Variables and Constants

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Variables and Data types

- The Integer Data Type
- The Long Data Type
- The Boolean Data Type
- The Byte Data Type
- The Single Data Type
- The Double Data Type
- The String Data Type
- The Currency Data Type
- The Date Data Type
- The Object Data Type
- The Variant Data Type
- The Decimal Data Type

Commonly Used Data Types

The Integer Data Type

- Integer variables can hold integer values (whole numbers) included in the range from -32,768 through 32,767. These variables are also known as 16-bit integers because each value of this type takes 2 bytes of memory.

The Boolean Data Type

- Boolean variables are nothing but Integers that can hold only values 0 and -1, which stand for False and True, respectively. When you use a Boolean, you are actually wasting 15 out of 16 bits in the variable, because this information could be easily held in one single bit.

The Double Data Type

- can hold a floating point value in the range -1.7976931348623 2E308 through -4.940656458412 47E-324 for negative values and 4.940656458124 7E-324 through 1.7976931348623 2E308 for positive values. They take 8 bytes and in most cases are the preferable choice when you're dealing with decimal values.

The String Data Type

- Takes 32bit memory allocation.

The Variant Data Type

- can hold any type of data described so far, and then some. Variables of this type take 16 bytes.