

Wednesday, 5 August 2026 00:17

i) char 1 Byte

- ii) short 2 Bytes
- iii) int 4 Bytes

iii) int 4 Bytes

So using a char is more efficient.

eg: signed char c = 90;

```
printf (" %.d ", c);    → 90
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0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 38 bit

$\underbrace{00 \dots 00}_{24 \text{ bits}} \quad \overset{\downarrow}{\underbrace{01011010}_{32 \text{ bits}}}$

If 8th bit is 1 with signed source

signed char $x = 130$;

printf ("%i", x);

1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0

← 11...11 → 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
24 bits

The MSB fills the 24 bits,

o/p is -126 ($-128 + 2$)

(If source is unsigned then this does not occur.)

Limits of Storing in short int

Char is only 1 Byte (8 bits) so highest value that can be stored is 255.

~~eg:~~ If 258 is stored then the 9th bit is truncated.

Q signed char $a = 30$, $b = 40$;

" " $d = a * b$;

printf ("%i", d); → -80 (only last 8 bits taken)

" ("%i", a * b);