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); \_\_\_\_\_\_true\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_0

(6) s2.compareTo(s3); \_\_\_\_\_\_true\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_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）。

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. 随机生

成5个不重复的车牌号码。

|  |
| --- |
| package lab1; import java.lang.reflect.Array; import java.util.Locale; import java.util.Scanner;  //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）。 public class CountLetters {  public static void main(String[] args){  //建立26个字母的统计数组  int[] arr = new int[26];  //输入字符串  Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.*in*);  String s = scanner.next();  //统计  for(int i=0;i<s.length();i++){  arr[s.toLowerCase().charAt(i)-'a'] += 1;  }  //输出到控制台  for(int i=0;i<26;i++){  System.*out*.println((char)('a'+i)+":"+arr[i]);  }  } }  结果截图： |
| package lab2; import java.lang.reflect.Array; import java.util.Random;  //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. 随机生 //成5个不重复的车牌号码。 public class randomGenerator {  static public void main(String[] args){  int n = 5, i= 0;  //记录车牌  String[] arr = new String[n];  //生成五个车牌  while(i<n){  //随机生成车牌  char c1 = (char)((Math.*random*()\*26)+'A');  char c2 = (char)((Math.*random*()\*26)+'A');  char c3 = (char)((Math.*random*()\*26)+'A');  char d1=(char)(Math.*random*()\*10+'0');  char d2=(char)(Math.*random*()\*10+'0');  char d3=(char)(Math.*random*()\*10+'0');  char d4=(char)(Math.*random*()\*10+'0');   //存入字符串  arr[i] = String.*valueOf*(c1)+c2+c3+d1+d2+d3+d4;   //比较是否有重复  for(int j=0;j<i;j++){  //有重复则直接重新随机第i个车牌  if(arr[i].equals(arr[j])) continue;  }  //无重复则打印车牌，并且i++  System.*out*.println(i+1+":"+arr[i]);  i++;  }  }  }  结果截图： |