We've already seen the concatenation operator (+) and how it's used with Strings.  But what happens when it's used with numeric primitives?

The rule is pretty simple: the + is treated as an addition operator until it is being applied to a String.  From that point on, the + is treated as a String concatenation operator.

For Example:

int employeeId = 2812;

int deptId = 98;

System.out.println(employeeId + deptId);

// The line above prints 2910

System.out.println(employeeId + ":" + deptId);

// The line above prints 2812:98

System.out.println(employeeId + deptId + ":" + employeeId + deptId);

// The line above prints 2910:281298