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）。

public static void main(String args[]){

int [] tmp = new int[26];

Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.println("please enter a sentence:");

String s = scanner.nextLine();

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

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

tmp[s.charAt(i) - 'a']++;

}else {

tmp[s.charAt(i) - 'A']++;

}

}

for (int i = 0; i<26;i++){

if (tmp[i] != 0){

char c = (char) ('a' + i);

System.out.println(c + ": " + tmp[i]);

}

}

}

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 static void main(String args[]){

for(int i = 0;i<5;i++){

char c1 =(char)(int)(Math.random()\*26+65);

char c2 =(char)(int)(Math.random()\*26+65);

char c3 =(char)(int)(Math.random()\*26+65);

int x1=(int)(Math.random()\*10);

int x2=(int)(Math.random()\*10);

int x3=(int)(Math.random()\*10);

int x4=(int)(Math.random()\*10);

System.out.print(c1);

System.out.print(c2);

System.out.print(c3);

System.out.print(x1);

System.out.print(x2);

System.out.print(x3);

System.out.println(x4);

}

}