## Level Up OOP

Week 1: The Journey Begins C# Vocabulary and Concept

[ <mark>L</mark> ] 11. Float (p.18)
[ K ] 12. Double (p.18)
[ J ] 13. Decimal (p.19)
[ G ] 14. Char (p.19)
[ B ] 15. Bool (p.19)
[ Q ] 16. Variable name (p.19)
[ F ] 17. Initialize a variable (p.20)
[ S ] 18. The Assignment Sign (p.22)
[ I ] 19. Basic Operators (p.23)
[ D ] 20. Type Casting (p.26)

## Answer Bank

- A.— Names given to the data we need to store and manipulate in our program
- B. Can only hold two values: true and false
- C. Tells the compiler that our program uses a certain namespace
- D. Convert one data type to another
- E.— Object-oriented programming language developed by Microsoft in the early 2000s
- F. When you give a new variable its initial value
- G. Used to store single Unicode characters such as 'A' and '@'
- H.— A grouping of related code elements that include classes, interfaces, enums, etc.
- <del>l. +, -, \*, /, and %</del>
- J.— Used to hold numbers when a high degree of precision is important
- K.— Holds numbers with decimal places ranging from  $(+/-)5.0 \times 10-324$  to  $(+/-)1.7 \times 10308$
- L. Holds numbers with decimal places ranging from -3.4 x 1038 to + 3.4 x 1038
- M. The type of data a variable will store
- N. Ignored by the compiler
- O. Holds integral numbers from 0 to 255
- P.— Holds integral numbers from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
- Q.— Can only contain letters, numbers, or underscores (\_) and must not start with a number
- R.— Integrated Development Environment (IDE) that includes a text editor and debugger
- S.— Used to assign the value on the right side to the variable on the left side
- The entry point of all C# console applications

## Bonus:

Which data type is the default floating point data type in C#?