Keyword	Variable Type	Range
long	Long integer	−2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
unsigned char	Unsigned character	0 to 255
unsigned int	Unsigned integer	0 to 65,535
unsigned short	Unsigned short integer	0 to 65,535
unsigned long	Unsigned long integer	0 to 4,294,967,295
float	Single-precision floating-point (accurate to 7 digits)	$\pm 3.4 \infty 10^{38}$ to $\pm 3.4 \infty 10^{-38}$
double	Double-precision floating-point (accurate to 15 digits)	$\pm 1.7 \infty 10^{-308}$ to $\pm 1.7 \infty 10^{308}$

✔ The *keyword* is the C language keyword used to declare the variable type. If you have been reading the chapters in this book in order, you have used int, char, and float already.

✔ The *variable type* tells you which type of variable the keyword defines. For example, char defines a character (or string) variable, and int defines integers. C has many variable types, each of which depends on the type of number or value being described.

✔ The *range* tells you how big of a number fits into the variable type. For example, integers range from –32,768 up to 0 and up again to 32,767. Other types of variables handle larger values. This value may be different on your compiler; use the values in Table 9-1 for reference only.

Table 9-1 isn't that complex. In all, C has really only four types of variables:

✔ char
✔ int
✔ float
✔ double

The int can be modified with either short or long, and both char and int are modified with unsigned. The float and double variables are both floating-point, though the values held by double are larger.