

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

Ans. Statically Typed Programming Language:-

It is the type of programming Language in Which the variables are declared at the Compile time only. It is the programming Type in which what type of variable or data we gonna use we specify it before Only. Example of Statically typed programming Language are C, C++, JAVA etc.

Dynamically Typed Programming Language:-

It is the type of Programming Language in Which the Data types or Variables which we gonna use is declared at the Run Time only. Example of Dynamically typed Programming Language are Python , JAVA Scrit etc.

2. What is the Variable in Java?

Ans. variables are the containers where we use to store the data while the program is executing. Variables hold only one value at a time.

3. How to assign value to variable?

Ans. For assigning the value to variable firstly we will write the data type Then we will write variable name and then we will assign value into that Variable name.

Example:- `int age = 23;`

So here int is data type age is variable name and the value 23 is the value Which we assign to our variable.

4. What is primitive data type in Java?

Ans. Primitive data types are the pre-defined data type which are available In the form of keywords . There are eight types of primitive Data type:-

. Short	. Double
. Byte	. Long
. Int	. Boolean
. Float	. Char

5. What are Identifiers in Java?

Ans. Identifiers in Java are symbolic name used for identification.They can Be class name, variable name, methode name etc.

6. List the Operators in Java?

Ans. Unary operator

Arithmetic operator

Relational operator

Bitwise operator

Logical operator

Assignment operator

Ternary operator

7. Explain about Increment and Decrement Operators and give an example?

Ans. Increment operator are the operator which is used to increment the value By 1. There are two types of increment operator:-

Pre-Increment :- In this the value is incremented first and then the result is computed.

Post-Increment :- In this the value is used first for computing the result and then Incremented.

Example of increment operator:-

Class increment

```
{  
    Public static void main(string [] args)  
    {  
        Int a = 5;  
        Int b = 9;  
        Int c = a++ + b + a;  
        // c = 5 + 9 + 6  
        Int d = a++ + b + ++a;  
        // d = 5 + 9 + 7  
        system.out.println(c);  
        system.out.println(d)  
    }  
}
```

Output:- 20

21

Decrement operators are the operator which is used to decrement the value By 1. There are two type of decrement operator :-

Pre-Decrement :- In this the value is decremented first and then the result is computed.

Post-Decrement :- In this the value is used first for computing the result and then Decrementated.

Example of Decrement operator :-

Class increment

```
{  
    Public static void main(string [] args)
```

```
{  
    Int a = 5;  
    Int b = 9;  
    Int c = a - - + b + a;  
        // c = 5 + 9 + 4  
    Int d = a - - + b + - -a;  
        // d = 5 + 9 + 3  
    system.out.println(c);  
    system.out.println(d)  
}
```

Output :- 18  
17