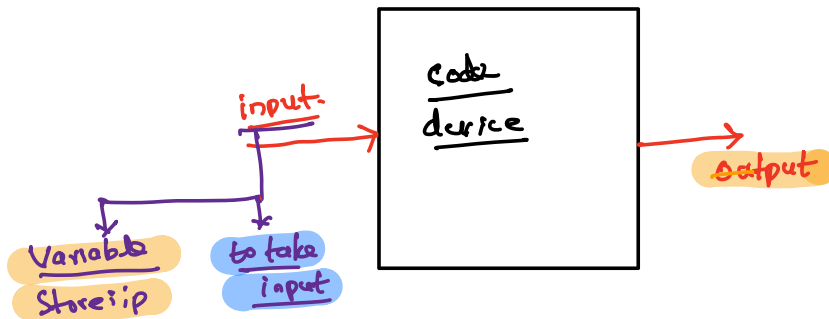


$a = \text{length} * \text{breadth};$
values \rightarrow variable

`System.out.print(30 * 40);` modify?

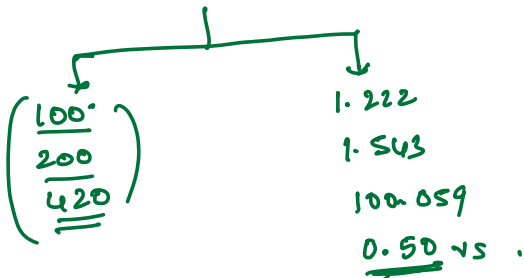
`int l = 40;`
`int b = 30;`
`int area = l * b;`

`System.out.print(area);` ???



Datatype - I int

Numeric data



Boolean

ubyte
 1000000000000
 -10×10^9 overflowing

`int num = 100000000000;` \rightarrow X too large.

`long num = 100000000000;` \rightarrow X too large.
 int

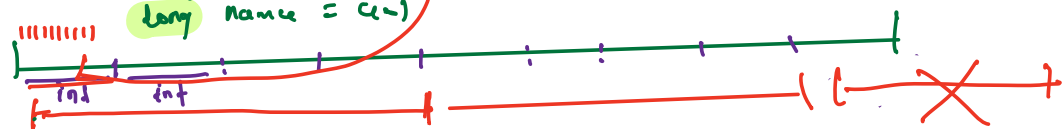
1000000000000
 long

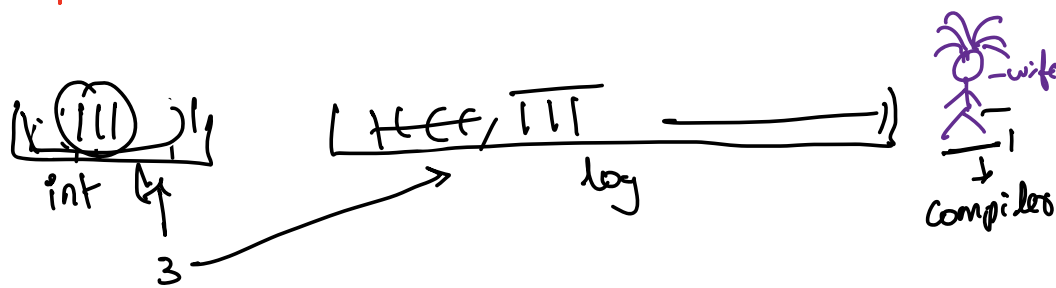
`long num1 = 10;`

`long num3 = 10;`

`long num4 = 10;`

num if selecting int long.





// → to take input

Step 1:- keyword `Scanner` `sc` = new `Scanner(System.in);`

Step 2:- `int num = sc.nextInt();` ← 20; → 2.356

Annotations for Step 2:

- `int` is underlined.
- `num` is highlighted in green, with a green arrow pointing to it from the text "variable name".
- `sc.nextInt()` is boxed in purple.
- Below `num`, there is a green arrow pointing down to the text "variable name".

→ variable

→ syntax

`float num = sc.nextFloat();`

`double num = sc.nextDouble();`

`boolean state = sc.nextBoolean();`

`long num = sc.nextLong();`