Syntax:-

```
<String - types>
<String - variables> =
" <sequence - of - string>";
```

2) class

class is a user defined blue print or prototype from which objects are created.

3) object:

Object is a basic unit of object oriented Programming and represents real-life entities

Example:-

```
Public class String Example{
  Public static void main(String[] args){
String str = "Hello (this) is example of string type
String substr = str. Substring (0, 14);
System.out.println(substr);
  }
}
```

Byte data example.

```
public class Byte example {
    public static void main (String[] args)

byte a, b;
    a = 127;
    b = 10;
System.out.println(a);
System.out.println(b);
}
}
```

Short data example.

```
Public class primitive datatype {
    Public static void main (String[] args){

short a = 32767;
System.out.println(a);
}
}
```

Non-primitive data type (or) Reference data

Strings:

Strings are defined as an array of characters in java is designed to hold sequence

Integer data type:-

- Its 32 bit signed two's complemented integer

Syntax: int intvar;

Long data type:-

- The long data type is a 64-bit two's complement integer.
- Long datatype is 8bytes

Double data type.

Double data type is a double precision 64-bit IEEE 154 floating point

Syntax: double double var;

char data type

char data type is a single 16 bit unicode character with size of 2 bytes

Syntax: char char var

Assignment :1

Data type :-

Data type or Java are different sizes and values that can be stored in the variable that is made as per convertions

↳ Primitive
↳ Non-primitive

Primitive data type :-

Primitive data are only single-values and have special capabilities.

Boolean data type :-

Boolean data type represent only bit to the information either true or false

Byte data type :-

Byte data type is an 8-bit signed two's complement integer.

Byte data type is useful for saving memory large arrays.

Short data type :

Short data type is a 16-bit signed two complement integers