**Primitive Data Types**

After learning about variable initialization and assignment, you should be aware that data types are serious business. They can determine the success or failure of your project. Therefore, you should know them extremely well. This document should serve as a quick reference guide for the data types we will be using most often in this class. Research each of the terms below and write their definitions in the boxes below

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| **int :** Integers in Java are represented by the int datatype. They are just like the integers in Algebra. An int will hold only whole numbers data, without decimals or fractions. |
| **Double:** In the most simple terms, the double datatype is used to hold decimal numbers. It will hold any real number (including decimals) that you will need in this course. |
| **Boolean:** The boolean datatype can only hold the values of true or false. It is used as an on/off switch in Java programs. |
| **float:** Float is mainly used to save memory in large arrays of floating point numbers. Float data type is never used for precise values such as currency. |
| **char:** Char data type is used to store any character. |
| **short:** Short data type can also be used to save memory as byte data type. A short is 2 times smaller than an int. |
| **long:** This type is used when a wider range than int is needed. |