

scjp考题中的种种陷阱 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/145/2021_2022_scjp_E8_80_83_E9_A2_98_c104_145472.htm (1) Two public classes in the same file. (illegal) 同一个文件里有两个public类。(非法)(2) Main method calling a non-static method. (illegal) 在main(String[] args)方法内调用一个非静态方法。(非法)(3) Methods with the same name as the constructor(s). (这种题常有) 与Constructor(s)有相同名字的方法。(4) Thread initiation with classes that do not have a run() method. (常考之题) 初始化了一个没有run()方法的线程类。(5) Local inner classes trying to access non-final vars. (illegal) 内部类尝试访问非final变量(非法)(6) Case statements with values out of permissible range. (byte,int, short,chat) 选择语句case中，没有使用允许的值。如(byte,int,short,char)等(7) Math class being an option for immutable classes !! (totally wrong!) Math类作为不可改变类。(完全错误)(请提意见)(8) instanceof is not same as instanceof. instanceof 不是instanceof。(9) Private constructors. (legal) 私有的Constructor。(合法)(10) An assignment statement which looks like a comparison. 一个赋值语句看起来像比较语句。比如说if(a=true),和if(a==true)。对于这种题眼睛亮一点。(11) System.exit() in try-catch-finally blocks. (finally 不会执行) 在try-catch-final块中的退出语句。(finally不会执行)(12) Order of try-catch-finally blocks matters. (若顺序错的话: error: No try before catch) try-catch-final块的顺序问题。(13) main() can be declared final. (OK) main()方法可以声明为final。(14) -0.0 == 0.0 is true.(15) A class without abstract methods can still be declared

abstract 没有抽象方法的类，仍然可以定义为抽象类

。(16)RandomAccessFile descends from Object and implements DataInput and Data Output. RandomAccessFile 类继承Object，并且实现了DataInput和DataOutput接口。(17)Map does not implement Collection. Map 并不实现 Collection。(18)Dictionary is a class, not an interface. Dictionary 是一个类，不是接口

。(19)Collection is an Interface where as Collections is a helper class. (这题我倒没见过,但还真容易看混) Collection是一个接口，但 Collections却是一个辅助类。(20)Class declarations can come in any order. (也就是说: class Child extends Parents{} class Parents{}这种顺序是可以的.)可以以任何顺序申明类

。(21)Forward references to variables gives compiler error. 把 reference 给 变量，会产生编译错误。(请提意见)(22)Multi dimensional arrays can be sparse. (这句话是说: 多维数组中子数组不一定必须有一定个数的元素,比如我们把一个二维数组看成一个矩阵,那么行与列中的元素可以不完整,可以不对齐.) (23)Arrays, whether local or class-level, are always initialized. 数组，无论是当前的，还是类等级的，都会被初始化

。(24)Strings are initialized to null, not empty string. String 是被初始化为 null,不是空字符。(25)An empty string is NOT the same as a null string. 一个空字符串 不是一个null字符。 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问

www.100test.com