

Digit Separators

Chapter 1 Safe Features

The Digit Separator (')

A digit separator is a single-character token (') that can appear as part of a numeric literal without altering its value.

Description

A digit separator — i.e., an instance of the single-quote character (') — may be placed anywhere within a numeric literal to visually separate its digits without affecting its value:

```
int
             i = -12'345;
                                             // same as -12345
unsigned int u = 1'000'000u;
                                             // same as 1000000u
long
             j = 500'000L;
                                            // same as 500000L
long long
             k = 9'223'372'036'854'775'807; // same as 9223372036854775807
float
             f = 3.14159'26535f;
                                            // same as 3.1415926535f
            d = 3.14159'26535'89793;
double
                                            // same as 3.141592653589793
long double e = 20'812.80745'23204;
                                            // same as 20812.8074523204
int
          hex = 0x8C'25'00'F9;
                                            // same as 0x8C2500F9
int
           oct = 044'73'26;
                                            // same as 0447326
int
           bin = 0b1001'0110'1010'0111;
                                            // same as 0b1001011010100111
```

Multiple digit separators within a single literal are allowed, but they cannot be contiguous, nor can they appear either before or after the *numeric* part, i.e., digit sequence, of the literal:

```
int e0 = 10''00;  // Error, consecutive digit separators
int e1 = -'1000;  // Error, before numeric part
int e2 = 1000'u;  // Error, after numeric part
int e3 = 0x'abc;  // Error, before numeric part
int e4 = 0'xdef;  // Error, way before numeric part
int e5 = 0'89;  // Error, nonoctal digits
int e6 = 0'67;  // OK, valid octal literal
```

Although the leading 0x and 0b prefixes for hexadecimal and binary literals, respectively, are not considered part of the *numeric* part of the literal, a leading 0 in an octal literal is. As a side note, remember that on some platforms an integer literal that is too large to fit in a **long long int** but that does fit in an **unsigned long int** might generate a warning or error¹:

¹Tested on GCC 7.4.0 (c. 2018).