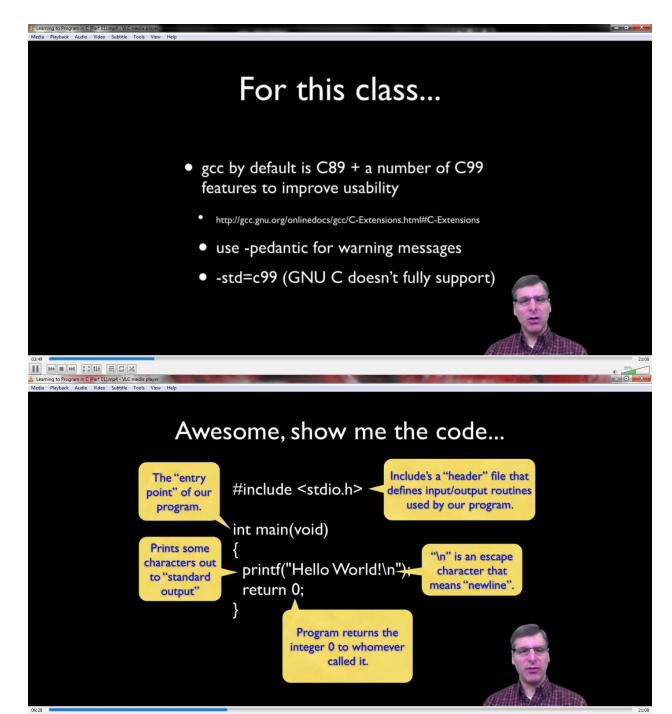




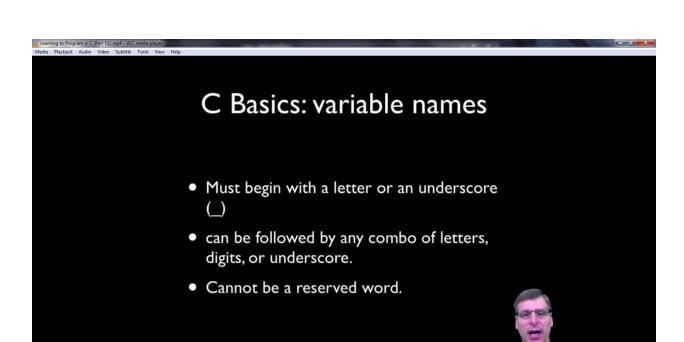
- "K & R" C
- ANSI C (aka C89 or C90)
 - most portable...
 - -ansi, -std=c89
- C99
 - extends C89/C90, new data types, variable length arrays.



Learning to Program in C (Part 01).mp4 - VLC media player



65%







C: intrinsic data types

- char (character)
 - typically I byte
 - 'a', 'b', 'c', '2'
- int (integer)
 - typically 4 bytes
 - 16 (decimal), 020 (octal), 0x10 (hex)







C: intrinsic data types

- float (floating point)
 - typically 4 bytes
 - 0.00225, 2.25e-3
- double (extended precision float)
 - typically 8 bytes
 - unless told otherwise (e.g. 3.14f) floating point literals are assumed to be double.



C: Modifers

- long, long long, short, unsigned, and signed
 - long, long long extended on some systems
 - can be used with int, double.
 - short takes half space on some systems
 - signed/unsigned (int or char)







Sizes Vary by Compiler

- Sizes of integers and floating point numbers vary by compiler.
- ANSI C defines the following rules:
 - short int <= int <= long int
 - float <= double <= long double







sizeof() operator

- C / C++ define a unary operator sizeof
- Can be used to determined the amount of size any intrinsic type, union, or struct takes in bytes.



Type Casting

```
float f;
int i = 10;
f = (float) i; // assigned 10.0 to f
f = 3.14;
i = (int) f; // assigned 3 to i;
```

