

DataTypesInJava

They define the kind of values a variable can hold and how much memory it consumes.

Two main categories:

1 Primitive Data Types – the building blocks

- byte, short, int, long → Numbers
- float, double → Decimals
- char → Single character
- boolean → true/false

2 Non-Primitive Data Types – objects & references

- String
- Arrays
- Classes
- Interfaces



Why does this matter?

1. Choosing the right type makes your program faster & memory-efficient
2. Helps avoid bugs by enforcing type safety
3. Lays the foundation for mastering OOP concepts in Java



Imagine using an int when a byte is enough — small changes can create a big impact in performance-sensitive applications.



Next time you write Java code, ask yourself: Am I picking the most efficient data type for my use case?

