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 J\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(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\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ava\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，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 \_\_\_\_\_true\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（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;

class C {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int[] c =new int[30];

Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

String s=input.next();

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

{

char a = s.charAt(i);

if(a>='a'&&a<='z')

c[a-'a'+1]++;

else if(a>='A'&&a<='Z')

c[a-'A'+1]++;

}

char b='a'-1;

for(int i=1;i<=26;i++) {

b++;

System.out.print(b+":"+c[i]+"\n");

}

}

}

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.HashSet;

import java.util.Random;

import java.util.Set;

class LicensePlateGenerator {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int NUM\_PLATES = 5;

int NUM\_LETTERS = 3;

int NUM\_DIGITS = 4;

String LETTERS = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ";

Random random = new Random();

Set<String> plates = new HashSet<>();

while (plates.size() < NUM\_PLATES) {

StringBuilder plate = new StringBuilder();

for (int i = 0; i < NUM\_LETTERS; i++)

plate.append(LETTERS.charAt(random.nextInt(LETTERS.length())));

for (int i = 0; i < NUM\_DIGITS; i++)

plate.append(random.nextInt(10));

plates.add(plate.toString());

}

for (String plate : plates)

System.out.println(plate);

}

}