

Question :- what is statically typed and dynamically typed programming language?

Answer :- There are two main differences between dynamic typing and static typing that you should be aware of when writing transformation scripts. First, dynamically-typed languages perform type checking at runtime, while statically typed languages perform type checking at compile time.

Question :- what is variable in java?

Answer :- In Java, Variables are the data containers that save the data values during Java program execution. Every Variable in Java is assigned a data type that designates the type and quantity of value it can hold. A variable is a memory location name for the data.05

Question :- how to assign a value to a variable in java

Answer :- `type variableName = value;` Where type is one of Java's types (such as int or String), and variableName is the name of the variable (such as x or name). The equal sign is used to assign values to the variable.

Question :- what are the primitive data types in java?

Answer :- Java has 8 primitive data types namely byte, short, int, long, float, double, char and boolean. When a primitive data type is stored, it is the stack that the values will be assigned.

Question :- what are the identifiers in java? Answer :- Identifiers in Java are names that distinguish between different Java entities, such as classes, methods, variables, and packages. Identifiers include the names of classes, methods, variables, packages, constants, etc. These identifiers are each specified using a specific syntax and naming scheme.



Question :- list the operators in java?

Answer :- Java supports the following types of operators:

Arithmetic Operators.

Assignment Operators.

Logical Operators.

Relational Operators.

Unary Operators.

Bitwise Operators.

Ternary Operators.

Shift Operators.

Question :- explain the increment and decrement operators and give examples?

Answer :- In programming (Java, C, C++, JavaScript etc.), the increment operator `++` increases the value of a variable by 1. Similarly, the decrement operator `--` decreases the value of a variable by 1.

`a = 5`

`++a;` // a becomes 6

`a++;` // a becomes 7

`--a;` // a becomes 6

`a--;` // a becomes 5

Simple enough till now. However, there is an important difference when these two operators are used as a prefix and a postfix.

`++` and `--` operator as prefix and postfix

If you use the `++` operator as a prefix like: `++var`, the value of `var` is incremented by 1; then it returns the value.

If you use the `++` operator as a postfix like: `var++`, the original value of `var` is returned first; then `var` is incremented by 1.

The `--` operator works in a similar way to the `++` operator except `--` decreases the value by 1.