

Table 15.2:

Fortran type	Named constant from the ISO_C_BINDING module (kind type parameter if value is positive)	C type
INTEGER	C_INT	int
	C_SHORT	short int
	C_LONG	long int
	C_LONG_LONG	long long int
	C_SIGNED_CHAR	signed char unsigned char
	C_SIZE_T	size_t
	C_INT8_T	int8_t
	C_INT16_T	int16_t
	C_INT32_T	int32_t
	C_INT64_T	int64_t
	C_INT_LEAST8_T	int_least8_t
	C_INT_LEAST16_T	int_least16_t
	C_INT_LEAST32_T	int_least32_t
	C_INT_LEAST64_T	int_least64_t
	C_INT_FAST8_T	int_fast8_t
	C_INT_FAST16_T	int_fast16_t
	C_INT_FAST32_T	int_fast32_t
	C_INT_FAST64_T	int_fast64_t
	C_INTMAX_T	intmax_t
	C_INTPTR_T	intptr_t
REAL	C_FLOAT	float
	C_DOUBLE	double
	C_LONG_DOUBLE	long double
COMPLEX	C_FLOAT_COMPLEX	float _Complex
	C_DOUBLE_COMPLEX	double _Complex
	C_LONG_DOUBLE_COMPLEX	long double _Complex
LOGICAL	C_BOOL	_Bool
CHARACTER	C_CHAR	char

For example, the type integer with a [kind type parameter](#) of C_SHORT is [interoperable](#) with the C type short or any C type derived (via typedef) from short.

ISO/IEC 9899:1999 specifies that the representations for nonnegative signed integers are the same as the corresponding values of unsigned integers. Because Fortran does not provide direct support for unsigned kinds of integers, the ISO_C_BINDING module does not make accessible [named constants](#) for their [kind type parameter](#) values. A user can use the signed kinds of integers to interoperate with the unsigned types and all their qualified versions as well. This has the potentially surprising side effect that the C type unsigned char is [interoperable](#) with the type integer with a [kind type parameter](#) of C_SIGNED_CHAR.