

Tipos de datos

Tamaño y signo

Tipos de datos (de mayor a menor)

Tipo	printf	scanf
long double	%Lf	%Lf
double	%f	%lf
float	%f	%f
unsigned long int	%lu	%lu
long int	%ld	%ld
unsigned int	%u	%u
int	%d	%d
unsigned short int	%hu	%hu
short int	%hd	%hd
unsigned char	%u	%u
short	%hd	%hd
char	%c	%c

Función sizeof

EjSizeOf.c

- **Sintaxis**

sizeof(nombre de la variable)

- **Ejemplo**

```
char car;  
int entero;  
float flotante;  
double doble;
```

```
Un character ocupa 1 byte  
Un entero      ocupa 4 bytes  
Un flotante    ocupa 4 bytes  
Un doble       ocupa 8 bytes
```

```
printf("Un character ocupa %d byte\n", sizeof(car));  
printf("Un entero      ocupa %d bytes\n", sizeof(entero));  
printf("Un flotante    ocupa %d bytes\n", sizeof(flotante));  
printf("Un doble       ocupa %d bytes\n", sizeof(doble));
```

Conversion_int_char.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{ unsigned int uentero; /* [0, 4294967295] */
  int entero;          /* [-2147483648, 2147483647] */
  char character;      /* [-128, 127] */
  unsigned char ucarac; /* [0, 255] */

  ucarac = 250;
  character = ucarac;
  uentero = character;
  entero = character;

  printf("\n ucarac    = %u    %c\n", ucarac, ucarac);
  printf("  character = %d    %c\n", character, character);
  printf("  uentero    = %u\n", uentero);
  printf("  entero     = %d\n", entero);

  entero = -2147483649;
  printf("\n  entero    = %d\n", entero);

  return 0;
}
```

Que imprime?

Conversion_int_char.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{ unsigned int uentero; /* [0, 4294967295] */
  int entero;          /* [-2147483648, 2147483647] */
  char character;      /* [-128, 127] */
  unsigned char ucarac; /* [0, 255] */

  ucarac = 250;
  character = ucarac;
  uentero = character;
  entero = character;

  printf("ucarac    = %u    %c\n", ucarac, ucarac);
  printf("character = %d    %c\n", character, character);
  printf("uentero   = %u\n", uentero, uentero);
  printf("entero    = %d\n", entero, entero);

  entero = -2147483649;
  printf("entero    = %d\n", entero, entero);

  return 0;
}
```

Que imprime?

Conversion_int_char.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{ unsigned int uentero; /* [0, 4294967295] */
  int entero;          /* [-2147483648, 2147483647] */
  char character;      /* [-128, 127] */
  unsigned char ucarac; /* [0, 255] */

  ucarac = 250;
  character = ucarac; ← -128 + (250-127)-1 = -6
  uentero = character;
  entero = character;

  printf("ucarac    = %u    %c\n", ucarac, ucarac);
  printf("character = %d    %c\n", character, character);
  printf("uentero   = %u\n", uentero, uentero);
  printf("entero    = %d\n", entero, entero);

  entero = -2147483649;
  printf("entero    = %d\n", entero, entero);

  return 0;
}
```

Conversion_int_char.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
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  int entero;          /* [-2147483648, 2147483647] */
  char character;      /* [-128, 127] */
  unsigned char ucarac; /* [0, 255] */

  ucarac = 250;
  character = ucarac;
  uentero = character;
  entero = character;

  printf("ucarac    = %u    %c\n", ucarac, ucarac);
  printf("character = %d    %c\n", character, character);
  printf("uentero   = %u\n", uentero, uentero);
  printf("entero    = %d\n", entero, entero);

  entero = -2147483649;
  printf("entero    = %d\n", entero, entero);

  return 0;
}
```

4294967295 - 6 + 1 =
4294967290

Conversion_int_char.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{ unsigned int uentero; /* [0, 4294967295] */  
  int entero;          /* [-2147483648, 2147483647] */  
  char character;      /* [-128, 127] */  
  unsigned char ucarac; /* [0, 255] */
```

```
  ucarac = 250;  
  character = ucarac;  
  uentero = character;  
  entero = character;
```

```
ucarac      = 250  
character    = -6  
uentero     = 4294967290  
entero      = -6
```

```
  printf("ucarac      = %u      %c\n", ucarac, ucarac);  
  printf("character   = %d      %c\n", character, character);  
  printf("uentero     = %u\n", uentero, uentero);  
  printf("entero      = %d\n", entero, entero);
```

```
  entero = -2147483649;  
  printf("entero      = %d\n", entero, entero);
```

```
  return 0;
```

```
}
```


Conversion_int_char.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{ unsigned int uentero; /* [0, 4294967295] */
  int entero;          /* [-2147483648, 2147483647] */
  char character;      /* [-128, 127] */
  unsigned char ucarac; /* [0, 255] */

  ucarac = 250;
  character = ucarac;
  uentero = character;
  entero = character;

  printf("ucarac    = %u    %c\n", ucarac, ucarac);
  printf("character = %d    %c\n", character, character);
  printf("uentero   = %u\n", uentero, uentero);
  printf("entero    = %d\n", entero, entero);

  entero = -2147483649;
  printf("entero    = %d\n", entero, entero);

  return 0;
}
```

Es el valor mínimo -1

entero = 2147483647

Conversión entre tipos de datos

```
/* Tipos de datos nuevos */
int main()
{
    int a, b, c; /* Entero, de -32768 a 32767 sin punto decimal */
    char x, y, z; /* De -128 a 127 sin punto decimal */
    float numero, gato, casa; /* De 3.4E-38 a 3.4E+38 con punto decimal */

    a = b = c = -27;
    x = y = z = 'A';
    numero = gato = casa = 3.6792;
    a = y; /* a es ahora 65 (caracter A) */
    x = b; /* x es ahora -27 */
    numero = b; /* num será -27.00 */
    a = gato; /* a tomará el valor de 3 */

    return 0;
}
/* Este programa no muestra nada, :- ) */
```

- Al asignar un **float** a un **int** el valor se trunca al entero menor.

- El tipo de dato **char** es casi igual al entero excepto que solo se le pueden asignar valores entre -128 y 127 (estos valores dependen del tamaño en bytes).

Ejemplo11.c

Conversion_int_char2.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{ unsigned int uentero;
  char character;
  unsigned char ucarac;

  uentero = -190 ;
  character = uentero;
  ucarac = uentero;

  printf("entero    = %u    %d\n", uentero, uentero);
  printf("character = %d    %c\n", character, character);
  printf("ucarac    = %u    %c\n", ucarac, ucarac);
  return 0;
}
```

Que imprime?

```
entero    = 4294967106    -190
character  = 66    B
ucarac    = 66    B
```

Ejercicio

- Escriba un programa que lea una secuencia de letras terminada en '.' y la imprima en mayúsculas.

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EjercTiposdeDatos.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char car;
    scanf("%c", &car);
    while (car != '.') {
        printf("%c", ((car>='a') & (car<='z')) ? car-='a'-'A':car);
        scanf("%c", &car);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Si cambiamos **char** por **int** funciona?

↑

- 0 + ?