dəyişkən: x = 5 ⟶ 2x + 8 = ?

variable: x = 5 ⟶ 2x + 8 = ?

```java
// variable / dəyişkən
int a = 50;

System.out.println(a);
```

```java
int myInt; // camelCase
```

```java
int my_int;
```

Data Type

mətn, riyazi, məntiqi

ad, yaş, razılıq

- byte — 1 byte = 8 bit ⟶ *[-128, 127]*
- short — 2 byte = 16 bit ⟶ *-32,768 to 32767*
- int — 4 byte = 32 bit ⟶ *-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647*
- long — 8 byte = 64 bit ⟶ -9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to 9,223,372,036,854,775,807

integer -> tam ədəd

- float
- double

floating-point -> kəsr ədədlər

- boolean ⟶ true/false
- char ⟶ character

- String ⟶ mətn tipi

```java
int course_duration = 6;          // declaration-initialization
System.out.println(course_duration);

short finger_count;               // declaration
finger_count = 10;                // initialization
System.out.println(finger_count);
```

```java
int age = 21;

System.out.println(age);
System.out.println(age * 2);        // multiplication
System.out.println(age / 3);        // division
System.out.println(age + (-10));    // sum
System.out.println(age - 8);        // subtraction
System.out.println(age % 6);        // mod/modulo
```