

I. Match the terms with the definitions.

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

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.