1. 填空题

1：假设

String s1 = "Welcome to Java";

String s2 = s1;

String s3 = new String("Welcome to Java");

那么下面表达式的结果是什么？

(1) s1 == s2 \_\_\_\_true\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(2) s1 == s3 \_\_\_\_false\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(3) s1.equals(s2) \_\_\_\_true\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(4) s2.equals(s3) \_\_\_\_true\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(5) s1.compareTo(s2); \_\_\_\_0\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(6) s2.compareTo(s3); \_\_\_\_0\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(7) s1.charAt(0); \_\_\_\_W\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(8) s1.indexOf('j'); \_\_\_\_-1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(9) s1.indexOf("to"); \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(10) s1.lastIndexOf("o",15) \_\_\_9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(11) s1.substring(3, 11); \_\_”come to ”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(12) s1.endsWith("Java") \_\_\_\_true\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(13) s1.startsWith("wel");\_\_\_\_false\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(14) " We come ".trim(); \_\_\_\_”We come” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(15) s1.toUpperCase(); \_\_\_\_”WELCOME TO JAVA” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(16) s1.replace('o', 'T'); \_\_\_\_”WelcTme tT Java” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2．如果

StringBuffer s1 = new StringBuffer("Java");

StringBuffer s2 = new StringBuffer("HTML");

假设下列每个语句是独立的，每条语句结束后，写出相应结果

(1) s1.append(" is fun"); s1为\_\_\_\_\_” Java is fun”\_\_\_\_\_

(2) s1.append(s2); s1为\_\_\_\_\_” JavaHTML”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(3) s1.insert(2, "is fun"); s1为\_\_\_\_\_” Jais funva”\_\_\_\_\_\_

(4) s1.insert(1,s2); s1为\_\_\_\_\_” JHTMLava”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(5) char c = s1.charAt(2); c为\_\_\_\_\_\_’v’\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(6) int i = s1.length(); i为\_\_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(7) s1.deleteCharAt(3); s1为\_\_\_\_\_” Jav”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(8) s1.delete(1,3); s1为\_\_\_\_\_” Ja”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(9) s1.reverse(); s1为\_\_\_\_\_” avaJ”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(10) s1.replace(1,3, "Computer"); s1为\_\_\_\_” JComputera”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(11) String s3 = s1.substring(1,3);

s3为\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” av”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，s1为\_\_\_\_\_” Java”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(12) String s4 = s1.substring(2);

S4为\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” va”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，s1为\_\_\_\_\_\_”Java”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. 假设StringBuffer s = new StringBuffer("Welcome to JAVA");

将s的内容清空的语句是

s.delete(0,s.length());

4.如果

String s1 = "Welcome";  
String s2 = new String("Welcome");  
String s3 = s2.intern();  
String s4 = "Wel" + "come";  
String s5 = "Wel";  
String s6 = "come";  
String s7 = s5 + s6;  
String s8 = "Wel" + new String("come");

那么下面表达式的结果为：

（1）s1 == s2 \_\_\_\_false\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（2）s1 == s3 \_\_\_\_true\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（3）s1 == s4 \_\_\_\_true\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（4）s1 == s7 \_\_\_\_false\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（5）s1 == s8 \_\_\_\_false\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（6）s1.equals(s2) \_\_\_true\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（7）s1.equals(s3) \_\_\_true\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（8）s1.equals(s4) \_\_\_true\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（9）s1.equals(s7) \_\_\_true\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（10）s1.equals(s8) \_\_true\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

二、单项选择题

1．可以获取字符串s的最后一个字符的表达式是\_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_。

（A）s.length()

（B）s[s.length() - 1]

（C）s.charAt(s.length() - 1)

（D）charAt(s, length(s))

2. 下面程序

class C {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s = “null”;

if(s == null)

System.out.print(“a”);

else if(s.length() == 0)

System.out.print(“b”);

else

System.out.print(“c”);

}

}

的输出为\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_\_。

（A）a （B）b

（C）c （D）null

3. 下面的程序

class C {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s = “Welcome to ”;

concat(s);

System.out.print(s);

}

public static void concat(String s) {

s += “Java”;

}

}

的输出为\_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_。

（A）Welcome to （B）Welcome to Java

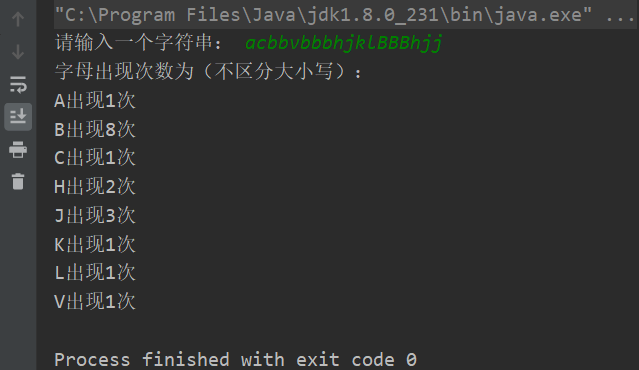
（C）编译错误 （D）运行时异常

三、编程题

1：编写程序，从控制台或对话框任意输入一个英文字符串，统计字符串中每个英文字母出现的次数并输出到控制台（大小写不敏感）。

import java.util.Scanner;  
  
*/\*\*  
 \** ***@author*** *WangMingMing  
 \** ***@creat*** *2020-03-03 14:05  
 \*/*public class JavaTest1 {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 int[] count = new int[26];//用来保存每个字母出现次数  
 System.*out*.print("请输入一个字符串： ");  
 Scanner input = new Scanner(System.*in*);  
 String str = input.nextLine();  
 String s = str.toUpperCase();  
 for(int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++){  
 switch(s.charAt(i)){  
 case 'A':  
 count[0]++;  
 break;  
 case 'B':  
 count[1]++;  
 break;  
 case 'C':  
 count[2]++;  
 break;  
 case 'D':  
 count[3]++;  
 break;  
 case 'E':  
 count[4]++;  
 break;  
 case 'F':  
 count[5]++;  
 break;  
 case 'G':  
 count[6]++;  
 break;  
 case 'H':  
 count[7]++;  
 break;  
 case 'I':  
 count[8]++;  
 break;  
 case 'J':  
 count[9]++;  
 break;  
 case 'K':  
 count[10]++;  
 break;  
 case 'L':  
 count[11]++;  
 break;  
 case 'M':  
 count[12]++;  
 break;  
 case 'N':  
 count[13]++;  
 break;  
 case 'O':  
 count[14]++;  
 break;  
 case 'P':  
 count[15]++;  
 break;  
 case 'Q':  
 count[16]++;  
 break;  
 case 'R':  
 count[17]++;  
 break;  
 case 'S':  
 count[18]++;  
 break;  
 case 'T':  
 count[19]++;  
 break;  
 case 'U':  
 count[20]++;  
 break;  
 case 'V':  
 count[21]++;  
 break;  
 case 'W':  
 count[22]++;  
 break;  
 case 'X':  
 count[23]++;  
 break;  
 case 'Y':  
 count[24]++;  
 break;  
 case 'Z':  
 count[25]++;  
 break;  
 }  
 }  
  
 System.*out*.println("字母出现次数为（不区分大小写）：");  
 for(int i = 0; i < count.length; i++){  
 if(count[i] != 0){  
 System.*out*.println((char)('A' + i) + "出现" + count[i] + "次");  
 }  
 }  
 }  
}

运行截图：



2：假设一个车牌号码由三个大写字母和后面的四个数字组成。编写一个程序. 生

成5个不重复的车牌号码。

*/\*\*  
 \** ***@author*** *WangMingMing  
 \** ***@creat*** *2020-03-03 14:22  
 \*/*public class JavaTest2 {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 String[] stringArray = new String[5];//用来保存生成的五个车牌号  
 String str = "";//一个车牌号  
 int count = 0;  
 while(count < 5){  
 for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++){//3个大写字母  
 str += (char)('A' + (int)(Math.*random*() \* 26));  
 }  
 for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++){//4个数字  
 str += (int)(Math.*random*() \* 10);  
 }  
 if(!*contains*(stringArray, str)){//判断是否重复  
 stringArray[count] = str;  
 count++;  
 }  
 str = "";//重置车牌号  
 }  
 System.*out*.println("生成的不重复的车牌号为： ");  
 for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++){  
 System.*out*.println(stringArray[i]);  
 }  
  
 }  
 public static boolean contains(String[] array, String str){  
 for(int i = 0; i < array.length; i++){  
 if(str.equals(array[i])){  
 return true;  
 }  
 }  
 return false;  
 }  
  
}

运行截图：

