

Capitolo 9 - Input/Output formattato

Outline

- Introduzione
- Gli Stream
- Output formattato con `pri nt f`
- 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 nt f`
- 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.

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

2

Introduzione

- In questo capitolo
 - Presentazione dei risultati
 - `scanf` e `pri nt f`
 - 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

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

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

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

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.

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

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

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.



```

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 */

```

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

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

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)

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

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.

```
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
```

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

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')

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

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
 - %%

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

```

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

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.



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 printf 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.

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

```

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 */

```

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

 [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

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

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

19

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

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

20

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

Precisione

- Dimensione di campo e precisione
 - Possono essere specificati entrambi
 - %*w* *d*.*precision*
 - %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);
```

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

```
1
12
123
1234
12345
```

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

### Outline

### Program Output

```
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 */
```

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

```
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%3.\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 */
```

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

```
Using precision for integers
```

```
0873
000000873
```

```
Using precision for floating-point numbers
```

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

```
Using precision for strings
```

```
Happy Birth
```

## Outline

### Program Output

25

26

## 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.                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                | Prefix 0x or 0X to the output value when used with the hexadecimal conversion specifiers x or X.                                                                                                                                                       |
| .              | 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.

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

```
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 */

hello 7 a 1.230000

hello 7 a 1.230000
```

## Outline

### fig09\_11.c

27

28

```
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 */
```

### Program Output

```
786
-786
+786
-786
```

## Outline

### fig09\_12.c

### Program Output

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

```

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

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

```

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

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

```

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 */
20
21 02623
22 0x593
23 0x593
24
25 1427
26 1427.00

```



## Outline

30

fig09\_14.c

### Program Output

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

## 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

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

## 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.

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

## 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.

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

## 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.                                                                                             |
| I 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.

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

## 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

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

## 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

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

```
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("%f\n%f\n%f\n", a, b, c);
18
19 return 0; /* Indicates successful termination */
20
21 } /* end main */
```



## Outline

39

**fig09\_19.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 */
```

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



## Outline

**fig09\_18.c**

## Program Output

```
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 */
```

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



## Outline

**fig09\_20.c**

## Program Output

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

```

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

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

```

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%2d", &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

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

© Copyright 1992–2004 by Deitel & Associates, Inc. and Pearson Education Inc. All Rights Reserved.

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