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

Ans : - In statically typed programming languages, type checking occurs at 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 where as In dynamically typed languages, type checking takes place at 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.

2. What is the variable in Java ?

Ans :- Variables in Java are fundamental building blocks of any Java application. They are used to store data that can be modified and retrieved throughout the program's execution. In Java, each variable is associated with a specific data type, which dictates the size and layout of the variable's memory, the range of values that can be stored within that memory, and the set of operations that can be applied to the variable.

3. How To Assign a Value To Variable ?

Ans :- 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.
 Int Age = 12;

4. What are Primitive Data types in Java ?

Ans :- primitive data types is basic level data types. It is also known as pre-defined data types. It is available in the form of keywords. There are total 8 data types i.e., int, short, byte, long, float, double, char, Boolean.

5. What are the Identifiers in Java ?

Ans :- An indentifiers is a name given to a package , class, interface, method or variable. All identifiers have must different names. Identifiers should begin with a letter (A to Z or a to z), & , _ are must be unique.

6. List the Operators in Java ?

Ans :- Arithmetic operator

   Relational operator

   Logical operator

   Assignment operator

   Unary operator

   Bitwise operator

7. Explain about Increment and Decrement operators and give an examples ?

Ans :- Increment and decrement operators are unary operators that add or subtract one from their operand, respectively. They are commonly implemented in imperative programming languages.

There are two types of increment

1. pre increment (++a)
2. post increment(a++).

There are two types of decrement

1.pre decrement (--a)

2. post decrement (a--).