

## Assignment Questions

### **Question 1 - What is statically typed and Dynamically typed Programming Language?**

Answer – Statically typed – if the memory of the variable is given during the compilation time itself then such type of programming language is called as “Statically typed”.

Eg :- C, C++,java

Dynamically typed – if the memory of the variable is given during the execution time itself then such types of programming languages are called as “dynamically typed”.

Eg :- Python , PHP , JavaScript

### **Question 2 – What is the variable in Java?**

Answer – It is the container that stores a value.

### **Question 3 – How To Assign value to Variable?**

Answer – rule1- Must not begin with digit.

Rule2 – Name is case sensitive.

Rule3 – Should not be a keyword.

Rule4 – white space is not allowed.

Rule5 – Can contain alphabets, character.

### **Question 4 – what are primitive data types in java?**

Answer – The data type is already hard coded into the compiler to be recognized when the program is executed.

Example of primitive data types are short, byte, int, long, double, float, char, Boolean.

### **Question 5 – What are the identifiers in java?**

Answer – Identifiers in java are symbolic names used for identification. They can be a class name , variable name , method name, package name , constant name, and more . In java, there are some reserved words that can not be used as an identifier.

### **Question 6 – List the operators in java?**

Answer – Types of operators

Arithmetic operator

Assignment operator

Comparison operator

Logical operator

Bitwise operator

### **Question 7 – Explain about increment and decrement operators and give an examples**

Answer – Increment operator is used to increment a value by 1.

There are two varieties of increment operator

1.Post-Increment: Value is first used for computing the result and then incremented.

2.Pre-Increment: Value is incremented first and then the result is computed.

Example

Post-Increment operator

```
int a = 5;
```

```
int b = 7;
```

```
int c = a++ + b;
```

here value of 'a' will not incremented immediately, a++ will still return value 5 and the value of c is  $5 + 7 = 13$

Pre-Increment operator

```
int a = 5;
```

```
int b = 1;
```

```
int c = ++a * b;
```

here value of 'a' will first incremented by 1 , ++a will return value 6 and the value of c is  $6 * 1 = 6$

Decrement operator is used for decrementing the value by 1. There are two varieties of decrement operators.

1.Post-decrement: Value is first used for computing the result and then decremented.

2.Pre-decrement: Value is decremented first and then the result is computed.

Example:

```
int a = 5;
```

```
int b = 3;
```

```
int c = a-- + b;
```

here value of 'a' will not decremented immediately, a- - will return the value 5 and the value of c is  $5 + 3 = 8$

Pre-decrement

```
int a = 3;
```

```
int b = 1;
```

```
int c = --a * b;
```

here value of 'a' will decremented immediately by 1 , --a will return value 2 and the value of c is  $2 * 1 = 2$