

Numbers and Characters

C's primitive data types: each has fixed amount of storage (number of bits)

<i>integers / whole numbers</i> <code>int %d</code> <code>char %c</code> <small>unsigned char; long int;</small>	<i>real / floating-point numbers</i> %f <code>double</code> <code>float</code> <small>long double</small>
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note: a char is a character and an integer simultaneously. The following code

```
char myChar = 'A';  
printf( "%c,%d", myChar, myChar );  
prints out A,65
```

everything on the computer is stored in binary (as a sequence of bits)

beware: mixing char input and other input is tricky

File Input and Output

```
int fprintf( stream/file, formatString, data );
```

```
int fscanf( stream/file, formatString, addresses of data );
```

stdin = usually keyboard

stdout = usually console