Previous class videos:

Day-1 https://youtu.be/3rSQMvl6Ovs Day-2 https://youtu.be/Al2W2f78wEc Day-3 https://youtu.be/0bD3hU1wM9l Day-4 https://youtu.be/bi1gAJJ18W8 Day-5 https://youtu.be/NZkLZa2w2Dc Day-6 https://youtu.be/1m09CCC1gsc Day-7 https://youtu.be/KNfAXhQde3c Day-8 https://youtu.be/LoqMBO45iaY Day-9 https://youtu.be/VeZTpqANezQ

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 Character / format specifier	Storage Range	
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		nothing
data type]		

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