



Java Characters

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

Characters

The `char` data type is used to store a **single** character. The character must be surrounded by single quotes, like 'A' or 'c':

Example

```
char myGrade = 'B';  
System.out.println(myGrade);
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Alternatively, if you are familiar with ASCII values, you can use those to display certain characters:

Example

```
char myVar1 = 65, myVar2 = 66, myVar3 = 67;  
System.out.println(myVar1);
```

```
System.out.println(myVar2);  
System.out.println(myVar3);
```

Try it Yourself »

Tip: A list of all ASCII values can be found in our [ASCII Table Reference](#).

Strings

The `String` data type is used to store a sequence of characters (text). String values must be surrounded by double quotes:

Example

```
String greeting = "Hello World";  
System.out.println(greeting);
```

Try it Yourself »

The String type is so much used and integrated in Java, that some call it "the special **ninth** type".

A String in Java is actually a **non-primitive** data type, because it refers to an object. The String object has methods that are used to perform certain operations on strings. **Don't worry if you don't understand the term "object" just yet.** We will learn more about strings and objects in a later chapter.

< Previous

Next >