CSC161 2011S *Imperative Problem Solving*

# Class 10: Basic Input and Output in C

**Held:** Tuesday, 8 February 2011

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

**Related Pages:**

- EBoard.
- Lab: Input and Output.
- Reading: K&R 7.1-7.2, 7.4.

**Notes:**

- No reading due tonight!
- I have a sick child at home, so I will not have office hours today.
- Assignment 3 remains due tomorrow night.
- Exam 1 to be distributed on Wednesday.
- EC: Saturday's basketball games.
- EC: Sunday nights FreeNet.

**Overview:**

- I/O Basics.
- 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 decmial
  - `%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`.

# Lab

- Do the lab.
- Be prepared to reflect.

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