FUNDAMENTALS OF JAVA ASSIGNMENT

Assignment Question

1. What is Statically typed and Dynamically typed Programming Language?

Answer → Statically typed Programming Language is if the memory of the variable is given during the compilation time itself then such types of programming language are called as "Statically typed".

Examples :- C , C++ , Java

Dynamically typed Programming Language is if the memory of the variable is given during the execution time itself then such types of programming language are called as "Dynamically typed"

Examples :- Python , PHP , JavaScript

2. What is the variable in Java?

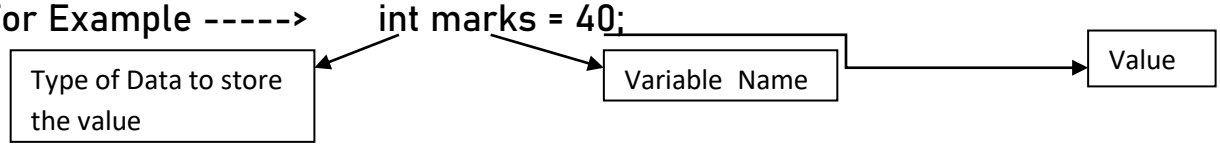
Answer → A Variable is the title of a reserved region allocated in memory. In other words, it may be referred to as the name of a memory location and it is a container that holds the value while the java program is executed and variable is always assigned with a data type.

3. How to assign a value to Variable?

Answer → Syntax of assigning a Variable:-

Type of Data Variable_ Name = (Value);

For Example -----> int marks = 40;



To assign a value to a variable firstly assign a suitable name to your variable and then insert a suitable data type to your variable and then insert value to your variable according to your range of your variable.

4. What are Primitive Data types in Java?

Answer → Primitive Data Type is the most fundamental data type and predefined by the language and is named by a reserved keyword. Primitive value do not share with other primitive value. A variable whose type is a primitive type always holds a primitive value of that same type. There are eight primitive data types with storage allocated in memory Boolean , byte , char , int , long , float and Double

Byte -> 1 byte (8 bit) , Short -> 2 byte (16 bit) ,int -> 4 byte (32 bit), long -> 8 byte (64 bit) , char -> 2 byte (16 bit) , Float -> 4 byte (16 bit) , Double -> 8 byte (64 bit) , Boolean -> This data type only store True and False value.

5. What are the identifiers in Java?

Answer → Identifiers in java are a sequence of character to identify something in a program. They are names given to a class, variable, Package, Method, or interface and allow the programmer to refer to the specific item from any place in the program. However in java There are some reserved words that can not be used as an indentifier.

```
public class HelloJava
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
System.out.println("Hello Java");
}
}
```

1. HelloJava (Class name)
2. main (main method)
3. String (Predefined Class name)
4. args (String variables)
5. System (Predefined class)
6. out (Variable name)
7. println (method)

6. List the Operators in Java?

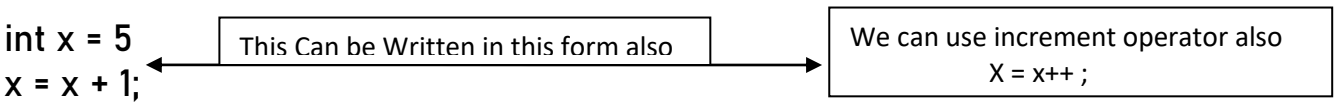
Answer → Operators in java can be classified into 7 types:-

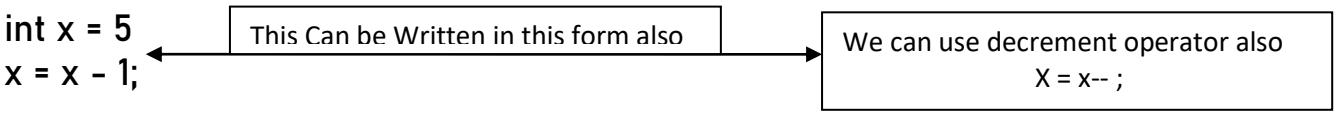
Arithmetic Operators
Relational Operators
Logical Operators
Assignment Operators
Unary Operators
Bitwise Operators
Ternary Operators
Shift Operators

7. Explain about Increment and Decrement Operators and give an examples ?

Answer → The Operator (++) and the Operator (--) are java's increment and decrement Operators. The increment (++) and decrement Operator(--) are simply used to increase and decrease the value by one.

The increment operator adds one to its operand, while the decrement operator subtracts one from its operand. Consider the following Statement.





Increment and Decrement Operators both are of two types:-
Pre-Increment (++a)
Post-Increment (a++)
Pre-Decrement (--a)
Post-Decrement (a--)

Can be Explained by Following Examples:-

```
Public class HelloWorld {
Public static void main(strings[] args)
{
 int a , b;
 a=5;
 b=6;
 int c = ++a;       //  Pre-Increment
 int d = a++;       //   Post-Increment
 int e = --b;      //    Pre-Decrement
 int f  = b--;     //     Post-Decrement
 System.out.println(c);
 System.out.println(d);
 System.out.println(e);
 System.out.println(f);
 System.out.println(a);
 System.out.println(b);
 }
 }
```

Output :-

6
6
5
5
7
4