

Which statement is true?

- ☐ A. An anonymous inner class may be declared as final.
- ☐ B. An anonymous inner class may be declared as private.
- ☐ C. An anonymous inner class can implement multiple interfaces.
- ☐ D. An anonymous inner class can access final variables in any enclosing scope.

Which statements about static inner classes are true?

- ☐ A. An anonymous class can be declared as static
- ☐ B. A static inner class cannot be a static member of the outer class
- ☐ C. A static inner class does not require an instance of the enclosing class
- ☐ D. Instance members of a static inner class can be referenced using the class name of the static inner class

```

// 10. 斐波那契
// 递归实现
// 时间复杂度: O(2^n)
// 空间复杂度: O(n)
// 1. 递归实现
// 2. 迭代实现
// 3. 矩阵快速幂
// 4. 动态规划
// 5. 记忆化搜索
// 6. 树状数组
// 7. 线段树
// 8. 二叉树
// 9. 堆
// 10. 并查集
// 11. 图论
// 12. 字符串
// 13. 数学
// 14. 概率
// 15. 博弈
// 16. 网络流
// 17. 差分
// 18. 前缀和
// 19. 差分
// 20. 差分
// 21. 差分
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// 95. 差分
// 96. 差分
// 97. 差分
// 98. 差分
// 99. 差分
// 100. 差分

```

which one is correct?

- ☐ A. It does not compile because there are two main's in one Java file
- ☒ B. It does not compile because there is no entry public of class
- ☐ C. It compiles and generates two class files
- ☐ D. It compiles and generates one class file

[illegible]

Which one below is correct?

- ☐ A. It does not compile because of `mathord()` in `f(x)` is not defined final as its base one
- ☐ B. It does not compile because `f(x)` can not be final
- ☐ C. It does not compile because of `mathord()` in `Base` final as no function can override its declared class
- ☐ D. It compiles and prints `f(x) mathord()`

```

// 10.10
// Given the following code
public class Test {
    String s;
    static class Node {
        static Node next;
        s = "Hello, world!"
    }
}
// Which static code section(s) will be
// loaded if I run:
// java -Xbootclasspath:./Test.class
// java -Xbootclasspath:./Test.class
// java -Xbootclasspath:./Test.class

```

☐ A. It compares and prints out `Player` world.  
☐ B. It does not compile because `Player` is in class `Test` is not static.  
☐ C. It does not compile because `Player` can not used in the way in main().  
☐ D. It compiles and executes as usual at runtime. Indicates that a bug has been found.

```

var f = function() {
    return new Promise(function(resolve, reject) {
        getdata().then(function(data) {
            resolve(data);
        }, function(err) {
            reject(err);
        });
    });
}

```

which statement below is correct?

- ☐ A. It compiles and runs correctly.
- ☐ B. Compiler fails because of line 2.
- ☐ C. Compiler fails because of line 4.
- ☐ D. It compiles but assignment fails at 2.

```

class FirstClass {
public:
    virtual ~FirstClass() {}
    virtual void Second() {}
    virtual void Second2() {}
};

```

What error will the compiler likely generate?

- ☐ A. Pathname (you can't find it in import)
- ☐ B. Public class FirstClass must be defined in a file called "FirstClass.h"
- ☐ C. Public interface Second must be defined in a file called "Second.h"
- ☐ D. None. The file will compile fine.

Ques

Which of the following changes to the code will make it valid?

☐ A. Add a semicolon at the end of the inner class definition.

☐ B. Use `int` as the main type.

☐ C. Enclose the variable `test` in `final`.

☐ D. Nothing. The code compiles and runs fine.

一个 Java 源文件中最多包含多少个 public 类？

① A. 最多一个

② B. 最多两个

③ C. 只能是一个

④ D. 不限制

以下说法正确的是

① A、B 两站的数据组成一个数据集

② A、B 两站的数据与站址坐标没有关系

③ A、B 两站数据不能重叠

④ A、B 两站数据可以重叠

Which `write_hdf5` is correct to run the program?

- `ParHydrometry.write_hdf5('data', {'name': 'Hy'})` at that directory
- `ParHydrometry.write_hdf5('data', {'name': 'par_hyd'})` at that directory
- `ParHydrometry.write_hdf5('data', {'name': 'Hy'})` at that directory
- `ParHydrometry.write_hdf5('data', {'name': 'par_hyd'})` at that directory

```

100: public static Node find(
101:     Node root, int data) throws NoSuchElementException {
102:     Node temp = root;
103:     while (temp != null) {
104:         if (temp.data == data)
105:             return temp;
106:         if (temp.data < data)
107:             temp = temp.right;
108:         else
109:             temp = temp.left;
110:     }
111:     return null;
112: }
113:
114: public static Node insert(
115:     Node root, int data) throws NoSuchElementException {
116:     Node temp = root;
117:     while (temp != null) {
118:         if (temp.data == data)
119:             return temp;
120:         if (temp.data < data)
121:             temp = temp.right;
122:         else
123:             temp = temp.left;
124:     }
125:     return null;
126: }

```

which one is correct?

- ☐ A. It does not compile because there are two main()'s in one .java file
- ☐ B. It does not compile because they refer to each other
- ☐ C. It compiles and runs correctly
- ☐ D. It compiles and runs correctly at runtime for static methods

Given code below, which statement is correct?  

```

public class MyClass {
    double val;
    double val2;
    public void foo() {
        val2 = val + 1;
    }
}

```

☐ A. Compile error  
☐ B. Compile-time run-time error  
☐ C. None of  
☐ D. Private method

以下哪个是 Java 的数据库驱动程序类？（ ）

- ① A. 数据库驱动类通常是指数据库驱动
- ② B. 数据库驱动不能与数据库连接
- ③ C. 数据库驱动可以访问数据库的表或记录
- ④ D. 数据库驱动类是用于访问数据库的接口类

10. 根据中国法律，甲国公民王某在甲国被乙国公民李某杀害，王某在中国的亲属，除了（ ），  
 ① A 中国被杀王某的亲属在甲国时，甲国法的适用不是必然适用  
 ② B 中国被杀王某的亲属在甲国时适用中国法的适用不适用  
 ③ C 中国被杀王某的亲属在甲国时适用甲国法是一回事的体系  
 ④ D 一个中国被杀王某的亲属在一个中国被杀王某

For `String s;` which statement below is correct?

- ☐ A. It is a variable for a pointer to an object.
- ☐ B. It is a variable holding an object of `String`.
- ☐ C. If it is a member variable, it will hold `null`.
- ☐ D. If it is a local variable, it will hold `null`.

Which statement below is correct?

- ☐ A. Final Insurers can not be modified.
- ☐ B. Final Insurers can not be reclassified.
- ☐ C. Final Insurers can not be examined.
- ☐ D. Final Insurers the status value of 0, can not be modified.

```

public static void
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int n=1,M=10;
        String s="";
        System.out.println("n="+n);
        System.out.println(s);
    }
}

```

☐ A. solution  
☐ B. solution  
☐ C. solution  
☐ D. solution

For example, which statement below is **NOT** correct?

- ☐ A. It is possible to have a try block with not any catch clause but a finally clause
- ☐ B. It is possible to have a try block inside another try block
- ☐ C. It is possible to have a try block along with the catch clause inside a catch clause
- ☐ D. The catch clause must be followed by a variable object, always not a throw statement with the exception object

```

// 主函数
int main()
{
    // 定义变量
    int a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z;
    // 初始化变量
    a = 1; b = 2; c = 3; d = 4; e = 5; f = 6; g = 7; h = 8; i = 9; j = 10;
    k = 11; l = 12; m = 13; n = 14; o = 15; p = 16; q = 17; r = 18;
    s = 19; t = 20; u = 21; v = 22; w = 23; x = 24; y = 25; z = 26;
    // 调用函数
    myFunction(a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z);
    // 输出结果
    printf("a = %d, b = %d, c = %d, d = %d, e = %d, f = %d, g = %d, h = %d, i = %d, j = %d, k = %d, l = %d, m = %d, n = %d, o = %d, p = %d, q = %d, r = %d, s = %d, t = %d, u = %d, v = %d, w = %d, x = %d, y = %d, z = %d\n", a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z);
    return 0;
}

```

① A. Exception finally 捕捉。② B. ArithmeticException finally 捕捉。③ C. finally 捕捉。④ D. try 语句。

```

1 // 1000
2
3 for the while loop
4
5 while (true) {
6     printf("Enter a number: ");
7     scanf("%d", &n);
8 }
9
10

```

Which statement is right?()

- Code compiles
- Code does NOT compile for the error in the 2nd line
- Code does NOT compile for the error in the 5th line
- Code does NOT compile because it does not declare any variables

[illegible]