

Java Datatypes 🌣

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Java has 8 primitive data types; char, boolean, byte, short, int, long, float, and double. For this exercise, we'll work with the primitives used to hold integer values (byte, short, int, and long):

- A byte is an 8-bit signed integer.
- A short is a 16-bit signed integer.
- An int is a 32-bit signed integer.
- A long is a 64-bit signed integer.

Given an input integer, you must determine which primitive data types are capable of properly storing that input.

To get you started, a portion of the solution is provided for you in the editor.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/datatypes.html

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, T , denoting the number of test cases.

Each test case, T, is comprised of a single line with an integer, n, which can be arbitrarily large or small.

Output Format

For each input variable n and appropriate primitive dataType, you must determine if the given primitives are capable of storing it. If yes, then print:

n can be fitted in:

* dataType

If there is more than one appropriate data type, print each one on its own line and order them by size (i.e.:

byte < short < int < long).

If the number cannot be stored in one of the four aforementioned primitives, print the line:

n can't be fitted anywhere.

Sample Input

5

-150

150000

1500000000

213333333333333333333333333333333333

-1000000000000000

Sample Output

-150 can be fitted in:

* short

* int

* long

150000 can be fitted in:

* int

* long

15000000000 can be fitted in:

* int

- -100000000000000000000 can be fitted in:
- * long

Explanation

-150 can be stored in a short, an int, or a long.

data types discussed in this problem.

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```
▼ 50 KM 69
                                              Change Theme
 1 import java.util.*;
     import java.io.*;
 6 ∃ class Solution{
         public static void main(String []argh)
 8 E
 9
 10
             Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
             int t=sc.nextInt();
 14
             for(int i=0;i<t;i++)</pre>
 16 ⊟
 18
                 try
 19 ⊟
                     long x=sc.nextLong();
System.out.println(x+" can be fitted in:");
 20
                     if(x>=-128 && x<=127)System.out.println("* byte");</pre>
                     //Complete the code
                                                                                  Line: 1 Col: 1
Run Code
                                                                                 Submit Code
```

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