# 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.