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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. A further discussion is beyond the scope of this lesson, but rest assured we will become familiar with boolean values and concepts very soon.** |
| **float: Instead of using double, float can be used. When storing a value in a float variable, you need the letter "f" at the end.** |
| **char:  The Character class offers a number of useful class (i.e., static) methods for manipulating characters.** |
| **short: The short variable type is used to store smaller number** |
| **long: The Long class wraps a value of the primitive type long in an object. An object of type Long contains a single field whose type is long.** |