VARIABLES & DATA TYPES SOLUTIONS

Solution 1:

```java
import java.util.*;

// Average of 3 numbers
public class Solution {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int A = sc.nextInt();
        int B = sc.nextInt();
        int C = sc.nextInt();

        int average = (A + B + C) / 3;

        System.out.println("average is : " + average);
    }
}
```

Solution 2:

```java
import java.util.*;

// Area of a Square
public class Solution {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int side = sc.nextInt();

        int area = side * side;

        System.out.println("area of the square is : " + area);
    }
}
```

Solution 3:

```java
import java.util.*;

// Bill of Items
public class Solution {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        float pencil = sc.nextFloat();
        float pen = sc.nextFloat();
        float eraser = sc.nextFloat();

        float total = pencil + pen + eraser;

        System.out.println("Bill is : " + total);



        //Add on - with 18% tax
        float newTotal = total + (0.18f * total);

        System.out.println("Bill with 18% tax : " + newTotal);
    }
}
```

Solution 4:

In the mentioned code, the result variable will be of double type because of **type conversion**.

Solution 5:

No, the statement will not give any error.

Names of variables are called identifiers in Java. Identifier rule says, identifiers can start with any alphabet or underscore ("_") or dollar ("$").
According to the rule the given variable name is a valid identifier.