

Plagiarism Scan Report

Report Generated on: Dec 21,2022

2%

Plagiarised

98%

Unique

Total Words:799

Total Characters:5125

Plagiarized Sentences:1

Unique Sentences:49 (98%)

Content Checked for Plagiarism

Sanfoundry QA Sample

Cement & Structural Analysis

Intern- Name Bagwe Yojana Date21st Dec 2021

Deliverable# 1

Q1. What are the features in java?

Answer Following are the features of java

1. Object- acquainted Everything in java is considered as object. It simplifies software development and conservation.

2. movable Java law can be carried from one system to other.

3. Platform-Independent Java law is converted into byte law at an intermediate step. The byte law is platform which makes java platform-independent.

4. Secured Java does n't include features like unequivocal pointers and driver overfilling which makes java secure.

5. Robust Java is robust has it has strong memory operation.

6. Distributed Java allows creation of java operations by EJB and RMI Technology.

Q2. Is Java fully expostulate- acquainted programming language?

Answer No Java isn't fully object- acquainted programming language. As java includes primitive data types like int, pier, housekeeper, Boolean, double,etc.

What's the difference between Java and C?

Answer The following tables compares Java and C

Java

C

Java is Platform independent language.
C is Platform dependent language.
Java don't support multiple heritage.
C supports multiple heritage.
Both complier and practitioner are present in java
Only Complier is present in C.
There's erected- in support for thread in java.
C don't support thread.
Java doesn't support unequivocal pointers.
C supports unequivocal pointers.
Java language isn't that interactive with tackle.
C is nearer to tackle.

What's JIT Complier?

Answer The complier in JIT complier means it acts like a translator. This converts the instruction set of java virtual machine(JVM) to instruction set of specific CPU. JIT complier is used to ameliorate the performance of system. JIT complier stands for Just- In- Time which forms an essential part of Java Runtime Envirnement.

It works as follows

```
java  
Complier  
class
```

6

Native law

* These are the form of sedimentary jewels and are present as layers of sandstone and

JIT Complier

limestone. These are the most abundant type of sedimentary jewels and cover a aggregate of 70 percent of earth crust. Shales have a laminated structure and have a tendency to resolve into layers.

* These are generally formed in surroundings where deposit of slush, ground and other sediments takes place. These are generally formed by the contraction in marine bottoms. These show permeability and malleability which is dependent on the grain size of their constituent minerals.

Q4. What's Constructor? What are the types of Constructor?

Answer Constructor is special type of object used in java to initialize the object. Constructor can invoked when a class is created and a dereliction constructor is created when every time an object is created. It used to produce case of class. Constructor has same name as class name.

Grounded on parameters passed there are different types of constructor

No- Arg Constructors These Constructors may or may not have parameters. A constructor which doesn't accept to parameters or arguments is called as Java No- Arg Constructor.

2. Java Parameterized Constructor A constructor which has some parameters or arguments passed is

called as java Parameterized Constructor.

3. Java default Constructor These Constructor is automatically created by the compiler during execution of the program. We don't need to produce a constructor at all.

Deliverable# 2

Q5. What will be the output of the following law?

```
Class largest{
```

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

```
int a = 10;
```

```
int b = 20;
```

```
int c = 30;
```

```
int largest1 = a>b?c:b>a?  
( largest2);
```

Answer 30

Explanation The driver used ternary operator which takes three values at a time. A condition is mentioned, if the condition is true also first statement is returned else the alternate statement is out.

Largest has values 20 and largest2 has 30.

prognosticate the output of below mentioned law?

```
String yb = " yojanabagwe "
```

```
String yb2 = " new String( yb);
```

```
( yb == yb2) ? "(yb.equals( yb2)))";
```

Answer false

Explanation The operator == is used to compare the two variables. The = equals operator is used to assign a value to the variable.

Guess the output of the law?

```
int a, b
```

```
for( a = 6, b = 4, a<= 24; a = a + 6)
```

```
{
```

```
if( a == 0)
```

```
break;
```

```
( a);
```

Answer 12

Explanation The values of a and b are specified as 6 and 4 independently. The condition is checked that whether a is lower than equal to 24. The number is added to 6 which makes it 12. The result is checked

that whether it has 0 remainder or not. As 12 is separable fully by 2 the 12 is returned.

What will the affair of the following law?

```
public class java{
public static void main( Strings() args){
if( true)
break;
```

Answer Error

Explanantion The break statements are only used inside the circles or switches.

6

6

ya.java - 携程旅行.apk源代码分析 - 摸瓜 [🔗](#)
String yb2 = " new String(yb);
https://mogua.co/view_file/?file=com/baidu/android/a/b/ya.java

100%