DATA TYPES

Data type determines the type of value we are going to store in our computer. To store anything in our computer, we should have to allocate the memory. This memory allocation is depended on the data type we are using.

Data type determines the properties such as

- 1. No of bytes
- 2. Range
- 3. Type of value

In C language we are having 3 basic data types

- 1. Int To store non-decimal numbers
- 2. Float To store decimal numbers
- 3. Char To stores alphabets, numbers and special char

Total data types are divided into 3 types.

- 1. Primitive data types
- 2. Derived data types
- 3. User defined data types

PRIMITIVE DATA TYPES:

These are the regular data types we are using in our c programs.

Data type Bytes	Conversion	Storage Range
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		Character / format specifier	
int / signed int / short int	2	%d	-32768 to +32767
unsigned int	2	%u	0 to 65535
long int	4	%ld	-2147483648 to 2147483647
unsigned long int	4	%lu	0 to 4294967295
float	4	%f	3.4 * 10 ⁻³⁸ to 3.4 * 10 ⁺³⁸
double	8	%If	1.7 * 10 ⁻³⁰⁸ to 1.7 * 10 ⁺³⁰⁸
long double	10	%Lf	3.4 * 10 ⁻⁴⁹³² to 1.1*10 ⁺⁴⁹³²
char	1	%с	1 character Signed char [-128 to +127] Unsigned char [0 to 255]
char[10] (STRING)	10	%s	9 char + 1 null char
void [empty data type]			nothing

DERIVED DATA TYPES:

They are derived from primitive data types.

- 1. Array [non-primitive]
- 2. Pointer
- 3. Function

USER DEFINED DATA TYPES:

These are the data types created by the user.

- 1. structure
- 2. union
- 3. enum

OPERATORS

Operator is a special symbol designed for a particular task [work]. C comes with 44 operators and 14 separators. Operator works on operands. Based on no of operands participating in operation, the operators divided into 3 types.

1. Unary operator: Require one operand.

2. Binary operators: Require two operands.

```
Eg: a+b, a-b, a>b, a<=b, a!=b, a<<b, .....
```

3. **Ternary / conditional operator [? :]:** Require 3 operands / expressions.

Conditional part? true part: false part;

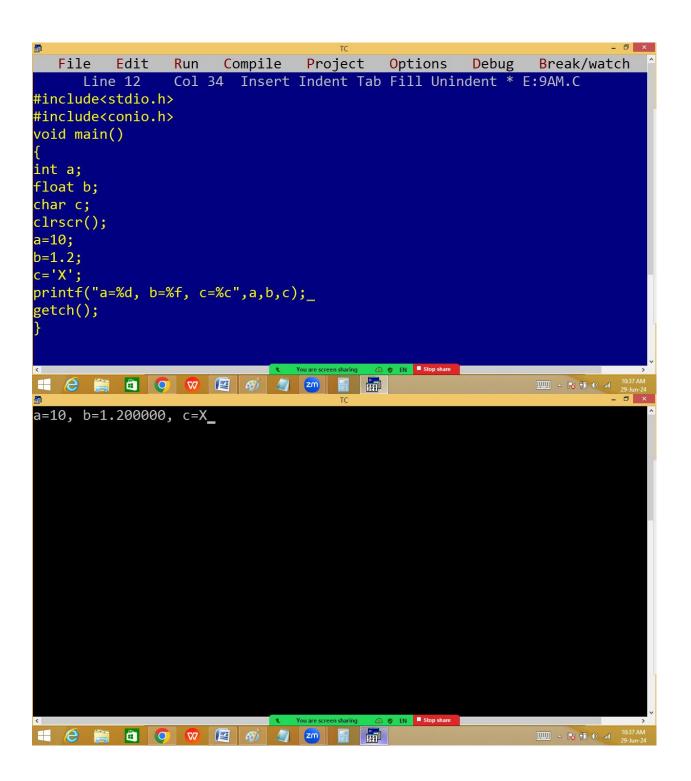
```
5==5 ? true : false;
5>9 ? true : false;
```

Based on operation, the operators divided into several types.

1. Assignment operator [=]: It copies the value on its right side into the variable on its left side. The left side operand should be a variable. i.e. expressions and constant values not allowed on left side.

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Eg:
a=10;
b=1.2;
c='X';
d="abc"; → Error because of abc is a string
e=f=g=100;

2+7=10; → Error because of 2+7 is 9 which is a constant
30=50;
c = a+b;
```

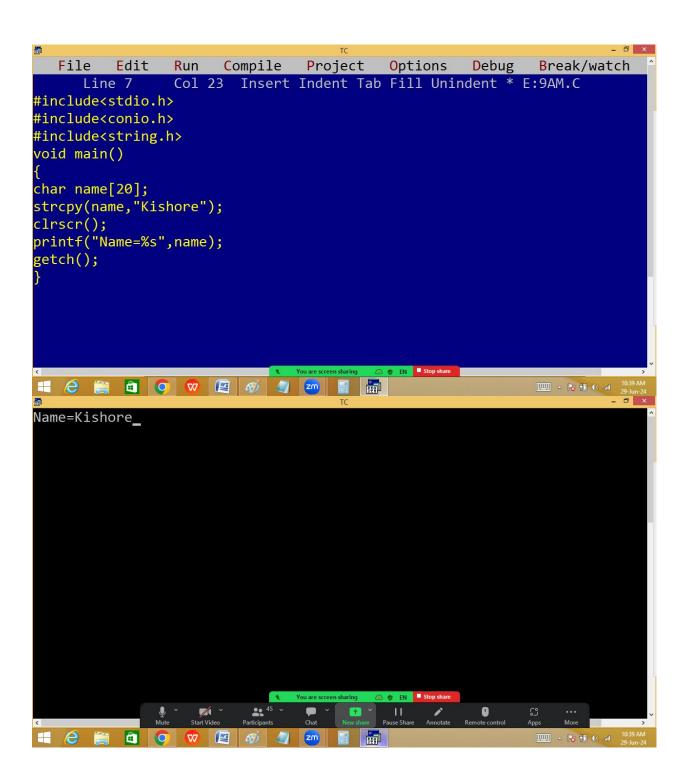


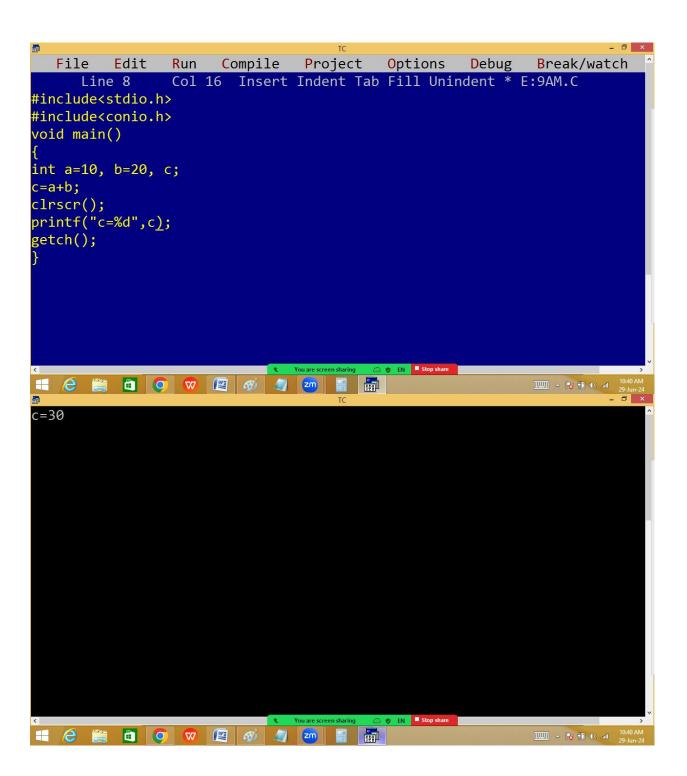
```
File Edit Run Compile Project Options Debug Break/watch

Error: Lvalue required in function main

#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
char name[20];
name="Kishore";
clrscr();
printf("Name=%s",name);
getch();
}
```

Note:Lvalue error means left side value not changeable.





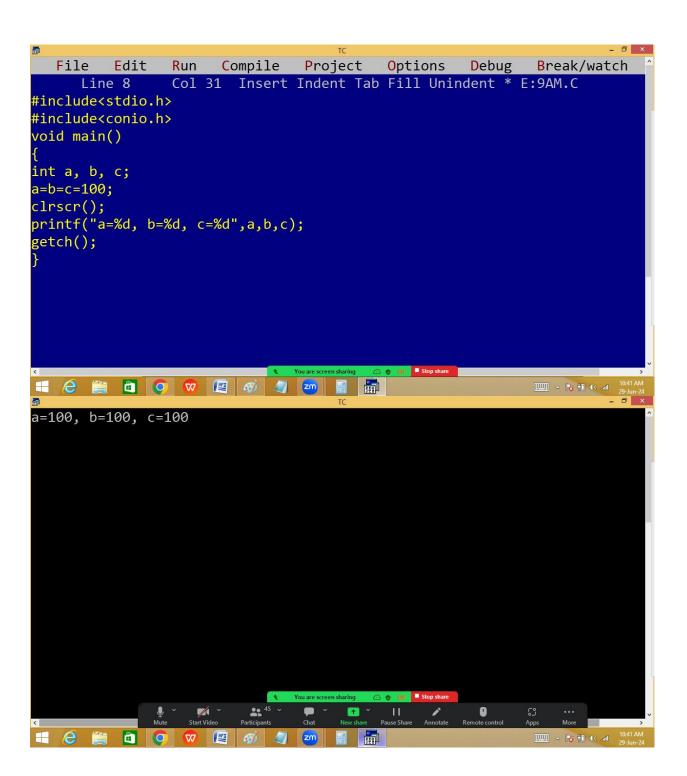
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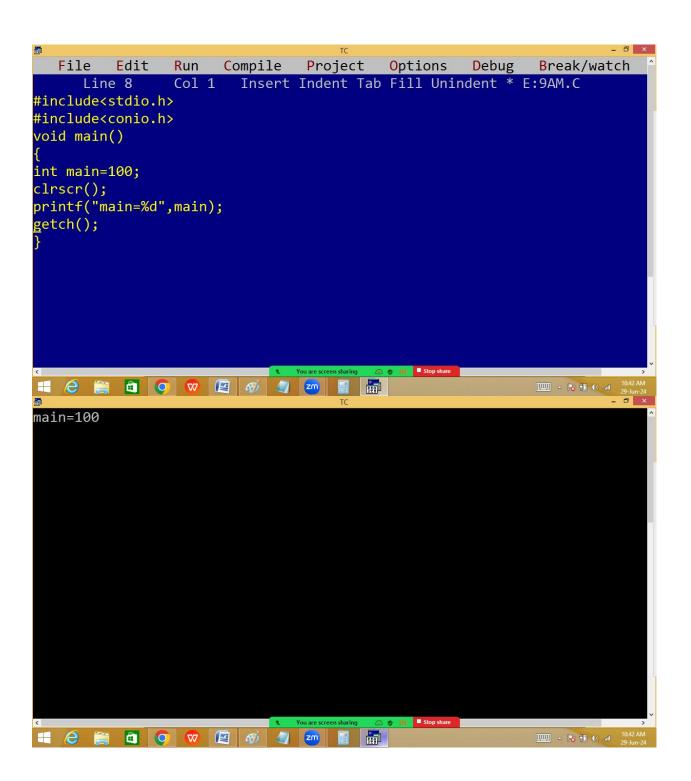
Error: Lvalue required in function main

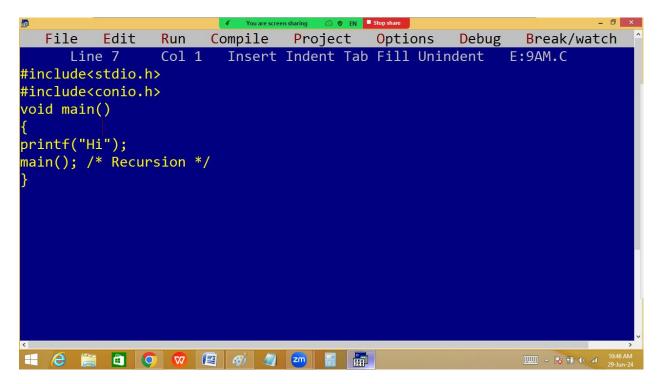
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
int a=10, b=20, c;
a+b=c;
clrscr();
printf("c=%d",c);
getch();
}

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