

java初学者必读-经验总结(2) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式, 建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/166/2021\\_2022\\_java\\_E5\\_88\\_9D\\_E5\\_AD\\_A6\\_c104\\_166996.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/166/2021_2022_java_E5_88_9D_E5_AD_A6_c104_166996.htm) java初学者必读-经验总结(2)

8 : 字符串分割 : public int getCount(String str,String sign){// 查找某一字符串中str , 特定子串s的出现次数 if(str==null) return 0. StringTokenizer s=new StringTokenizer(str,sign). return s.countTokens(). } public String[] getArray(String str,String sign){// 按特定子串s为标记 , 将子串截成数组。 int count=getCount(str,sign). int j=0. String[] arr=new String[count]. for(int i=0;iif(str.indexOf(sign)!=-1){ j =str.indexOf(sign). arr[i]=str.substring(0,j). str =str.substring(j 1). }else{ arr[i]=str. } } return arr. } 9 : jdk1.3没有字符串替换函数 , ( jdk 1 .4有 )。解决 1 .3中的个这个问题如下 : public String stringReplace(String sourceString, String toReplaceString, String replaceString) { String returnString = sourceString. int stringLength = 0. if(toReplaceString != null) { stringLength = toReplaceString.length(). } if(returnString != null amp. returnString.length() > stringLength) { int max = 0. String S4 = "". for(int i = 0. i { max = i toReplaceString.length() > sourceString.length()? sourceString.length():i stringLength. String S3 = sourceString.substring(i, max). if(!S3.equals(toReplaceString)) { S4 = S3.substring(0,1). }else{ S4 = replaceString. i = stringLength -1 . } } returnString = S4. } return returnString. } 9 : 设置weblogic连接池 : pool的配置 : 假设已配置服务 : expserv 且数据库服务器机器名为:expserv 数据库sid:expservSID , 用户名和密码都为

: expserv 以weblogic7.0为例，首先启动服务

http://localhost:port/console 打开service\jdbc\connection pools 配置oraclePool如下： Configuration： Name: oraclePool URL:

jdbc:oracle:thin:@expserv:1521:expservSID Driver Classname:

oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver Properties(key=value):

user=expserv Targets： Targets-Server： expserv 在weblogic7.0中除了数据库密码，其他的pool参数都可以在config.xml中直接用文本编辑器直接修改。

1 0：数字转货币大写（js）

```
function ChangeToBig(value) { var intFen,i. var
```

```
strArr,strCheck,strFen,strDW,strNum,strBig,strNow.
```

```
if(trim(value)== "") //数据为空时返回"零" return "零". if
```

```
(isNaN(value)) //数据非法时提示，并返回空串 { strErr = "数据"
```

```
value "非法！" alert(strErr). return "" } strCheck = value ".". strArr
```

```
= strCheck.split("."). strCheck = strArr[0]. if(strCheck.length>12) //
```

```
数据大于等于一万亿时提示无法处理 { strErr = "数据" value "过
```

```
大，无法处理！" alert(strErr). return "" } try { i = 0. strBig = "".
```

```
intFen = value*100. //转换为以分为单位的数值 strFen =
```

```
intFen.toString(). strArr = strFen.split("."). strFen = strArr[0]. intFen
```

```
= strFen.length. //获取长度 strArr = strFen.split(""). //将各个数值
```

```
分解到数组内 while(intFen!=0) //分解并转换 { i = i 1. switch(i) //
```

```
选择单位 { case 1:strDW = "分".break. case 2:strDW = "角".break.
```

```
case 3:strDW = "元".break. case 4:strDW = "拾".break. case 5:strDW
```

```
= "佰".break. case 6:strDW = "仟".break. case 7:strDW = "万".break.
```

```
case 8:strDW = "拾".break. case 9:strDW = "佰".break. case
```

```
10:strDW = "仟".break. case 11:strDW = "亿".break. case 12:strDW
```

```
= "拾".break. case 13:strDW = "佰".break. case 14:strDW = "
```

```
仟".break. } switch (strArr[intFen-1]) //选择数字 { case "1":strNum  
= "壹".break. 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
```