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Ans. to Q No - 1

B

UDP stands for User Datagram Protocol.

When to use TCP: When you need every bit of data and can't afford to lose even 1 packet. ~~Such as~~ For example, in case of download a file or ~~st~~ receiving mail, etc.

When to use UDP: When receiving every bit of data is not a concern. Rather, real-time transmission of data is important. For example, Video Conferencing, media streaming, etc.

Ans. to Q No - 2

A

No, the program won't compile. Because, we are trying to overload the method "doSomething", but methods can not be overloaded just by changing the return type as return type is not a method signature.

~~Design~~ C

Design patterns are ~~speci~~ specific structures of developing a program which can be reused and solves the most frequently occurring problems during software designing.

We use them to speed up the development process as these patterns are well-tested by experienced object oriented software developers.

* Name of 3 design patterns are:

- 1) Factory pattern
- 2) Singleton pattern
- 3) Facade pattern.

D

```
String str = sc.nextLine();
String[] words = str.split(" ");
Map<String, Integer> m = new HashMap<>();
Integer c = null;
for (int i = 0; i < words.length; ++i) {
    c = m.get(words[i]);
    if (c == null) {
        m.put(words[i], 1);
    } else {
        c++;
        m.put(words[i], c);
    }
}
for (Map.Entry<String, Integer> s : m.entrySet()) {
    System.out.println(s.getKey() + " "
        + s.getValue());
}
```

Ans to Q No-3a

```
public interface Animal {  
    public void walk();  
    public void eat();  
}
```

```
abstract class Pet {  
    private String name = name null;  
    public String getName() {  
        return name;  
    }  
    public void setName(String String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
    public void play() {  
    }  
}
```

public class Spider extends Pet implements Animal {

public void eat() {

}

public void walk() {

}

}

public class Cat extends Pet implements Animal {

public Cat (String name) {

}

public Cat () {

}

public void play () {

}

public void eat () {

}

public void walk () {

}

}

④

```
public class Fish extends Pet implements Animal {  
    public Fish(String name) {  
    }  
    public Fish() {  
    }  
    public void eat() {  
    }  
    public void walk() {  
    }  
}
```

b

In pet class:

```
private String name = null;
```

```
public String getName() {
```

```
    if (name == null) return "Garfield";
```

```
    return name;
```

```
}
```

```
public void setName (String name) {  
    this.name = name;  
}
```

```
public void play () {  
    System.out.println (getName () + " is playing now.");  
}
```

In Cat class:

```
public Cat (String name) {  
    setName (name);  
}
```

```
public void eat () {  
    System.out.println ("getName () + " is eating now.");  
}
```

```
public void walk () {  
    System.out.println (getName () + " is walking  
now.");  
}
```


⑤
In Fish class:

```
public Fish (String name) {  
    setName(name);  
}
```

```
public void walk() {  
    System.out.println ("Fish cannot walk");  
}
```

In Spider class:

```
public void eat() {
```

```
    System.out.println ("Spider is eating now.");  
}
```

```
public void walk () {
```

```
    System.out.println ("Animal with 8 legs  
                        is walking.");
```

```
}
```