

Day 3

## ④ Assignment Operator:

• For assignment  
prepare

• Right value left assign

```
int a = 40;
```

```
sysout(a);
```

OUTPUT

40

```
int b =
```

```
b = a;
```

```
sysout(b);
```

OUTPUT

40

=, +=, -=, \*=, /=

$+= \Rightarrow b = b + a$

$-= \Rightarrow b = b - a$

$*= \Rightarrow b = b \times a$

$/= \Rightarrow b = b / a$



## Unary Operators:

Increment Operator: / post/pre

++

decrement Operator: / post/pre

--

eg: int a = 60;

sysout (a++); → post increment (First assign)

sysout (a--); → post ~~increment~~ decrement (First assign)

sysout (a) : 61

sysout (--a); / 60 → pre decrement

sysout (++a); / 62 → pre increment

## DataType:

→ Java, C is strictly typed programming Language

• int a;

a = 10;

• Datatype notation mandatory

→ Dynamically typed

int a = 10;

run = 10;

run = "hello";

python

Data type decides which kind of values it stores

## 1) Primitive Data type: / Inbuilt data type:

• Byte - 8 bit (127)

• short - 16 b

• int - 32 b

• long - 64 b

• float - 32 b (F)

• double - 64 bit

• Boolean - true/false (1 bit) true

• cannot create function or their own

• char = 16 bit (M)

• String M = "Manu";

## ② Non-Primitive Data types:

- string → we can create functions based on string's
- class → is also a predefined class.
- Array
- Interface