

Com S 327
Fall 2022
Final Exam

DO NOT OPEN THIS EXAM UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO

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Closed book and notes, no electronic devices, no headphones. Time limit 115 minutes. Partial credit may be given for partially correct solutions.

- Use correct C++ syntax for writing code.
- You are not required to write comments for your code; however, brief comments may help make your intention clear in case your code is incorrect.

If you have questions, please ask!

Question	Points	Your Score
1	30	
2	40	
3	30	
EC	3	
Total	100	

1. (30 pts; 5 ea) Give the output of the following code snippets, if any. If the code does not produce output, write *no output*. If the code produces a runtime error, write *error*. None of this code produces compile-time errors. All parts of this problem are independent.

(a) cout << "It's LeviOsa, not LeviosAR!" << endl;

It's LeviOsa, not LeviosAR!



(b) string name = "Fluffy";
cout << "Who told you about " << name.c_str() << "?" << endl;

Who told you about Fluffy?



(c) **const char** *s = "Yes, Hermione, I think this is gonna be "
 "exactly like wizard's chess.";
cout << string(s) << endl;

Yes, Hermione, I think this is gonna be
exactly like wizard's chess.



(d)

```
vector<string> v;
v[0] = "You've got dirt on your nose, ";
v[1] = "by the way. ";
v[2] = "Did you know? ";
v[3] = "Just there.";

for (vector<string>::iterator i = v.begin(); i != v.end(); i++) {
    cout << *i << endl;
}
```

error - We can't index a vector
in locations that don't exist
yet

(e) vector<string> v;

```
v.push_back(string("I do, but your "));
v.push_back(string("cousin don't, do he?"));
```

```
for (vector<string>::iterator i = v.begin(); i != v.end(); i++) {
    cout << *i << endl;
}
```

I do, but your
Cousin don't, do he?

(f)

```
try { string( ← this would be
            throw "They're the worst sort of Muggles imaginable.
                  "They really are..."; )
}
catch (string s) {
    cout << s << endl;
}
```

error - A const char * is
not a string

2. (40 pts; 20 ea) Implement the methods specified given the following class. Assume that all methods are implemented—except for those which you are asked to implement—and work as expected (ask, if you’re uncertain). You must implement the specified functionality fully within the assigned method; you may not alter the class declaration. An empty list is initialized with a null head and tail; otherwise, head addresses the first node in the list, and tail addresses the last.

```

template <class T>
class exam_list {
    class exam_list_node {
        public:
            T data;
            exam_list_node *next;
            exam_list_node *previous;
            inline exam_list_node(T d,
                                  exam_list_node *n,
                                  exam_list_node *p) :
                data(d), next(n), previous(p)
        {
            if (next) {
                next->previous = this;
            }
            if (previous) {
                previous->next = this;
            }
        }
    };
    private:
        exam_list_node *head;
        exam_list_node *tail;
    public:
        exam_list() : head(0), tail(0) {}
        ~exam_list();
        void insert_head(T d);
        void insert_tail(T d);

        // The code on the following pages is implemented here,
        // inside the class definition.
    };
}

```

- (a) Implement the copy constructor for `exam_list`. Your implementation should produce a deep copy.

You may assume that your code appears within the body of the class definition.

```
exam_list(const exam_list &el) : head(0), tail(0)
{
    exam_list_node *t;
    for (t = el.head; t; t = t->next) {
        if (!head) {
            head = new exam_list_node(
                t->d, NULL, NULL);
            tail = head;
        } else {
            tail->next = new exam_list_node(
                t->d, NULL, tail);
            tail = tail->next;
        }
    }
}
```

insert-hl(t->d)

3

3

3

- (b) Implement the method `insert_unique()` which inserts `d` at the tail if and only if `d` is not already in the list according to the comparitor `compare()`; that is, insert if for no element in the list does `compare()` return 0.

You may assume that your code appears within the body of the class definition.

```
void insert_unique(T d, int (*compare)(const T&, const T&))  
{  
    exam_list_node *t;
```

```
for (t = head; t != NULL;  
     compare(t->d, d), t = t->next)  
    ;
```

```
if (!t) {  
    insert_tail(d);  
}  
}
```

```
if (!t) {  
    tail->next =  
        new exam_list_node(  
            d, NULL, tail);  
    tail = t->next;  
}  
}
```

Also need to
handle empty case
Full solution is body
of for loop

```
}
```

3. (30 pts; 2 ea) Circle TRUE or FALSE in response to each of these statements about C++. Assume that the necessary headers are included for any function or class used. Read every word carefully; some of these are subtle.

- (a) The following line is a valid statement in C++:

```
int *i = malloc(12 * sizeof (*i));
```

TRUE FALSE

- (b) The C compiler handles `extern "C"` declarations.

TRUE FALSE

- (c) C++ does not allow name mangling.

TRUE FALSE

- (d) Destructors for derived classes are called in the same order as the constructors.

TRUE FALSE

- (e) Overloaded functions share both names and formal parameters.

TRUE FALSE

- (f) Overloaded functions may differ only in return type.

TRUE FALSE

- (g) Function overloading requires name mangling

TRUE FALSE

(h) Exceptions may be of any type.

TRUE FALSE

(i) You can compile any C program with a C++ compiler.

TRUE FALSE

(j) You must always use new and delete when working with dynamic memory.

TRUE FALSE

(k) Polymorphism is a dynamic concept.

TRUE FALSE

(l) C and C++ use different calling conventions by default, but it's still possible to link them together.

TRUE FALSE

(m) C++ has first-class static dispatch.

TRUE FALSE

(n) C++ has first-class dynamic dispatch.

TRUE FALSE

(o) C++ has first-class double dispatch.

TRUE FALSE

Extra Credit. (3 pts) Write a haiku about this class.

For credit, your poem may not use any of the words *segmentation*, its abbreviated form *seg*, *segfault*, *signal 11*, or *crash*. Kudos if you manage to make clear references to segmentation faults in 17 syllables without using any of these “illegal” words.

In case you’re not familiar, a haiku is a poem in three lines, the first and third lines having five syllables, the second having seven. They’re *supposed* to be profound. Here is an example:

Christmas is coming
The goose is already fat
Goose is expensive

Okay, not so profound. Another:

Fifteen weeks later...
Pikachu is the only
Pokémon I know.



Also not profound. And a third:

When life gives lemons,
Keep calm and carry on; it's
all copacetic.

Woah! Mind blown!