

Class, Objects and Exception 2

剩余时间:29:02

提前结束考试

判断題 21

A. 单选题 29

A 填空题 7

2-1 Which statement is true? (2分)

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- ☐ A. An anonymous inner class may be declared as final.
- ☐ B. An anonymous inner class can 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.
- ☐ E. Construction of an instance of a static inner class requires an instance of the enclosing outer class.

2-2 Which statement about static inner classes is true (2分)

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- ☐ 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

2-3 For code below:

(2分)

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```
class TestBed {
    TestBed() {}
    void f() { System.out.println("f()"); }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        TestBed t = new TestBed();
        t.f();
    }
}
class TestDoor {
    TestDoor() {}
    void f() { System.out.println("f()"); }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        TestDoor t = new TestDoor();
        t.f();
    }
}
```

which one is correct?

- ☐ A. It does not compile because there are two main()s in one .java file

- ☐ A. It does not compile because of method() in Fin is not defined final as its base one
- ☐ B. It does not compile because Fin can not be final
- ☒ C. It does not compile because of method() in Base final so no function can override it in derived classes
- ☐ D. It compiles and prints Fin.method

2-5 Which line below compiles? (2分)

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- ☒ A. import static java.lang.Math.*;
- ☐ B. static import java.lang.Math.*;
- ☐ C. static import java.lang.Math;
- ☐ D. import static java.lang.Math;

2-6 Given the following code: (2分)

```
public class Test {  
    String s;  
    static class Inner {  
        void testMethod() {  
            s = "Hello world.";  
        }  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] argv) {  
        Inner i = new Inner();  
        i.testMethod();  
        System.out.println(s);  
    }  
}
```

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which one below is correct?

- ☐ A. It compiles and prints out Hello world.
- ☒ B. It does not compile because String s in class Test is not static.
- ☐ C. It does not compile because Inner can not used in the way in main()
- ☐ D. It compiles and exception raises at running indicates that s has not been initiated.

2-7 Given code below: (2分)

```
void f(int port) {  
    return new Package(port) {  
        private int pt = port;  
        public getPort() { return pt; }  
    };  
}
```

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which statement below is correct?

2-9 Given:

(2分)

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```
Java class Foo { int total; static class Increment extends Thread { public void run() { ++total; } } }
```

 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. Get rid of the static keyword.
- ☐ C. Declare the variable total as final.
- ☐ D. Nothing. The code compiles and runs fine.

2-10 一个*.java文件中可以包含多少个public类? (2分)

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- ☒ A. 最多1个
- ☐ B. 最少1个
- ☐ C. 只能是0个
- ☐ D. 不限制

2-11 以下描述正确的有 (1分)

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- ☐ A. 方法的重写应用在一个类的内部
- ☒ B. 方法的重载与返回值类型无关
- ☐ C. 构造方法不能重载
- ☐ D. 构造方法可以重写

2-12 Given code below:

(2分)

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```
package my;  
class My { ... }
```

Which way below is correct to run the program?

- ☐ A. Put My.class at any director, and execute "java My" at that directory.
- ☐ B. Put My.class at any director, and execute "java my.My" at that directory.
- ☐ C. Put My.class at a directory named my, and execute "java My" at that directory.
- ☒ D. Put My.class at a directory named my, and execute "java my.My" at the parent directory of that "my" directory.

2-13 For code below:

(2分)

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```
public class TestRoom {
```

```
public class Person {
    static int arr[] = new int[5];
    public static void main(String a[]) {
        System.out.println(arr[0]);
    }
}
```

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- ☐ A. Compile error.
- ☐ B. Compiles but run-time error
- ☒ C. Prints 0
- ☐ D. Prints nothing

2-15 以下关于Java的局部内部类的说法错误的是（ ）。（2分）

- ☐ A. 局部内部类只能在当前类中使用
- ☐ B. 局部内部类不能包含静态成员
- ☒ C. 局部内部类可以访问外部类的所有成员
- ☐ D. 在局部内部类中定义的内部类不能被private修饰符修饰

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2-16 非静态内部类，有时也称为实例内部类或成员内部类，它具有以下特点，除了（ ）。（2分）

- ☒ A. 在创建非静态内部类的实例时，外部类的实例不是必须存在
- ☐ B. 非静态内部类的实例自动持有外部类的实例引用
- ☐ C. 外部类实例和内部类实例之间是一对多的关系
- ☐ D. 一个内部类实例只会引用一个外部类实例

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2-17 For `String s;`, which statement below is correct?（2分）

- ☒ A. s is a variable to be a pointer to an object of String.
- ☐ B. s is a variable holding an object of String at this line.
- ☐ C. If s is a member variable, it will hold an object of String.
- ☐ D. If s is a local variable, it will hold an object of String.

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2-18 Given code below:（2分）

```
public class My {}
```

Which statement below is correct?

- ☒ A. It has to be in a file named My.java.

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```
public class Main
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        a=2,b=8,c=6;
        String s = "abc";
        System.out.println(a+b+s+c);
        System.out.println();
    }
}
```

- ☐ A. 28abcc
- ☐ B. 282866
- ☐ C. 28ab56
- ☒ D. 10abcc

2-21 For exception, which statement below is **NOT** correct? (2分)

- ☐ 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.

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2-22 以下程序运行结果是

(2分)

```
public class Test {
    public int div(int a, int b) {
        try {
            return a / b;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("Exception");
        } catch (NullPointerException e) {
            System.out.println("ArithmeticException");
        }
        catch (ArithmeticException e) {
            System.out.println("ArithmeticException");
        } finally {
            System.out.println("finally");
        }
        return 0;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test demo = new Test();
        System.out.println("商是: " + demo.div(9, 0));
    }
}
```

作者

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- ☐ A. Exception finally 商是: 0

2-24 Suppose there is no file Hello.txt in the current directory. Run the program: (2分)

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```
import java.io.*;
public class ABC {
    public static void main(String argv[]) throws Exception {
        ABC m=new ABC();
        System.out.println(m.ff());
    }

    public int ff() {
        try {
            FileInputStream dis=new FileInputStream("Hello.txt");
        } catch (FileNotFoundException fne) {
            System.out.print("No such file found, ");
            throw fne;
        } finally {
            System.out.print("Doing finally, ");
        }
        return 0;
    }
}
```

- ☐ A. No such file found,
}
- ☐ B. No such file found ,0
- ☒ C. No such file found, Doing finally,
- ☐ D. No such file found, Doing finally, 0

2-25 Which one below is checked exception that should be declared if a method throws it? (2分)

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

2-26 What must be done when throwing an integer as an exception? (2分)

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

2-27 关于以下程序段，正确的说法是（ ）。（2分）

 作者 于从钊

☒ D. 1

2-29 你怎样强制对一个对象立即进行垃圾收集? (2分)

- ☐ A. 调用 System.gc()
- ☐ B. 调用System.gc(), 同时传递要进行垃圾收集对象的引用
- ☐ C. 调用 Runtime.gc()
- ☐ D. 给这个对象的所有引用设置一个新的值 (例如null)
- ☒ E. 垃圾收集是不能被强迫立即执行

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