The goal of this lesson is to help you understand more about the character type. Read the theory below to know how to fill the blank (`...`) to display the character `'d'`.

Characters essentially are integers, you can display the integer value of a character with the statement `(int)character;` as below:

```
public class Variable {
	public static void main(String[] args) {
		System.out.println("a = " + (int) 'a');
		System.out.println("b = " + (int) 'b');
		System.out.println("c = " + (int) 'c');
		System.out.println("...");
		System.out.println("x = " + (int) 'x');
		System.out.println("y = " + (int) 'y');
		System.out.println("z = " + (int) 'z');
	}
}
```

When the above code is compiled and executed, it produces the following result:

```
a = 97
b = 98
c = 99
...
x = 120
y = 121
z = 122
```

As you can see, the list of numeric values of all characters from `'a'` to `'z'` makes an ascending sequence, each pair of successive values in the sequence are separated by 1 unit.

Because characters essentially are integers, you can also apply operators (`+, -, *, /`) to declare a variable. According to the result of the program above, the letter `'d'` is equal to `'a' + 3`, the letter `'e'` is equal to `'d' + 1`. See the example below:

```
public class Variable {
	public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
            char d = 'a' + 3;
            char e = 'd' + 1;
            System.out.println(d);
            System.out.println(e);
        }
}
```

When the above code is compiled and executed, it produces the following result:

```
d
e
```