

一、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 J" come to (含一个空格)

substring 起始索引包括，结束索引不包括

- (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 _____ "J"
- (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" av , `s1` 为 _____ "Java"
- (12) `String s4 = s1.substring(2);`
`s4` 为 _____ "v " va , `s1` 为 _____ "Java"

substring 只有一个起始参数时，一直截取到末尾

3. 假设 `StringBuffer s = new StringBuffer("Welcome to JAVA");`
将 `s` 的内容清空的语句是 `_____s.setLength(0);_____`。

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` `_____true_____false_`

//Wel 为不同的字符串，会重新开辟空间

(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__B_ **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;
import java.lang.String;

```

```

public class main {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Enter a String:");
        String str = input.next();
    }
}

```

```

char[] arr = str.toCharArray();
int[] count = new int[26];
int i=26;
for(char cur : arr){
    if(cur>=65&&cur<=90){
        i = cur - 65;
    }else if(cur>=97&&cur<=122){
        i = cur - 97;
    }
    if(i>=0&&i<26){
        count[i]++;
    }
}
for (int t = 0;t<26;t++){
    if(count[t]!=0){
        char now = (char)(t+65);
        System.out.println(now + ":" + count[t] );
    }
}
}

```

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。

```

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.lang.String;
import java.util.Random;

public class main {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        ArrayList<String> list = new ArrayList<String>();
        String now;
        while (list.size()<5){
            now = random.randomToProduce();
            if(!list.contains(now)){
                list.add(now);
            }
        }
        for(String cur:list){
            System.out.println(cur);
        }
    }
}

```

```
class random{
    static String randomToProduce(){
        StringBuffer current = new StringBuffer("");
        for(int i=0;i<3;i++){
            current.append((char) ((new Random()).nextInt(26)) + 65));
        }
        for (int i=0;i<4;i++){
            current.append(new Random().nextInt(10));
        }
        return current.toString();
    }
}
```