

Data Types. (Primitive Data Types)

int

char

float

bool

double

int 4 byteint age = 25;

int = 4 bytes

0/1

↓

Binary

1 ← Bit

8 bit = 1 bytes

1 bytes = 8 bit

0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0

x 4 bytes = 32 bits

char 1 byte

char grade = 'A';

↓

ASCII value

a, b, c

97, 98, 99

float 4 byte

float pi = 3.14 F;

bool 1 byte

boolean

bool isSafe = true; // 1

true false  
(1) (0)



double 8 bytes

double price = 100.92;

## - 0 (Type Casting) 0 -

Converting data from one type to another data type is called as Type Casting.

### Type Casting

Conversion [implicit]	Casting [explicit]
<p><u>Compiler does</u></p> <p>Small → big</p> <p>Ex: float 3.14 → double</p> <p>4 bytes      8 bytes</p> <p>✓ →</p> <p>No data loss</p> <p>Char → int.</p> <p>Ex: <pre>int main() {     char grade = 'A';     int val = grade;     cout &lt;&lt; val;     return 0; }</pre></p> <p>Op = 65 ✓ (A=65)</p>	<p><u>Users do</u> → <u>forcefully</u></p> <pre>int main() {     double price = 100.99;     int newPrice = (int)price;     cout &lt;&lt; newPrice;     return 0; }</pre>



## Taking Input in C++ ;

```
int main() {
```

```
    int age;
```

```
    cout << "Enter your Age: ";
```

```
    cin >> age;
```

```
    cout << "your age is: " << age;
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

## Operators in C++

- ✓ Arithmetic
- ✓ Relational
- ✓ Logical
- ✓ Unary operators