

66、编程: 编写一个截取字符串的函数,输入为一个字符串和字节数,输出为按字节截取的字符串。但要保证汉字不被截半个,如“我 ABC” 4,应该截为“我 AB”,输入“我 ABC 汉 DEF”, 6,应该输出为“我 ABC”而不是“我 ABC+汉的半个”。

答:代码如下:

```
package test;
class SplitString
{
    String SplitStr;
    int SplitByte;
    public SplitString(String str,int bytes)
    {
        SplitStr=str;
        SplitByte=bytes;
        System.out.println("The String is:"+SplitStr+"";SplitBytes="+SplitByte);
    }
    public void SplitIt()
    {
        int loopCount;

        loopCount=(SplitStr.length()%SplitByte==0)?(SplitStr.length()/SplitByte):(SplitStr.length()/Split
        Byte+1);
        System.out.println("Will Split into "+loopCount);
        for (int i=1;i<=loopCount ;i++ )
        {
            if (i==loopCount){

                System.out.println(SplitStr.substring((i-1)*SplitByte,SplitStr.length()));
            } else {

                System.out.println(SplitStr.substring((i-1)*SplitByte,(i*SplitByte)));
            }
        }
        public static void main(String[] args)
        {
            SplitString ss = new SplitString("test 中 dd 文 dsaf 中男大 3443n 中国 43 中国人
            0ewldfls=103",4);
            ss.SplitIt();
        }
    }
}
```

67、JAVA 多线程编程。 用 JAVA 写一个多线程程序,如写四个线程,二个加 1,二个对一个变量减一,输出。

68、可能会让你写一段 Jdbc 连 Oracle 的程序,并实现数据查询。

答:程序如下:

```
package hello.ant;
import java.sql.*;
public class jdbc
{
    String dbUrl="jdbc:oracle:thin:@127.0.0.1:1521:orcl";
    String theUser="admin";
    String thePw="manager";
    Connection c=null;
    Statement conn;
    ResultSet rs=null;
    public jdbc()
    {
        try{
            Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver").newInstance();
            c = DriverManager.getConnection(dbUrl,theUser,thePw);
            conn=c.createStatement();
        } catch(Exception e){
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
    public boolean executeUpdate(String sql)
    {
        try
        {
            conn.executeUpdate(sql);
            return true;
        }
        catch (SQLException e)
        {
            e.printStackTrace();
            return false;
        }
    }
    public ResultSet executeQuery(String sql)
    {
        rs=null;
        try
        {
            rs=conn.executeQuery(sql);
        }
        catch (SQLException e)
        {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return rs;
    }
}
```

```
}  
public void close()  
{  
    try  
    {  
        conn.close();  
        c.close();  
    }  
    catch (Exception e)  
    {  
        e.printStackTrace();  
    }  
}  
public static void main(String[] args)  
{  
    ResultSet rs;  
    jdbc conn = new jdbc();  
    rs=conn.executeQuery("select * from test");  
    try{  
        while (rs.next())  
        {  
            System.out.println(rs.getString("id"));  
            System.out.println(rs.getString("name"));  
        }  
    } catch(Exception e)  
    {  
        e.printStackTrace();  
    }  
}  
}
```

69、ORACLE 大数据量下的分页解决方法。一般用截取 ID 方法，还有是三层嵌套方法。

答:一种分页方法

```
<%  
    int i=1;  
    int numPages=14;  
    String pages = request.getParameter("page") ;  
    int currentPage = 1;  
    currentPage=(pages==null)?(1):(Integer.parseInt(pages))  
    sql = "select count(*) from tables";  
    ResultSet rs = DBLink.executeQuery(sql) ;  
    while(rs.next()) i = rs.getInt(1) ;  
    int intPageCount=1;  
    intPageCount=(i%numPages==0)?(i/numPages):(i/numPages+1);  
    int nextPage ;
```

```
int upPage;
nextPage = currentPage+1;
if (nextPage>=intPageCount) nextPage=intPageCount;
upPage = currentPage-1;
if (upPage<=1) upPage=1;
rs.close();
sql="select * from tables";
rs=DBLink.executeQuery(sql);
i=0;
while((i<numPages*(currentPage-1))&&rs.next()){i++;}
%>
//输出内容
//输出翻页连接
合计:<%=currentPage%>/<%=intPageCount%><a href="List.jsp?page=1">第一页</a><a
href="List.jsp?page=<%=upPage%>">上一页</a>
<%
    for(int j=1;j<=intPageCount;j++){
        if(currentPage!=j){
%>
    <a href="list.jsp?page=<%=j%>">[<%=j%>]</a>
<%
    }else{
        out.println(j);
    }
}
%>
<a href="List.jsp?page=<%=nextPage%>">下一页</a><a href="List.jsp?page=<%=intPageCount%>">最后页
</a>
```

70、用 jdom 解析 xml 文件时如何解决中文问题?如何解析?

答:看如下代码,用编码方式加以解决

```
package test;
import java.io.*;
public class DOMTest
{
    private String inFile = "c:\\people.xml";
    private String outFile = "c:\\people.xml";
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        new DOMTest();
    }
    public DOMTest()
    {
        try
        {
            javax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilder builder =
```

```
javax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilderFactory.newInstance().newDocumentBuilder();
    org.w3c.dom.Document doc = builder.newDocument();
    org.w3c.dom.Element root = doc.createElement("老师");
    org.w3c.dom.Element wang = doc.createElement("王");
    org.w3c.dom.Element liu = doc.createElement("刘");
    wang.appendChild(doc.createTextNode("我是王老师"));
    root.appendChild(wang);
    doc.appendChild(root);
    javax.xml.transform.Transformer transformer =
        javax.xml.transform.TransformerFactory.newInstance().newTransformer();
    transformer.setOutputProperty(javax.xml.transform.OutputKeys.ENCODING, "gb2312");
    transformer.setOutputProperty(javax.xml.transform.OutputKeys.INDENT, "yes");

    transformer.transform(new javax.xml.transform.dom.DOMSource(doc),
        new
javax.xml.transform.stream.StreamResult(outFile));
    }
    catch (Exception e)
    {
        System.out.println (e.getMessage());
    }
}
```