Java Datatypes ★



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Java has 8 primitive data types; char, boolean, byte, short, int, long, float, and double. For this exercise, we'll work with the primitives used to hold integer values (byte, short, int, and long):

- A byte is an 8-bit signed integer.
- A short is a 16-bit signed integer.
- An int is a 32-bit signed integer.
- A long is a 64-bit signed integer.

Given an input integer, you must determine which primitive data types are capable of properly storing that input.

To get you started, a portion of the solution is provided for you in the editor.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/datatypes.html

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, $oldsymbol{T}$, denoting the number of test cases.

Each test case, $m{T}$, is comprised of a single line with an integer, $m{n}$, which can be arbitrarily large or small.

Output Format

For each input variable $m{n}$ and appropriate primitive $m{dataType}$, you must determine if the given primitives are capable of storing it. If yes, then print:

- n can be fitted in:
- * dataType

If there is more than one appropriate data type, print each one on its own line and order them by size (i.e.: byte < short < int < long).

If the number cannot be stored in one of the four aforementioned primitives, print the line:

n can't be fitted anywhere.

Sample Input

5

-150

150000

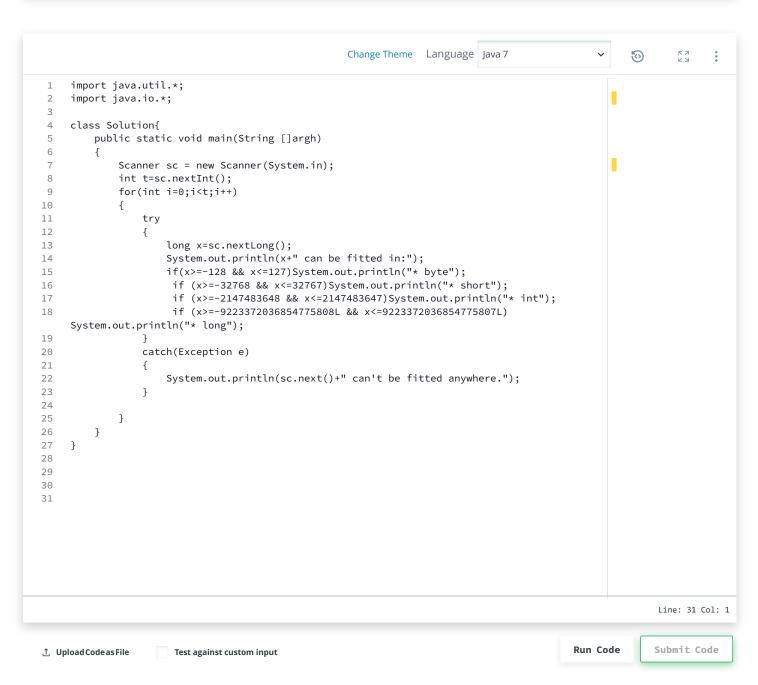
21333333333333333333333333333333333

-1000000000000000

Sample Output

- -150 can be fitted in:
- * short

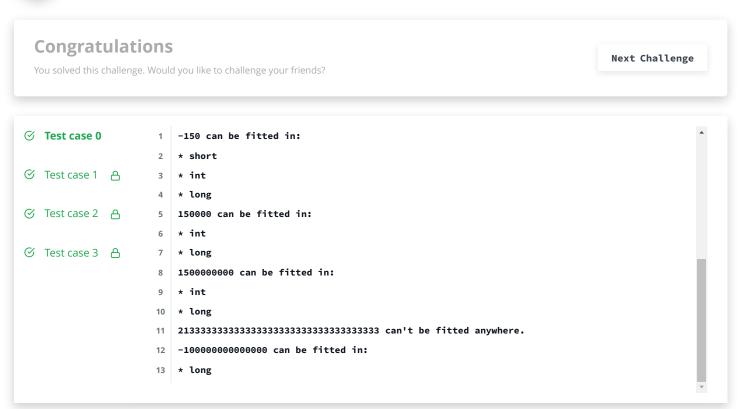




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