



SENADO

## INSTRUCCIONES DE REALIZACIÓN DEL EJERCICIO

Proceso: Convocatoria pública para la provisión, en régimen de contratación laboral, en turno de promoción interna, de dos plazas de Programador.

Fecha de aprobación de la convocatoria: 27 de diciembre de 2019

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- Coloque su Documento Nacional de Identidad encima de la mesa y déjelo visible a lo largo de toda la prueba y apague su teléfono móvil.
- Se le ha hecho entrega de unas **"Hojas de respuestas"**, cumplimente su nombre, apellidos y número de Documento Nacional de Identidad y **firme todas las hojas**.
- Enseguida se le entregará el **"Enunciado del ejercicio"**, que consiste en una prueba escrita de traducción directa del inglés al español de un texto técnico.
- No es posible la utilización de diccionario ni dispositivos electrónicos.
- Conteste en las hojas de respuestas, no en el cuestionario de preguntas.
- El ejercicio se calificará de 0 a 100 puntos, siendo necesario obtener, como mínimo, 50 puntos para aprobarlo. Para la corrección del ejercicio la Comisión de Selección tendrá en cuenta el conocimiento y la precisión lingüística en la traducción.
- Recuerde que el **tiempo de realización de este ejercicio es de cuarenta y cinco minutos**.
- Si por causa de urgente necesidad debe abandonar el aula, deberá estar acompañado por un colaborador. Las salidas no dan derecho a prórrogas en el tiempo concedido para la realización del ejercicio.
- Si tiene alguna duda, plantéela antes de comenzar la prueba. Una vez comenzada esta, no se permite ninguna interrupción ni aclaración.
- Si necesita un certificado de asistencia, levante la mano antes de que dé comienzo el ejercicio.

# The Java Programming Language

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Java is a class-based, object-oriented programming language that is designed to have as few implementation dependencies as possible. It is a general-purpose programming language intended to let application developers write once, run anywhere, meaning that compiled Java code can run on all platforms that support Java without the need for recompilation. Java applications are typically compiled to bytecode that can run on any Java virtual machine (JVM) regardless of the underlying computer architecture. The syntax of Java is similar to C and C++, but it has fewer low-level facilities than either of them. As of 2019, Java was one of the most popular programming languages in use according to GitHub, particularly for client-server web applications, with a reported 9 million developers.

Java was originally developed by James Gosling at Sun Microsystems (which has since been acquired by Oracle) and released in 1995 as a core component of Sun Microsystems' Java platform. The original and reference implementation Java compilers, virtual machines, and class libraries were originally released by Sun under proprietary licenses. As of May 2007, in compliance with the specifications of the Java Community Process, Sun had relicensed most of its Java technologies under the GNU General Public License. Meanwhile, others have developed alternative implementations of these Sun technologies, such as the GNU Compiler for Java (bytecode compiler), GNU Classpath (standard libraries), and IcedTea-Web (browser plugin for applets).

There were five primary goals in the creation of the Java language:

- It must be simple, object-oriented, and familiar.
- It must be robust and secure.
- It must be architecture-neutral and portable.
- It must execute with high performance.
- It must be interpreted, threaded, and dynamic.

One design goal of Java is portability, which means that programs written for the Java platform must run similarly on any combination of hardware and operating system with adequate run time support. This is achieved by compiling the Java language code to an intermediate representation called Java bytecode, instead of directly to architecture-specific machine code. Java bytecode instructions are analogous to machine code, but they are intended to be executed by a virtual machine (VM) written specifically for the host hardware. End users commonly use a Java Runtime Environment (JRE) installed on their machine for standalone Java applications, or in a web browser for Java applets.

Standard libraries provide a generic way to access host-specific features such as graphics, threading, and networking.