triangle: 3 4 5
3 2
```

請編譯後,執行"\$./hw0201"

輸入三個整數的邊,型式如(abc)

◎輸出格式

- 1) 三邊無法構成三角形→輸出"These three numbers don't form to triangle"
- 2) 銳角三角形→輸出"1"
- 3) 直角三角形→輸出"2"
- 4) 鈍角三角形→輸出"3"

◎程式設計思路

- 1) 以變數 a, b, c 儲存使用者輸入的三個邊
- →檢查!若有邊<=0 則重新輸入
- 2) 將 a, b, c 依數值大小重新排序, a, b, c 由大至小排序
- 3) 將三個邊的平方和依序放入 square a,b,c 的變數
- →檢查!若三邊無法形成三角形,則提示使用者

- 4)判斷 b^2 + c^2 > a^2 (依餘弦定理,知 cos 值為正=>銳角)
- 5)判斷 $b^2 + c^2 == a^2$ (依餘弦定理, cos 值為零恰為 90 度=>直角)
- 6)判斷 b^2 + c^2 < a^2 (依餘弦定理,知 cos 為負,超過 180 度=>鈍角)

◎各情形範例

1) Ex: "-1 2 4"

Tip: 邊長有為零或負數

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└**-**\$./hw0201

Please enter three edge lengths (integer) of a triangle: -1 2 4 input error!

The edge lengths cannot allow negative integer or zero Please enter three edge lengths (integer) again:

2) Ex: "1 3 8"

Tip: 無法形成三角形

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└**-**\$./hw0201

Please enter three edge lengths (integer) of a triangle: 1 3 8 These three numbers don't form to triangle

3) Ex: "3 4 3"

Tip: 銳角三角形

Please enter three edge lengths (integer) of a triangle: 3 4 3 1

4) Ex: "3 4 5"

Tip: 直角三角形

Please enter three edge lengths (integer) of a triangle: 3 4 5 2

5) Ex: "3 4 6"

Tip: 鈍角三角形

Please enter three edge lengths (integer) of a triangle: 3 4 6

2 Taxi Fares in Taipei (20 pts)

The taxi fare rule in Taipei is as follows:

- Taximeter fare: It's NT \$70 as start fees for the first 1.25 km; after that, it's NT \$5 for every 250 meters traveled (according to what's shown on the meter. Additional charge is effective for nighttime travel.)
- Prolonged metering: It's NT \$5 for every 100 seconds for slow-moving taxis at under 5km per hour.
- Additional nighttime fare: From 11:00 pm till 6:00am the next day (additional nighttime charge is calculated according to the time the passenger boards the vehicle), an extra NT\$20 is added per trip, in addition to the metered nighttime fares.
- Fares during Chinese New Year holidays: Two days prior to the Chinese New Year's eve until the holidays end, passengers are charged nighttime fares for the trip, plus an extra NT \$20 of gratuity. For nighttime traveling during CNY holidays, passengers are charged extra nighttime fares, plus an extra NT \$40 of gratuity.

◎題意說明→使用者輸入里程數(meter)、滯留秒數(s)和是否為夜間時間、新年假期,輸出其應繳交的計程車費

費用計算方式:

- 1) 1.25 公里以內(包含) 起始價 70 元
- 2) 超出 1.25 公里的路程,每 250m 酌收 5 元
- 3) 停滯秒數(*路途中小於時速 5km 的秒數)每 100 秒酌收 5 元
- 4) 夜間時間(*晚上11點至隔天早上6點)每趟旅程額外收20元
- 5) 新年期間(*新年前2天至新年結束)每趟旅程額外收20元 %夜間費用照算

◎注意

- 1) 里程數、停滯秒數不可為負數→提示使用者重新輸入
- 2) 里程數已取公尺(meter)、停滯秒數已取秒(s),司機應四捨五入至個位數
- 3) 里程數若輸入為 0, 視同計程車交易並沒有完成, 不酌收費用(0元)
- 4) 里程數計算方式為 1250 公尺內(含)路段一律酌收 70 元(不包含 0),只要超出 1250 即立即跳表

Ex: 1251m=>前 1250 公尺內路段酌收 70 元,後 1 公尺視同已到下一個 250 公尺路段,酌收 5 元=>倘若 1250m,則 1250(70 元)和 250(5 元)=>75 元

5) 滯留秒數每 100 秒才跳表一次

Ex: 100 s =>酌收 5 元/101 s ,達 100 s 時跳表一次,但後 1 s 未满下個 100 s 故不收費=>5 元

Ex: 201s=>酌收 10 元/完成完整的兩個(100s),故收兩次 5 元

◎輸入格式

```
1 $ ./hw0202
2 Please enter the taxi driving distance (meter): 1000
3 Please enter the taxi stopping time (second): 50
4 Is nighttime or not (0: No, 1: Yes): 0
5 Is Chinese New Year or not (0: No, 1: Yes): 0
6 Taxi fare: 70
```

請編譯後,執行"\$./hw0202"

依序依提示進行輸入

- 1) 里程數(整數)
- 2) 滯留秒數(整數)
- 3) 是否為夜間時段(0或1)
- 4) 是否為新年期間(0或1)
- →注意,在3,4中,若輸入非0數即判斷為「是」

◎輸出格式

- 1) 里程數若為 0=>交易未成立,價格為 0元
- 2) 輸出"Taxi fare: {金額}"

◎程式設計思路

- 1) 以變數 dis, fare, stop, state 分別儲存「距離」、「費用」、「滯留時間」、「新年/夜間時段狀態」
- →檢查!若距離或滯留秒數為負數,提示使用者重新輸入
- 2) 一律價格由 70 元開始,若超過 1250m,則判斷有幾個「全滿」的 250m 路段計算價格
- 3) 判斷是否有「未滿」的 250m 路段, 若有則加 5 元
- 4) 計算有幾個「全滿」的 100 秒,若有則將數量乘 5 元加到費用內
- 5) 若為夜間時段,將 state 變數加 1 (20 元)
- 6) 若為新年期間,將 state 變數加 1 (20 元)
- 7) 里程數為 0, 則將費用歸零
- 8) 輸出計程車費用

◎各情形範例

1) Ex: "-100"

Tip: 里程輸入負數

-yuchen0515@NTNUMATHLIN ~/程式設計hw2 -\$./hw0202 Please enter the taxi driveing distance (meter) : -100 input error! please enter a positive distance (meter) again:

2) Ex: "1250 -5"

Tip: 停滯秒數輸入負數

Please enter the taxi driveing distance (meter) : 1250 -5
Please enter the taxi stopping time (second) : input error!
please enter a stopping time (second) again:

3) Ex: "1251 0 0 0"

Tip: 1250 以外,新路段加價(多餘的1公尺視為新路段)

Please enter the taxi driveing distance (meter) : 1251
Please enter the taxi stopping time (second) : 0
Is nighttime or not (0: No, 1: Yes): 0
Is Chinese New Year or not (0: No, 1: Yes): 0
Taxi fare: 75

4) Ex: "1250 101 0 0"

Tip: 1250(含)以內,每滿 100 秒才加價(多餘 1 秒不計算價格)

Please enter the taxi driveing distance (meter): 1250
Please enter the taxi stopping time (second): 101
Is nighttime or not (0: No, 1: Yes): 0
Is Chinese New Year or not (0: No, 1: Yes): 0
Taxi fare: 75

5) Ex: "1250 100 1 0"

Tip: 夜間時搭乘,且滿 100 秒

Please enter the taxi driveing distance (meter): 1250
Please enter the taxi stopping time (second): 100
Is nighttime or not (0: No, 1: Yes): 1
Is Chinese New Year or not (0: No, 1: Yes): 0
Taxi fare: 95

6) Ex: "1250 100 1 1"

Tip: 新年期間且於夜間時搭乘,又滿 100 秒

Please enter the taxi driveing distance (meter): 1250
Please enter the taxi stopping time (second): 100
Is nighttime or not (0: No, 1: Yes): 1
Is Chinese New Year or not (0: No, 1: Yes): 1
Taxi fare: 115

7) Ex: "0 20 1 1"

Tip: 新年期間且於夜間時搭乘,在車上攀談 20 秒,司機選擇不載送(里程數 0)

```
Please enter the taxi driveing distance (meter): 0
Please enter the taxi stopping time (second): 20
Is nighttime or not (0: No, 1: Yes): 1
Is Chinese New Year or not (0: No, 1: Yes): 1
Taxi fare: 0
```

說明

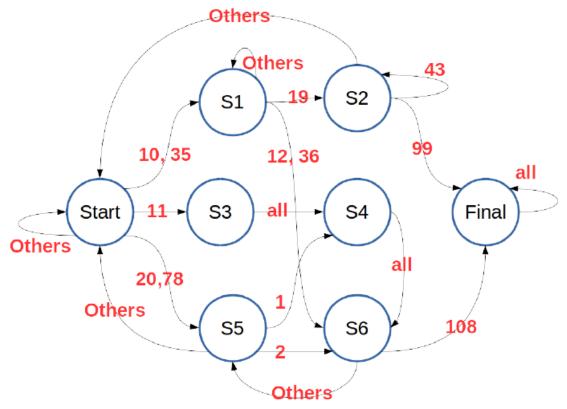
3 Finite State Machine (20 pts)

What is Finite State Machine? Well ... there is an important class called Automata taught by Professor Hou. I suggest you to take this course. So I will not introduce what it is but simply describe how it works. Figure 1 is a finite state machine example. The circle implies the state. Initially you are in the start state. When receiving a number, you will move to the next state according to the red number indication. The word all means you will move to this state with all input numbers. The word others means you will move to this state with all input numbers except the number listed to other states.

Now you need to develop a program for a user to input 5 integers and answer which state the user is in.

Hint: maybe switch case is a good solution ...

◎題意說明→使用者輸入五個整數,並依「有限的自動機」由「Start」按輸入的五個整數變換狀態,並輸出最終狀態為何



▲自動機流程圖

◎輸入格式

- 1 \$./hw0203
- 2 Please enter 5 integers: 35 19 43 99 10
- 3 The user is in the final state.

請編譯後,執行"\$./hw0203" 依提示輸入五個整數(abcde)

◎輸出格式

1) 輸出 "The user is in the { } state." (Start/S1~S6/Final)

◎程式設計思路

- 1) 設置狀態紀錄變數(1 or 0), Start, S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6, Final, 並將 Start 設為
- 1,並設置 count(計次),以確認讀取到第幾個數字
- 2) current 變數儲存目前的第 count 的數,以便一一讀取作狀態模擬 a, b, c, d, e 則依序儲存使用者的五個整數
- 3) 設置無限 while 迴圈,最終當 count=5(也就是讀完數以後)跳出迴圈
- 4) 以if 一一檢查當天狀態是在 Start, S1~S6 還是 final
- 5) 當屬於某一狀態時,進入並依 current 的數值 switch,並依照圖片更改狀態 EX: "11 55 38 108 55"

剛開始 start 為 1,進入 switch 後判斷當前數字為"11",因此將 start 設為 0,並將 S3 狀態設為 1(下次迴圈就會進到 S3 內),再將 count+1(讀取下一個數 55), 跑完第一次迴圈後,再重新設置 current 的數值為 55=>進到 S3 迴圈....依此模擬「有限的自動機」狀態轉移之情形

6) 尋找哪個狀態為1,並輸出目前狀態

◎各情形範例

1) Ex: "22 33 44 55 66"

Tip: start

rguchen0515@NTNUMATHLIN ~/程式設計hw2 rg ./hw0203

Please enter 5 integers: 22 33 44 55 66 The user is in the start state.

2) Ex: "20 3 35 10 20"

Tip: S1

Please enter 5 integers: 20 3 35 10 20 The user is in the S1 state.

3) Ex: "20 3 35 10 19"

Tip: S2

Please enter 5 integers: 20 3 35 10 19 The user is in the S2 state.

4) Ex: "21 22 23 24 11"

Tip: S3

Please enter 5 integers: 21 22 23 24 11 The user is in the S3 state.

5) Ex: "21 22 23 11 50"

Tip: S4

Please enter 5 integers: 21 22 23 11 50 The user is in the S4 state.

6) Ex: "20 30 20 30 20"

Tip: S5

Please enter 5 integers: 20 30 20 30 20 The user is in the S5 state.

7) Ex: "11 87 78 10 2"

Tip: S6

Please enter 5 integers: 11 87 78 10 2 The user is in the S6 state.

8) Ex: "30 11 87 78 108"

Tip: Final

Please enter 5 integers: 30 11 87 78 108 The user is in the final state.

4 Black Jack (20 pts)

Blackjack, also known as twenty-one, is a comparing poker game. Each participant attempts to beat the dealer by getting a count as close to 21 as possible, without going over 21. Card scoring rules are as follows:

- Ace is worth 1 or 11.
- Face cards are 10.
- Other card is its pip value.

Please develop a C program that make a user input three cards and print their total possible highest score. If the score is over 21, print "bust". The card is encoded as follows:

◎題意說明→使用者輸入三張牌的點數(介於 1~52),盡可能輸入不超過 21 點最大的數,如超出 21 點則輸出"bust"

- →Ace 可為 1 或 11 點
- →J, Q, K 一律為 10 點
- →其他牌依照其牌面上點數
 - 1-13: ♠ Ace to King.
 - 14-26: ♥ Ace to King.
 - 27-39: ♦ Ace to King.
 - 40-52: ♣ Ace to King.

▲花色分類方式

◎檢查

- 1) 每張牌考慮花色、點數則皆唯一,不可重複→若重複則提示使用者重新輸入
- 2) 卡牌應在 1~52 之間(包含), 若超出限制→提示使用者重新輸入

◎輸入格式

- 1 \$./hw0204
- 2 Please enter two cards: 1 4 6
- 3 21

請編譯後,執行"\$./hw0204"

依提示輸入三個介於 1~52 的整數(abc)

◎輸出格式

- 1) 點數超出 21=>輸出"bust"
- 2) 點數在 21 以內(含)=>輸出**盡可能接近 21** 的點數

◎程式設計思路

- 1) 先以長度為 3 的陣列 card 儲存使用者輸入, point 儲存累加點數, not in bound 則記錄卡牌點數是否在[1,52]內
- →重複輸入/超出區間 提示使用者重新輸入
- 2) 依序讀取點數累加,其中遇到 A 時,先加"1",在累加完畢之後檢查如果再加"10"(即 11)會不會超出 21
- ※其中若非1的牌,則累加點數(face 為10)後將該牌的 card 歸為0,而A則不會歸零,以便之後再次檢查
- 3) 累加完後,再次檢查牌中有A的,直接加10會不會超出21,若不會就加10
- 4) 超出 21 輸出"bust",其餘輸出累加的點數

◎各情形範例

1) Ex: "0 2 5"

Tip: 有卡牌點數不在[1,52]之內

~-yuchen0515@NTNUMATHLIN ~/程式設計hw2

└**-**\$./hw0204

Please enter numbers of three cards on the interval [1,52]: 0 2 5 Each card cannot be the same or not in bound!

Please enter numbers of three cards on the interval [1,52]:

2) Ex: "1 1 2" Tip: 卡牌重複

Please enter numbers of three cards on the interval [1,52]: 1 1 2 Each card cannot be the same or not in bound! Please enter numbers of three cards on the interval [1,52]:

3) Ex: "3 9 10" Tip: bust 的情形

Please enter numbers of three cards on the interval [1,52]: 3 9 10 bust

4) Ex: "1 14 52"

Tip: 黑桃 A, 紅心 A, 梅花 K(10 點)

備註:兩個 A 都先加 1 點,加上 K 共 12 點,之後檢查+10 是否超出 21,確定超出,因此兩個 A 為 1 點而非 11 點,加上 K 共 12 點

Please enter numbers of three cards on the interval [1,52]: 1 14 52 12

5 Poker Hands (20 pts)

In poker, players form sets of five playing cards, called hands, according to the rules of the game. Each hand belongs to a category determined by the patterns formed by its cards. A hand in a higher-ranking category always ranks higher than a hand in a lower-ranking category. A hand is ranked within its category using the ranks of its cards. Individual cards are ranked, from highest to lowest: A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3 and 2. There are nine categories of hand and I list them in figure 2.

Please write a program to determine the rank of the given five cards. The card is encoded as the last problem.

◎題意說明→使用者輸入五張牌的點數(介於 1~52),依照附表的牌型,符合的牌型以順位越高為基準,並輸出是什麼牌型,其中 A 為最大的數,而 2 為最小的數,必須依照第四題的方式判斷花色。

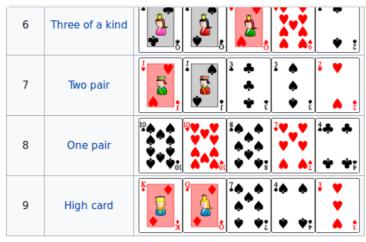
- 1-13: ♠ Ace to King.
- 14-26: ♥ Ace to King.
- 27-39: ♦ Ace to King.
- 40-52: ♣ Ace to King.

▲花色分類方式(同第四題)

1	Straight flush**	
2	Four of a kind	
3	Full house	
4	Flush**	
5	Straight**	

▲牌種類型 1-5

▼牌種類型 6-9



◎注意

- 1) 每張牌考慮花色、點數則皆唯一,不可重複→若重複則提示使用者重新輸入
- 2) 卡牌應在 1~52 之間(包含), 若超出限制→提示使用者重新輸入
- 3) 此程式預設為僅有一副牌,不含鬼牌,共1-52,並依附表分花色
- 4) 正式玩法時,A因為最大的數,在判斷時10JQKA為順子(A最大),亦可A2345(5最大),若為JQKA2,則根據正式撲克的規則,此為「散牌」而非順子。

◎輸入格式

- 1 \$./hw0205
- Please enter 5 cards: 1 2 3 4 5
- 3 Straight Flush

請編譯後,執行"\$./hw0205"

依提示輸入五個介於 1~52 的整數(abcde)

◎輸出格式

1) 依照 9 種分類的牌名輸出(若同時符合,則依排名較前的牌型為主)

◎程式設計思路

- 1) 主要以 card[5]的陣列儲存手牌,而 suit[4]儲存各花色牌的數量,point[14]則儲存各點數的數量,此外 repeat 和 not_in_bound 則記錄卡牌點數是否在[1,52]內→重複輸入/超出區間提示使用者重新輸入
- 2) 以 flush(同花色), straight(順子), pair(對子), separate 變數來記錄牌型 ※其中若非 1 的牌,則累加點數(face 為 10)後將該牌的 card 歸為 0,而 A 則不 會歸零,以便之後再次檢查
- 3) 依序讀取五張手牌,並按每張的花色、點數在相對應的陣列位置上紀錄,其中特別的是 point[13],存放的值和 point[0]一樣,為 A 的數量,目的是為了之後 10 J Q K A 順子判別的方便
- 4) 讀取 suit 的四個花色,若有五張同花色,則 flush 變數儲存為 1
- 5) 讀取 point 各個點數,若一個點數高達四張,則紀錄四條(four_of_a_kind) 為 1,三條則紀錄 three_of_a_kind 為 1,對子則記錄 pair+1,其餘則列入 separate(方便順子作判別)
- 6) 若非四條、三條、對子,則會進入 separate==5 的迴圈, 一一尋訪, 若檢查的 i, 其下個數值恰巧也有,則 separate-1,當形成順子時, separate 會扣 4,變成 1

EX: A 2 3 4 5=>A 2, 2 3, 3 4, 4 5, 共四對符合條件, 故扣 4→separate=1

- 7) 因上述會尋訪到 point[12] point[13](K,A),若手牌為JQKA2,則會重複記錄扣到兩次A(KA,A2),因此要將 separate+1 回去
- 8) 此時 separate==1,就將 straight 紀錄為 1

◎各情形範例(主要依作業所附圖像作測試)

1) Ex: "0 1 2 3 4

Tip: 有卡牌點數不在[1,52]之內

__yuchen0515@NTNUMATHLIN ~/程式設計hw2

└**-**\$./hw0205

Please enter 5 cards on the interval [1,52]: 0 1 2 3 4 input error! The cards cannot be the same, or not in bound! Please enter 5 cards on the interval [1,52] again:

2) Ex: "1 1 3 4 5" Tip: 卡牌重複

Please enter 5 cards on the interval [1,52]: 1 1 3 4 5 input error! The cards cannot be the same, or not in bound! Please enter 5 cards on the interval [1,52] again:

3) Ex: "50 49 48 47 46" Tip: 同花順(Straight flush)

Please enter 5 cards on the interval [1,52]: 50 49 48 47 46 Straight flush

4) Ex: "44 31 18 5 2"

Tip: 鐵支(Four of a kind)

Please enter 5 cards on the interval [1,52]: 44 31 18 5 2 Four of a kind

5) Ex: "6 19 32 52 39" Tip: 葫蘆(Full house)

Please enter 5 cards on the interval [1,52]: 6 19 32 52 39 Full house

6) Ex: "24 22 21 17 16"

Tip: 同花(Flush)

Please enter 5 cards on the interval [1,52]: 24 22 21 17 16 Flush

7) Ex: "23 9 34 20 45" Tip: 順子(Straight)

Please enter 5 cards on the interval [1,52]: 23 9 34 20 45 Straight

8) Ex: "51 12 38 22 2"

Tip: 三條(Three of a kind)

Please enter 5 cards on the interval [1,52]: 51 12 38 22 2
Three of a kind

9) Ex: "24 11 42 3 15" Tip: 兩對(Two pair)

Please enter 5 cards on the interval [1,52]: 24 11 42 3 15 Two pair

10) Ex: "39 38 7 4 16"

Tip: 散牌(=>High card 規則)

Please enter 5 cards on the interval [1,52]: 39 38 7 4 16 High card

說明

6 Bonus: The return value of the scanf function. (10 pts)

Does the scanf function have the return value? What is the return type? What is the meaning of the return value? Please write a sample code to show how it uses.

◎題意說明→回答 scanf 函數是否有回傳值、回傳值的類別、回傳值代表的意義,並寫出簡單的程式來說明這是如何運作的

○回答→

- 1) Scanf 函數是有回傳值的
- 2) 其型別為整數型態
- 3) 代表前面"%d %d %d",有確實接收到的數共有幾個

◎輸入格式

```
__yuchen0515@NTNUMATHLIN ~/程式設計hw2

__$ ./hw0206

Please enter a integer (a): 1

value of integer: 1

the scanf value of return: 1
```

請編譯後,執行"\$./hw0206" 依提示所述,根據需求的"數量"任意鍵入整數

```
Please enter two integer (a b): 2 3 value of integer: 2 3 the scanf value of return: 2
```

```
Please enter three integer (a b c): 3 4 5 value of integer: 3 4 5 the scanf value of return: 3
```

◎輸出格式

- 1) 輸出原始的輸入進到變數後變為多少
- 2) 輸出 scanf 的回傳值

◎實際測試(加強說明回答的第三點)

<u>※為免除 warning</u> 的問題,此部分程式碼並未鍵入在 hw0206.c 內,僅以自行測 試的結果,和圖片為參考

1) 當我設置 a,b,c,d,並讓使用者輸入三個數時,如圖:

```
printf("-----\n");
printf("Please enter three integer (a b c): ");
printf("value of integer: %d %d %d\nthe scanf value of return: %d\n",a, b, c, (scanf("%d %d %d",&a,&b,&c,&d)));
```

三個數分別對應到 scanf 的"%d %d %d",而實際後面預設傳遞的數值卻有四個 (a b c d),此時 scanf 回傳的是"%d"按照格式化(format)方式所收到的數值,此函式編譯後會出現 warning,但仍可執行,回傳答案為 3(即%d 的數量) Warning 訊息

輸出情形

Please enter three integer (a b c): 6 7 8 value of integer: 6 7 8 the scanf value of return: 3

%d 接收到的數字數量共三個,但須傳遞的值有四個,scanf 回傳的是"接收到的值"

2) 當我設置 a,b,c,d,並讓使用者輸入四個數時,如圖:

```
30     printf("------\n");
31     printf("Please enter four integer (a b c d): ");
32     printf("value of integer: %d %d %d %d\nthe scanf value of return: %d\n",a, b, c, d, (scanf("%d %d %d ",&a,&b,&c)));
```

四個數分別對應到 scanf 的"%d %d %d %d",依照 format 要求是接收"四個數",但後面傳遞到的變數只有三個 $(a\ b\ c)$,此時 scanf 是回傳"接收到的數量"而非變數傳遞到的數量,因此為 $4(p\%d\ b)$,同樣地在這程式中編譯會 warning Warning 訊息

```
hw0206.c:32:104: warning: format '%d' expects a matching 'int *' argument [-wformat=] ue of integer: %d %d %d %d\nthe scanf value of return: %d\n",a, b, c, d, (scanf("%d %d %d %d",&a,&b,&c)));
```

輸出情形

Please enter four integer (a b c d): 9 8 7 6 value of integer: 9 8 7 0 the scanf value of return: 4

%d 接收到的數字數量共四個,但須傳遞的值僅有三個,scanf 回傳的是"接收到的值",其中6並沒有傳遞到d變數內,但因為接收到"4個"所以回傳為"4"