

浙大20秋JAD W8作业

✂ 判断题 10	A. 单选题 20
2-1 以下哪个方法用于定义线程的执行体？（ ）（2分）	
<div><div><div></div><div>A. start()</div></div><div><div></div><div>B. init()</div></div><div><div></div><div>C. run()</div></div><div><div></div><div>D. ynchronized()</div></div></div>	
2-1 答案正确 (2 分)	<div><div></div>创建提问</div>
2-2 以下哪个关键字可以用来为对象加互斥锁？（ ）（2分）	
<div><div><div></div><div>A. transient</div></div><div><div></div><div>B. static</div></div><div><div></div><div>C. serialize</div></div><div><div></div><div>D. synchronized</div></div></div>	
2-2 答案正确 (2 分)	<div><div></div>创建提问</div>
2-3 一个线程在任何时刻都处于某种线程状态（thread state）,例如运行状态、阻塞状态、就绪状态等。一个线程可以由选项中的哪种线程状态直接到达运行状态？（ ）（2分）	
<div><div><div></div><div>A. 死亡状态</div></div><div><div></div><div>B. 阻塞状态（对象lock池内）</div></div><div><div></div><div>C. 阻塞状态（对象wait池内）</div></div><div><div></div><div>D. 就绪状态</div></div></div>	
2-3 答案正确 (2 分)	<div><div></div>创建提问</div>
2-4 下面说法正确的是（ ）。（2分）	
<div><div><div></div><div>A. JAVA中线程是非抢占式的</div></div><div><div></div><div>B. JAVA中的线程不可以共享数据</div></div><div><div></div><div>C. 每个JAVA程序都至少有一个线程，即主线程</div></div><div><div></div><div>D. JAVA中的线程不可以共享代码</div></div></div>	
2-4 答案正确 (2 分)	<div><div></div>创建提问</div>
2-5 有关线程的哪些叙述是对的？（2分）	
<div><div><div></div><div>A. 一旦一个线程被创建，它就立即开始运行。</div></div><div><div></div><div>B. 当一个线程因为抢先机制而停止运行，它被放在可运行队列的前面。</div></div><div><div></div><div>C. 一个线程可能因为不同的原因停止（cease）并进入就绪状态。</div></div><div><div></div><div>D. 使用start()方法可以使一个线程成为可运行的，但是它不一定立即开始运行。</div></div></div>	
2-5 答案正确 (2 分)	<div><div></div>创建提问</div>
2-6 下列说法中错误的一项是（ ）。（2分）	
<div><div><div></div><div>A. 线程就是程序</div></div><div><div></div><div>B. 线程是一个程序的单个执行流</div></div><div><div></div><div>C. 多线程是指一个程序的多个执行流</div></div><div><div></div><div>D. 多线程用于实现并发</div></div></div>	
2-6 答案正确 (2 分)	<div><div></div>创建提问</div>

- ☐ B. 等待阻塞状态下的纯种被interrupt()中断
- ☐ C. 等待时间到
- ☒ D. 等待阻塞状态下的线程调用wait()方法

2-7 答案错误 (0 分)

2-8 下列哪个方法可以使线程从运行状态进入其他阻塞状态（ ）。 （2分）

- ☒ A. sleep()
- ☐ B. wait()
- ☐ C. yield()
- ☐ D. start()

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2-8 答案错误 (0 分)  创建提问

2-9 下列说法中错误的一项是（ ）。 （2分）

- ☐ A. 一个线程是一个Thread类的实例。
- ☐ B. 线程从传递给纯种的Runnable实例run()方法开始执行。
- ☒ C. 新建的线程调用start()方法就能立即进入运行状态。
- ☐ D. 线程操作的数据来自Runnable实例

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2-9 答案正确 (2 分)

2-10 关于sleep()和wait(), 以下描述错误的一项是（ ）。 （2分）

- ☐ A. sleep是线程类（Thread）的方法，wait是Object类的方法；
- ☐ B. sleep不释放对象锁，wait放弃对象锁；
- ☐ C. sleep暂停线程、但监控状态仍然保持，结束后会自动恢复；
- ☒ D. wait后进入等待锁定池，只有针对此对象发出notify方法后获得对象锁进入运行状态。

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2-10 答案正确 (2 分)

2-13 Given code below: (2分)

```
Thread t = new Thread() {
    void run() {
        for (;;) System.out.println();
    }
};
t.start();
t.sleep(1000);
```

Which statement **below** is correct?

- ☐ A. Thread t will sleep for at least one second at the last line.
- ☒ B. The current thread, which executes the last line, will sleep for at least one second.
- ☐ C. The last line has no chance to be executed.
- ☐ D. None of the above.

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2-13 答案正确 (2 分)

2-14 Given the following code: (2分)

```
public class Run {
    int i=0;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Thread()->{
            while(true){
                i++;
                System.out.println("i="+i);
            }
        }.start();
    }
}
```

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- ☐
- A. It compiles and prints out the increasing value of `i`.
- ☐
- B. It compiles and prints out nothing.
- ☒
- C. It does not compile because member variable `i` is not accessible in `main()`
- ☐
- D. It does not compile because of the `new Thread()` statement inside `main()`

2-14

答案正确 (2 分)

2-15

Given:

(2分)

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```
class Century implements Runnable {
    public void run() {
        for ( int year = 1900; year < 2000; year++ ) {
            System.out.println(year);
            try {
                Thread.sleep(1000);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            }
        }
        System.out.println("Happy new millennium!");
    }
    public void main(String[] args) {
        Century ourCentury = new Century();
        // put your line here
    }
}
```

There' s a missing line in `Century.main()` , which is to begin the thread defined in `Century` . Which is the proper code:

- ☒
- A. `new Thread(this).start();`
- ☐
- B. `Thread t = new Thread(ourCentury); ourCentury.start();`
- ☐
- C. `Thread t = new Thread(this); t.start(ourCentur);`
- ☐
- D. `Thread(ourCentury).start();`

2-15

答案正确 (2 分)

2-16

Which statement below is NOT correct? (2分)

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- ☐
- A. A thread is an instance of Thread class.
- ☐
- B. A thread runs the run() method of the Runnable object.
- ☒
- C. A new born thread can run immediately when start() is called.
- ☐
- D. Thread can access data of the Runnable object.

2-16

答案正确 (2 分)

2-18

What will happen when you attempt to compile and run the following code? (2分)

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```
public class Bground extends Thread{
    public static void main(String argv[]){
        Bground b = new Bground();
        b.run();
    }
    public void start(){
        for (int i = 0; i <10; i++){
            System.out.println("Value of i = " + i);
        }
    }
}
```

- ☐
- A. A compile time error indicating that no run method is defined for the Thread class
- ☐
- B. A run time error indicating that no run method is defined for the Thread class
- ☐
- C. Clean compile and at run time the values 0 to 9 are printed out
- ☒
- D. Clean compile but no output at runtime

2-18

答案正确 (2 分)





```
class Century implements Runnable {
    public void run() {
        for ( int year = 1900; year < 2000; year++ ) {
            System.out.println(year);
            try {
                Thread.sleep(1000);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            }
        }
        System.out.println("Happy new millennium!");
    }
}

public class CountUp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Century ourCentury = new Century();
        // put your line here
    }
}
```

☐ A. `Thread t = new Thread(this); t.start();`

☐ B. `Thread t = new Thread(ourCentury); ourCentury.start();`

☐ C. `Thread t = new Thread(this); t.start(ourCentur);`

☒ D. `Thread t = new Thread(ourCentury); t.start();`

There's a missing line in CountUp main() which is to begin the thread defined in Century. Which is the proper code:

2-19

答案正确

(2 分)

2-20

Given the following code:

(2分)

```
class Background implements Runnable{
    int i=0;
    public int run(){
        while(true){
            i++;
            System.out.println("i="+i);
        }
        return 1;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Thread(new Background()).start();
    }
}
//End class
```

What will happen when you attempt to compile and run the code?.

☐ A. It compiles and prints out the increasing value of i.

☐ B. It compiles and prints out nothing.

☒ C. It does not compile because of the function signature of run()

☐ D. It does not compile because of the statement inside main()

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2-20

答案正确

(2 分)

2-21

Given code below:

(2分)

```
class RunTest implements Runnable{
    public static void main(String[] arg) {
        RunTest rt = new RunTest();
        Thread t = new Thread(rt);
        // here
    }
    public void run() {
        while ( true )
            System.out.println("running");
    }
    void go() { start(1); }
    void start(int i) {}
}
```

Put which statement below at //here is able to print running endlessly?

☐ A. `System.out.println("running");`

☒ B. `t.start();`

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2-22 Given:

(2分)

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```
class Century implements Runnable {
    public void run() {
        for ( int year = 1900; year < 2000; year++ ) {
            System.out.println(year);
            try {
                Thread.sleep(1000);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            }
        }
        System.out.println("Happy new millennium!");
    }
}

public class CountUp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Century ourCentury = new Century();
        //    put your line here
    }
}
```

There' s a missing line in `CountUp.main()`, which is to begin the thread defined in `Century`. Which is the proper code:

- ☐ A. Thread t = new Thread(this); t.start();
- ☐ B. Thread t = new Thread(ourCentury); ourCentury.start();
- ☐ C. Thread t = new Thread(this); t.start(ourCentur);
- ☒ D. Thread t = new Thread(ourCentury); t.start();

2-22 答案正确 (2 分)

2-23 Which one below is defined by the Runnable interface? (2分)

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- ☐ A. sleep();
- ☐ B. start();
- ☐ C. wait();
- ☒ D. run();

2-23 答案正确 (2 分)