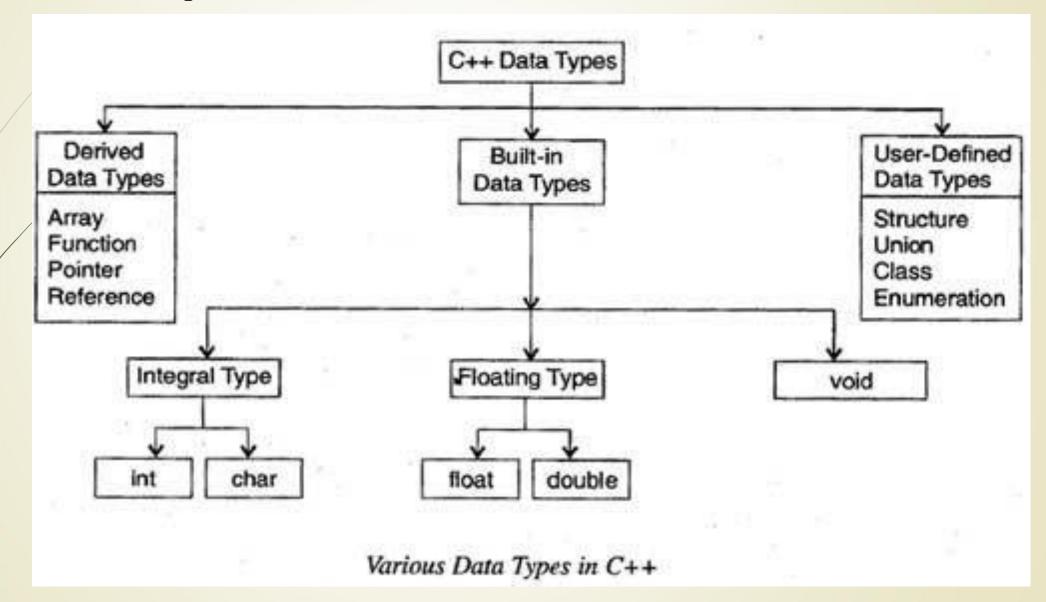
# C++ DATA TYPES

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**Data Types** - A <u>data type</u> determines the type and the operations that can be performed on the data.



# **Built-In Data Types**

**Integral Data Type**: The integral data type is used to store integers and includes char (character) and int (integer) data types.

### Char:

		3920
Туре	Size (in bytes)	Range
char	1	- 128 to 127
Signed char	1	- 128 to 127
unsigned char	1	0 to 255

# **Built-In Data Types**

Int: Numbers without the fractional part represent integer data.

## Integer Data Types

Туре	Size(in bytes)	Range	
int	2	-32768 to 32767	
signed int	2	-32768 to 32767	
unsigned int	2	0 to 65535	
shortint	2	-32768 to 32767	
signed short int	2	-32768 to 32767	
unsigned short int	2	-32768 to 32767	
longint	4	-2147483648 to 2147483647	
signed longint	4	-2147483648 to 2147483647	
unsigned longint	4	0 to 4294967295	

# **Built-In Data Types**

### **Floating-point Data Type:**

A floating-point data type is used to store real numbers such as 3 .28, 64. 755765, 8.01, -24.53. This data type includes float and double data types.

Floating Point Data Types					
Туре	Size(in bytes)	Range	Digits of Precision		
float	4	3.4+10-38 to 3.4+1038	7		
double	8	1.7+10-308 to 1.7+10 <sup>308</sup>	15		
long double	10	3.4-10-4932 to 3.4-104932	18		

### Void:

The void data type is used for specifying an empty parameter list to a function and return type for a function.

# **Derived Data Types**

## Array:

An array is a set of elements of the same data type that are referred to by the same name.

### **Function:**

A function is a self-contained program segment that carries out a specific well-defined task.

### Reference:

A reference is an alternative name for a variable.

### Pointer:

A pointer is a variable that can store the memory address of another variable. Pointers allow to use the memory dynamically.

### Class:

It is a user-defined data type, which holds its own data members and member functions.

```
keyword
               user-defined name
  class ClassName
    Access specifier:
                            //can be private, public or protected
     Data members;
                            // Variables to be used
     Member Functions() { } //Methods to access data members
                            // Class name ends with a semicolon
```

### Structure:

A structure creates a data type that can be used to group items of possibly different types into a single type.

## **Example:**

```
struct StudentRec
{
    string name;
    string idNum;
    float gpa;
};
```

### Union:

A union is comprised of two or more variables that share the same memory location.

A union declaration is similar to that of a structure.

## **Example:**

```
union utype
{
    short int i;
    char ch;
};
```

### **Enumeration:**

An enumerated type is defined by giving a name for the type and then giving a list of labels.

## **Example:**

enum Month {JAN, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JUL, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC};