## Programming for Engineers

## Data Types



UNIVERSITY atALBANY

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## Data Types

| Data Type | Description | Bytes in Memory |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| char | Character | 1 |
| int | Whole number | 4 or 2 (natural size of integer in <br> host machine) |
| float | Real number - Single precision floating point | Usually 4 |
| double | Real number - Double precision floating point | Usually 8 |
| short | Shorter than regular | Usually 2 |
| long | Longer than regular | Usually 8 |
| unsigned | No bits used for sign |  |
| signed | 1 bit used for sign |  |

## Numeric Data Types



## Data type: char

> 1 Byte or 8 bits
> Example: A, c, x, q
> Character is represented in memory as a binary number
> Value stored is determined by ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) code.
> Print format: \%c
> If printed with \%d

- Prints the value in ASCII

| Character | ASCII Code |
| :---: | :---: |
| ' ' | 32 |
| '*' | 42 |
| 'A' | 65 |
| 'B' | 66 |
| 'Z' | 90 |
| 'a' | 97 |
| 'b' | 98 |
| 'z' | 122 |
| '0' | 48 |
| '9' | 57 |

## Character and ASCII

```
#include <stdio.h>
//function main begins program execution
int main()
{
    char myChar; //character variable
    // Get a character from user
    printf("Enter a character: ");
    scanf("%c", &myChar);
    // Print the character in ASCII
    printf("The ASCII form of %c is %d\n", myChar, myChar);
}
// end function main()
```

Enter a character: A
The ASCII form of A is 65

## Data type: int

> Standard Integer
$>$ Limited by size of memory
> Usually 4 bytes
> Value stored in binary
> 1 bit for sign ( 0 for positive, 1 for negative)
> Range: -2147483648, 2147483647
> Print format: \%d
> Use unsigned to use all the bits

## Integer will not suffice - real applications


> Calculate area of a circle
> Calculate average of grades in class

## Float, Double

> Real number, analogous to scientific notation
> Storage area divided into three areas:

- Sign (0 for positive, 1 for negative)
- Exponent (repeated multiplication)
- Mantissa (binary fraction between 0.5 and 1 )
type double format

| sign | exponent | mantissa |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

> The mantissa and exponent are chosen such that the following formula is correct

$$
\text { real number }=\text { mantissa } \times 2^{\text {exponent }}
$$

## Float, Double

> Float (single precision)

- 1 bit sign, 8 bits exponent, 23 bits mantissa
> Double (double precision)
- 1 bit sign, 11 bits exponent, 52 bits mantissa
> Depends on hardware
> Print format: \%f (for float) \%lf (for double)


## Short, Long, Long Double

## > Short

- Usually 2 bytes whole number
- Print format: \%d
> Long
- Usually 8 bytes whole number
- Print format: \%ld
> Long Double
- Usually 16 bytes fractional
- Print format: \%Lf


## Size and limits

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <float.h>
#include <limits.h>
int main(void)
{
    char myChar;
    printf("Size of Char = %ld\n", sizeof(myChar));
    int myInt;
    printf("Size of Int = %ld\n", sizeof(myInt));
    short myShortInt;
    printf("Size of Short = %ld\n", sizeof(myShortInt));
    long myLongInt;
    printf("Size of Long = %ld\n", sizeof(myLongInt));
    float myFloat;
    printf("Size of Float = %ld\n", sizeof(myFloat));
    double myDouble;
    printf("Size of Double = %ld\n", sizeof(myDouble));
    long double myLongDouble;
    printf("Size of Long Double = %ld\n", sizeof(myLongDouble));
    printf("INT MAX = %d\n", INT_MAX);
    printf("SHORT MAX = %d\n", SHRT_MAX);
    printf("LONG MAX = %ld\n", LONG_MAX);
    printf("MAX FLOAT = %f\n", FLT_MAX);
    printf("MAX DOUBLE = %f\n", DBL_MAX);
}
```


## Output of size

```
Size of Char = 1
Size of Int = 4
Size of Short = 2
Size of Long = 8
Size of Float = 4
Size of Double \(=8\)
Size of Long Double \(=16\)
INT MAX = 2147483647
SHORT MAX = 32767
LONG MAX = 9223372036854775807
MAX FLOAT \(=340282346638528859811704183484516925440.000000\)
MAX DOUBLE \(=179769313486231570814527423731704356798070567525\)
4827479782620414472316873817718091929988125040402618412485836
```


## Ranges

## Whole Number

| Type | Range in Typical Microprocessor Implementation |
| :--- | :--- |
| short | $-32,767 . .32,767$ |
| unsigned short | $0 . .65,535$ |
| int | $-2,147,483,647 \ldots 2,147,483,647$ |
| unsigned | $0 . .4,294,967,295$ |
| long | $-2,147,483,647 \ldots 2,147,483,647$ |
| unsigned long | $0 . .4,294,967,295$ |

Real Number

| Type | Approximate Range* | Significant Digits* |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| float | $10^{-37} . .10^{38}$ | 6 |
| double | $10^{-307} . .10^{308}$ | 15 |
| long double | $10^{-4931} . .10^{4932}$ | 19 |

[^0]
## Review Questions

> State True or False:

- Short takes more memory space than Integer (int)
- Float and double are real number representations in C
- Char is represented in memory by ASCII
- Print format for char is \%d
- Print format for double is \%lf
- Float and double has 2 parts: exponent and mantissa


## Review Questions / Answers

> State True or False:

- Short takes more memory space than Integer (int)
- Float and double are real number representations in C TRUE
- Char is represented in memory by ASCII
- Print format for char is \%d
- Print format for double is \%lf
- Float and double has 2 parts: exponent and mantissa


## What is the error in code?

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main ( void)
4 (
5 printf("Hello World");
6 )
```


## What is the error in code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main ( void)
C
    printf("Hello World");
)
```


## Compilation Error

```
/home/ubuntu/workspace/code_slides/compError.c:5:4: error: expected declaration specifiers or '...' before 'printf'
    printf("Hello World");
/home/ubuntu/workspace/code_slides/compError.c:3:5: error: 'main' declared as function returning a function
int main ( void )
/home/ubuntu/workspace/code_slides/compError.c: In function 'main':
/home/ubuntu/workspace/code_slides/compError.c:6:1: error: expected '{' at end of input
)
```

Correct Code
1 \#include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main (void)
4 \{
5 printf("Hello World");
6 \}

## What is the error in code?

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
3 int main ( void)
{
5 printf("Hello World")
6 }
```


## What is the error in code?

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main ( void)
{
5 printf("Hello World")
6}
```


## Compilation Error

/home/ubuntu/workspace/code_slides/compError.c: In function 'main':
/home/ubuntu/workspace/code_slides/compError.c:6:1: error: expected ';' before '\}' token \}

## Correct Code

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

int main ( void )
\{
printf("Hello World");
\}

## What is the error in code?

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main ( void )
{
5 printf("Hello World);
6 }
```


## What is the error in code?

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main ( void)
{
5 printf("Hello World);
6 }
```


## Compilation Error

/home/ubuntu/workspace/code_slides/compError.c: In function 'main':
/home/ubuntu/workspace/code_slides/compError.c:5:11: warning: missing terminating " character [enabled by default] printf("Hello World);

ヘ
/home/ubuntu/workspace/code_slides/compError.c:5:4: error: missing terminating " character printf("Hello World);
/home/ubuntu/workspace/code_slides/compError.c:6:1: error: expected expression before '\}' token \}
/home/ubuntu/workspace/code_slides/compError.c:6:1: error: expected ';' before '\}' token
Correct Code
1
\#include <stdio.h>
2
int main ( void )
\{
printf("Hello World");
\}
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## Common Errors

$>$ Omitting the parentheses after main.
> Omitting or incorrectly typing the opening brace \{ that signifies the start of a function body.
$>$ Omitting or incorrectly typing the closing brace \} that signifies the end of a function.
> Misspelling the name of a function; for example, typing pintf () instead of printf ().
> Forgetting to close the message to printf () with a double quote symbol.
> Omitting the semicolon at the end of each C statement.
> Adding a semicolon at the end of the \#include preprocessor command.
> Forgetting the $\backslash \mathrm{n}$ to indicate a new line.
> Incorrectly typing the letter 0 for the number zero (0), or vice versa.
> Incorrectly typing the letter I for the number 1, or vice versa.

## C Keywords

## > Reserved words of the language, special meaning to C compiler <br> > Do not use these as identifiers, like variable names

## Keywords

| auto | do | goto | signed | unsigned |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| break | double | if | sizeof | void |
| case | else | int | static | volatile |
| char | enum | long | struct | while |
| const | extern | register | switch |  |
| continue | float | return | typedef |  |
| default | for | short |  | union |

Keywords added in C99 standard
_Bool _Complex _Imaginary inline restrict
Keywords added in C11 standard


[^0]:    *In a typical microprocessor-based C implementation

