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 = new StringBuffer(); 或s.setLength(0); 或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 countChar {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

int[] charCNT = new int[26];

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

String str = sc.nextLine();

str = str.trim().toLowerCase();

int len = str.length();

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

char c = str.charAt(i);

charCNT[c - 'a']++;

}

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

if(charCNT[i] != 0) {

System.out.println((char)(i + 'a') + ": " + charCNT[i]);

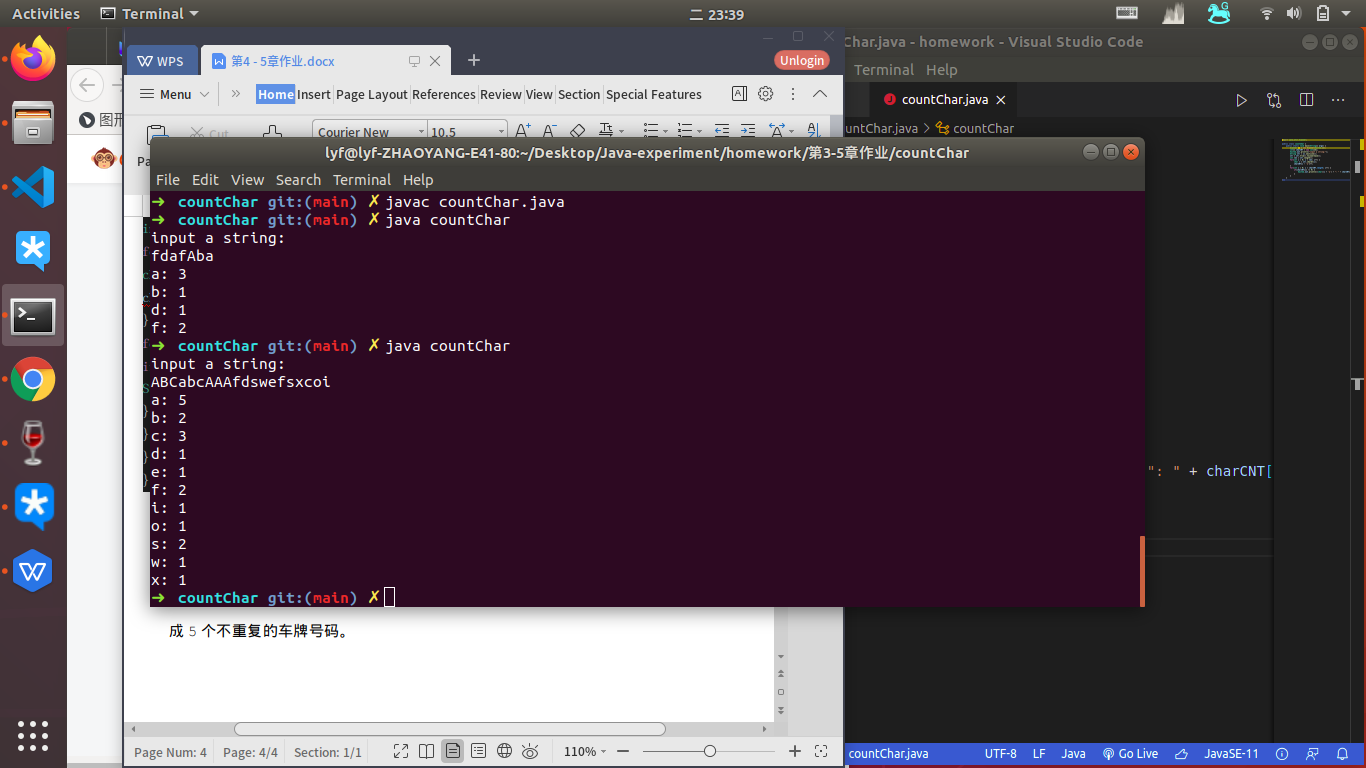
}

}

}

}

运行测试：



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.HashMap;

import java.util.Iterator;

import java.util.Map;

public class generateNumber {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Map<String, Boolean> strBoMap = new HashMap<String, Boolean>();

String[] res = new String[5];

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

res[i] = "";

String temp = generateCard();

while (strBoMap.containsKey(temp) == true) {

temp = generateCard();

}

strBoMap.put(temp, true);

res[i] += temp;

}

for(String s:res){

System.out.println(s);

}

}

public static String generateCard() {

String res = "";

for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {

res += String.valueOf((char) ('A' + (int) (Math.random() \* 26)));

}

for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {

res += String.valueOf((int) (Math.random() \* 10));

}

return res;

}

}

运行测试：

