

Fundamentals of Computer System - Character strings & Formatted I/O

민기복

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Summary of last lecture



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- **char** type
- **float** type
- Miscellaneous
 - Matching Arguments
 - Escape sequences
 - Matching data types

Basic Data Type (Char) Declaration



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- Create three variables: response, itable, latan

```
char response;
```

```
char itable, latan;
```

- Do we need to memorize ASCII code to assign character?
No!! → use ' '

```
char grade = 'A'
```

↑ Character constant (문자상수)

```
grade = A;      /* No! compiler think of A as a name of variables */
```

```
grade = "A";   /* No! compiler think of A as a string */
```

```
grade = 65;    /* OK for ascii but poor style */
```

Will be covered today!

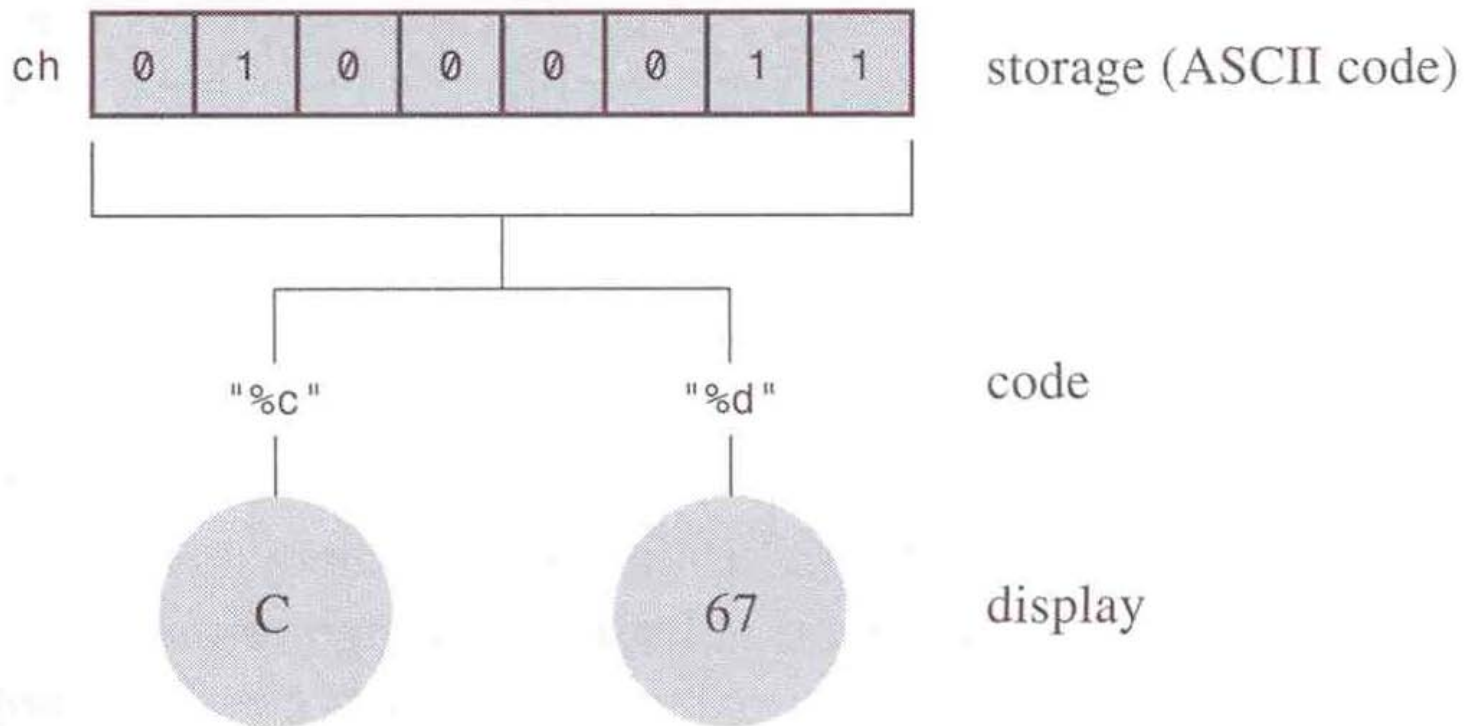
Basic Data Type (Char)

Printing Characters



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- Data Display versus Data Printing

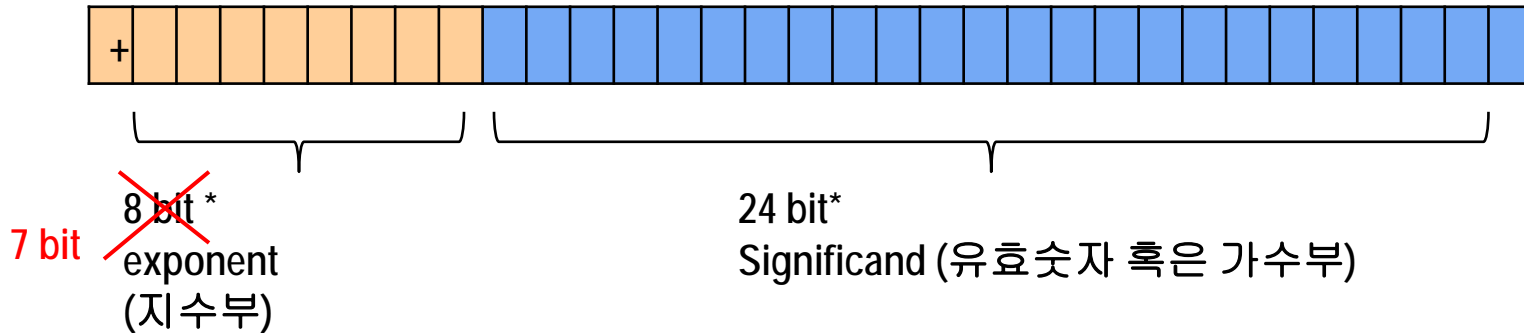


Basic Data Type (floating-point number)



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- Floating point: 32 bit $\pm 3.4 \times 10^{-38} \sim \pm 3.4 \times 10^{38}$



- Double: 64 bit $\pm 1.7 \times 10^{-308} \sim \pm 1.7 \times 10^{308}$
 - Use additional 32 bit for significand or exponent
- Declaration of variables is similar to integer

```
float noah, jonah;           // declare noah & jonah
float planck = 6.63e-34;    // initialize planck
```

*can vary slightly depending on machines

Today



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- character string
- printf()
 - Format specifier(포맷지정자), Format modifier(포맷변경자)
- scanf()
 - Format specifier, Format modifier
- Miscellaneous
 - Other header files
 - Manifest constant (명단함수)

Character strings (문자열)



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```
// talkback.c -- nosy, informative program
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h> // for strlen() prototype
#define DENSITY 62.4 // human density in lbs per cu ft
int main()
{
    float weight, volume, weight_p;
    int size, letters;
    char name[40]; // name is an array of 40 chars

    printf("What is the first name of your favorite player in WBC baseball teams?\n");
    scanf("%s", name);
    printf("%s, How much does he weigh in kilogram?\n", name);
    scanf("%f", &weight);
    size = sizeof name;
    letters = strlen(name);
    weight_p = weight / 0.454;
    volume = weight / DENSITY;
    printf("%s weighs %2.2f pound.\n",
           name, weight_p);
    printf("His name has %d letters.\n",
           letters);
    printf("Also and we have %d bytes to store it in.\n", size);

    return 0;
}
```

명단상수(manifest constant)

- Use array for character string
- Use %s
- Symbolic constant DENSITY
- Length of string: strlen()

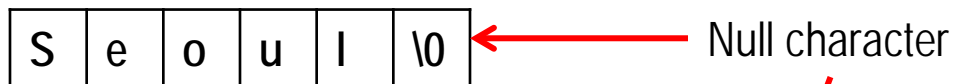
character string (문자열)



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문자열: 널문자로 끝나는 하나의 단위로 취급되는 연속적인 문자

- character string: a series of one or more characters, an array
 - No special variable type – array of type **char**, use " "
 - Stored in adjacent memory cells – one character (1 byte) per cell,
 - 한글 한 글자는?
 - Null character (널 문자) to mark the end of a string



- Number of cell = number of characters + 1
- Array: several memory cells in a row.

char name[40]

Two red arrows point to the declaration 'char name[40]'. One arrow points to the number '40' and is labeled 'Number of elements in the array'. The other arrow points to the opening square bracket '[' and is labeled 'array'.

Strings ("k") vs. Characters ('k')



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- 'k' is a basic type (char) but "k" is a derived type, an array of char
- "k" is actually consists of two characters, 'k' and '\0'.

character 'k'

k

string "k"

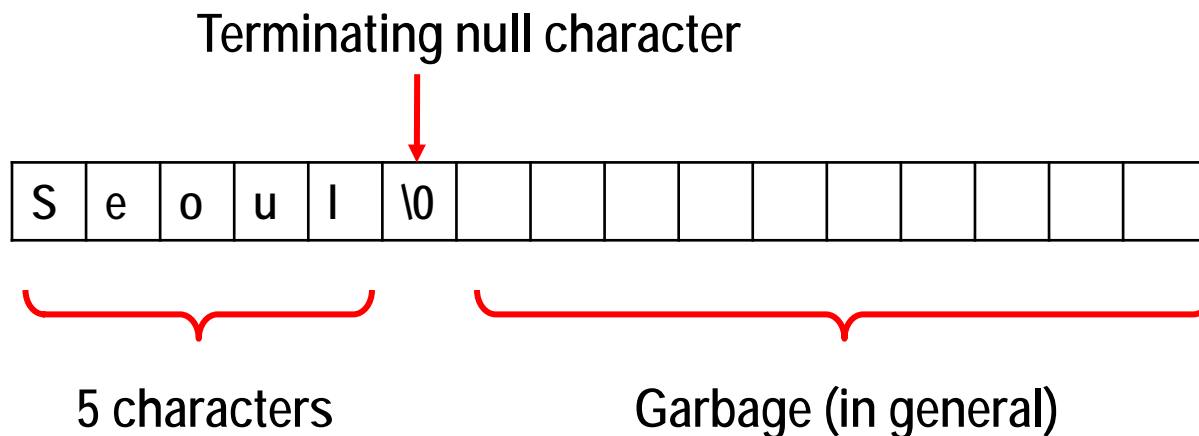
k	\0
---	----

strlen() function



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- gives an exact number of characters in a string
- String-related functions - string.h header file
 - strlen()
- Standard input/output functions – stdio.h
 - printf(), scanf()



character string constant



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- #define PRAISE "What a super marvelous name!"

Constants and the C preprocessor (C 전처리기)



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- #define *NAME* value
 - NAME : symbolic name, usually in capital letters
 - No semicolon – just compile-time substitution
 - ~~=~~
- ex)

```
#define INTEREST 0.05
```

```
...
```

```
Payment = INTEREST * owed;
```
- Meaning of a value is clear
- Only need to alter the definition once – when it was used multiple times.

Manifest constants (명단상수) and the C preprocessor (C 전처리기)



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- #define can be used for characters and string constants
 - valid
 - #define BEEP '\a'
 - #define TEE 'T'
 - #define OOPS "Now you have done it!"
 - Invalid
 - #define TOES = 20

limits.h & float.h



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- C header files `limits.h` and `float.h` supply detailed info about size limits of integer and float types

```
// defines.c -- uses defined constants from limit.h and float.
#include <stdio.h>
#include <limits.h>    // integer limits
#include <float.h>    // floating-point limits
int main(void)
{
    printf("Some number limits for this system:\n");
    printf("Biggest int: %d\n", INT_MAX);
    printf("Smallest long long: %lld\n", LLONG_MIN);
    printf("One byte = %d bits on this system. #s" CHAR_BIT);
    printf("Largest double: %e\n", DBL_MAX);
    printf("Smallest normal float: %e\n", FLT_MIN);
    printf("float precision = %d digits\n", FLT_DIG);
    printf("float epsilon = %e\n", FLT_EPSILON);

    return 0;
}
```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

```
Some number limits for this system:
Biggest int: 2147483647
Smallest long long: -9223372036854775808
One byte = 8 bits on this system.
Largest double: 1.797693e+308
Smallest normal float: 1.175494e-038
float precision = 6 digits
float epsilon = 1.192093e-007
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```

printf(): an output function (출력함수)



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- `printf("Control-string", item1, item2, ...);`
 - ex) `printf("The value of pi is %f.\n", PI);`
Format specifier (포맷지정자)
- Format Specifier
 - `%d` signed decimal integer
 - `%c` single character
 - `%f` floating-point number, decimal notation
 - `%e` floating-point number, e-notation
 - `%s` character string
 - `%u` unsigned decimal integer
 - `%%` prints a percent sign

printf()

example



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```
▣ /* printout.c -- 몇 가지 포맷 지정자를 사용한다 */
| #include <stdio.h>
| #define PI 3.141593
▣ int main(void)
| {
|     int number = 5;
|     float espresso = 13.5;
|     int cost = 3100;
|
|     printf("%d명의 CEO가 %f잔의 에스프레소를 마셨다.\n", number,
|           espresso);
|     printf("The value of pi is %f.\n", PI);
|     printf("잘 가시라! 그대는 내가 소유하기에 과분하여라,\n");
|     printf("%c%d\n", '$', 2 * cost);
|
|     return 0;
| }
```

```
5명의 CEO가 13.500000잔의 에스프레소를 마셨다.
The value of pi is 3.141593.
잘 가시라! 그대는 내가 소유하기에 과분하여라.
$6200
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```


printf()

format modifiers



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- Modify a basic conversion specification by inserting modifiers between the % and defining conversion character.
 - ex) printf (" The value of pi is %6.2f.\n", PI)
 - flag: -, +, space, #, 0
 - digits: The minimum field width (최소 필드 너비). A wider field will be used if the printed number won't fit in the field. ex) %4d
 - .digits: Precision. Number of digit to the right of the decimal. ex) %5.2f
 - h indicates a **short** or **unsigned short int** value. ex) %hu
 - l indicates a **long int** or **unsigned long int**. ex) %ld

printf() flag



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- - item is left-justified. Ex) %-20d
- + signed values are displayed. +/-
- Space space for positive, - for negative
- # produce initial 0 for octal (8진 수) and 0x for hexadecimal (16진 수). ex) %#o
- 0 fill the field width with zeros. ex) %010d

printf() example (1)



```
// floats.c -- some floating-point combinations
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    const double RENT = 3852.99; // const-style constant

    printf("%f\n", RENT);
    printf("%e\n", RENT);
    printf("%4.2f\n", RENT);
    printf("%3.1f\n", RENT);
    printf("%10.3f\n", RENT);
    printf("%10.3e\n", RENT);
    printf("%+4.2f\n", RENT);
    printf("%010.2f\n", RENT);

    return 0;
}
```

A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window. The title bar reads 'C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe'. The output of the printf program is displayed in red text on a black background. The output lines are: *3852.990000*, *3.852990e+003*, *3852.99*, *3853.0*, * 3852.990*, *3.853e+003*, *+3852.99*, and *0003852.99*. At the bottom, there is a line of Korean text: '계속하려면 아무 키나'.

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
*3852.990000*
*3.852990e+003*
*3852.99*
*3853.0*
* 3852.990*
*3.853e+003*
*+3852.99*
*0003852.99*
계속하려면 아무 키나
```

- Default (%f):
 - field width (필드너비): whatever it takes
 - Number of digits to the right of decimal(소수점 아래자리수): 6
- Default (%e):
 - one digit to the left of decimal,
 - six digit to the right

Format Specifier



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```
▣ /* floatcnv.c -- mismatched floating-point conversions */  
L #include <stdio.h>  
▣ int main(void)  
{  
    float n1 = 3.0;  
    double n2 = 3.0;  
    long n3 = 2000000000;  
    long n4 = 1234567890;  
  
    printf("%.1e %.1e %.1e %.1e\n", n1, n2, n3, n4);  
    printf("%ld %ld\n", n3, n4);  
    printf("%ld %ld %ld %ld\n", n1, n2, n3, n4);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

```
3.0e+000 3.0e+000 3.1e+046 0.0e+000  
2000000000 1234567890  
0 1074266112 0 1074266112  
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```

- Original value is not replaced by format specifier!

printf()

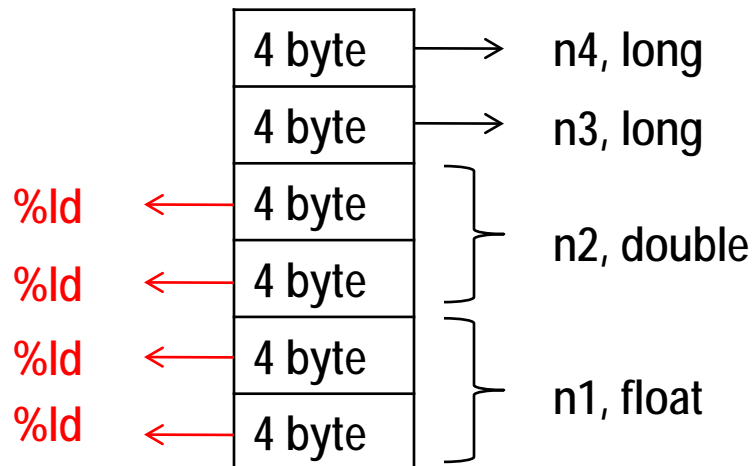
mismatched conversion



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```
float n1;  
double n2;  
long n3, n4;
```

```
...  
printf("%ld %ld %ld %ld\n", n1, n2, n3, n4);
```



printf() removed values from stack as type **long**

Arguments n1 and n2 placed on stack as **double**,
n3 and n4 as type **long**

printf()

return value



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- a C function generally has a return value – a value that the function computes and returns to the calling program.
- printf() returns the number of characters it printed (자신이 출력한 문자의 수를 리턴한다).

```
/* prntval.c -- finding printf()'s return value */
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int bph2o = 100;
    int rv;

    rv = printf("%d C is water's boiling point.\n", bph2o);
    printf("The printf() function printed %d characters.\n",
          rv);
    return 0;
}
```

1. Print information

2. Assign a value

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
```

```
100 C is water's boiling point.
The printf() function printed 32 characters.
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```

printf()

printing long strings



```
▣ /* longstrg.c -- 긴 문자열의 출력 */
└ #include <stdio.h>
▣ int main(void)
{
    printf("이것은 긴 문자열을 출력하는 ");
    printf("첫 번째 방법이다.\n");
    printf("이것은 긴 문자열을 출력하는 #
두 번째 방법이다.\n");
    printf("이것은 긴 문자열을 출력하는 "
        "가장 새로운 방법이다.\n");    /* ANSI C */
    return 0;
}
```

A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window. The title bar reads "C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe". The command prompt shows the output of the program: "이것은 긴 문자열을 출력하는 첫 번째 방법이다.", "이것은 긴 문자열을 출력하는 두 번째 방법이다.", and "이것은 긴 문자열을 출력하는 가장 새로운 방법이다." followed by a cursor and a prompt "계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .".

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
이것은 긴 문자열을 출력하는 첫 번째 방법이다.
이것은 긴 문자열을 출력하는 두 번째 방법이다.
이것은 긴 문자열을 출력하는 가장 새로운 방법이다.
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```


scanf()



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- `scanf()` function convert string inputs into various forms: integers, floating-point numbers, characters, strings.

- Inverse of `printf()`: `printf()`와 반대

- `scanf("Control-string", &item1, &item2, ...);`

포맷문자열



전달인자

전달인자의 주소,
`printf()`와 차이점

– ex) `scanf("%d", &pet);`

scanf()

argument list



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```
▣ // input.c -- &를 언제 사용하는가
└ #include <stdio.h>
▣ int main(void)
{
    int age;           // 변수
    float assets;     // 변수
    char pet[30];     // 문자열

    printf("나이, 재산, 좋아하는 애완동물을 입력하십시오.\n");
    scanf("%d %f", &age, &assets); // 여기에는 &를 사용한다
    scanf("%s", pet);           // 문자 배열에는 &를 사용하지 않는다
    printf("%d $%.2f %s\n", age, assets, pet);

    return 0;
}
```

```
나이, 재산, 좋아하는 애완동물을 입력하십시오.
30
10000
dog
30 $10000.00 dog
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```

- For basic variables (int, float, char): use &
- For string: Don't use &
- & denotes the address of the variables and strings are already address.

scanf() input



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```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int num1, num2, num3, total;
    printf("input three numbers: ");
    scanf("%d %d %d", &num1, &num2, &num3);
    total = num1 + num2 + num3;
    printf("%d + %d + %d = %d\n", num1, num2, num3, total);
}
```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

input three numbers: 10 20 30

10 + 20 + 30 = 60

계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .

- scanf() function uses whitespace (구분자) to divide the input into separate fields;
 - Enter
 - Tabs
 - Spaces
- Exception: %c

scanf()

format specifier



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- Similar to printf()
- %d decimal integer
- %c character
- %e, %f floating-point numbers
- %s string. From non-whitespace character to
whitespace character. ex) ~~Tiger Woods~~
To read single character: `getchar()` function
To read a string with space: `gets()` function.

scanf()

format specifier



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```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int num;
    char ch, str[20];

    printf("input number, character, string: ");
    scanf("%d%c %s", &num, &ch, str);
    printf("number: %d\t character: %c\t string: %s\n", num, ch, str);

    return 0;
}
```

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
input number, character, string: 50 k seoul
number: 50          character:      string: k
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```

- %c : space is not skipped
 - With 'space', skip to non-whitespace character
- Valid form: %d %c %s
 - ↑ ↑
 - space



scanf()

return value, * modifier

- scanf() returns the number of items that it successfully reads (성공적으로 읽은 항목의 수) – printf()???
- * causes the function to skip over corresponding input.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int n;

    printf("3개의 정수를 입력하시오:\n");
    scanf("%d %d %d", &n);
    printf("마지막으로 입력한 정수는 %d이다.\n", n);

    return 0;
}
```

A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window. The title bar reads 'cmd C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe'. The window contains the following text:

```
3개의 정수를 입력하시오:
52 10 98
마지막으로 입력한 정수는 98이다.
계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```

scanf() format modifier



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- * suppress assignment (읽지 않고 넘어감)
 ex) "%*d"
- Digits Maximum field width. Stops at the first whitespace
 character. ex) "%10s"

Summary



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- Character string
- printf()
 - Format specifier, Format modifier
- scanf()
 - Format specifier, Format modifier
- Miscellaneous
 - Other header files
 - Manifest constant (명단함수)

Next Lecture

Chapter 5. C primer Plus



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- Operator (연산자): + - = * / ++ --

- While loop

```
While (height < 170)           // start of a loop
{                               // start of a block
    ....
}
```

- There will be another homework next week.