1/ Difference Between Imperative And Declarative

Imperative Programming	Declarative Programming
In this, programs specify how it is to be done.	In this, programs specify what is to be done.
It simply describes the control flow of computation.	It simply expresses the logic of computation.
Its main goal is to describe how to get it or accomplish it.	Its main goal is to describe the desired result without direct dictation on how to get it.
Its advantages include ease to learn and read, the notional model is simple to understand, etc.	Its advantages include effective code, which can be applied by using ways, easy extension, high level of abstraction, etc.
Its type includes procedural programming, object-oriented programming, parallel processing approach.	Its type includes logic programming and functional programming.
In this, the user is allowed to make decisions and commands to the compiler.	In this, a compiler is allowed to make decisions.
It has many side effects and includes mutable variables as compared to declarative programming.	It has no side effects and does not include any mutable variables as compared to imperative programming.
It gives full control to developers that are very important in low-level programming.	It may automate repetitive flow along with simplifying code structure.

2/ How does Python deal with large numbers?

Use Long

3/ Nullpointerexception

It means that the object is null and you are trying to call a function inside it, and you can process the matter using try catch

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4/ what is programming language case sensitive

C, C#, C++, Java, Python, Ruby, Swift, ABAP, Ada, Fortran, Pascal

difference between stack and heap

Heap	Stack
Stack provides static memory allocation, i.e., it is used to store the temporary variables.	Heap provides dynamic memory allocation. By default, all the global variables are stored in the heap.
It is a linear data structure means that elements are stored in the linear manner, i.e., one data after another	It is hierarchical data structure means that the elements are stored in the form of tree.
It is used to access the local variables.	It is used to access the global variables by default
The size of the stack memory is limited which is dependent on the OS.	The size of the memory is not limited.
As it is a linear data structure, so data is stored in the contiguous blocks.	As it is hierarchical data structure, so elements are stored in the random manner.
The size of the stack memory is decided by the operating system.	The size of the heap memory is decided by the programmers.