Big Endian and Little Endian are two byte ordering schemes used to store multi-byte data types, such as integers, in computer memory. The difference lies in the arrangement of bytes within a larger data type.

**Big Endian:**

In Big Endian byte ordering, the most significant byte (MSB) is stored at the lowest memory address, while the least significant byte (LSB) is stored at the highest memory address. It follows the convention of writing numbers in human-readable form, where the leftmost digit represents the most significant value. Network protocols like TCP/IP and the Internet Protocol (IP) often use Big Endian byte ordering.

Example:

If we have a 4-byte integer value 0x12345678 in memory, it would be stored as follows:

Address: | 0x1000 | 0x1001 | 0x1002 | 0x1003 |

Value: | 0x12 | 0x34 | 0x56 | 0x78 |

**Little Endian:**

In Little Endian byte ordering, the least significant byte (LSB) is stored at the lowest memory address, while the most significant byte (MSB) is stored at the highest memory address. It is called "Little" because the smaller values are stored in the lower-addressed bytes. x86-based processors, including most modern desktop and laptop processors, use Little Endian byte ordering.

Example:

Using the same 4-byte integer value 0x12345678, it would be stored as follows in Little Endian byte ordering:

Address: | 0x1000 | 0x1001 | 0x1002 | 0x1003 |

Value: | 0x78 | 0x56 | 0x34 | 0x12 |