杭州电子科技大学学生考试卷（ B ）卷答案

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| **考试课程** | **面向对象程序设计(Java)** | | **考试日期** | **2021年 月 日** | | | **成 绩** |  |
| **课程号** | **A0500820** | **教师号** |  | | **任课教师姓名** | |  | |
| **考生姓名** |  | **学号（8位）** |  | | **年级** |  | **专业** |  |

1. 选择题(每题1.5分,共30分)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| B | B | C | A | A | B | D | D | B | D |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| D | D | B | A | C | B | B | D | A | A |

1. **程序阅读（每题4分，共16分）**

**1.** 旺季 45

张三 65  
李四 76  
为哈 77  
将集 79  
周和 88  
加戈 99

赵李 100

**2.** 120  
120  
-100

**3.** 5:15 **4.** 正方形

0

平行四边形

1

1. **程序填空（每空2分，共22分）**

(1) new StringBuffer() (2) sb.reverse()

(3) i == ss.length-1 (4) for (String str : arr)

(5) Arrays.fill(arr, 2, 3, "bb") (6) MyException e

(7) super(ErrorMessagr); (8) throws MyException

(9) map.keySet() (10) it.hasNext()

(11) it.next()

1. 编程题（共32分）

1. import java.io.\*;

public class Example {

public static void main(String[] args) {

char a[] = "今天java期末考试啦".toCharArray();

int n = 0;

try {

File out = new File("word.txt");

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

a[i] = (char) (a[i] ^ 'R'); //任何其他加密算法都可以

}

FileWriter fw = new FileWriter(out);

fw.write(a, 0, a.length);

fw.close();

FileReader fr = new FileReader(out);

char tom[] = new char[10];

System.out.println("加密后：");

while ((n = fr.read(tom, 0, 10)) != -1) {

String s = new String(tom, 0, n);

System.out.println(s);

}

fr.close();

fr = new FileReader(out);

System.out.println("明文：");

while ((n = fr.read(tom, 0, 10)) != -1) {

for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {

tom[j] = (char) (tom[j] ^ 'R');

}

String str = new String(tom, 0, n);

System.out.println(str);

}

fr.close();

} catch (Exception e) {

e.printStackTrace();

}

}

}

评分标准： IO流构建 3分

读写文件 4分

加密算法 4分

异常处理 2分

流的关闭 1分

2.

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.Arrays;

import java.util.Objects;

import java.util.Scanner;

class Example{

public static void main(String[] args) {

int n1,n2;

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

n1 = sc.nextInt();

n2 = sc.nextInt();

ArrayList<PersonOverride> person1 = new ArrayList<>();

ArrayList<PersonOverride> person2 = new ArrayList<>();

for (int i=1;i<=n1;i++) {

person1.add(new PersonOverride());

}

for (int i=1;i<=n2;i++) {

String name = sc.next();

int age = sc.nextInt();

boolean gender = sc.nextBoolean();

PersonOverride person=new PersonOverride(name,age,gender);

boolean o = true;

for (int k=0;k<n1;k++){

if (person1.get(k).equals(person)){

o = false;

}

}

for (int j=0;j<person2.size();j++){

if (person2.get(j).equals(person)) {

o = false;

}

}

if (o) {

person2.add(person);

}

}

for (int i=0;i<n1;i++){

System.out.println(person1.get(i));

}

for (int i=0;i<person2.size();i++) {

System.out.println(person2.get(i));

}

System.out.println(person2.size());

System.out.println(Arrays.toString(PersonOverride.class.getConstructors()));

}

}

class PersonOverride{

String name;

int age;

boolean gender;

public PersonOverride() {

this("default",1,true);

}

public PersonOverride(String name, int age, boolean gender) {

this.name = name;

this.age = age;

this.gender = gender;

}

public String toString(){

return name+"-"+age+"-"+gender;

}

@Override

public boolean equals(Object o) {

if (this == o) return true;

if (o == null || getClass() != o.getClass()) return false;

PersonOverride that = (PersonOverride) o;

return age == that.age && gender == that.gender && Objects.equals(name, that.name);

}

@Override

public int hashCode() {

return Objects.hash(name, age, gender);

}

}

评分标准：

PersonOverride类： 属性 2分 ，两个构造函数各2分，

toString方法2分 ， equals方法2分

测试类： 对象定义和初始化2分，数据输入2分

3个条件下的数据输出各2分