#### **AP Computer Science A – Java**

# **Primitive Types**

How to Store Data

#### Lecture Contents

- How to store different data
  - Computers only store zeros and ones!
- Java Primitive Types
- AP Java Subset Primitive Types

- Whole numbers
  - Just store as a binary string...

$$75-64 = 11$$
  
 $11-8 = 3$   
 $3-2 = 1$   
 $1-1 = 0$ 

- Whole numbers
  - Just store as a binary string...
  - How many binary digits to use?

$$75-64 = 11$$
  
 $11-8 = 3$   
 $3-2 = 1$   
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1 1

- Whole numbers
  - Just store as a binary string...
  - How many binary digits to use?



11

2<sup>8</sup>

• Whole numbers

2<sup>32</sup>

- Just store as a binary string...
- How many binary digits to use?

28

2<sup>8</sup>

 $2^{8}$ 

2<sup>8</sup>

- 8 bits  $\rightarrow 2^8 = 256$
- 16 bits  $\rightarrow 2^{16} = 65536$



2<sup>24</sup>

2<sup>16</sup>

216

2<sup>16</sup>

- Whole numbers
  - Just store as a binary string...
  - How many binary digits to use?
    - 8 bits  $\rightarrow 2^8 = 256$
    - 16 bits  $\rightarrow 2^{16} = 65536$
    - 32 bits  $\rightarrow 2^{32} = 4,294,967,296$
  - ...but what about negative numbers?

• Whole numbers

2<sup>16</sup>

- Just store as a binary string...
- How many binary digits to use?
  - 8 bits  $\rightarrow 2^8 = 256$

sign bit

- 16 bits  $\rightarrow 2^{16} = 65536$
- 32 bits  $\rightarrow 2^{32} = 4,294,967,296$
- ...but what about negative numbers?

11

 $2^{8}$ 

• Java integers

	bits	range
byte	8	-128 to +127
short	16	-32768 to +32767
int	32	-2,147,483,648 to +2,147,483,647
long	61	-9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to
	04	9,223,372,036,854,775,807

• AP Java Subset – we will only use int

	bits	range
byte	8	-128 to +127
short	16	-32768 to +32767
int	32	-2,147,483,648 to +2,147,483,647
long	64	-9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to
	04	9,223,372,036,854,775,807

In Java, Integer.MIN\_VALUE = -2,147,483,648 and Integer.MAX\_VALUE = +2,147,483,647 (no need to type these numbers!)

## **REMEMBER**:

For AP CSc A, to store an *integer*, use the primitive type:

int

• What about numbers with decimals?

 $\pi = 3.1415926535897932384626433...$ 

- What about huge numbers?
  - Avogadro's Number:

 $N_A = 6.02214076 \times 10^{23}$ 



- What about huge numbers?
  - Scientific notation

 $\pm$  mantissa  $\times$  2<sup>exponent</sup>



• Java floating point numbers

$\Delta_{\rm eff}$	sign	exponent	mantissa
float	- 1	8	23
double	1	11	52

- Specification: *IEEE 754* 

### **REMEMBER**:

For AP CSc A, to store an *real number*, use the primitive type:

# double

#### How to store text?

- How might we store: "Hello World!"
  - Character by character
    - Previously ASCII American Standard Code for Information Interchange (1963)
    - Java uses Unicode
      - 16 bits, so 65536 different characters
      - Lower characters match with ASCII

#### ASCII Character Codes in Hexadecimal

	ASCII Character Set (UX20-UX7F)											1.					
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	23	#		33	3		43	С		53	S		63	С		73	S
	24	\$		34	4		44	D		54	T		64	d		74	t
	25	%		35	5		45	E		55	U		65	е		75	u
	26	&		36	6		46	F	12.50	56	V	1	66	f		76	V
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Recent Characters:



Favorite Characters:



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### Java Primitive Types

- Integers
  - byte (1)
  - short (2)
  - int (4)
  - long (8)
- Real
  - float (4)
  - double (8)

- True/False
  - boolean (1 bit?)
- Letters
  - char (2)

### **AP Java Subset Primitive Types**

- Integers
  - byte (1)
  - short (2)
  - int (4)
  - long (8)
- Real
  - float (4)
  - double (8)

- True/False
  - **boolean** (1 bit?)
- Letters
  - char (2)

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# **Primitive Types**

How to Store Data