**Primitive Data Types**

After learning about variable initialization and assignment, you should be aware that data types are serious business. They can determine the success or failure of your project. Therefore, you should know them extremely well. This document should serve as a quick reference guide for the data types we will be using most often in this class. Research each of the terms below and write their definitions in the boxes below

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| **int : represents integers in the range from negative 2,147,483,648 to positive 2,147,483,648 and is stored as a four-byte integer** |
| **Double: it provides the largest and smallest possible magnitudes for a number and the default value is zero. They store an approximation of a real number.** |
| **Boolean: it has two values (true and false) and it is a special case of a more general logical data type** |
| **float: it is stored as a single precision, floating point number and it can represent numbers as large as 3.4E+38 (pos or neg) with an accuracy of about seven digits.** |
| **char: used when one needs to hold only a single character and does not need the overhead of String** |
| **short: contains integer value that do not require the full data width of Integer and the default value is 0** |
| **long: it is used when a wider range than int is needed and the default value is 0** |