Java divides the into the following groups: • **M**rithmetic

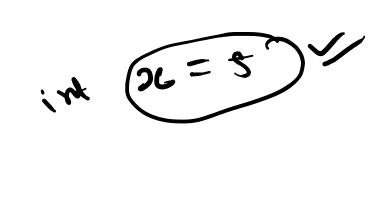
Assignment operators Somparison operators Logical operators

• Bitwise operators X

Arithmetic Operators

Arithmetic operators are used to perform common mathematical operations.

	Operator	Name	Description	Example	Try it
U	4	Addition	Adds together two values	x + y	Try it »
	<u>-</u>	Subtraction	Subtracts one value from another	x - y	Try it »
	/ *	Multiplication	Multiplies two values	x * y	Try it »
		Division	Divides one value by another	x / y	Try it »
	%	Modulus	Returns the division remainder	x % y	Try it »
5	++	Increment	Increases the value of a variable by 1	++x	Try it »
V		Decrement	Decreases the value of a variable by 1	x	Try it »



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Java Assignment Operators 🗸

Assignment operators are used to assign values to variables. In the example below, we use the **assignment** operator (=) to assign the value **10** to a variable called **x**:

Example

intx =10; Try it Yourself »

The **addition assignment** operator (+=) adds a value to a variable:

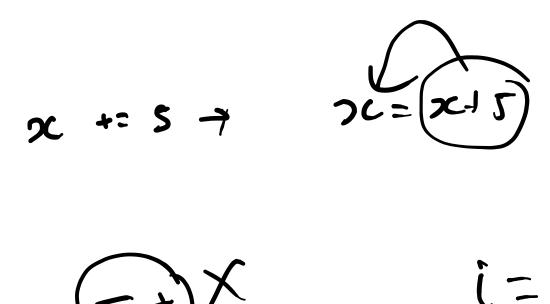
Example

intx = 10;x +=5;

Try it Yourself »

A list of all assignment operators:

	A list of all assignment operators:					
	Operator	Example	Same As	Try it		
	=	x = 5	x = 5	Try it »		
\ (+=>	x += 3	x = x + 3	Try it »		
	-=	x -= 3	x = x - 3	Try it »		
	*=	x *= 3	x = x * 3	Try it »		
	/=	x /= 3	x = x / 3	Try it »		
	%=	x %= 3	x = x % 3	Try it »		
(&=	x &= 3	x = x & 3	Try it »		
<	=	x = 3	$x = x \mid 3$	Try it »		
X/	^=	x ^= 3	$x = x ^ 3$	Try it »		
``)	>>=	x >>= 3	x = x >> 3	Try it »		
	<<=	x <<= 3	x = x << 3	Try it »		
- (



x = +5

Java Comparison Operators Comparison operators are used to compare two values: **Operator Name Example** Try it Equal to x == yTry it » =Not equal Try it » x != y! =Greater than Try it » x > yLess than Try it » x < yGreater than or equal to x >= yTry it » >= Less than or equal to Try it » $x \le y$ <= Java Logical Operators Logical operators are used to determine the logic between variables or values:

>

<

Operator Name Description Example Try it Logical and Returns true if both statements are true x < 5 && x < 10 Try it » Returns true if one of the statements is true x < 5 | | x < 4Logical or Try it »

&& Logical not | Reverse the result, returns false if the result is true

98-21081cm 11->1081cm 91081cm 91081cm

a 88b 6

P=1600

R=5

T = 1

> 30+40 -> Should 30 - SO >BIKE =100 40105 > Aurkine 10640113 > pet chill kurulne 100 - 110 > KUTKUTE => 321 to 385 -> m, mac 321 to 421 > Mac

38040421-) M2 mac 500 + 721 -1 car - 500+0600 thar 601+0721-) (N+a) Mapry bishday 1 public static void main(String[] args) {

int num = 77; **if** (num >= 30 && num <= 50) { System.out.println("Bike"); **if**(num>=30 && num<=40) { System.out.println("Splendor"); else { System.out.println("Hero"); **else if** (num >= 100 && num <= 110) {

System.out.println("KurKure"); **else if** (num >= 321 && num <= 421) { System.out.println("Mac"); **else if** (num >= 500 && num <= 721) { System.out.println("Car"); else { System.out.println("Happy Birthday!!");

public static void main(String[] args) { // TODO Auto-generated method stub int x = 8; System_out_println(x++);// x = x +1; System.out.println(x); int c = $x_1+++7+x----(x--)-(x++)$ System.out.println(c);

public static void main(String[] args) {

}

C

n= 2 8878

// TODO Auto-generated method stub int x = 8; System.out.println(--x);// x = x + 1; // // System.out.println(x); int $c = x_{++} + 7 + --x + x_{--} - x_{--} - -x - x_{++} + + ++x_{+}$; System.out.println(c); + 8 - 1 - 5 - 5 + 7 }

31-10=(21)

oc=8 387881