C# Data Types

Data types tell us a few things about a piece of data, like:

> How it can be stored
>
> What operations we can perform with it
>
> Different methods it can be used with

Data types are present in all programming languages, but are particularly important in C#. That's because C# is known as a strongly-typed language—it requires that the programmer *specify the data type of every value and expression*. While it means writing more code, using types has long term benefits like built-in documentation and increased readability.

As we can see to the diagram to the right, C# has several built-in data types. You don't need to memorize all of them, but pay specific attention to these common ones that we'll use throughout our lessons:

> `int` - whole numbers, like: 1, -56, 948
>
> `double` - decimal numbers, like: 239.43909, -660.01
>
> `char` - single characters, like: "a", "&", "£"
>
> `string` - string of characters, like: "dog", "hello world"
>
> `bool` - boolean values, like: true or false

☑Instructions

Review the diagram to the right to see the difference between different C# data types and their usage. Continue when you're ready.