

一.简答题 (共 10 题, 50.0 分)

1. (简答题 5.0 分)

```
class WorkingHours{  
    int todayHours;  
  
    static int sum;  
  
public:  
    WorkingHours (int i = 0): todayHours(i) { sum += todayHours;}  
  
    static int GetSum ( ){  
        return sum;  
    }  
  
    int GetHours ( ){ return todayHours;}  
};  
  
int WorkingHours::sum = 0;  
  
int main( )  
{  
    WorkingHours mon, tue(5), wed(8);  
  
    cout<< WorkingHours:: GetSum ( )<<endl;  
  
    cout<< mon.GetHours( )<<endl;  
  
    cout<< tue.GetHours( )<<endl;  
  
    cout<< wed.GetHours( )<<endl;  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

2. (简答题, 5.0 分)

template<class T> //已知大写字母 A 的 ASCII 码值是 97

```
class Swap{
    T val1, val2;

    public:
        Swap(T a, T b){ val1 = b; val2 = a;}
        void print( ){cout<<val1<<endl<<val2<<endl;}
};

int main ( )
{
    Swap<int> num('d', 'D');
    num.print( );
    return 0;
}
```

3. (简答题, 5.0 分)

```
class Person{
    string name;
    int age;
public:
    Person(string n = " ", int c = 0): name(n),age(c) {cout <<"Constructor" < <endl;}
    Person(const Person& in): name(in.name), age(in.age) {cout<<"Copy constructor"<
<endl;}
    ~Person() {cout <<"Destructor" < <endl;}
    int GetAge() {return age;}
};
bool AgeCompare(Person a, Person& b)
{
    if(a.GetAge() > b.GetAge()) {cout<< "Elder" < <endl; return true;}
    else {cout< < "Younger" < <endl; return false;}
}
int main(){
    Person p1("张三",17), p2("李四",18);
    cout< <AgeCompare(p1, p2)< <endl;
    return 0;
}
```

4. (简答题, 5.0 分)

```
class Complex{
    float real, imag;
public:
    Complex(float a, float b):real(a), imag(b){}
    friend Complex operator+ (Complex& c1, Complex& c2)
        {return Complex(c1.real + c2.real, c1.imag + c2.imag);}
    void Print( ){cout<<" "<<real<<" "<<imag<<endl;}
};

int main( ){    Complex c1(4, -1), c2(2, 3);
    Complex* c3 = new Complex(c1 + c2);
    C3->Print( );
    delete c3;
    return 0;
}
```

5. (简答题, 5.0 分)

```
class Test{
    char lett;

public:
    Test (char v): lett(v){}
    Test (int v): lett(v){}
    Test (const Test& in): lett(in.lett){}
    Test operator++(int a)
    {
        Test temp = *this;
        lett++;
        return temp;
    }
    Test operator++( )
    {
        lett++;
        return *this;
    }
    void Print( ) {cout<< "Letter: " <<lett<< endl;}
};

int main(){
    Test v1('B'), v2(66);
    Test v3 = v1++;
    Test v4= ++v2;
    v1.Print( );
    v2.Print ( );
    v3.Print ( );
    v4.Print( );
    return 0;
}
```

6. (简答题, 5.0 分)

```
class Base{
    int a,b;

public:
    Base(int i, int j){ a = i;b = j ; cout<<"Base" <<endl;}
    Base(Base &T){ a = T.a ; b = T.b ; cout<<"Copy Base"<<endl;}
    ~Base( ) {cout<<"~ Base" <<endl;}
    int Sum(){return a+b;}
    int GetA(){return a;}
    int GetB( ){return b;}
};

class Derived: public Base{
    int c;

public:
    Derived( int i,int j, int k): Base(i,j), c(k){cout<<"Derived"<<endl; }
    ~Derived( ) {cout<<"~Derived" <<endl;}
    int Sum ( ){ return c + GetA() + GetB( ); }
};

int main( ) {    Derived obj1(3, 4, 5);
    Base obj2(obj1);
    cout<<obj1.Sum( )<<" "<<obj2.Sum( )<<endl;
    return 0;
}
```

7. (简答题 5.0 分)

```
class A{  
public:  
    A(){cout<<"A"<<endl;}  
    ~A(){cout<<"~A"<<endl;}  
    virtual void Fun( ) {cout <<"AFun( )"<<endl;}  
};  
class B: public A{  
public:  
    B(){cout<<"B"<<endl;}  
    ~ B(){cout<<"~B"<<endl;}  
    virtual void Fun( ) {cout <<"BFun( )"<<endl;}  
};  
int main(){  
    B obj2;  
    A* ptr = &obj2;  
    ptr->Fun( );  
    return 0;  
}
```

8. (简答题, 5.0 分)

```
class Part{
    int num;

    public:
        Part(int n): num(n) {cout<<"Part:" < <num< <endl;}
};

class Whole{
    Part one, two;

    public:
        Whole(Part x, Part y): two(x), one(y) {cout< <"Whole" < <endl;}
};

int main( ) {
    Whole(2, 5);

    return 0;
}
```


9. (简答题, 5.0 分)

```
class A{
    string type;
public:
    A(string s):type(s) {cout<<"type"<<endl;}
    ~A() {cout<<"~A"<<endl;}
    virtual int num() = 0;
};

class B: public A{
    int b;
public:
    B(int i): A("A1"), b(i) {cout<<"B"<<endl;}
    ~B() {cout<<"~B"<<endl;}
    int num() {return b*b;}
};

class C: public A{
    int c;
public:
    C(int j): A("A2"), c(j) {cout<<"C"<<endl;}
    ~C() {cout<<"~C"<<endl;}
    int num() {return c*c;}
};

int main(){
    C c1(3);
    A* aptr = &c1;
    cout<<aptr->num()<<endl;
    return 0;
}
```

10. (简答题, 5.0 分)

```
int main(){  
    fstream dataFile;  
  
    dataFile.open("num.txt", ios::o  
    dataFile<<"123456789";  
    dataFile.close( );  
  
    dataFile.open("num.txt", ios::in  
    char ch1;  
    dataFile.seekg (3L, ios::beg);  
    dataFile.get(ch1);  
    cout<<ch1<<endl;  
    dataFile.seekg (-2L, ios::end);  
    dataFile.get(ch1);  
    cout<ch1 <<endl;  
    dataFile.seekg(- 3L, ios::cur);  
    dataFile.get(ch1);  
    cout<<ch1 <<endl;  
    cout<<dataFil.tellg( )<<endl;  
    dataFile.close( );  
    return 0;  
}
```

二.其它(共 5 题, 50.0 分)

1.(其它, 10.0 分)

1.在书库中查找指定的图书。在书库文本文件中, 查找指定的书名字符串, 书库中每本书占据一行, 包含书名、定价。从键盘输入字符串 s, 代表要查找的书名。如果在书库中找到了该书, 那么就把该行在屏幕上显示出来, 并统计该书在书库中出现的次数。

2.(10.0 分)

2.设计一个类 `DataArray`, 它具有一个 `int` 指针成员。构造函数具有一个整形参数 `c`, 为指针成员分配 `c` 个 `int` 类型的数据空间, 并采用随机函数初始化。析构函数释放指针指向的空间。另外, 设计一个函数 `getMax`, 返回这些数中的最大值。主函数不写。

```
class DataArray
{
public:
    DataArray(int c ); //编程实现 1
    ~DataArray( );    //编程实现 2
    int getMax( );    //编程实现 3
private:
    int  length; // 代表元素个数
    int *pint; // 指向 C 个整形元素的空间指针
};
```

3.(10.0 分)

3.一个类 PersonInfo 定义如下，具有一个 char *指针成员。要实现的成员函数包括对象构造、对象初始化，具体见 main 函数中的注释。在下面程序的基础上，完成该类的定义。

```
class PersonInfo
{
    char *name ;

    int  age;

public:
    ~PersonInfo( ){ delete [] name; }

    char * getName( ){ return name ; }

    int  getAge( ){ return age ; }

    //此处省略了构造函数、拷贝构造函数
};

void main( ){

    PersonInfo st1("Jim" , 20 ), st2("Bob", 18 ); //功能 1

    PersonInfo st3 = st1 ; //功能 2

}
```

4.(10.0 分)

4.豌豆射手参与了植物大战僵尸的战斗。

定义一个基类 Hero,其子类是 PeaShooter, 由于父类构造函数带参数, 需要进行参数传递。在主函数中, 定义一个子类对象。注意:需要编程实现的部分有 3 处。

```
class Hero
{
    char name[10]; //游戏角色名称
    int bloodAmount; //游戏角色剩余血量

public:
    Hero(int bloodAmount, char *name); //构造函数初始化。需要编程实现 1
    int getBlood () { return bloodAmount; }
    void setBlood ( int x) { bloodAmount = x; }
};

class PeaShooter : public Hero // 子类:豌豆射手
{
    int weapon; // 武器编号

public:
    PeaShooter(int bloodAmount, char *name, int weapon); // 子类构造函数。需要编程实现 2
    ~PeaShooter();
    void PlantsVSZombies(); // 战斗模拟。通过循环模拟战斗到最后一滴血, 调用
    getBlood ()
        //和 setBlood ( int ), 当血量为 0 时结束战斗。需要编程实现 3
};

void main() {
    PeaShooter player1(100, "PS1", 7); // 三个参数分别是血量、战士名称、武器编号
    player1.PlantsVSZombies(); // 参与战斗
}
```

5. (10.0 分)

5. 假设一个武器系统包含常规武器和战略武器。定义一个武器类 `weapon` (成员变量包括:普通成员: `conventional`, `strategic`, 其它必要成员函数自行补充)。要求:

- (1)重载运算符 “+” 求两种武器数量之和(重载为类的友元函数)。
- (2)重载运算符 “>” 比较武器总数量的多少(重载为类的成员函数)。
- (3)编写主函数进行测试。

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一、

1、

运行结果：

3

0

5

8

2、

运行结果：

D

d

d

D

3、

运行结果：

Constructor

Constructor

Younger

0

Deconstructor

Deconstructor

4、

运行结果：

6 2

5、

运行结果：

Letter:C

Letter:C

Letter:B

Letter:C

6、

运行结果:

Base

Derived

Copy Base

12

7

~Derived

~Base

~Base

7、

运行结果:

B

BFun()

~B

8、

运行结果:

Part:2

Part:5

Whole

9、

运行结果:

A2

C

9

~A

~C

10、

运行结果：

4

8

1

7

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```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
typedef struct book{
    char bName[80];
    float bPrice;
}date;

void input (FILE *fp)
{ fp = fopen("book.txt", "a");
  date d[10];
  for(int i=0;i<5;i++)
  {
    scanf("%s%f", d[i].bName, &d[i].bPrice);
  }
  fclose(fp);
}

void sreach(FILE *fp)
{ fp = fopen("book.txt", "r");
  int f=0;
  date t;
  char name[80];
  gets(name);
  for(int i=0;i<5;i++)
  {
    fscanf(fp,"%s%s%f",t.bName,t.bAuthor,&t.bPrice);
    if(strcmp(user,t.bName)==0){
      f++;
      if(f==1)
        printf("书名%s 价格%.1f",t.bName,t.bPrice);
    }
  }

  if(f==0){
    printf("查无此书");
  } else {
    printf("出现次数:%d",f);
  }
  fclose(fp);
}
```

二、2

```
dataArray::dataArray(int c)
{
    length=c;
    pint=(int*)malloc(c*sizeof(int));
    for(int i=0;i<c;i++)
        pint[i]=rand()%100;
}
```

```
dataArray::~~dataArray()
{
    length=0;
    free(pint);
}
```

```
int::dataArray::getMax()
{
    int res=pint[0];
    for(int i=0;i<length;i++)
        if(res<pint[i])
            res=pint[i];
    return res;
}
```

二、3

```
PersonInfo(char *n,int a)
{
    strcpy(name,n);
    age=a;
}
```

```
PersonInfo(PersonInfo &p)
{
    strcpy(name,p.getName());
    age=p.getAge();
}
```

```
Hero::Hero(int bloodAmount, char *name)
{
    this->bloodAmount=bloodAmount;
    strcpy(this->name,name);
}

PeaShooter::PeaShooter(int bloodAmount, char *name) {
    Hero(bloodAmount,name);
    this->weapon=weapon;
}

void PeaShooter::PlantsVSZombies()
{
    while(getBoold()<=0)
        return;
}
```

```
class weapon
{
    int sum;
public:
    weapon(int s){sum=s;}
    friend weapon operator+(const weapon &c1,const weapon &c2);
    bool operator >( weapon&);
};

bool weapon::operator>( weapon& c)
{
    return c.sum < this->sum;
}

weapon operator+(const weapon & c1, const weapon & c2)
{
    weapon c3(0);
    c3.sum = c1.sum + c2.sum;
    return c3;
}
```