**Operators**

1. For final variable ,increment and and decrement operator can not be aassigned.
2. We can apply increment and decrement operator to all primitive type except Boolean.
3. If we apply any arithmetic operator to a and b ,then result type is always

Max(int,type of a,type of b)

**Assignment Operator**

There are 3 types of assignment operator

1)simple assignment

e.g.

int x=10;

2) chained assignment

e.g.

int a,b,c,d;

a=b=c=d=20;

we cant perform chained assignment directly at the time of declaration

e.g.

int a=b=c=d=20;

C.E.:cannot find symbol

Symbol:variable b

Location:class Test

3)compound assignment

Sometime assignment operator mixed with some other operator,such type assignment operator are called compound assignment operator.

Total 11 operators are there.

+= &= >>= (right shift operator)

-= |= >>>= (unsigned right shift operator)

\*= ^= <<= (left shift operator)

/=

In the case compound case operator internal type casting perform automatically.

Byte b=10;

B++;

B++ is nothing’ but (byte)(b+1)

Byte b=10;

B+=1;

B+=1 is nothing’ but (byte)(b+1)

e.g.

Int a,b,c,d;

A=b=c=d=20;

A += b- = c\* = d/ =2;

o/p will be

d=10

c=200

b=-180

a=-160

**conditional operator(?:)**

the only possible ternary operator in java is conditional operator.

Syntax

Int x =(10<20) ? 30 : 40;

Sop(x) >>> x will be 30

We can perform nesting of operator also,

e.g.

int x = (10>20) ? 30 : ((40>50) ? 60: 70);

sop(x) >>>>>x will be 70.

**new operator**

we can use new operator to create object.

e.g.

Test t=new Test ();

After creating an object ,constructor will be executed to perform initialization of an object,hence constructor is not for creation of object and it is for initialization of an object.

In java ,we have only new keyword.but not delete keyword bcoj destruction of useless object is responsibility of garbage collector.

**[] operator**

We can use this operator to declare and create arrays

e.g.

int[] x = new [10]