题目集列表

题目集概况

题目列表

提交列表

排名

共 100 分

判断题(共 20 分) 20/20

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20

单选题(共 63 分) 32/32

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31 32

# JAVA2019-2

剩余时间:00:26:47 提前结束考试

判断题 20 | 单选题 32 | 填空题 6

## 4-1 给出以下代码：

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
public class Main {
        int i=0;
        Main(int ii) { i = ii; }
        Main(String s) { this(s.length()); }
        public String toString() { return String.format("%02X",i); }
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                Main m = new Main("hello world");
                System.out.println(m);
        }
}
```

程序运行输出结果是：0B (2分)

## 4-2 给出以下代码：

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
public class Main {
        int i=2;
        class A {
                int k = i;
                void f() { k=k+i; }
        }
        void f() {
                A a = new A();
                for ( i=0; i<10; i++ )
                        a.f();
                System.out.println(a.k);
        }
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                Main m = new Main();
                m.f();
        }
}
```

程序运行结果是：47 (2分)

## 4-3 给出以下代码：

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
public enum Main {
  PLUS   { int eval(int x, int y) { return x + y; } },
  MINUS  { int eval(int x, int y) { return x - y; } },
  TIMES  { int eval(int x, int y) { return x * y; } },
  DIVIDE { int eval(int x, int y) { return x / y; } };
  abstract int eval(int x, int y);
  public static void main(String args[]) {
                int x = 4;
        int y = 2;
        for (Main op : Main.values())
            System.out.printf("%d %s %d = %d%n", x, op, y, op.eval(x, y));
    }
}
```

程序运行结果为（一行一空）：

4 PLUS 2 = 6 (1分)

4 MINUS 2 = 2 (1分)

4 TIMES 2 = 8 (1分)

4 DIVIDE 2 = 2 (1分)

## 4-4 请写出以下程序运行结果：

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
public class Main {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                String s = "hello";
                try {
                        s = s+" world";
                        s.toUpperCase();
                        String[] a = s.split("o");
                        System.out.println(a.length);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                        System.out.print(s);
                } finally {
                        System.out.print(s);
}}}
```

3 (1分)

hello world (2分)

## 4-5 请写出以下程序运行结果：

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
public class X {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        try {
            badMethod();
            System.out.print("A");
        } catch (RuntimeException ex) {
            System.out.print("B");
        } catch (Exception ex1) {
            System.out.print("C");
        } finally {
            System.out.print("D");
        }
        System.out.print("E");
    }
    public static void badMethod() {
        throw new RuntimeException();
}}
```

BDE (2分)

## 4-6 请写出以下程序运行结果：

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
class Exception1  extends Exception {}
class Exception2  extends Exception1  {}
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args)
      throws Exception {
      try {
         try {
             throw new Exception2();
         } catch ( Exception1  a ) {
             System.out.println("Caught Exception1");
             throw a;
         }
      } catch ( Exception2 s ) {
         System.out.println("Caught Exception2");
         return ;
      } finally {
         System.out.println("Hello World!");
}}}
```

Caught Exception1 (1分)

Caught Exception2 (1分)

Hello World! (2分)

保存

# JAVA2019-2

剩余时间:00:05:30 提前结束考试

判断题 20 | A. 单选题 32 | 填空题 6

2-1 If a method defined in a derived class has the same name, return type and parameters with the base one, we call this situation as: ( ) (2分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

- A. overload
- B. override
- C. inheritance
- D. construction

2-2 What will happen if you try to compile and execute B's `main()` method? ( ) (2分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
class A {
        int i;
        A(int i) {      this.i = i * 2; }
}
class B extends A {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                B b = new B(2);
        }
        B(int x) {
                System.out.println(x);
        }
}
```

- A. The instance variable i is set to 4
- B. The instance variable i is set to 2
- C. The instance variable i is set to 0
- D. This code will not compile

2-3 Given code below:

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
        class A {
                public void baz() { System.out.println("A"); }
        }
        class B extends A {
                public void baz() { System.out.println("B"); }
                public static void main(String[] args) {
                        A a = new B();
                        a.baz();
                }
        }
```

What will happen when you compile and run this program? (2分)

- A. The program compiles, runs, and output A.
- B. The program compiles, runs, and output B.
- C. The program compiles, but throws a runtime exception.
- D. The program does not compile.

2-4 Given code below:

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
interface I { void f(); }
abstract class C implements I {}
```

Which code below compiles? (2分)

- A. `class A extends I { void f(); }`
- B. `interface A extends I { void f(); }`
- C. `class A extends C implements I {}`
- D. `interface A implements I { void f(); }`

2-5 Given the following code how could you invoke the Base constructor that will print out the string "base constructor";

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
class Base{
        Base(int i){ System.out.println("base constructor");    }
}
public class BaseSup extends Base{
        public static void main(String argv[]){
                BaseSup s= new BaseSup();
                //One
        }
        BaseSup(){
                //Two
        }
}
```

(2分)

- A. At the line after //One put `Base(10);`
- B. At the line after //One put `super(10);`
- C. At the line After //Two put `super(10);`
- D. At the line After //Two put `this (10);`

2-6 Given code below:

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
        class A {
                private int i=baz();
                public int baz() { System.out.print("A"); return 0; }
        }
        class B extends A {
                private int i=baz();
                public int baz() { System.out.print("B"); return 10; }
                public static void main(String[] args) {
                        A a = new B();
        }}
```

What will happen when you compile and run this program? (2分)

- A. The program compiles, runs, and output AB.
- B. The program compiles, runs, and output BB.
- C. The program compiles, runs, and output AA.
- D. The program does not compile.

2-7 What will happen when you attempt to compile and run this code? (2分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
abstract class Base{
        abstract public void myfunc();
        public void another(){
                System.out.println("Another method");
        }
}

public class Abs extends Base{
        public static void main(String argv[]){
                Abs a = new Abs();
                a.amethod();
        }
        public void myfunc(){
                System.out.println("My Func");
        }
        public void amethod(){
                myfunc();
        }
}
```

- A. The code will compile and run, printing out the words "My Func"
- B. The compiler will complain that the Base class has non abstract methods
- C. The code will compile but complain at run time that the Base class has non abstract methods
- D. The compiler will complain that the method myfunc in the base class has no body, nobody at all to looove it

2-8 What will be the result when you try to compile and run the following code? (2分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
private class Base{
        Base(){
                int i = 100;
                System.out.println(i);
        }
}
public class PriBase extends Base{
        static int i = 200;
        public static void main(String argv[]){
                PriBase p = new PriBase();
                System.out.println(i);
        }
}
```

- A. Error at compile time
- B. 200
- C. 100 200
- D. 100

2-9 What will happen when you attempt to compile and run the following code

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
class Base {
        private Base() { System.out.println(0);}
        public Base(int i) {System.out.println(i);}
}

public class Test extends Base {
        public Test() {super(1);};
        public static void main(String argv[]){
                Test t = new Test();
        }
}
```

(2分)

- A. It does not compile, because constructor can not be private
- B. It compiles and prints 0
- C. It does not compile, because Test can not be constructed with its super constructor been private
- D. It compiles and prints 1

2-10 Given code below:

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
inteface I {
        void setValue(int val);
        int getValue();
}
```

Which code below compiles? (2分)

- A.
```
class A extends I {
        int value;
        void setValue(int val) { value = val; }
        int getValue() { return val; }
}
```
- B.
```
interface A extends I {
        void increment();
}
```
- C.
```
abstract class C implements I {
        void setValue(int val) { value = val; }
        int getValue() { return 0; }
}
```
- D.
```
interface A implements I {
        void increment();
}
```

2-11 设有如下代码段: (2分)

作者: 孔德桢
单位: 浙江大学城市学院

```
class A {
    int i, j;
    public void fun() {
        i++;
        j++;
    }
}

class B extends A {
    static int j;
    public void func() {
        int j = 2;
        for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
            j += 3;
            fun();
        }

        System.out.println(super.i + this.j);
        System.out.println(i + "" + j);
    }

}
class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        B b = new B();
        b.func();
    }
}
```

运行Main类，输出结果为

- A. 0 032
- B. 0 1032
- C. 10 27
- D. 10 1017
- E. 42 1032

2-12 下列哪种异常是检查型异常，需要在编写程序时声明 （ ）.(2分)

作者: 王从银
单位: 吉首大学

- A. NullPointerException
- B. ClassCastException
- C. FileNotFoundException
- D. IndexOutOfBoundsException

2-13 getCustomerInfo()方法如下，try中可以捕获三种类型的异常，如果在该方法运行中产生了一个IOException，将会输出什么结果（ ）。(2分)

作者: 王从银
单位: 吉首大学

```
public void getCustomerInfo() {
            try {
              // do something that may cause an Exception
            } catch (java.io.FileNotFoundException  ex){
                  System.out.print("FileNotFoundException!");
            } catch (java.io.IOException  ex){
                System.out.print("IOException!");
            } catch (java.lang.Exception  ex){
                  System.out.print("Exception!");
            }
}
```

- A. IOException!
- B. IOException!Exception!
- C. FileNotFoundException!IOException!
- D. FileNotFoundException!IOException!Exception!

2-14 What must be done when throwing an integer as an exception? (2分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

- A. Integers cannot be thrown.
- B. Declare integers as Throwable.
- C. Import the exception class.
- D. Encapsulate the integer handler

2-15 For exception, which statement below is **NOT** correct? (2分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

- A. It is possible to have a try block with out 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 its catch clauses inside a catch clause
- D. To re-throw the exception object in a catch clause, simple put a throw statement without the name of the object.

2-16 以下代码段将创建几个对象?(2分)

作者: 王从银
单位: 吉首大学

```
String s1="bc";
String s2="bc";
```

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 0
- D. 1

2-17 关于垃圾收集的哪些叙述是对的。(1分)

作者: 王从银
单位: 吉首大学

- A. 垃圾收集能够在期望的时间释放被java对象使用的内存。
- B. 垃圾收集将检查并释放不再使用的内存。
- C. 垃圾收集允许程序开发者明确指定并立即释放该内存。
- D. 程序开发者必须自己创建一个线程进行内存释放的工作。

2-18 Which class is considered immutable? 分值为2分。(2分)

作者: 徐硕博
单位: 浙江大学

- A. Integer
- B. Double
- C. Char
- D. String。

2-19 About JIT JVM, which statement below is correct? (2分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

- A. The compiler generates native code, so JIT runs faster.
- B. The JVM will translate byte code into native code at class loading.
- C. The JVM will compile source code into native code at class loading.
- D. Only JNI code runs faster in JIT JVM.

2-20 About String in Java, which statement below is NOT correct? (2分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

- A. A String object is immutable.
- B. A String object can be initialized using the = operator with a string literal.
- C. Class Object defines toString() function to generate a String represents the object.
- D. A String object can be altered using the = operator with a string literal.

2-21 Which one below is true about the StringBuffer class? (2分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

- A. An object of StringBuffer has a fixed size.
- B. StringBuffer inherits all the methods from String.
- C. An object of StringBuffer can be initialized using the = operator.
- D. StringBuffer has append() method to form a larger string.

2-22 For code below, the result s would be? (2分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
String s = String.format("2.1 can be rounded as %i\n", Math.round(2.1));
```

- A. Compile error
- B. 2.1 can be rounded as 2
- C. 2.1 can be rounded as 2.1
- D. Run-time exception

2-23 For code below, the result would be? (2分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
String s = "  Welcome to Zhejiang University  ";
s.trim();
System.out.println(s.startsWith("Welcome"));
```

- A. true
- B. false
- C. Compile error
- D. Run-time exception

2-24 For `String s;`, which statement below is correct? (2分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

- A. s is a variable not initialized, and is to be a pointer to an object of `String`.
- B. At this line, s is a variable holding an object of `String`.
- C. It will hold an object of `String`, given `s` a member variable,.
- D. It will hold an object of `String`, given `s` a local variable.

2-25 Given code below:

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
String s1 = "Hello";
String s2 = "Hell"+"o";
String s3 = "Hell";
s3 = s3+"o";
```

Which one below is correct? (2分)

- A. s1 == s2 is true, s1 == s3 is true
- B. s1 == s2 is true, s1 == s3 is false
- C. s1 == s2 is false, s1 == s3 is false
- D. s1 == s2 is false, s1 == s3 is true

2-26 The result of code below is: (2分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
public class Test {
     public static void main(String args[]){
          String str="ABCDE";
          str.substring(3);
          str.concat("XYZ");
          System.out.print(str);
}}
```

- A. DE
- B. DEXYZ
- C. ABCDE
- D. CDEXYZ

2-27 What is the value of `s2` after this code executes? (2分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
String s1 = "Happy#day";
String s2 = s1.substring(1,5);
```

- A. "Happ"
- B. "Happy"
- C. "appy"
- D. "appy#"

2-28 Which of the following statements is **NOT** true? (2分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

- A. `Strings` can be initialized using the = operator with a string literal value.
- B. The `toString()` method can be used to return a String value from an object of any class.
- C. All strings are terminated with a `null` ('\0') character.
- D. It is impossible to change the contents of a `String` object.

2-29 What will be output by the following line?(2分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
System.out.println(Math.floor(-2.1));
```

- A. -2
- B. 2.0
- C. -3
- D. -3.0

2-30 Given the following code:

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

```
class Base {}
class Agg extends Base{
        public String getFields(){
                String name =  "Agg";
                return name;
        }
}

public class Avf{
public static void main(String argv[]){
                Base a = new Agg();
                //Here
        }
}
```

What code placed after the comment "//Here" will result in calling the getFields method resulting in the output of the string "Agg"? (2分)

- A. System.out.println(a.getFields());
- B. System.out.println(a.name);
- C. System.out.println((Base) a.getFields());
- D. System.out.println( ((Agg) a).getFields());

2-31 Which of the following will output -3.0 (2分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

- A. System.out.println(Math.floor(-3.7));
- B. System.out.println(Math.round(-3.7));
- C. System.out.println(Math.ceil(-3.7));
- D. System.out.println(Math.min(-3.7));

2-32 对于实例的清除，下列叙述不正确的是（ ）。(2分)

作者: 刘海
单位: 西安邮电大学

- A. 对象的清除是当不存在对某一对象的引用时，就释放该对象所占用的内存空间
- B. 在Java中，对象清除由垃圾回收器自动完成，程序员不需要做任何工作
- C. 程序员不能控制垃圾回收器
- D. System.gc( )方法能够保证垃圾回收器一定执行垃圾回收操作

保存

# JAVA2019-2

剩余时间:00:05:42 提前结束考试

判断题 20 | 单选题 32 | 填空题 6

1-1 如果使用import语句引入了整个包中的类，那么可能会增加编译时间。但绝对不会影响程序运行的性能，因为当程序执行时，只是将真正使用的类的字节码文件加载到内存。(1分)

作者: 王从银
单位: 吉首大学

T F

1-2 不允许使用final来修饰abstract方法。(1分)

作者: 王从银
单位: 吉首大学

T F

1-3 匿名类的类体中不可以声明static成员变量和static方法。(1分)

作者: 王从银
单位: 吉首大学

T F

1-4 可以使用protected修饰符来防止方法和数据被不同包的非子类访问。(1分)

作者: 张德慧
单位: 西安邮电大学

T F

1-5 `protected` member can be visited by extended class only. (1分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

T F

1-6 All methods in Java use run-time dynamic binding. (1分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

T F

1-7 A final field can only be assigned once. (1分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

T F

1-8 `protected` can be used to prevent methods and data been accessed from non-derived classes. (1分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

T F

1-9 To access a method of a class, an object of that class must be created first. (1分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

T F

1-10 Constructors are called before static variables are initialized. (1分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

T F

1-11 `this()` is used to invoke another constructor. (1分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

T F

1-12 类在实现接口的方法时，必须显式地使用public修饰符。(1分)

作者: 王从银
单位: 吉首大学

T F

1-13 一个类只能有一个父类，但一个接口可以有一个以上的父接口。(1分)

作者: 王从银
单位: 吉首大学

T F

1-14 抽象类必须有抽象方法。(1分)

作者: 王从银
单位: 吉首大学

T F

1-15 abstract类中定义的方法只能是abstract方法。(1分)

作者: 王从银
单位: 吉首大学

T F

1-16

作者: 翁恺

When a class implements an interface, it can define some methods of the interface as needed, and leaves some untouched. (1分)

单位: 浙江大学

T F

1-17 All abstract methods must be implemented in the first concrete subclasses in the inheritance tree. (1分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

T F

1-18 异常也是一个对象。(1分)

作者: 王从银
单位: 吉首大学

T F

1-19 There is calling-stack information stored in an Exception object. (1分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

T F

1-20 It is possible to have a `try` statement with out any `catch` clause but a `finally` clause. (1分)

作者: 翁恺
单位: 浙江大学

T F

保存