



# Java Data Types

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## Java Data Types

As explained in the previous chapter, a variable in Java must be a specified data type:

### Example

```
int myNum = 5;           // Integer (whole number)
float myFloatNum = 5.99f; // Floating point number
char myLetter = 'D';     // Character
boolean myBool = true;   // Boolean
String myText = "Hello"; // String
```

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Data types are divided into two groups:

- Primitive data types - includes `byte`, `short`, `int`, `long`, `float`, `double`, `boolean` and `char`
- Non-primitive data types - such as `String`, Arrays and Classes (you will learn more about these in a later chapter)

# Primitive Data Types

A primitive data type specifies the size and type of variable values, and it has no additional methods.

There are eight primitive data types in Java:

Data Type	Size	Description
byte	1 byte	Stores whole numbers from -128 to 127
short	2 bytes	Stores whole numbers from -32,768 to 32,767
int	4 bytes	Stores whole numbers from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
long	8 bytes	Stores whole numbers from -9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to 9,223,372,036,854,775,807
float	4 bytes	Stores fractional numbers. Sufficient for storing 6 to 7 decimal digits
double	8 bytes	Stores fractional numbers. Sufficient for storing 15 decimal digits
boolean	1 bit	Stores true or false values
char	2 bytes	Stores a single character/letter or ASCII values

## Test Yourself With Exercises

### Exercise:

Add the correct data type for the following variables:

```
myNum = 9;  
    myFloatNum = 8.99f;  
myLetter = 'A';  
    myBool = false;  
    myText = "Hello World";
```

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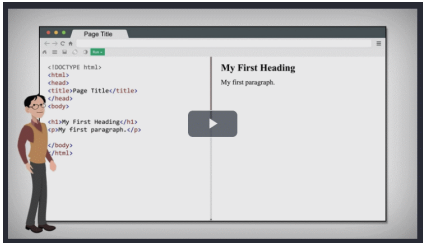
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