**Variables**

Java supports eight primitive data types, these are:

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

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 isfloat**.**

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’;