**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 : A 32-bit (4-byte) integer value. Like integers, will only hold whole numbers. From -128 to +127.** |
| **double:A 64-bit (8-byte) floating-point value. Used to hold decimal numbers.** |
| **boolean:A true or false value. Used as an on/off switch.** |
| **float: A 32-bit (4-byte) floating-point value. Not used for precise values (decimal numbers).** |
| **char: A 16-bit character using the Unicode encoding scheme** |
| **short: A 16-bit (2-byte) integer value** |
| **long: A 64-bit (8-byte) integer value.This datatype is used when you need a range larger than those provided by int.** |