

Capitolo 9 - Input/Output formattato

Outline

- Introduzione
- Gli Stream
- Output formattato con `pri ntf`
- Stampa di interi
- Stampa di numeri Floating-Point
- Stampa di numeri e caratteri
- Altri indicatori di conversione
- Stampare con precisione
- Uso di Flags nella `pri ntf`
- Stampa di letterali e sequenze Escape
- Input formattato con la `scanf`

1

Obiettivi

- In questo capitolo, impareremo a:
 - Capire gli stream di input e di output.
 - Utilizzare la formattazione di stampa.
 - Utilizzare l'input formattato.

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2

Introduzione

- In questo capitolo
 - Presentazione dei risultati
 - `scanf` e `pri ntf`
 - Gli Stream (input e output)
 - `gets`, `puts`, `getchar`, `putchar` (in `<stdi o. h>`)

3

Gli Stream

- Gli Stream
 - Sequenze di caratteri organizzate in linee
 - Ogni linea consiste di zero o più caratteri che termina con un carattere newline
 - L'ANSI C supporta linee di almeno 254 caratteri
 - Effettuano input e output
 - Possono essere ridezisionati
 - Standard input – keyboard
 - Standard output – screen
 - Standard error – screen

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4

Formattare l'Output con la printf

- **printf**

- Output formattato
 - Specifiche di conversione: flags, dimensioni di campo, precisione, ecc.
- Può effettuare l'arrotondamento, l'allineamento delle colonne, giustificazione destra/sinistra, inserimento di caratteri letterale, formato esponenziale, formato esadecimale, e larghezza fissa e precisione

- Formattazione

- `printf(format-control-string, other-arguments);`
- Format control string: descrive il formato di output
- Other-arguments: corrispondono ad ogni specifica di conversione nella format-control-string
 - Ogni specifica inizia con il simbolo di percentuale (%), e termina con l'indicatore di conversione

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Stampa di interi

| Conversion Specifier | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| d | Display a signed decimal integer. |
| i | Display a signed decimal integer. (Note: The i and d specifiers are different when used with scanf.) |
| o | Display an unsigned octal integer. |
| u | Display an unsigned decimal integer. |
| x or X | Display an unsigned hexadecimal integer. X causes the digits 0–9 and the letters A–F to be displayed and x causes the digits 0–9 and a–f to be displayed. |
| h or l (letter l) | Place before any integer conversion specifier to indicate that a short or long integer is displayed respectively. Letters h and l are more precisely called <i>length modifiers</i> . |

Fig. 9.1 Integer conversion specifiers.

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Stampa di interi

- Gli interi

- Intero numero (nessun punto decimale): 25, 0, -9
- Positivo, negativo, o zero
- Solo il segno meno viene stampato di default

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```

1 /* Fig. 9.2: fig09_02.c */
2 /* Using the integer conversion specifiers */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 int main()
6 {
7     printf("sd\n", 455);
8     printf("%l\n", 455); /* l same as d in printf */
9     printf("%d\n", +455);
10    printf("%d\n", -455);
11    printf("hd\n", 32000);
12    printf("ld\n", 200000000);
13    printf("%o\n", 455);
14    printf("%u\n", 455);
15    printf("%u\n", -455);
16    printf("%x\n", 455);
17    printf("%X\n", 455);
18
19    return 0; /* indicates successful termination */
20
21 } /* end main */

```

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```
455  
455  
455  
-455  
32000  
2000000000  
707  
455  
4294966841  
1c7  
1c7
```

Stampa di numeri Floating-Point

| Conversion specifier | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| e or E | Display a floating-point value in exponential notation. |
| f | Display floating-point values. |
| g or G | Display a floating-point value in either the floating-point form f or the exponential form e (or E). |
| L | Place before any floating-point conversion specifier to indicate that a long double floating-point value is displayed. |

Fig. 9.3 Floating-point conversion specifiers.

Stampare i numeri Floating-Point

- Numeri Floating Point
 - Hanno un punto decimale (33. 5)
 - Notazione esponenziale (la versione scientifica dei computer)
 - 150. 3 è 1. 503 × 10² in versione scientifica
 - 150. 3 è 1. 503E+02 in versione esponenziale (E sta per esponente)
 - usa e o E
 - f – stampa floating point con almeno una cifra a sinistra del decimale
 - g (o G) – stampa in f o e senza zero superflui (1. 2300 diventa 1. 23)
 - Usa l'esponenziale se l'esponente è minore di -4, o maggiore o uguale alla precisione (6 cifre di default)

```
1 /* Fig. 9.4: fig09_04.c */
2 /* Printing floating-point numbers with
3   floating-point conversion specifiers */
4
5 #include <stdio.h>
6
7 int main()
8 {
9     printf( "%e\n", 1234567.89 );
10    printf( "%e\n", +1234567.89 );
11    printf( "%e\n", -1234567.89 );
12    printf( "%E\n", 1234567.89 );
13    printf( "%f\n", 1234567.89 );
14    printf( "%g\n", 1234567.89 );
15    printf( "%G\n", 1234567.89 );
16
17    return 0; /* Indicates successful termination */
18
19 } /* end main */
```

```
1.234568e+006
1.234568e+006
-1.234568e+006
1.234568E+006
1234567.890000
1.23457e+006
1.23457E+006
```

9.6 Stampa di stringhe e caratteri

- C
 - Stampa argomenti char
 - Non può essere utilizzato per stampare il primo carattere di una stringa
- S
 - Richiede un puntatore a char come argomento
 - Stampa caratteri fino a NULL (' \0')
 - Non può stampare un argomento char
- Ricordare che
 - I singoli apici per caratteri costante (' z')
 - Doppi apici per le stringhe "z" (che in realtà contiene due caratteri, ' z' e ' \0')

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```

1 /* Fig 9.5: fig09_05c */
2 /* Printing strings and characters */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 int main()
6 {
7     char character = 'A'; /* Initialize char */
8     char string[] = "This is a string"; /* Initialize char array */
9     const char *stringPtr = "This is also a string"; /* char pointer */
10
11    printf( "%c\n", character );
12    printf( "%s\n", "This is a string" );
13    printf( "%s\n", string );
14    printf( "%s\n", stringPtr );
15
16    return 0; /* Indicates successful termination */
17
18 } /* end main */

```

A
 This is a string
 This is a string
 This is also a string

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Altri indicatori di conversione

- p
 - Visualizza il valore di un puntatore (indirizzo)
- n
 - Memorizza il numero di caratteri già visualizzati dalla `printf`
 - Ha un puntatore ad un intero come argomento
 - La specifica %n non stampa niente
 - Ogni chiamata a `printf` restituisce un valore
 - Numero di caratteri
 - Numero negativo in caso di errore
- %
 - Stampa il simbolo di percentuale
 - %%

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Altri indicatori di conversione

| Conversion specifier | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| p | Display a pointer value in an implementation-defined manner. |
| n | Store the number of characters already output in the current <code>printf</code> statement. A pointer to an integer is supplied as the corresponding argument. Nothing is displayed. |
| % | Display the percent character. |

Fig. 9.6 Other conversion specifiers.

```

1 /* Fig 9.7: fig09_07.c */
2 /* Using the p, n, and % conversion specifiers */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 Int main()
6 {
7     Int *ptr;      /* define pointer to int */
8     Int x = 12345; /* Initialize int x */
9     Int y;        /* define int y */
10
11    ptr = &x;      /* assign address of x to ptr */
12    printf( "The value of ptr is %p\n", ptr );
13    printf( "The address of x is %p\n\n", &x );
14
15    printf( "Total characters printed on this line:\n", &y );
16    printf( "%d\n\n", y );
17
18    y = printf( "This line has 28 characters\n" );
19    printf( "%d characters were printed\n\n", y );
20
21    printf( "Printing a %% in a format control string\n" );
22
23    return 0; /* indicates successful termination */
24
25 } /* end main */

```

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 [Outline](#)
 [fig09_07.c \(1 of 2\)](#)

17

The value of ptr is 0012FF78
The address of x is 0012FF78

Total characters printed on this line: 38
This line has 28 characters
28 characters were printed
Printing a % in a format control string

 [Outline](#)
 [Program Output](#)

18

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19

Precisione

- Dimensioni di campo
 - La dimensione di campo da stampare
 - Se la dimensione è maggiore del dato viene utilizzato il valore di default
 - Se la dimensione del campo è troppo piccola, viene aumentata per contenere il dato
 - Il segno meno usa una posizione carattere nel campo
 - Le dimensioni intere inserite fra % e l'indicatore di conversione
 - %4d – dimensione di campo 4

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Precisione

- Precisione
 - Il significato varia in base al tipo di dato
 - Interi (default 1)
 - Minimo numero di cifre da stampare
 - Se il dato è troppo piccolo, viene prefisso da zeri
 - Floating point
 - Numero di cifre che devono apparire dopo il decimale (e e f)
 - per g – massimo numero di cifre significative
 - Stringhe
 - Massimo numero di caratteri della stringa da stampare
 - Formato
 - Utilizzare un punto (.) prima della precisione
 - %. 3f

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20

Precisione

- Dimensione di campo e precisione
 - Possono essere specificati entrambi
 - %*w* *d*.*p* precisi on
%5.3f
 - dimensione di campo negativa – giustificato a sinistra
 - dimensione di campo positiva – giustificato a destra
 - La precisione deve essere positiva
 - Possono essere utilizzati gli interi per determinare la dimensione di campo e la precisione
 - Posizionare l'asterisco (*) in luogo della dimensione di campo o della precisione
 - Confrontato ad un argomento int nella lista degli argomenti
 - Esempio:

```
printf( "%*. *f", 7, 2, 98.736 );
```

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```
1 /* Fig 9.8: fig09_08.c */
2 /* Printing Integers right-justified */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 int main()
6 {
7     printf( "%4d\n", 1 );
8     printf( "%4d\n", 12 );
9     printf( "%4d\n", 123 );
10    printf( "%4d\n", 1234 );
11    printf( "%4d\n\n", 12345 );
12
13    printf( "%4d\n", -1 );
14    printf( "%4d\n", -12 );
15    printf( "%4d\n", -123 );
16    printf( "%4d\n", -1234 );
17    printf( "%4d\n", -12345 );
18
19    return 0; /* Indicates successful termination */
20
21 } /* end main */
```

```
1
12
123
1234
12345

-1
-12
-123
-1234
-12345
```

```
1 /* Fig 9.9: fig09_09.c */
2 /* Using precision while printing integers,
3    floating-point numbers, and strings */
4 #include <stdio.h>
5
6 int main()
7 {
8     int I = 873; /* Initialize int I */
9     double f = 123.94536; /* Initialize double f */
10    char s[] = "Happy Birthday"; /* Initialize char array s */
11
12    printf( "Using precision for integers\n" );
13    printf( "\t%.4d\n\t%.9d\n\n", I, I );
14
15    printf( "Using precision for floating-point numbers\n" );
16    printf( "\t%.3f\n\t%.3e\n\t%.3g\n\n", f, f, f );
17
18    printf( "Using precision for strings\n" );
19    printf( "\t%.11s\n", s );
20
21    return 0; /* Indicates successful termination */
22
23 } /* end main */
```

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```
0873
000000873
```

```
123.945
1.239e+002
124
```

```
Happy Birth
```

Uso di Flag in printf

- Flag

- Ulteriori possibilità di formattazione
 - Posizionare un flag immediatamente a destra del simbolo percentuale
 - È possibile combinare più flag
- | Flag | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| - (minus sign) | Left-justify the output within the specified field. |
| + (plus sign) | Display a plus sign preceding positive values and a minus sign preceding negative values. |
| space | Print a space before a positive value not printed with the + flag. |
| # | Prefix 0 to the output value when used with the octal conversion specifier o. |
| 0x or 0X | Prefix 0x or 0X to the output value when used with the hexadecimal conversion specifiers x or X. |
| . (decimal point) | Force a decimal point for a floating-point number printed with e, E, f, g or G that does not contain a fractional part. (Normally the decimal point is only printed if a digit follows it.) For g and G specifiers, trailing zeros are not eliminated. |
| 0 (zero) | Pad a field with leading zeros. |

Fig. 9.10 Format control string flags.

```
1 /* Fig. 9.11: fig09_11.c */
2 /* Right justifying and left justifying values */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 int main()
6 {
7     printf( "%10s%10d%10c%10f\n\n", "hello", 7, 'a', 1.23 );
8     printf( "%-10s%-10d%-10c%-10f\n", "hello", 7, 'a', 1.23 );
9
10    return 0; /* Indicates successful termination */
11
12 } /* end main */
13
14 hello      7      a   1.230000
15 hello      7      a   1.230000
```

```
1 /* Fig. 9.12: fig09_12.c */
2 /* Printing numbers with and without the + flag */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 int main()
6 {
7     printf( "%d\n%d\n", 786, -786 );
8     printf( "%+d\n%+d\n", 786, -786 );
9
10    return 0; /* Indicates successful termination */
11
12 } /* end main */
13
14 786
15 -786
16 +786
17 -786
```

```

1 /* Fig 9.13: fig09_13.c */
2 /* Printing a space before signed values
3  not preceded by + or - */
4 #include <stdio.h>
5
6 int main()
7 {
8     printf( "%d\n% d\n", 547, -547 );
9
10    return 0; /* Indicates successful termination */
11
12 } /* end main */
13
14 547
15 -547

```



Outline

29

fig09_13.c

Program Output

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```

1 /* Fig 9.14: fig09_14.c */
2 /* Using the # flag with conversion specifiers
3  o, x, X and any floating-point specifier */
4 #include <stdio.h>
5
6 int main()
7 {
8     int c = 1427;      /* Initialize c */
9     double p = 1427.0; /* Initialize p */
10
11    printf( "%#o\n", c );
12    printf( "%#x\n", c );
13    printf( "%#X\n", c );
14    printf( "\n%g\n", p );
15    printf( "%#g\n", p );
16
17    return 0; /* Indicates successful termination */
18
19 } /* end main */

```

02623
0x593
0X593

1427
1427.00



Outline

30

fig09_14.c

Program Output

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```

1 /* Fig 9.15: fig09_15.c */
2 /* Printing with the 0( zero ) flag fills in leading zeros */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 int main()
6 {
7     printf( "+%09d\n", 452 );
8     printf( "%09d\n", 452 );
9
10    return 0; /* Indicates successful termination */
11
12 } /* end main */
13
14 +000000452
15 000000452

```



Outline

31

fig09_15.c

Program Output

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Stampa di letterali e sequenze Escape

- Stampa di letterali
 - Possono essere stampati più caratteri
 - Problemi con alcuni caratteri come il simbolo "
 - Devono essere rappresentati con sequenze escape
 - Rappresentato da un backslash \ seguito da un carattere escape

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32

Stampa di letterali e sequanze Escape

| Escape sequence | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| \' | Output the single quote (') character. |
| \\" | Output the double quote (") character. |
| \? | Output the question mark (?) character. |
| \\\ | Output the backslash (\) character. |
| \a | Cause an audible (bell) or visual alert. |
| \b | Move the cursor back one position on the current line. |
| \f | Move the cursor to the start of the next logical page. |
| \n | Move the cursor to the beginning of the next line. |
| \r | Move the cursor to the beginning of the current line. |
| \t | Move the cursor to the next horizontal tab position. |
| \v | Move the cursor to the next vertical tab position. |

Fig. 9.16 Escape sequences.

Formattazione dell'Input con scanf

| Conversion specifier | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>Integers</i> | |
| d | Read an optionally signed decimal integer. The corresponding argument is a pointer to integer. |
| i | Read an optionally signed decimal, octal, or hexadecimal integer. The corresponding argument is a pointer to integer. |
| o | Read an octal integer. The corresponding argument is a pointer to unsigned integer. |
| u | Read an unsigned decimal integer. The corresponding argument is a pointer to unsigned integer. |
| x or X | Read a hexadecimal integer. The corresponding argument is a pointer to unsigned integer. |
| h or l | Place before any of the integer conversion specifiers to indicate that a short or long integer is to be input. |

Fig. 9.17 Conversion specifiers for scanf.

Formattazione dell'Input con scanf

| Conversion specifier | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Floating-point numbers</i> | |
| e, E, f, g or G | Read a floating-point value. The corresponding argument is a pointer to a floating-point variable. |
| l or L | Place before any of the floating-point conversion specifiers to indicate that a double or long double value is to be input. |
| <i>Characters and strings</i> | |
| c | Read a character. The corresponding argument is a pointer to char, no null ('\\0') is added. |
| s | Read a string. The corresponding argument is a pointer to an array of type char that is large enough to hold the string and a terminating null ('\\0') character—which is automatically added. |
| <i>Scan set</i> | |
| /scanf characters | Scan a string for a set of characters that are stored in an array. |
| <i>Miscellaneous</i> | |
| p | Read an address of the same form produced when an address is output with %p in a printf statement. |
| n | Store the number of characters input so far in this scanf. The corresponding argument is a pointer to integer. |
| % | Skip a percent sign (%) in the input. |

Fig. 9.17 Conversion specifiers for scanf.

Formattazione dell'Input con scanf

- **scanf**
 - Input formattato
 - Possibilità
 - Input di tutti i tipi di dati
 - Input di specifici caratteri
 - Salta specifici caratteri
- **Formattazione**
 - **scanf(format-control-string, other-arguments);**
 - Format-control-string
 - Descrive il formato di input
 - Other-arguments
 - Puntatore alle variabili dove memorizzare l' input
 - Può includere dimensioni di campo per leggere uno specifico numero di caratteri dallo stream

Formattazione dell'Input con scanf

- Scan sets (insieme di scansione)
 - Insieme di caratteri racchiusi tra parentesi quadre []
 - Preceduti dal simbolo %
 - Scandisce stream di input, facendo riferimento solo ai caratteri nello scan set
 - Se occorre un matching, memorizza il carattere nell'array specificato
 - Si ferma solo quando incontra un carattere che non è nello scan set
 - Scan sets invertiti
 - Utilizzare ^: [^aeiou]
 - Vengono memorizzati i caratteri che non si trovano nello scan set
- Skipping characters
 - Include i caratteri da saltare nel controllo del formato
 - O, usa *
 - Salta ogni tipo di carattere senza memorizzarlo

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Outline

fig09_18.c

```

1 /* Fig 9.18: fig09_18.c */
2 /* Reading Integers */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 int main()
6 {
7     int a; /* define a */
8     int b; /* define b */
9     int c; /* define c */
10    int d; /* define d */
11    int e; /* define e */
12    int f; /* define f */
13    int g; /* define g */
14
15    printf("Enter seven integers: ");
16    scanf("%d%d%d%d%d%d%d", &a, &b, &c, &d, &e, &f, &g);
17
18    printf("The Input displayed as decimal integers is:\n");
19    printf("%d %d %d %d %d %d\n", a, b, c, d, e, f, g);
20
21    return 0; /* Indicates successful termination */
22
23 } /* end main */

```

Program Output

```

Enter seven integers: -70 -70 070 0x70 70 70 70
The input displayed as decimal integers is:
-70 -70 56 112 56 70 112

```

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```

1 /* Fig 9.19: fig09_19.c */
2 /* Reading floating-point numbers */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 /* function main begins program execution */
6 int main()
7 {
8     double a; /* define a */
9     double b; /* define b */
10    double c; /* define c */
11
12    printf("Enter three floating-point numbers: \n");
13    scanf("%lf%lf%lf", &a, &b, &c);
14
15    printf("Here are the numbers entered in plain\n");
16    printf("floating-point notation: \n");
17    printf("%lf\n%lf\n%lf\n", a, b, c);
18
19    return 0; /* Indicates successful termination */
20
21 } /* end main */

```



Outline

fig09_19.c

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Outline

fig09_20.c

```

1 /* Fig 9.20: fig09_20.c */
2 /* Reading characters and strings */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 int main()
6 {
7     char x; /* define x */
8     char y[9]; /* define array y */
9
10    printf("Enter a string: ");
11    scanf("%s", &x, y);
12
13    printf("The input was:\n");
14    printf("the character \"%c\"\n", x);
15    printf("and the string \"%s\"\n", y);
16
17    return 0; /* Indicates successful termination */
18
19 } /* end main */

```

Program Output

```

Enter a string: Sunday
The input was:
the character "S"
and the string "unday"

```

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```

1 /* Fig. 9.21: fig09_21.c */
2 /* Using a scan set */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 /* function main begins program execution */
6 int main()
7 {
8     char z[ 9 ]; /* define array z */
9
10    printf( "Enter string: " );
11    scanf( "%[aeiou]", z ); /* search for set of characters */
12
13    printf( "The Input was \"%s\\n\", z );
14
15    return 0; /* indicates successful termination */
16
17 } /* end main */

```

Enter string: oeeooahah
The Input was "oeeooaa"

 [Outline](#)
 [fig09_21.c](#)

41

[Program Output](#)

```

1 /* Fig. 9.22: fig09_22.c */
2 /* Using an inverted scan set */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 int main()
6 {
7     char z[ 9 ] = { '\\0' }; /* Initialize array z */
8
9     printf( "Enter a string: " );
10    scanf( "%[^aeiou]", z ); /* Inverted scan set */
11
12    printf( "The Input was \"%s\\n\", z );
13
14    return 0; /* indicates successful termination */
15
16 } /* end main */

```

Enter a string: String
The Input was "Str"

 [Outline](#)
 [fig09_22.c](#)

42

[Program Output](#)

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```

1 /* Fig. 9.23: fig09_23.c */
2 /* Inputting data with a field width */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 int main()
6 {
7     int x; /* define x */
8     int y; /* define y */
9
10    printf( "Enter a six digit integer: " );
11    scanf( "%2d%d", &x, &y );
12
13    printf( "The integers input were %d and %d\\n", x, y );
14
15    return 0; /* indicates successful termination */
16
17 } /* end main */

```

Enter a six digit integer: 123456
The integers input were 12 and 3456

 [Outline](#)
 [fig09_23.c](#)

43

[Program Output](#)

```

1 /* Fig. 9.24: fig09_24.c */
2 /* Reading and discarding characters from the input stream */
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 int main()
6 {
7     int month1; /* define month1 */
8     int day1; /* define day1 */
9     int year1; /* define year1 */
10    int month2; /* define month2 */
11    int day2; /* define day2 */
12    int year2; /* define year2 */
13
14    printf( "Enter a date in the form mm-dd-yyyy: " );
15    scanf( "%d%*c%d%*c%d", &month1, &day1, &year1 );
16
17    printf( "month = %d day = %d year = %d\\n\\n", month1, day1, year1 );
18
19    printf( "Enter a date in the form mm/dd/yyyy: " );
20    scanf( "%d%*c%d%*c%d", &month2, &day2, &year2 );
21
22    printf( "month = %d day = %d year = %d\\n", month2, day2, year2 );
23
24    return 0; /* indicates successful termination */
25
26 } /* end main */

```

 [Outline](#)
 [fig09_24.c](#)

44

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Enter a date in the form mm-dd-yyyy: 11-18-2003
month = 11 day = 18 year = 2003

Enter a date in the form mm/dd/yyyy: 11/18/2003
month = 11 day = 18 year = 2003



Outline

Program Output

45