| --- | --- |
| 題目 | 答案 |
| 1<br>Given:<br>`public class Whizlabs {`<br><br>`    public static void main(String[] args) {`<br>`        String s = "A";`<br><br>`        switch (s) {`<br>`            case "a":`<br>`                System.out.println("simaple A ");`<br>`            default:`<br>`                System.out.print("default ");`<br>`            case "A":`<br>`                System.out.print("Capital A ");`<br>`        }`<br>`    }`<br>`}`<br>What is the result?<br><br>A.<br><br>simaple A<br><br>**B.**<br><br>Capital A<br><br>C.<br><br>simaple A default Capital A<br><br>D.<br><br>simaple A default<br><br>E. Compilation fails. | B |
| 題目 | 答案 |

Given the following class:

```java
public class CheckingAccount {

    public int amount;

    public CheckingAccount(int amount) {
        this.amount = amount;
    }

    public int getAmount() {
        return amount;
    }

    public void changeAmount(int x) {
        amount += x;
    }
}
```

And given the following main method, located in another class:

```java
public static void main(String[] args){
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random() * 1000));
    //line n1
    System.out.println(acct.getAmount());
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance?

A.

this.amount = 0;

B.

amount = 0;

C.

acct(0);

D.

acct.amount = 0;

E.

acct.getAmount() = 0;

F.

acct.changeAmount(0);

G.

acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);

| | |
|---|---|
| H.<br>acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount()); | |
| 3<br>public class Test { | BC |

```
public class Test {

    static String[][] arr = new String[3][];

    private static void doPrint() {
        //insert code here
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] class1 = {"A", "B", "C"};
        String[] class2 = {"L", "M", "N", "O"};
        String[] class3 = {"I", "J"};
        arr[0] = class1;
        arr[1] = class2;
        arr[2] = class3;
        Test.doPrint();
    }
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line //insert code here, enables the code to print COJ?

A.

```
int i = 0;
for (String[] sub : arr) {
    int j = sub.length - 1;
    for (String str : sub) {
        System.out.println(str[j]);
        i++;
    }
}
```

B.
```
for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
    int j = arr[i].length - 1;
    System.out.print(arr[i][j]);
}
```

C.

```
int i = 0;
for (String[] sub : arr[][]) {
    int j = sub.length;
    System.out.print(arr[i][j]);
    i++;
}
D.
for (int i = 0; i < arr.length - 1; i++) {
    int j = arr[i].length - 1;
    System.out.print(arr[i][j]);
    i++;
}
```

| | |
|---|---|
| 3<br><br>Given the code fragment:<br><br>```<br>public static void main(String[] args) {<br>    int ii = 0;<br>    int jj = 7;<br>    for (ii = 0; ii < jj - 1; ii = ii + 2) {<br>        System.out.print(ii + " ");<br>    }<br>}<br>```<br><br>What is the result?<br><br>A.<br><br>2 4<br><br>B.<br><br>0 2 4 6<br><br>C.<br><br>0 2 4<br><br>D. Compilation fails | C |
| 4<br><br>Given:<br><br>```<br>public class MyFor3 {<br><br>    public static void main(String[] args) {<br>        int[] xx = null;<br>        for (int ii : xx) {<br>            System.out.println(ii);<br>        }<br>    }<br>```  | B |

| | |
|---|---|
| }<br>What is the result?<br>A.null<br>B. Compilation fails<br>C. An exception is thrown at runtime<br>D.0 | |
| 5<br>Given:<br>int i, j = 0;<br>i = (3 * 2 + 4 + 5);<br>j = (3 * ((2 + 4) + 5));<br>System.out.println("i:" + i + "\nj:" + j);<br>What is the result?<br><br>A.<br>i:16<br>j:33<br><br>B.<br>i.15<br>j:33<br><br>C.<br>i:33<br>j:23<br><br>D.<br>i:15<br>j:23 | A |
| 6<br>Given the code fragment:<br>float x = 22.00f % 3.00f;<br>int y = 22 % 3;<br>System.out.print(x + ", " + y);<br>What is the result?<br><br>A.1.0, 1<br>B.1.0f, 1<br>C.7.33, 7<br>D. Compilation fails<br>E. An exception is thrown at runtime | D |
| 7 | B |

Given:
```
public class Equal {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str1 = "Java";
        String[] str2 = {"J", "a", "v", "a"};
        String str3 = "";
        for (String str : str2) {
            str3 = str3 + str;
        }
        boolean b1 = (str1 == str3);
        boolean b2 = (str1.equals(str3));
        System.out.print(b1 + ", " + b2);
    }
}
```
What is the result?

A.true, false

B.false, true

C.true, true

D.false, false

| | |
|---|---|
| 8. <br> Given the code fragment: <br> `int a[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};` <br> `for (XXX) {` <br> `    System.out.print(a[e]);` <br> `}` <br> Which option can replace xxx to enable the code to print 135? <br> A.int e = 0; e <= 4; e++ <br> B.int e = 0; e < 5; e += 2 <br> C.int e = 1; e <= 5; e += 1 <br> D.int e = 1; e < 5; e +=2 | B |
| 9 <br> Given: <br> `public class X implements Z {` <br><br> `    public String toString() {` <br> `        return "X ";` <br> `    }` <br><br> `    public static void main(String[] args) {` <br> `        Y myY = new Y();` | D |

```
        X myX = myY;
        Z myZ = myX;
        System.out.print(myX);
        System.out.print((Y) myX);
        System.out.print(myZ);
    }
}

class Y extends X {

    public String toString() {
        return "Y ";
    }
}

interface Z {

    public String toString();
}
```

What is the output?

A.X X X

B.X Y X

C.Y Y X

D.Y Y Y

| 10 | ADF |
| --- | --- |

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int iVar = 100;
    float fVar = 100.100f;
    double dVar = 123;
    iVar = fVar;
    fVar = iVar;
    dVar = fVar;
    fVar = dVar;
    dVar = iVar;
    iVar = dVar;
}
```

Which three lines fail to compile?

A. Line 7

B. Line 8

C. Line 9

| D. Line 10 | |
| E. Line 11 | |
| F. Line 12 | |