

Primitive Data Types		
type	size	range of values
<b>byte</b>	8-bit <i>signed</i> 2's comp	(-128 -> 127)
<b>short</b>	16-bit <i>signed</i> 2's comp	(-32,768 -> 32,767)
<b>int</b>	32-bit <i>signed</i> 2's comp	(-2 <sup>31</sup> -> 2 <sup>31</sup> -1)
<b>long</b>	64-bit <i>signed</i> 2's comp	(-2 <sup>63</sup> -> 2 <sup>63</sup> -1)
<b>long</b>	64-bit <i>unsigned</i>	(0 -> 2 <sup>64</sup> -1)
<b>float</b>	single-precision 32-bit <i>signed</i>	(-3.40282347 x 10 <sup>38</sup> -> 3.40282347 x 10 <sup>38</sup> )
<b>double</b>	double-precision 64-bit <i>signed</i>	(-1.79769313486231570 x 10 <sup>308</sup> -> 1.79769313486231570 x 10 <sup>308</sup> )
<b>char</b>	16-bit <i>unsigned</i> Unicode character	(0 -> 65,535)
<b>boolean</b>	<i>size not defined</i>	true / false

```

Hello World

{{noshy}}public class HelloWorld
{
    public static void
main(String[] args)
    {
        System.out.println("Hello
World!");
    }
}

```

### Declaring and Initializing

Operations on Number Variables				
<b>Integer</b>	<i>sign</i>	+	+99 -or- -99	
	<i>add</i>	+	5 + 3 = 8	
	<i>subtract</i>	-	5 - 3 = 2	
	<i>multiply</i>	*	5*3 = 15	
	<i>divide</i>	/	5/3 = 1 <i>no fractional part</i>	
	<i>remainder</i>	%	5 % 3 = 2	
	<b>Floating-Point Numbers</b>	<i>add</i>	+	3.141 + 2.0 = 5.141
		<i>subtract</i>	-	3.141 - 2.0 = 1.111
	<i>multiply</i>	*	3.141 * 2.0 = 6.282	
	<i>divide</i>	/	3.141 / 2.0 = 1.5705	

Boolean Operations			
Values	Literals	Operations	Operators
<i>true</i>	true	and	&&
<i>false</i>	false	or	
		not	!
<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>a &amp;&amp; b</b>	<b>a    b</b>
false (0)	false (0)	false	false
false (0)	true (1)	false	true
true (1)	false (0)	false	true
true (1)	true (1)	true	true

### Comparison Operators

```

Printing and Parsing

Printing to console
System.out.println("String s");
System.out.println("String s");
print s followed by newline
System.out.println();
Parse command-line args
int Integer.parseInt("String s");
convert s to an int value
double Double.parseDouble("String s");
convert s to a double value
long Long.parseLong("String s");
convert s to a long value

```

## Integers

```
int a, b; <-- Declare two integer
```

variables

```
a = 100; <-- Initialize 'a' with a value of 100
```

```
b = 18; <-- Initialize 'b' with a value of 18
```

```
int c = a + b; <-- Declare and initialize c with the value of a plus b
```

## Double

```
double a, b;
```

```
a = 1.57;
```

```
b = 9.8765;
```

```
double c = a + b;
```

It is the same for every **primitive** data type.

Operator	Meaning	true	false
==	equal	2 == 2	2 == 3
!=	not equal	3 != 2	2 != 2
<	less than	2 < 13	2 < 2
<=	less than or equal	2 <= 2	3 <= 2
>	greater than	13 > 2	2 > 13
>=	greater than or equal	3 >= 2	2 >= 3

Examples:

### Check if a number is a multiple of 2

`(x % 2 == 0)` returns true if x is a multiple of 2

### Check months

`(month >= 1) && (month <= 12)`  
returns true if month is between 1 and 12



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