

## Variables

Java supports eight primitive data types, these are:

`int`: whole numbers has no decimal point. Examples: 3, 200, -10, 0, 30450. Declared as: `int x;`

Other rarely used integer types include `byte` and `short`. Integer type `long` is needed if you are working with very large numbers.

`double`: used for numbers having decimal point: Examples: 3.5, 200.545, -10.43, 0.0, 30450.0.

Declared as: `double x;`

Other rarely used decimal type is `float`.

`boolean`: this type can only hold `false` or `true`, or contains an expression that is evaluated to `false` or `true`.

Examples:

```
boolean x = true;
System.out.println(x); //it will display true
int y = 5;
x = y < 3;
System.out.println (x); //it will display false
x = y == 5; //note we used == for comparison
System.out.println (x); //it will display true
x = y != 4;
System.out.println (x); //it will display true
x = y != 5;
System.out.println (x); //it will display false
```

`String`: although it is not considered as one of the primitive data types, string is created in Java in a way that makes it functioning as a primitive data type. It can handle any text surrounded by double quote "".

Examples: `String s = "this is a string";`

There is another type called `char` that can hold only one character (surrounded by one quote ' ').

Example: `char c = 'A';`