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

**Statically Typed Languages**

**In statically typed programming languages, type checking occurs at**[**compile time**](https://www.baeldung.com/cs/compile-load-execution-time#compile-time). At compile time, source code in a specific programming language is converted to a machine-readable format. This means that before source code is compiled, the type associated with each and every single variable must be known.

Dynamically Typed Languages Conversely, **in dynamically typed languages, type checking takes place at**[**runtime**](https://www.baeldung.com/cs/runtime-vs-compile-time#runtime)**or execution time**. This means that variables are checked against types only when the program is executing. Some examples of programming languages that belong to this category are Python, JavaScript, Lisp, PHP, Ruby, Perl, Lua, and Tcl.

1. What is variable in java?

A variable is a container which holds the value while the [Java program](https://www.javatpoint.com/simple-program-of-java) is executed. A variable is assigned with a data type. Variable is a name of memory location. There are three types of variables in java: local, instance and static. There are two types of [data types in Java](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-data-types): primitive and non-primitive.

1. How to assign value to variable in Java? **The "=" symbol is responsible for assignment operation and we assign values to variables with the help of this symbol. There are two ways to assign a value to variables: in one line or in two lines.**
2. What are primitive data type in java?

In Java language, primitive data types are the building blocks of data manipulation. These are the most basic data types available in [Java language](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-tutorial).

There are 8 types of primitive data types:

* boolean data type
* byte data type
* char data type
* short data type
* int data type
* long data type
* float data type
* double data type

1. What are the Identifiers in java? In programming languages, identifiers are used for identification purpose. In Java an identifier can be a class name, method name, variable name or a label.

Identifiers are the name given to variables, classes, methods etc.

1. List the Operators in java?
   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/)
   9. [instance of operator](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java-instanceof-and-its-applications/)
2. Explain about incremental and decremental operators in java an give examples?

The increment operator can be used in two ways - as a prefix or a postfix. When used as a prefix, it increments the value of the variable before the expression is evaluated. When used as a postfix, it increments the value of the variable after the expression is evaluated.

Similarly, the decrement operator can also be used as a prefix or a postfix to decrement the value of a variable.

Example:

int a= 5;

int b=10;

System.out.println(++a); //Output 6

System.out.println(b++); //Output 10

System.out.println(--a); //output 5

System.out.println(b--);//Output 10