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**Homework01**

**2/7/2022**

**What are differences between print() and println() methods?**

The print() method simply prints the given text or data on the screen.

The println() method prints the text on the console and moves the cursor to a new line.

**What are the escape sequences in Java?**

**Escape sequences are the special codes in Java.**

\n - Moves the cursor to a new line

\t - Inserts space

\’ - Inserts a single quotation

\” - Inserts a double quotation

// - inserts a backward slash \

**What are the primitive data types in Java, what are their storage capacities and what kind of data they can store?**

There are 8 pimitives: byte (1 byte), short (2 bytes), int (4 bytes), long (8 bytes), float (4 bytes ), double (8 bytes), boolean (1 bit), char (2 unicode bytes)

**Where can we store other types of data if we cannot use primitives?**

Reference Data Types (non-primitives) also known as objects

There are hundreds of different Reference Types (Object) in Java like (String)

**When should we use byte, short or long numeric data types instead of int?**

We should use byte, short or long numeric data types instead of int because it can be useful for saving memory in large arrays, where the memory savings actually matters. They can also be used in place of int where their limits help to clarify your code; the fact that a variable's range is limited can serve as a form of documentation.

**When should we use float instead of double?**

We use float if we have memory constraint because it takes almost half as much space as double. If our numbers cannot fit in the range offered by float, then we use double.