

## 第二部分 Java 代码与编程部分

### 61、写一个 Singleton 出来

Singleton 模式主要作用是保证在 Java 应用程序中, 一个类 Class 只有一个实例存在。

一般 Singleton 模式通常有几种形式:

第一种形式: 定义一个类, 它的构造函数为 private 的, 它有一个 static 的 private 的该类变量, 在类初始化时实例化, 通过一个 public 的 getInstance 方法获取对它的引用, 继而调用其中的方法。

```
public class Singleton {
    private Singleton(){}
        //在自己内部定义自己一个实例，是不是很奇怪？
        //注意这是 private 只供内部调用
    private static Singleton instance = new Singleton();
        //这里提供了一个供外部访问本 class 的静态方法，可以直接访问
    public static Singleton getInstance() {
        return instance;
    }
}
```

第二种形式:

```
public class Singleton {
    private static Singleton instance = null;
    public static synchronized Singleton getInstance() {
        //这个方法比上面有所改进，不用每次都进行生成对象，只是第一次
        //使用时生成实例，提高了效率！
        if (instance==null)
            instance=new Singleton();
    }
    return instance;
}
```

其他形式:

定义一个类, 它的构造函数为 private 的, 所有方法为 static 的。

一般认为第一种形式要更加安全些

### 62、继承时候类的执行顺序问题,一般都是选择题,问你将会打印出什么?

答:父类:

```
package test;
public class FatherClass
{
    public FatherClass()
    {
        System.out.println("FatherClass Create");
    }
}
```

子类:

```
package test;
import test.FatherClass;
public class ChildClass extends FatherClass
```

```
{  
public ChildClass()  
{  
    System.out.println("ChildClass Create");  
}  
public static void main(String[] args)  
{  
    FatherClass fc = new FatherClass();  
    ChildClass cc = new ChildClass();  
}  
}
```

输出结果:

C:\>java test.ChildClass

FatherClass Create

FatherClass Create

ChildClass Create

### 63、内部类的实现方式?

答: 示例代码如下:

```
package test;  
public class OuterClass  
{  
    private class InterClass  
    {  
        public InterClass()  
        {  
            System.out.println("InterClass Create");  
        }  
    }  
    public OuterClass()  
    {  
        InterClass ic = new InterClass();  
        System.out.println("OuterClass Create");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
    {  
        OuterClass oc = new OuterClass();  
    }  
}
```

输出结果:

C:\>java test/OuterClass

InterClass Create

OuterClass Create

再一个例题:

```
public class OuterClass {  
    private double d1 = 1.0;
```

```
//insert code here
```

```
}
```

You need to insert an inner class declaration at line 3. Which two inner class declarations are valid?(Choose two.)

A. class InnerOne{

```
    public static double methoda() {return d1;}
}
```

B. public class InnerOne{

```
    static double methoda() {return d1;}
}
```

C. private class InnerOne{

```
    double methoda() {return d1;}
}
```

D. static class InnerOne{

```
    protected double methoda() {return d1;}
}
```

E. abstract class InnerOne{

```
    public abstract double methoda();
}
```

说明如下:

一.静态内部类可以有静态成员,而非静态内部类则不能有静态成员。 故 A、B 错

二.静态内部类的非静态成员可以访问外部类的静态变量,而不可访问外部类的非静态变量; return d1 出错。

故 D 错

三.非静态内部类的非静态成员可以访问外部类的非静态变量。 故 C 正确

四.答案为 C、E

**64、Java 的通信编程,编程题(或问答),用 JAVA SOCKET 编程,读服务器几个字符,再写入本地显示?**

答:Server 端程序:

```
package test;
```

```
import java.net.*;
```

```
import java.io.*;
```

```
public class Server
```

```
{
```

```
    private ServerSocket ss;
```

```
    private Socket socket;
```

```
    private BufferedReader in;
```

```
    private PrintWriter out;
```

```
    public Server()
```

```
{
```

```
    try
```

```
{
```

```
        ss=new ServerSocket(10000);
```

```
        while(true)
```

```
{
```

```
            socket = ss.accept();
```

```
String RemoteIP = socket.getInetAddress().getHostAddress();
String RemotePort = ":" + socket.getLocalPort();
System.out.println("A client come in!IP:" + RemoteIP + RemotePort);
in = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream()));
String line = in.readLine();
System.out.println("Cleint send is : " + line);
out = new PrintWriter(socket.getOutputStream(), true);
out.println("Your Message Received!");
out.close();
in.close();
socket.close();
}
} catch (IOException e)
{
    out.println("wrong");
}
}
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    new Server();
}
};
Client 端程序:
package test;
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;
public class Client
{
    Socket socket;
    BufferedReader in;
    PrintWriter out;
    public Client()
    {
        try
        {
            System.out.println("Try to Connect to 127.0.0.1:10000");
            socket = new Socket("127.0.0.1", 10000);
            System.out.println("The Server Connected!");
            System.out.println("Please enter some Character:");
            BufferedReader line = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(System.in));
            out = new PrintWriter(socket.getOutputStream(), true);
            out.println(line.readLine());
            in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream()));
            System.out.println(in.readLine());
```

```
    out.close();
    in.close();
    socket.close();
} catch(IOException e)
{
    out.println("Wrong");
}
}
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    new Client();
}
};
```

**65、用 JAVA 实现一种排序, JAVA 类实现序列化的方法(二种)? 如在 COLLECTION 框架中, 实现比较要实现什么样的接口?**

答:用插入法进行排序代码如下

```
package test;
import java.util.*;
class InsertSort
{
    ArrayList al;
    public InsertSort(int num,int mod)
    {
        al = new ArrayList(num);
        Random rand = new Random();
        System.out.println("The ArrayList Sort Before:");
        for (int i=0;i<num;i++)
        {
            al.add(new Integer(Math.abs(rand.nextInt()) % mod + 1));
            System.out.println("al["+i+"]="+al.get(i));
        }
    }
    public void SortIt()
    {
        Integer tempInt;
        int MaxSize=1;
        for(int i=1;i<al.size();i++)
        {
            tempInt = (Integer)al.remove(i);
            if(tempInt.intValue()>=((Integer)al.get(MaxSize-1)).intValue())
            {
                al.add(MaxSize,tempInt);
                MaxSize++;
                System.out.println(al.toString());
            } else {
```

```
        for (int j=0;j<MaxSize ;j++ )
        {
            if
            (((Integer)al.get(j)).intValue()>=tempInt.intValue())
            {
                al.add(j,tempInt);
                MaxSize++;
                System.out.println(al.toString());
                break;
            }
        }
    }
    System.out.println("The ArrayList Sort After:");
    for(int i=0;i<al.size();i++)
    {
        System.out.println("al["+i+"]="+al.get(i));
    }
}
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    InsertSort is = new InsertSort(10,100);
    is.SortIt();
}
}
```