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;

public class homework {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

        System.out.println("Enter a string:");

        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        String str=new String();

        str=scanner.next();

        int[] mark=new int[26];

        for(int i=0;i<str.length();i++){

            if(str.charAt(i)>='a'&&str.charAt(i)<='z'){

                mark[str.charAt(i)-'a']++;

            }

            else {

                mark[str.charAt(i)-'A']++;

            }

        }

        System.out.print("The num of each letter:\n");

        for(int i=0;i<26;i++){

            System.out.print((char)('a'+i)+" : "+mark[i]+"\n");

        }

        scanner.close();

    }

}

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。

public class homework {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

        System.out.print("Five random num plates are as follows:\n");

        for(int i=0;i<5;i++){

            StringBuffer tmp=new StringBuffer();

            for(int k=0;k<3;k++){

                tmp.append((char)((int)(Math.random()\*26)+'A'));

            }

            for(int k=0;k<4;k++){

                tmp.append((char)((int)(Math.random()\*10)+'0'));

            }

            System.out.print(tmp+"\n");

        }

    }

}