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# C Data Types

In this tutorial, you will learn about basic data types such as int, float, char etc. in C programming.

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In C programming, data types are declarations for variables. This determines the type and size of data associated with variables. For example,

```
int myVar;
```

Here, `myVar` is a variable of `int` (integer) type. The size of `int` is 4 bytes.

## Basic types

Here's a table containing commonly used types in C programming for quick access.

Type	Size (bytes)	Format Specifier
<code>int</code>	at least 2, usually 4	<code>%d</code> , <code>%i</code>
<code>char</code>	1	<code>%c</code>
<code>float</code>	4	<code>%f</code>
<code>double</code>	8	<code>%lf</code>
<code>short int</code>	2 usually	<code>%hd</code>
<code>unsigned int</code>	at least 2, usually 4	<code>%u</code>
<code>long int</code>	at least 4, usually 8	<code>%ld</code> , <code>%li</code>
<code>long long int</code>	at least 8	<code>%lld</code> , <code>%lli</code>
<code>unsigned long int</code>	at least 4	<code>%lu</code>
<code>unsigned long long int</code>	at least 8	<code>%llu</code>
<code>signed char</code>	1	<code>%c</code>
<code>unsigned char</code>	1	<code>%c</code>
<code>long double</code>	at least 10, usually 12 or 16	<code>%Lf</code>

### int

Integers are whole numbers that can have both zero, positive and negative values but no decimal values. For example, `0` , `-5` , `10`

We can use `int` for declaring an integer variable.

```
int id;
```

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