1.

a. Statically Typed Language: At compilation time, variables' data types are explicitly defined and verified in statically typed languages. This implies that during the writing of the code, each variable's type must be known and specified. Following compilation, the compiler verifies type compatibility and makes sure that only compatible actions are carried out on variables. Java, C, C++, and Swift are a few examples of statically typed languages.

b. A dynamically typed language, in contrast to a statically typed language, does not necessitate the explicit declaration of data types for variables. Instead, as the program is being executed, the data type is decided. Variables can store data of any type, and they can have their types change as the program is run. While allowing for shorter code, this flexibility raises the possibility of type-related runtime mistakes. Languages that use dynamic typing include Python, JavaScript, and Ruby.

c. Strongly typed languages encourage stringent type checking and forbid implicit type conversions unless they are safe and explicit. In other words, it makes sure that only compatible data types are used for operations. To avoid unintentional type-related problems, the compiler or interpreter raises an error whenever a mismatch arises. Strongly typed languages can exist in both statically and dynamically typed languages. Strongly typed languages include Java, C#, and Haskell as examples.

d. Weakly Typed Language: Weakly typed languages, usually referred to as loosely typed languages, are less rigid about type compatibility and permit implicit type conversions. In operations involving various data types, variables can therefore be used without explicit conversions. While this may provide greater flexibility, it may also result in subtle flaws and make it more challenging to comprehend how the code behaves. PHP and certain earlier iterations of JavaScript are two examples of weakly typed languages.

Java is both statically typed and strongly typed.

2.

Case Sensitive: In a case-sensitive programming language, the distinction between uppercase and lowercase characters matters. This means that variables, functions, keywords, and other identifiers must be written with consistent casing for the program to recognize them correctly. For example, "variableName" and "variablename" would be treated as two different identifiers in a case-sensitive language.

Example in Python (case-sensitive):

java

# Correct usage

int variableName = 42;

String variablename = "Hello";

Case Insensitive: In a case-insensitive programming language, the distinction between uppercase and lowercase characters is not relevant. This means that variables, functions, keywords, and other identifiers can be written with different casings, and the program will treat them as the same. For example, "variableName" and "variablename" would be considered equivalent in a case-insensitive language.

Example in SQL (case-insensitive):

-- These queries are considered equivalent in a case-insensitive language

SELECT \* FROM tableName;

select \* from tablename;

Case Sensitive-Insensitive: Some programming languages are case insensitive for keywords yet case sensitive for some aspects (such variable names and function names). It's common to refer to this combination as case sensitive-insensitive.

Java is a case-sensitive language. It differentiates between uppercase and lowercase characters in variable names, function names, and other identifiers.

3.