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: It is a container that holds the value while the java program is executed.

3) How to assign a value to a variable?

Ans: Syntax : 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.

4) What are primitive data types in java?

Ans: A primitive data type is predicted by the language and is named by a reserved keyword ,Primitive data types include boolean, char, byte, short, int, long, float and double.

5) What are the identifiers in java?

Ans: An identifier is a name given to a Package, class,Interface, method or variable. All identifiers must have different names.

6) List the operators in java?

Ans: Operators in java can be classified into 6 Types:
1. Arithmetic Operators.
2. Relational Operators.
3. Logical Operators.
4. Assignment Operators.
5. Unary Operators.
6. Bitwise Operators.

7) Explain about increment and decrement operators and give examples?

Ans: ++ increment: Increases the value of operations by 1 eg: num2++ gives 3.
–decrement : Decreases the value of operations by 1. Eg : num1 – gives 1.
Increment and Decrement Operators.
1. PreIncrement(++a)
2. PostIncrement(a++)
3. PreDecrement(--a)
4. PostDecrement(a–)

Example program:

```
class Main
{
        Public static void main(String[ ] args)
        {
                int a = 5, int b = 6;
                int c = a++; // post increment
                int d = ++a; // pre increment
                int e = b–; // post decrement
                int f = –b; // pre decrement

                System.out.println(c);
                System.out.println(d);
                System.out.println(e);
                System.out.println(f);
        }
}
```

Output :
5
7
6
4