**Ans-1-Dynamically-typed languages perform type checking at runtime, while statically typed languages perform type checking at compile time**..

Ans-2-A **variable is a container which holds the value while the Java program is executed**.

Ans-3-type variableName = value;

Ans-4-Primitive data types - includes **byte , short , int , long , float , double , boolean and char**.

Ans-5-  Identifiers are names assigned to different constructs of a Java program, such as classes, methods, interfaces, variables, etc.

Ans-6-

1. [*Arithmetic Operators*](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java-arithmetic-operators-with-examples/)
2. [*Unary Operators*](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java-unary-operator-with-examples/)
3. [*Assignment Operator*](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java-assignment-operator-with-examples/)
4. [*Relational Operators*](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java-relational-operators-with-examples/)
5. [*Logical Operators*](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java-logical-operators-with-examples/)
6. [*Ternary Operator*](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java-ternary-operator-with-examples/)
7. [*Bitwise Operators*](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/operators-in-java/)
8. [*Shift Operators*](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/operators-in-java/)

Ans-7-The decrement (–) and increment (++) operators are special types of operators used in programming languages to decrement and increment the value of the given variable by 1.Example-i++ or i--.