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

Ans: Statically typed: if the memory of the variable is given during the compilation time itself then such types of programming languages are called as “Statically typed”. Eg: C, C++, Java

Dynamically typed: If  the memory of the variable is given during the execution time itself then such types of programming languages are called as “dynamically typed”. Eg: Python, PHP, JavaScript

2. What is the variable in Java?

Ans: 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. It is a container that holds the value while the Java Program is executed. Each variable should be given a unique name to indicate the storage area. A variable is assigned with a data type(we will learn about it after this topic). Syntax for Declaring a Variable: Type variable\_name [= value]; The variable\_name is the name of a variable. We can initialise the variable by specifying an equal sign and a value  (initialization i.e. assigning an initial value, is optional). However, the compiler never assigns a default value to an uninitialized local variable in Java.

3. How To Assign a Value To Variable?

Ans: We use assign operator (=) to assign a value to a variable. For Example,  number = 10; flag = true; name = "CodePumpkin"; We can assign a value to a variable any number of times in Java, but when we assign a new value to a variable, the old value will be overwritten.  For example,  in the first code snippet, we have first assigned a value 10 to the number and then modified its value by performing the number+20 operation and assigning it back to the variable number by .

4. What are Primitive Data types in Java?

Ans: byte, short, int, long, float, double, char, String, boolean.

5. What are the Identifiers in Java?

Ans: Identifiers in Java are symbolic names used for identification. They can be a class name, variable name, method name, package name, constant name, and more. However, In Java , There are some reserved words that can not be used as an identifier.

6. List the Operators in Java?

Ans: Operators in Java:

Arithmetic Operators

Relational Operators

Logical Operators

Assignment Operators

Unary Operators

Bitwise Operators

6. Explain about Increment and Decrement operators and give an examples

Ans: Increment and Decrement Operators in Java are used to increase or decrease the value by 1. For example, Incremental operator ++ is useful to increase the existing variable value by 1 (i = i + 1). Moreover, the decrement operator – – is useful to decrease or subtract the current value by 1 (i = i – 1). The syntax of both increment and decrement operators in Java Programming to prefix or postfix is Increment Operator : ++x or x++ & Decrement Operator: --x or x--