

**I. Match the terms with the definitions.**

<b>Algorithm</b>	<b>is</b>	a data type that is a number with decimal points. It has more precision than float.
<b>Variable</b>		a type of value that represents whole numbers. Can be positive, negative, or zero.
<b>Integer</b>		a value that is passed into a function when it is called.
<b>Double</b>		a step-by-step procedure which is used to solve problems or to do calculations.
<b>Boolean</b>		a data type that has two values (that are usually called <i>true</i> and <i>false</i> ).
<b>Function</b>		a container for a single value. It is named.
<b>Argument</b>		a value created from a class. It usually contains variables and values inside.
<b>Object</b>		a piece of code that is run only when it is called(executed). It can take arguments.

**II. Fill in the gaps.**

Methods Class Array String Float Assign Values Variables Integer

1. All \_\_\_\_\_ in the Java language must have a data type. A variable's type determines the \_\_\_\_\_ that the variable can have and the operations that can be performed on it. For example, the declaration `int count` declares that count is an \_\_\_\_\_. Integers can have only whole number values (both positive and negative) and you can perform the standard arithmetic operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) on integers.
2. PHP has eight types of values (or data types). Four are scalar (single-value) types: integers, floating-point numbers, \_\_\_\_\_, and booleans. Two are compound (collection) types: \_\_\_\_\_ and objects; and two are special types: resource and NULL.
3. When you create a new \_\_\_\_\_, you make a new *type* of object, allowing new objects of that type to be made. Each object can have its attributes and \_\_\_\_\_ for modifying its state.
4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ to an `int` variable, the number will lose precision.