## #변수의 선언

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
                                     /* declaration */
    int
            a, b, c;
            x, y = 3.3, z = -7.7;
    float
                                    /* declaration with
                                        initializations */
   printf("Input two integer: ");
                                    /* function call */
   scanf("%d%d", &b, &c);
                                     /* function call */
                                     /* assignment */
    a = b + c;
                                     /* assignment */
   x = y + z;
    • • •
```

# char 자료형 (1 byte, -128 ~ 127)

```
char c = 'a';
printf("%c", c);
                                    /* a is printed */
printf("%d", c);
                                    /* 97 is printed */
printf("%c%c%c", c, c + 1, c + 2); /* abc is printed */
char c;
int i;
for(i = 'a'; i <= 'z'; ++i)
      printf("%c", i);
                                    /* abc ... z is printed */
for(c=65; c<=90; ++c)
                                    /* ABC ... Z
      printf("%c", c);
                                                   is printed */
for(c='0'; c<='9'; ++c)
                                    /* 48 49 ... 57 is printed */
      printf("%d", c);
```

```
# int 자료형(4 byte)
```

정수 자료형의 범위

-signed int:  $-2^31 \sim 2^31-1$ 

-unsigned int:  $0 \sim 2^32-1$ 

8. (5점) 다음 코드를 실행 시, 출력되는 내용을 쓰시오.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
   int c = 'k';
   c += 'D' - 'e' + 'f' - 'G' + 'H' - 'i';
   putchar(c);
   return 0;
}
```

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