Two Ways Of Initializing A Char

char grade;

char grade;

```
grade = 'A';
```
character const

Same

```
grade = 65;
```
ASCII code of 'A'

printf("./c", grade);
Ⓐ

printf("./c", grade);
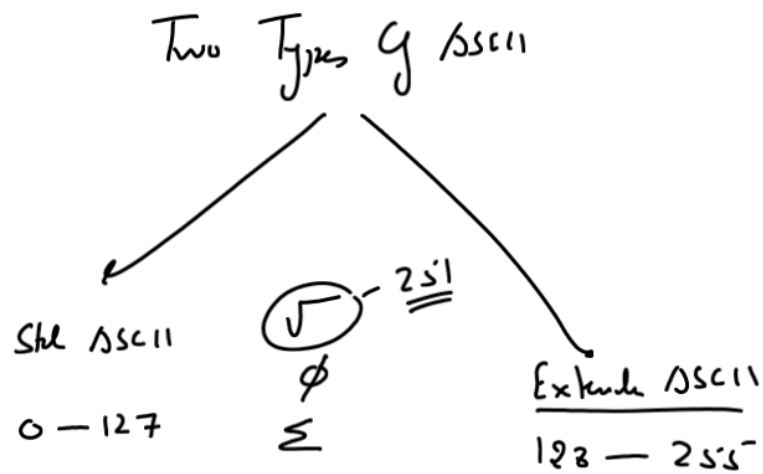Ⓐ

printf("\n ./d", grade);
65

printf("\n ./d", grade);
65

Another Example

char lastvowl;

char lastvowl;

lastvowl = 'U';

lastvowl = 85;

printf("./c", lastvowl);
Ⓤ

printf("./c", lastvowl);
Ⓤ

printf("./d", lastvowl).
85

printf("\n./d", lastvowl).
85

char grade;

grade = 'A';

   OR

grade = 65;

    ] Same

printf(".../c", grade);
    (A)

printf("../d", grade);
    (65)

---

char grade;

grade = '65' ;] Not same as previous!

printf(".../c", grade);
    (6)

printf(".../d", grade);
    (54)

---

① char
  or
Signed char   1   −128 To 127

② unsigned char   1   0 To 255

Two Types of ASCII

Std ASCII

0 — 127

$\sqrt{}$ — 251

ϕ

Σ

Extended ASCII

128 — 255

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main ( )
{
    unsigned char ch;
    clrscr();
    ch = 251;
    printf(".%c .%d", ch, ch);
                251
    getch();
}
```