Date: 8th June 2015 Marks: 70 Time: 3 hrs.

Question 1 (10 + 10 = 20 points)

Constraint: For this question your code cannot create an extra array (not even a one dimensional array) to accomplish the given task. But you can create one or two extra integers.

No credit if this constraint is violated.

a) Write a function called rotateOuterLayerBy1, which accepts a two dimensional square matrix and its dimension, n, and rotates the outermost layer by one place, anti-clockwise. Note the following example:

A 4x4 array Outer layer rotated once

0	1	2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9	1	1
1 2	1 3	1	1 5

1	2	3	7
0	5	6	1 1
4	9	1 0	1 5
8	1 2	1 3	1 4

Solution

```
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  void rotateOuterLayerBy1(int **matrix, int rows, int cols){
   int i=0.
  j=0; int
  temp=0;
  temp=matrix[0][0];
  //Oth row shifted left
  for(i=0;i<cols-1;i++)</pre>
       matrix[0][i]=matrix[0]
  [i+1]:
  //last column shifted up
  for(i=0;i<rows-1;i++)</pre>
   matrix[i][cols-1]=matrix[i+1][cols-1];
  //last row shifted right
  for(i=cols-1;i>0;i--)
   matrix[rows-1][i]=matrix[rows-1][i-1];
  //first column shifted down
  for(i=rows-1; i>0; i--)
        matrix[i][0]=amtrix[i-1][0];
  matrix[1][0]=temp;
```

b) Write a function called rotateImage90, which accepts an image matrix, i.e. a two dimensional square matrix, and its dimension, n, and rotates the entire image by 90 degrees anti-clockwise. Following is an example of a 4x4 image and its 90°rotated form.

Α4	4x4 image 90 degre		image 90 degree rotation				on	
0	1	2	3		3	7	1	1
							1	5

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2013					
4	5	6	7		
8	9	1	1		
		0	1		
1 2	1	1 4	1		
2	3	4	1 5		

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2	6	1	1
		0	4
1	5	9	1
			3
0	4	8	1
			2

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Hint: You can smartly use rotateOuterLayerBy1 and 2D pointers to accomplish this task. **Solution**

```
void rotateOuterLayerBy1(int **matrix, int rows, int cols, int
rNo, int cNo){
int i=0,
j=0; int
temp=0;
 if(rows!=0 &&
cols!=0){
 temp=matrix[rNo][cNo];
     //Oth row shifted left
     for(i=cNo;i<cols-cNo-1;i++)</pre>
     matrix[rNo][i]=matrix[rNo][i+1];
     //last column shifted up
     for(i=rNo;i<rows-rNo-1;i++)</pre>
     matrix[i][cols-cNo-1]=matrix[i+1]
[cols-cNo-1];
    //last row shifted right
    for(i=cols-1-cNo;i>cNo;i--)
    matrix[rows-rNo-1][i]=matrix[rows-
rNo-1][i-1];
```

```
//Oth column shifted down
     for(i=rows-rNo-1;i>cNo;i--)
     matrix[i][cNo]=matrix[i-1][cNo];
matrix[rNo+1][cNo]=temp;
}
}
int main(){
     int r=4;
     int c=4;
     int **arr=new
               int i=0,
int*[r];
i=0;
   int n=0;
  for(i=0;i<r;i++)</pre>
      arr[i]=new int[c];
  for(i=0;i<r;i++)</pre>
       for(j=0;j<c;j++)</pre>
            arr[i][i]=n++;
 for(i=0;i<3;i++){
          rotateOuterLayerBy1(arr, r, c,0,0);
     //rotateOuterLayerBy1(arr, r, c,1);
 rotateOuterLayerBy1(arr, r, c,1,1);
     for(int i=0; i<r;i++){</pre>
        for(int j=0;j<c;j+</pre>
+)
               cout<<arr[i]
[j]<<" ";
        cout<<endl;</pre>
    }
```

```
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return 0;
}
```

Question 2 (7.5 + 7.5 = 15 points)

Consider a class called **Student** that has the following private data members: name (char*), that has an arbitrary length, a cgpa e.g. 3.5 and an object of class **Address**. Address itself is a class having two data members: a p.o. box number e.g. 6550 and a home address (char*) e.g. 852-B Faisal Town Lahore.

A class **ClassRoom** contains a dynamically allocated array of pointers to dynamically allocated Student objects.

- a) Write the destructor for the class **ClassRoom**, and necessary methods in the other classes so that there are no memory leaks.
- b) Considering the following main program, write down all necessary functions in all three of the above classes.

```
int main()
{    ClassRoom a;
    //student data is read from a file
    ClassRoom c=a.warningStudents();
    //c contains new copies of students with
    //cgpa<2 from classRoom
    a    return 0;
}</pre>
```

Note: Pay attention to adding exactly the methods required to run the above code withouth memory management problems. You don't have to write the method warningStudents.

```
class address
private:
     char* homeAddress;
     int poxNumber;
public:
     address()
homeAddress=nullptr;
       poxNumber=0;
    }
     address(const address &a){
     if(a.homeAddress!=nullptr){
               homeAddress=new char[strlen(a.homeAddress)+1];
          strcpy(homeAddress, a.homeAddress);
         }
        else
               homeAddress=nullptr;
    poxNumber=a.poxNumber;
     cout<<"add copy const\n";</pre>
  ~address(){
     if(homeAddress!=nullptr)
           delete []homeAddress;
    }
};
class student
 private:
     char *name;
    float cgpa;
    address ad:
 public:
```

```
student():ad(){
                     name=nullptr;
                cgpa=0;
     student(const student &s):ad(s.ad){
     if(s.name!=nullptr)
         {
      name=new char[strlen(s.name)+1];
          strcpy(name, s.name); }
   else
      name=nullptr;
        cgpa=s.cgpa;
        cout<<"std copy const\n";</pre>
          }
     ~student(){
     if(name!=nullptr)
                          delete []name;
          }
};
class classRoom{
private:
     student
**s;
          int
size; public:
   classRoom(){
                size=1;
          s=new
student*[size];
     for(int i=0;i<size;i++)</pre>
     s[i]=new student();
     }
                <del>~classRoom(){</del>
                     for(int i=0;i<size;i++)</pre>
                     delete s[i];
          delete []s;
```

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```
s=nullptr;
               size=0;
          }
                    classRoom warningStudents(){
          classRoom *r=new
classRoom();
                    return *r;
               classRoom(classRoom &c){
               size=c.size;
          s=new student*[c.size];
          for(int i=0;i<size;i++)</pre>
               s[i]=new
student(*(c.s[i]));
     //c.s[i]=s[i]; acceptable
    }
};
int main(){
  classRoom a:
     //student data is read from
         classRoom
c=a.warningStudents();
contains new copies of students
with
//cgpa<2 from classRoom a
   return 0:
}
```

Question 3 (10 + 5 = 15 points)

a) Write a function template called removeAll which accepts a dynamic array of any type of objects, its size, and an object called key. It returns a new array with all remaining

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```
template<typename T>
T* removeAll(T *arr, int &size, T key){
     int newSize=0;
     for(int i=0;
i<size;i++)
     if(arr[i]!=key)
             newSize++;
T *narr=new T[newSize];
     for(int i=0, j=0;
i<size;i++){</pre>
     if(arr[i]!=key){
          narr[j]=arr[i];
               j++;
         }
     size=newSize;
     return narr;
```

b) We want removeAll to also work when key is a pointer to an object. In this case it should compare not the pointer but the data with the elements of the array. How will you solve this problem? Indicate the change in code.

Solution

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```
templat typename T>
T* removeAll(T *arrint &size, T *key){
    int newSize=0;
    for(int i=0; i<size;i++)
        if(arr[i]!=*ke)v
            newSize++;

    T *narr = ew T[newSize];

    for(int i=0, j=0; i<size;i++){
        if(arr[i]!=*ke)v{
            narr[j]=arr[i];
            j++;
        }
    }
    size=newSize;
    return narr;
}</pre>
```

Question 4 (20 points)

Design and develop a program with three levels of classes to maintain personal files for HR department in a university. There are two categories of people in the university, staff and students. A special category of staff members are executives. And students may be graduates or undergraduates. At the top level everybody, including students and staff, is a person, and every person has information such as: name (char*), gender (bool), and age (int). All staff members have department (such as management, finance, etc.), and scale (from 0 to 5). An executive staff member includes data regarding the department managed by the executive, which includes: the department budget in rupees, and number of employees in the department. All students maintain a major (char*), such as CS, EE etc., and a gpa (float). Every graduate-student has a research area (such as Al, Software Engineering etc.), and number of specialization courses taken, whereas, every undergraduate has credits earned, which is the number of credit hours earned by them. Furthermore, we can compute the merit of any student. The

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merit of an ungraduated is the product of his gpa and credits earned, whereas the merit of a graduate student is zero if they have gpa less than 2.5, else, it is the product of their gpa and the number of specialization courses taken by them.

Note the following:

- Add appropriate constructors with parameters to all classes in the hierarchy. Use member initialization lists where possible.
- Detect the methods to be added to these classes by looking at the following main program and the corresponding output. Add polymorphism where required. Note: pay special attention to which functions should be virtual and which pure virtual, etc.
- All strings are allocated char* type class members. You
 cannot use the sting class. Make sure that there are no
 memory leaks anywhere in the program.

```
void main(){
   Person **
everybody;
           int n;
   //data is read into array from a
file //n contains the total
number of persons cout<<"Total
number of Persons: "<<n<<endl;
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
       //print information on screen
everybody[i]->printInfo();
cout<<endl<<endl;
Students **
allStudents; int m;
   //data is read into array from a
file //m contains the total
number of students cout<<"Total
number of Students:"<<m<<endl;</pre>
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
cout << "Merit of this Student is:":
           <<allStudents[i]->computeMerit();
   //clean up all memory
for(int i=0; i<n; i++)</pre>
       delete
everybody[i];
               for(int
i=0; i<m; i++)
delete allStudents[i]:
   delete [] everybody;
   delete [] allStudents;
}
```

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//Output

Total number of Persons: 5

Ali Hayat, Male, 19, CS, 3.45, Undergrad with 35 credits

Wajeeja Ali, Female, 31, Accounts, Scale 2

Fatima Ahmed, Female, 20, EE, 3.21, Graduate working in AI,

Specialization Courses: 4 Wazir Khan, Male, 40, Management, Scale 5,

Executive with 50 employees

Total number of Students: 2 Merit of this Student is: 13.45 Merit of this Student is: 15.25

```
class person{
protected:
     char *name;
     bool
gender;
         int
age; public:
     person(){
     name=nullptr;
          gender=0;
         age=0;
    }
     person(char *n, bool g, int a){
     if(strlen(n)!=0){
                name=new char[strlen(n)+1];
                strcpy(name,n);
         }
         else
               name=nullptr;
          gender=g;
         age=a;
     virtual void printInfo(){
          cout<<"name:</pre>
"<<name<<endl:
     cout<<"gender:</pre>
"<<gender<<endl;</pre>
     cout<<"age: "<<age<<endl;</pre>
    }
 virtual ~person(){
       delete []name:
    }
}; class
staff:public
person{ protected:
     char
*depart;
     int scale;
public:
```

```
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staff(){
  depart=nullptr;
   scale=-1;
}
```

```
staff(char *n, bool g, int a, char
*d, int s):person(n,q,a){
                   if(strlen(d)!=0){
              depart=new char[strlen(d)+1];
              strcpy(depart,d);
              else
              depart=nullptr;
         scale=s;
         }
    void printInfo(){
    person::printInfo();
         cout<<"department:</pre>
                   cout<<"scale:
"<<depart<<endl;
"<<scale<<endl;
         ~staff(){
                   delete []depart;
}; class
executives: public
staff{ protected:
     float
budget; int
noOfEmp; public:
              executives(){
              budget=-1;
              noOfEmp=-1:
    executives(char *n, bool g, int a, char *d, int s, float b,
int e):staff(n, g, a, d, s){
                                  budget=b;
              noOfEmp=e;
    void printInfo(){
```

```
staff::printInfo();
     cout<<"budget:</pre>
"<<budget<<endl;
                               cout<<"number of employees:</pre>
"<<noOfEmp<<endl;</pre>
          }
               ~executives(){}
}; class
student:public
person{ protected:
     char
*major;
         float
gpa;
         float
merit; public:
          student(){
                    major=nullptr;
               gpa=0;
               merit=0;
          }
                               student(char *n, bool g, int a, char
*m, float cg, float mt)
```

```
:person(n,g,a)
          {
               if(strlen(m)!=0){
          major=new char[strlen(m)+1];
                    strcpy(major,m);
                    }
                    else
                    major=nullptr;
               gpa=cg;
                    merit=mt;
          }
     void printInfo(){
     person::printInfo();
     cout<<"major:</pre>
"<<major<<endl;
     cout<<"gpa: "<<gpa<<endl;</pre>
                          cout<<"merit: "<<merit<<endl;</pre>
          }
                    virtual float computeMerit()=0;
     ~student(){
     if(major!=nullptr)
                          delete []major;
          }
class gradStudent:public
student{ protected:
     char
*resrchArea;
               int
noOfcourses;
public:
     gradStudent(){
     resrchArea=nullptr;
          noOfcourses=0;
          }
                                         gradStudent(char *n, bool
```

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undergradStudent(char *n, bool g, int a, char *m, float cg, float

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```
mt, int cr):
    student(n,g,a,m,cg,mt)
    {
        credits=cr;
    }
    void printInfo(){
        student::printInfo();
        cout<<"credits: "<<credits<<endl;
    }
    float
computeMerit(){
        return gpa*credits;
    }
    ~undergradStudent(){}
};</pre>
```

Good Luck!