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Sscanf format bool

Hello,This submission (11309613) failed the 20th test for 548B - Mike and Fun but it (11309695) did it (and now I'm green! ><). I just= moved= scanf(%d,= &t[i][j]),= which= usually= works= for= booleans= (despite= the= warning),= into= cin=>> t[i][j]. Can someone explain to me where I'm doing wrong? Thanks in advance. function <cstdio>int scanf (const character * format , ...); Read formatted data from stdin reads data from stdin and stores it according to the parameter format for the positions pointed to the additional arguments. The additional arguments should point to objects already assigned of the type specified by their corresponding format specifier within the format string. String C A format that contains a sequence of characters That control how characters extracted from the stream are treated: White space character: The function reads and ignores white space characters encountered before the following non-white space characters (white space characters include spaces, new line characters, and tab characters -- see isspace). A single white space in the formatting string validates any amount of white-range characters extracted from the stream (including None). A character other than white space, except for a formatting specifier (%): any character other than a white space character (blank, new line, or tab) or part of a formatting specifier (beginning with a character %) Causes the function to read the next character from the stream, compare it to that white space character, and if it matches, it is deleted, and the function continues with the next character of the format. If the character does not match, the function fails, returning, and leaving the following unread stream characters. Formatting specifyers: Sequence created by initial percent sign (%) Specifies a format specifier, which is used to specify the type and format of data to retrieve from the stream and store in the positions pointed by the additional arguments. Specifies a format for scanf that tracks this prototype: %[*][Width][Length]Specifies where a character indicating at the end is the most significant element, because it defines which characters are extracted, their interpretation, and its corresponding argument type: indicates that iInteger has been extracted in any number of digits, optionally before which is a symbol (+ or -). Decimals estimated by default (0-9), but prefix 0 displays octal digits (0-7) and hexadecimal digits of 0x (0-f). Signed argument. d or uDamichel intego number of decimal digits (0-9), optionally before which is a symbol (+ or -). D is for a signed plea, and you're for unsigned. oA serial number Contains several octal digits (0-7), preceded by a symbol (+ or -). Unsigned argument. xHexadecimal intimation numberSelever number of hexadecimal digits (0-9, a-f, A-F), optional before 0x or 0X, and all optional before sign (+ or -). Unsigned argument. f, e, gFloating dot series number of decimals, optionally containing decimal point, optionally pre-by </cstdio> </). I>(+ or -) is optionally followed by an e or E character and a decimal inte inte single (or some of the other strtod-supported runners). C99-compatible applications also support hexadecimal floating-point format with 0x or 0X. cCharacter in front of them next. If a width other than 1 is specified, the function reads exactly the width characters and stores them in the successor positions of the array passed as a tigoment. No null character is attached at the end. SString of charactersAll number of non-white space characters, stop at the first white space character that is found. An end null character is automatically added at the end of the stored sequence. PPointer address A character lying representing a pointer. The specific format used depends on the system and directory application, but it is the same as the %p format in fprintf. [Characters] Oh, no, no, no ScansetAll number of characters specified between the brackets. A dash (-) other than the first character may produce non-portable behavior in some library applications. [^characters] Negative scan setAll number of characters none of which were specified as characters between the brackets. nCountNo input is not consumed. The number of characters read so far from stdin is stored in the pointy position. %%A% followed by another % matches a single % except n, at least one character will be contained by each denoteer. Otherwise the match fails, and the scan ends there. The formatting specifier can also contain subscores: asterisk (*), width, and length (in this order), which are optional, and according to these specifications: an optional start asterisk *sub-address indicates that the data from the stream should be read but ignored (that is, it is not stored in the location that specifies an argument). widthSpec Specifies the maximum number of characters to read in the current read operation (optional). One length of hh, h, l, ll, j, z, t, L (optional). This changes the expected type of storage sharpened by the corresponding argument (see below). This is a chart showing the expected types for the appropriate arguments in which input is stored (with and without a subsyst specifying length): iu o xf e g ac s [^]pn (none)int*unsigned*float*char*void*int* hhsigned char*unsigned *char * hort int * unsigned short int * llong int * unsigned long int * double * wchar_t * long int * long int * unsigned long int * long int * jintmax_t * uintmax_t * intmax_t* zsize_t* size_t*size_t* tptrdiff_t* ptrdiff_t*ptrdiff_t* Llong Double* Comment: Yellow lines indicate a subsynation and sequenta introduced by the C99. ... (Additional arguments) Depending on the format string, the function may expect a sequence of additional arguments, each of which contains an assigned storage pointer in which the interpretation of extracted characters is stored with the appropriate type. Should be at least as many of these arguments as the number of values stored by Specifiers. Additional arguments are ignored. These arguments are expected to be pointers: To store the result of a crawl operation in a standard variable, its name must be preceded by the reference operator (&) (See example.) Successfully, the function returns the number of items of the successfully filled list of arguments. This count can match the expected number of items or be less (even zero) due to a matching failure, read error, or end-of-file distribution. If a read error occurs or the end of the file dies coming when reading, the corresponding slider is set (feof or ferror). Additionally, if one of them happens before all data can be read successfully, EOF is returned. If an encoding error occurs that interprets wide characters, the function sets errno to EILSEQ. 123456789101112131415161718 19 /* Scan example */ #include <stdio.h> int main () { char str [80]; int i; printf (enter your last name:); scanf (%79s,str); printf (enter your age:); scanf (%d,&i); Printf (Mr. %s, %d son., str, i); printf (enter hexadecimal number:); scanf (%x,&i); printf (enter %#x (%d),.i,i); Return 0; } This example illustrates some of the drugs you can read using scanf: Enter your last name: Soulie Enter your age: 29 Mr. Sully, 29. Enter hexadecimal number: ff Enter 0xff (255). Some library applications may support additional axis and subsyst scrolls. Those listed here are supported by the latest C and C++ standards (both published in 2011), but those in yellow were introduced by C99 (only required for C++ applications since C++11), and libraries that conform to older standards may not be supported. fscanfRead formatted data from stream (function)printfPrint formatted data to stdout (function)Gets string from stdin (function)fopenOpen file (function) Please note that DISQUS runs this forum. When you sign up to respond, IBM will provide your disqus email address, first and last name. This information, together with your comments, will be governed by the DISQUS Privacy Policy. By commenting, you accept the DISQUS Terms of Service. Fmt package implements formatted I/O with functions equivalent to printing and scanning of C. The Verbs template is derived from C but is simpler. Print verbs: General: %v The value in default format When printing structs, the connection flag (%+v) adds field names %#v Go-syntax representation of value %T Go-syntax representation of value type %% literal percent sign; Does not need Boolean value: %t the word true or incorrect integer: %b Base 2 %c The character represented by the corresponding Unicode code point %d base 10 %o Base 8 % O Base 8 with prefix 0o %q Single quoted literal character escaped safely with Go syntax. %x Base 16, with lowercase letters for base a-f %X 16, with uppercase letters for A-F format %U Unicode: U+1234; Same as U+%04X floating points and complex components: %b Decimal </stdio.h>A character not with a power estimater of two, in the form of Stryconev. FormatFloat with template 'b', For example -123456p-78 %e Scientific score, for example -1.234456e+78 %E Scientific score, for example -1.234456E+78 %f Decimal point but no estimate, for example, 123.456 %F synonym for %f %g %e for large exponents, %f otherwise. Accuracy is discussed below. %G %E for large exponents, %F otherwise %x hexadecimal memorization (with a decimal intensity of two exponents), for example -0x1.23abcp+20 %X of the top hexadecimal tilts, For example - -0X1.23ABCP+20 String and byte slice (treated equally with these verbs): %s The uninspiring hours of the string or slice %q Double quoted string escaped safely with Go syntax %x Base 16, lowercase letters, Two characters per byte %X base 16, uppercase letters, two characters per byte slice: %p Address of the 0th element with base score of 16, With a leading 0x pointer: %p base 16, with the leading tilts of %b, %d, %o, %x, and %X also work with pointers, flying the value just as if it were an inte factor. The default format for %v is: bool: %t int, int8, etc.: %d uint, uint8, etc.: %d, %#x if printed with %#v float32, complex64, etc.: %g string: %s chan: %p points: %p For complex objects, elements are printed using these rules, recursive, interpreted as follows: array {field0 field1 ...}, slice: {elem0 elem1 ...} Maps: Map[key1:value1 key2:value2 ...] points over: &}, &; [], & Map [] Width is indicated by an optional decimal number immediately before verb. If he is absent, the width is all it takes to represent the value. Precision is indicated after width (optional) by a period followed by a decimal number. If no period exists, default exactly is used. A point without a consecutive number indicates zero accuracy. Examples: %f Default Width, Default Precision %9f Width 9, Default Precision .2f Default Width, Precision 2 %9.f Width 9, Precision 0 Width, and Precision measured in units of Unicode code points, Any, Ranes. (This is different from a C print where units are always measured at home.) Or both flags may be replaced by a '*' character, causing their values to be achieved from the next operatic (before the design flag), which must be of type int. For most values, width is the minimum number of runes for output, padding the form formatted with spaces if necessary. However, for strings, bytes slices, and bytes, precision limits input length to formatting (not output size), if necessary. It is usually measured in toes, but for these types when formatting in the %x or %X format, it is measured at home. For floating-point values, the width defines the minimum width of the field and precision sets the number of places after the decimal point, if necessary, except that exactly %g/%G sets the maximum number of significant digits (trailing zeros are removed). For example, given 12.345 format %6.3f prints 12.345 while %3g 12.3. The default level for %e, %f, and %#g is 6; For %g this is the smallest number of digits required to uniquely identify the value. For maximum numbers, width and precision apply to both elements independently resulting in parentheses, so %f is applied to producer 1.2+3.4i (1.200000+3.40000i). Other flags: + Always print symbol for numeric values; ASCII output promise only for %q (%+q) - pallet with spaces to the right rather than left (left justifies field) # Alternate format: Add 0b leads for binary (%#b), 0 for octal (%#o), 0x, or 0X for hexadecicititz-titty-tit (%#x or %#X); Disappear 0x for %p (%#p); For %q, print raw string (quoted backward) if strconv. CanBackquote returns correctly; Always print decimal point for %e, %E, %f, %F, %g, and %G; Do not remove trailing zeros for %g and %G; Write for example U+0078 'x' if the character is printable for %U (%#U). ' (space) leave room for elided input numbers (%d); Insert spaces between bytes printing strings or slices on the hexadency surface (%x, %X) 0 with leading zeros instead of spaces; For numbers, this moves the outline after the symbol flags are ignored by verbs that do not expect them. For example, there is no alternate decimal format, so %#d and %d behave the same. For any function similar to printing, there is also a print function without a format equivalent to %v for each operand. Another Println variable inserts blanks between operating fields and adds a new row. Regardless of the verb, if an operand is an interface value, the value of the internal concrete is used, not the interface itself. Thus: VAR interface I{} = 23 fmt. Print (%v, i) print 23. Except when printing using verbs %T and %p, special design considerations apply to operatics that implement certain interfaces. In order of application: 1. If the operand is a reflection. Value, the operand is replaced by the concrete value it contains, and printing continues with the next rule. 2. If Ofrand implements the Formatter interface, it will be activated. Formatter provides fine design control. 3. If verb %v is used with the # flag (%#v) and the operand implements the GoStringer interface, it will be activated. If the format (implied by %v for Println, etc.) is valid for a string (%s %q %v %x x %X), the following two rules apply: 4. If an operatus implements the error interface, the error method is triggered to convert the object to a string, which will then be formated as required by the verb (if any). 5. If an operatic implements a string () method, this method is run to convert the object to a string, which will then be formated as required by the verb (if any). For complex operands such as slices and weds, the pattern applies to the elements of each operand, recursive, rather than the operand as a whole. Therefore %q will cite each element of a string slice, and %6.2f will control formatting for each element in a floating-point array. However, when printing a by slice with a verb similar to a string (%s) %x %X), it is treated the same as a string, as a single item. To avoid recursors in cases such as type X, func string (x X) String() { return Sprintf(<%s>, x) } Convert before repeating: func (x X) String() { Returns Sprintf(<%s>, string(x)) } Infinite recursors can also be triggered by self-reference data structures, such as a slice that contains itself as an element, if this type has a string method. However, such pathologies are rare, and the package does not protect against them. When printing a frequency, fmt cannot and therefore does not trigger formatting methods such as an error or string in fields that are not embossed. Explicit argument indexes: In Printf, Sprintf, and Fprintf, the default behavior is for each formatting verb to format consecutive arguments passed in the call. However, the tilts [n] immediately before the verb indicate that the one-indexed n argument must be formatted instead. The same mark before '*' for width or precision selects the index of arguments that holds the value. After processing an expression in brackets [n], consecutive verbs will use arguments n+1, n+2, etc., unless otherwise intentional. For example, fmt. A sprint (%[2]d%[1]d, 11, 22) yields 22 11, while fmt. Sprint (in 2015, after $100 million) 2]*[1]f, 12.0, 2, 6) is equivalent to fmt. Sprint (%6.2f, 12.0) will yield 12.00. Because an explicit index affects consecutive verbs, you can use this comment to print the same values multiple times by resetting the index for the first argument to repeat: fmt. Sprint (%d %d %#[1]x %#x, 16, 17) yields 16 17 0x10 0x11. Formatting errors: If an invalid argument is given for a verb, such as giving a string to %d, the resulting string will contain a description of the problem, as in these examples: wrong type or unknown verb: %!verb(type=value) Printf(%d, hi): %!d(string=hi) Too many arguments: %! (Added type = value) Hi% !Hey, guys, guys (additional string = guys) Too few arguments: %!verb(MISSING) Printf(hi%d): hi%!d(MISSING) non-int for width or accuracy: %! (Bad width) or %! What are you doing? Print (%*s, 4.5, Hi): %! (Bad Width)Hey Printf(%*s, 4.5, Hi): %! (BADPREC)Invalid or invalid argument index: %! (BADINDEX) Print (%*[2]d, 7): %!d(BADINDEX) Printf(.. 2]d, 7): %!d (BADINDEX) All errors start with string %! Sometimes followed by a single character (verb) and end with a description in parentheses. If an error method or string triggers panic when it is read by a print routine, the fmt package reinitias the error message from the panic, and blinks it with an indication that it came through an fmt package. For example, if a string method calls for panic (bad), the resulting formatted message will look like %!s(PANIC=bad) %!s only displays the print verb used when the failure occurs. However, if the panic is caused by a zero receiver for an error or string method, the output is the non-reasoned string , <nil>. Scanning a parallel set of functions scans formatted text to dial values. Scanf and Scanlan called Mouse. Stadin; Fscan, Fscanf and Fscanln read from the specified io. reader; Skan, Saskaf and Scanlan read from a plea string. Scanning, Fscan, Sscan treat new lines in input as spaces. Scanln, Fscanln and Sscanln stop scanning on a new line and require that the items be followed by a new line or EOF. Scanf, Fscanf, and Sscanf analyze the arguments according to a format string, corresponding to that of Printf. In the text below, Space means any Unicode white space character except a new line. In the formatting string, runs inserted by the % necessary character and gives input analysis; These verbs are described in more detail below. A character other than a new space or line in the format consumes exactly this input character, which must exist. A new line with zero or more spaces in front of it in the formatting string consumes zero or more spaces in input followed by a single new line or the end of input. A space following a new line in the formatting string consumes zero or more spaces in input. Otherwise, each run of one or more spaces in the formatting string consumes as much space as possible in the input. Unless the space activation in the formatting string appears next to a new line, the run must consume at least one space from the input or find the end of input. The handling of new spaces and lines differs from that of the Scanf family of C: in C, news lines are treated like any other space, and this is never an error when a run of spaces in the design string finds no spaces to consume in input. The verbs behave parallel to those of Printf. For example, %x will scan an inte intedemnity as a hexadecimal number, and %v will scan the default representation format for the entry. Printf %p and %T verbs and flags # and + are not implemented. For floating point and complex values, all valid formatting verbs (%b %e %e %f %f %g %g %x %x and %v) are equal and accept both decimal and hexadecimal incitement (ex: 2.3e +7, 0x4.5p-8) and underscores separating digits (ex: 3.14159_26535_89793). The input processed by verbs is implied separated: the application of all verb except %c begins by deleting leading spaces from the remaining input, and %s verb (and %v calling into string) stops consuming input in the first space or the new character. The known base setting prefix 0b (binary), 0o, and 0 (octal), and 0x (hexadecimal) are accepted when you scan integers without a format or verb %v, as well as lower hyphens separating digits. Explicit width in input text but no syntax to scan exactly (no %5.2f, only %5f). If the width is provided, it applies after trimming leading spaces and specifies the maximum number of runs to be read to satisfy the verb. For example, Sscanf(1234567, %5s%d, &i) will set s to 12345 and i to 67 while Sscanf(12 34 567, %5s%d, &s, &i) will be set to 12 and i to 34. In all scanning functions, carriage repetition follows A new line treats as simple new lines (\r means the same as). In all scanning functions, if Operand implements the scanning method (as a whole, it implements the scanner interface) this method will be used to scan the text for that operand. Also, if the number of arguments scanned is less than the number of arguments provided, an error is returned. All arguments to be scanned must be pointers to basic types or scanner interface applications. Like Scanf and Fscanf, Sscanf should not consume all of its input. There is no way to recover some of the input string that Sscanf used. NOTE: Fscan, etc. can read one character (rune) beyond the input they return, which means that a loop calling a scanning routine may skip some of the input. This is usually a problem only when there is no space between input entries. If the reader supplied to Fscan implements ReadRune, this method will be used to read characters. If the reader also implements UnreadRune, this method will be used to preserve the character and successive conversations will not lose data. To attach readRune and UnreadRune methods to the reader without this capability, use bufio. New reader. ▾ (Templates) These examples demonstrate the basics of printing using a template string. Printf, Sprintf, and Fprintf take a format string that indicates how to format the following arguments. For example, %d (we call it On) means to print the appropriate argument, which must be an inte inte angeles (or something that contains an inte inte angeles, such as a slice of value) in a decimal value. Verb %v ('v' for 'value') always has its default argument format, exactly how printing or Println alerts it. The special verb %T ('T' for 'Type') prints the argument type rather than its value. The examples are not exhaustive; See the package note for all the details. Main import of the func main (fmt math time) { // Basic set of examples showing that %v is the default format, In this case // Decimal for integers, which can be explicitly requested with %d; // The output is exactly what Println creates. Printf(%d, Ind.) // Special verb %T displays the item type, not its value. No, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, Printf(%T %T, Ink, Ink) // Result: int *int // Println(x) is the same as Printf(%v, x) so that we use only Printf // in the following examples. Each demonstrates how to format values of a particular type, such as integers or strings. We start each format // string with %v to display the default output and track it in one or more custom formats. Boolyans are printed as true or false with %v or %t. Printf(%v %t, true, true) // Result: True truth // Integers printed as decimals with %v and %d, // or magic with %x, octal with %o, or binary with %b. answer := 42 fmt. Printf(%v %d %x%o %b, Reply, Reply, Reply, Reply, Reply) // Result: 42 42 2a 52 101010 Floats have multiple formats: %v and %g print a compact representation, // while %f prints a decimal point and %e uses exponential tilts. The format // %6.2f used here shows how to set the width and precision to / control the appearance of a floating point value. In this case, 6 is // The total width of the printed text for the value (note extra spaces // in output) and 2 is the number of decimal places to display. pi := Mathematics. I don't know what that means. Printing(%v %g %2f (%6.2f) %e, pi, pi, pi, pi, pi, pi) // Result: 3.141592653589793 3.141592653589793 3.14 (3.14) 3.14 1593e+00 // Fragmentary numbers formatted as buoyant bracket pairs, with 'i' // After the imaginary part. Printing (%v %g %2f %2e, period, period, period, Dot, Period) // Score: (110.7+22.0 5i) (110.7+22.5i) (110.70+22.50i) (1.11e+02+2.25e+01i) // Ranes are integers but when printed with %c display the character with this value // Unicode. Verb %q displays them as quoted characters, %U as Unicode // hex code, and %#U as code points and also as a quoted // printable form if the rune is printable. Smile := '😀' fmt. Print(%v %d%c%q%u %#U, Smile, smile, smile, smile, smile) // Result: 128512 128512 😀 '😀' U+1F600 U+1F600 '😀' // Strings formatted with %v and %s as is, with %q as cited strings, // and %#q as cited strings. Placeholders := 'Pooh Bar fmt. Printf(%v %s %q %#q, placeholders, placeholders, placeholders, placeholders) // Result: Pooh Bar Poo Bar foo \bar\ 'foo bar // Maps formatted with %v Show keys and values in their default formats. The form %#v (# is called a flag in this context) displays the map in the Go source format. Maps are printed in consistent order, sorted // by key values. He sip := Map [String]Bull{ Peanuts: Right, Dachshund: Lie, } fmt. Printf(%v %#v, isLegume, isLegume) // Result: Map[Dachshund:False Peanuts:true] Map[String]bool{Dachshund:false, Peanuts:true} // Selects formatted with %v display field values in their default formats. The form %+v displays the fields by name, while %#v the Give template in the Go source template. Person := Age name string int }{Kim, 22} fmt. Printf(%v %+v %#v, Person, Person, Person) // Result: {Kim 22} {Name:Kim Age:22} Name String; Age int }{Name:Kim, Age:22} // The default format for a pointer displays the value used before // Ampersand. Verb %p prints the pointer value in the ensigmatic magic. We use // 0 typed for the argument to %p here because the value of each non-zero pointer will vary from session to session; Run Printf with comments out // Call yourself to see. Pointer := &; Adam fmt. Print (%v %p, pointer, (*int)(zero)) // Result: &; Kim 22} 0x0 // fmt. Printf(%v %p, Pointer, Pointer) // Result: &; {Kim 22} 0x010203 // See note above. Arrays and slices are formatted by applying the template to each element. Greats := [5]String{Kitano, Kobayashi, Kurosawa, Miyazaki, Ouzo} fmt. Printf(%v %q, Large, Large) The result: [Kitano Kobayashi Kurosawa Miyazaki Ouzo] [Kitano Kubayashi Kurosawa Miyazaki Ouzo] kGreats := Greats[:3] fmt. Printf (%v %q %#v, kGreats, kGreats, kGreats) // Result: [Kitano Kubayashi Kurosawa] [Kitano Kobayashi Kurosawa] []String{Kitano, Kobayashi, Kurosawa} // Byte slices are special. Complete verbs such as %d print the elements in this // format. Forms %s and %q treat the slice as a string. Verb %x // includes a special form with the space flag that places space between // hours. cmd := []bye (a⌘) fmt. Print(%v %d %s %q %x%x, cmd, cmd, cmd, cmd, cmd, cmd) // Result: [97 226 140 152] [97 226 140 152] a⌘ a⌘ 61e28c98 61 e2 8c 98 // Types that apply stringer printed the same strings. Because // Stringers return a string, we can print them using a string-specific verb // such as %q. Now := Time. Unix (123456789, 0). UTC() // Time. Time implements FMT. Stringer. No, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, Printf(%v %q, now, now) // Result: 1973-11-29 21:33:09 +0000 UTC 1973-11-29 21:33:09 +0000 UTC } 23 23 23 int *int true true 42 42 2a 52 101010 3.141592653589793 3.141592653589793 3.14 (3.14) 3.141593e+00 (110.7+22.5i) (110.7+22.5i) (110.70+22.50i) (1.11e+02+2.25e+01i) 128512 128512 😀 '😀' U+1F600 U+1F600 '😀' foo bar foo bar foo \bar\ 'foo bar' map[dachshund:false peanut:true] map[string]bool{dachshund:false, peanut:true} {Kim 22} {Name:Kim Age:22} struct { Name string; גיל int }{22:גיל, שם:קים} & {Kim 22} 0x0 [Kitano Kobayashi Kurosawa Miyazaki Ozu] [Kitano Kobayashi Kurosawa Miyazaki Ouzo] [Kitano Kobayashi Kurosawa] [Kitano Kobayashi Kurosawa] []String{Kitano, Kobayashi, Kurosawa} [97 226 140 15 [97 226 140 152] a⌘ a⌘ 61e28c98 61 e2 8c 98 1973-11-29 21:33:09 +0000 UTC 1973-11-29 21:33:09 +0000 UTC ▾ Example (Printers) Printing, Println, and Printf puts their arguments differently. Println always inserts blanks between the items it prints, while printing inserts blanks only between arguments other than string, and Printf does exactly what it is told. Sprint, Sprint, Sprint, Print, Print, and Fprintf behave like their respective print, Println and Printf functions shown here. Primary import package (fmt math) main func() { a, b := 3.0, 4.0 h := math. Hypot(a, b) // Print inserts blanks between arguments when none of them are string. Println always adds spaces between its arguments, // so it cannot be used to output the same as printing in this case; Its output includes additional spaces. Println also always adds a new line to the output. No, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, Println (vector (, a, b,) has length, h, .) Printf provides full but more complex control to use. It does not add a new line to the output, so we explicitly add a line // At the end of the format specifiing string. No, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, Printf(Vector (%g %g) has length a, b, h) } The vector (3 4) has a length of 5. The vector (3 4) has a length of 5. The vector (3 4) has a length of 5. 5.

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