

## Class 07: Basic Input and Output in C

**Held:** Tuesday, 7 September 2010

**Summary:** We consider in some detail input and output in C.

### Related Pages:

- EBoard.
- Lab: Input and Output.
- Reading: K&R 7.1-7.4.

### Notes:

- Are there questions on assignment 2?
- Note that the due date was changed until Thursday.
- I had a request to go a bit slower on how you compile, and I will do so.
- I expect to grade assignment 1 tonight.

### Overview:

- I/O Basics.
- A Group Exercise.
- Lab!

## The Basics

We typically print using `printf`

- The first parameter to `printf` is a *format string* that indicates how to present the remaining parameters.
  - Each part of the format string that begins with a `%` is an indication to insert the next of the remaining parameters.
- Kinds of format strings.
  - `%d` - an integer (decimal)
  - `%5d` - an integer, using at least 5 spaces
    - You can substitute numbers
  - `%f` - a double
  - `%.2f` - a double, with two decimal places after the decimal
  - `%s` - a string

We typically read using `scanf`

- The first parameter to `scanf` is also a format string.
- The remaining parameters are the variables into which we want to read values.
- We prefix each variable with an ampersand, `&`
- For example,

```
scanf ("%d", &i);
```

- We can also specify a maximum number of characters to read, as in

```
scanf ("%1d%1d%1d", &x1, &x2, &x3);
```

We can also read using `getchar` and write using `putchar`.

## Group Exercise

- Let's write a program that converts quarts to liters.
- Note that there are approximately 1.056710 quarts per liter.

## Lab

- Do the lab.
  - Be prepared to reflect.
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