



Java Booleans

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

Java Booleans

Very often, in programming, you will need a data type that can only have one of two values, like:

- YES / NO
- ON / OFF
- TRUE / FALSE

For this, Java has a `boolean` data type, which can take the values `true` or `false`.

Boolean Values

A boolean type is declared with the `boolean` keyword and can only take the values `true` or `false`:

Example

```
boolean isJavaFun = true;  
boolean isFishTasty = false;
```

```
System.out.println(isJavaFun);    // Outputs true  
System.out.println(isFishTasty);  // Outputs false
```

Try it Yourself »

However, it is more common to return boolean values from boolean expressions, for conditional testing (see below).

Boolean Expression

A **Boolean expression** is a Java expression that returns a Boolean value: **true** or **false**.

You can use a comparison operator, such as the **greater than** (**>**) operator to find out if an expression (or a variable) is true:

Example

```
int x = 10;  
int y = 9;  
System.out.println(x > y); // returns true, because 10 is higher than 9
```

Try it Yourself »

Or even easier:

Example

```
System.out.println(10 > 9); // returns true, because 10 is higher than 9
```

Try it Yourself »

In the examples below, we use the **equal to** (`==`) operator to evaluate an expression:

Example

```
int x = 10;  
System.out.println(x == 10); // returns true, because the value of x is equal to
```

Try it Yourself »

Example

```
System.out.println(10 == 15); // returns false, because 10 is not equal to 15
```

Try it Yourself »

The Boolean value of an expression is the basis for all Java comparisons and conditions. You will learn more about conditions in the next chapter.

Test Yourself With Exercises

Exercise:

Fill in the missing parts to print the values `true` and `false` :

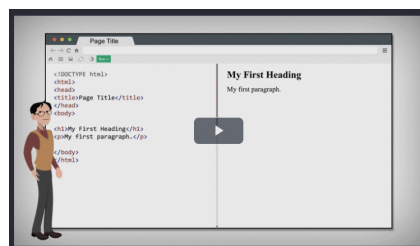
```
isJavaFun = true;  
isFishTasty = false;  
System.out.println(isJavaFun);  
System.out.println(isFishTasty);
```

[Submit Answer »](#)[Start the Exercise](#)[◀ Previous](#)[Next ▶](#)

ADVERTISEMENT

NEW

We just launched
W3Schools videos



[Explore now](#)

COLOR PICKER



Get certified
by completing
a Java
course today!



Get started

CODE GAME



Play Game

ADVERTISEMENT



ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT



[Report Error](#)

[Spaces](#)

[Pro](#)

[Buy Certificate](#)

Top Tutorials

[HTML Tutorial](#)
[CSS Tutorial](#)
[JavaScript Tutorial](#)
[How To Tutorial](#)
[SQL Tutorial](#)
[Python Tutorial](#)
[W3.CSS Tutorial](#)
[Bootstrap Tutorial](#)

[PHP Tutorial](#)
[Java Tutorial](#)
[C++ Tutorial](#)
[jQuery Tutorial](#)

Top References

[HTML Reference](#)
[CSS Reference](#)
[JavaScript Reference](#)
[SQL Reference](#)
[Python Reference](#)
[W3.CSS Reference](#)
[Bootstrap Reference](#)
[PHP Reference](#)
[HTML Colors](#)
[Java Reference](#)
[Angular Reference](#)
[jQuery Reference](#)

Top Examples

[HTML Examples](#)
[CSS Examples](#)
[JavaScript Examples](#)
[How To Examples](#)
[SQL Examples](#)
[Python Examples](#)
[W3.CSS Examples](#)
[Bootstrap Examples](#)
[PHP Examples](#)
[Java Examples](#)
[XML Examples](#)
[jQuery Examples](#)

Get Certified

[HTML Certificate](#)
[CSS Certificate](#)
[JavaScript Certificate](#)
[Front End Certificate](#)
[SQL Certificate](#)
[Python Certificate](#)
[PHP Certificate](#)
[jQuery Certificate](#)
[Java Certificate](#)
[C++ Certificate](#)
[C# Certificate](#)
[XML Certificate](#)

[FORUM](#) | [ABOUT](#)

W3Schools is optimized for learning and training. Examples might be simplified to improve reading and learning. Tutorials, references, and examples are constantly reviewed to avoid errors, but we cannot warrant

full correctness of all content. While using W3Schools, you agree to have read and accepted our terms of use, cookie and privacy policy.

Copyright 1999-2022 by Refsnes Data. All Rights Reserved.
W3Schools is Powered by W3.CSS.

