***Java variables and datatype***

Assignment Questions

Q1. What is statically typed and dynamically typed programming language?

Answer:- If the memory of the variable is provided at the the time of compilation then it is called statically typed programming language.Example C, C++, Java,etc.

If the memory of the variable is provided at the the time of execution then it is called dynamically typed programming language. Example JavaScript, Python,etc.

Q2. What is the variable in java?

Answer:- Variable is a container that saves data values during program execution.It is a memory location name of data.

Q3. How to assign a value to variable?

Answer:- type variable\_name = value;

At first we have to write the type of value, then we have to write the variable name, now we have to assign the value of the variable by using assignment operator.

Q4. What are primitive datatypes in java?

Answer:- The datatypes whose memory are alredy defined to the compiler are known as primitive datatypes.Example int, char, boolean, float, double, long, short, byte.

Q5. What are the identifiers in java?

Answer:- It is the name used to identify the variables, functions, constants, arrays, class, etc.Examle int a = 5; here a is a identifier.

Q6. List the operators in java?

Answer:- There are six types of operators in java:-

1. Arithmetic operator(+,-,\*,/,%,++,--).
2. Relational operator(==,!=,<=,>=,<,>).
3. Logical operator(!,||,&&).
4. Assignment operator(=,+=,-=,\*=,/=,%=).
5. Bitwise operator.
6. Unary operator.

Q7. Explain about increment and decrement operators and give an examples.

Answer:-1) INCREMENT-OPERATOR: The increment operator ++ increases the value of the variable by 1. There are two varities of increment operator:

* POST-INCREMENT: Value is first used for computing the result is then incremented.

Example:

Int a = 5;

Int b = a++;

System.out.println(a + “ “ + b);

Output: 6 5

* PRE-INCREMENT: Value is increment first then the result is computed.

Example:

Int a = 5;

Int b = ++a;

System.out.println(a + “ “ + b);

Output: 6 6

2) DECREMENT-OPERATOR: The increment operator ++ increases the value of the variable by 1. There are two varities of increment operator:

* POST-DECREMENT: Value is first used for computing the result is then decremented.

Example:

Int a = 5;

Int b = a--;

System.out.println(a + “ “ + b);

Output: 4 5

* PRE-DECREMENT: Value is decrement first then the result is computed.

Example:

Int a = 5;

Int b = --a;

System.out.println(a + “ “ + b);

Output: 4 4