

In Java, there are eight primitive data types, which are:

1. **byte**: 8-bit signed two's complement integer (-128 to 127)
2. **short**: 16-bit signed two's complement integer (-32,768 to 32,767)
3. **int**: 32-bit signed two's complement integer (-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647)
4. **long**: 64-bit signed two's complement integer (-9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to 9,223,372,036,854,775,807)
5. **float**: 32-bit single-precision floating-point number
6. **double**: 64-bit double-precision floating-point number
7. **boolean**: true/false value
8. **char**: 16-bit Unicode character ('\u0000' to '\uffff')

Additionally, Java provides a non-primitive data type called **String** which is used to represent a sequence of characters.

It's worth noting that Java is a strongly-typed language, which means that every variable and expression must have a declared data type.