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1. Recall the definition for Kvothe from the last Assignment:

```
class Lute {
public:
    Lute(string t) :tone(t){}
    string getTone() { return tone; }
    void setTone(string t){ tone=t;}
private:
    string tone;
};
```

```
class Kvothe {
public:
    Kvothe(int split) :lute("C"),
        num_bindings(split){
        bindings = new int[num_bindings];
    }
    virtual ~Kvothe() { delete[] bindings; }
    virtual void play() { lute.setTone("B#"); }
    void sympathy(int i) { cout << bindings[i]; }
    //...
    Kvothe(const Kvothe &other); //Complete
    Kvothe& operator=(const Kvothe &other); //Complete
private:
    Lute lute;
    int *bindings;
    int num_bindings;
};
```

Now consider two more classes, where Kote inherits from Kvothe, and maintains some number of bars.

```
class Bar {
public:
    Bar():drinks(99) { }
    void serve() { drinks--; }
    void restock(int s) { drinks += s; }
    void stock(int d) {drinks = d;}
    int inventory() { return drinks; }
private:
    int drinks;
};
```

```
class Kote : public Kvothe {
public:
    Kote(int nbars):num_bars(nbars) {
        bar = new Bar[num_bars];
    }
    ~Kote() {delete[] bar;}
    virtual void play() {bar[0].serve();}
    void maintain(int b) {bar[b].restock(10);}
    //...
private:
    Bar * bar;
    int num_bars
};
```

- a) When we attempt to declare a Kote variable, we get a compiler error. How would you address the issue? The issue is with Kote alone.

If we attempt to declare a kote variable, we get a compiler error because c++ calls the default constructor of kvothe class. However, kvothe does not have the default constructor.

- b) Point out the specific ways that Kvothe/Kote exhibit the three properties of inheritance we discussed in class:

Reuse. First, the kote class reuses the sympathy() function which is written once in kvothe class.

Extension. Second, kvothe class extends to derived class member variables object pointer bar, int num_bars, and member function void maintain(int b).

Specialization third, the kote class was overridden from kvothe class's member function play()

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c) Implement the copy constructor for Kote, this is done outside the class definition:

```

Kote::Kote(const Kote &other) : Kote(other) {
    if (other.bar == nullptr) {
        num_bars = 0;
        bar = nullptr;
    } else {
        num_bars = other.num_bars;
        bar = new Bar[num_bars];
        for (int i = 0; i < num_bars; i++) {
            bar[i] = other.bars[i];
        }
    }
}

```

d) Overload the assignment operator for Kote, this is done outside the class definition:

```

Kote & Kote::operator=(const Kote &other) {
    if (&other == this) { return (*this); }
    delete [] bar;
    Kote::operator=(other);
    if (other.bar == nullptr) {
        num_bars = 0;
        bar = nullptr;
    } else {
        num_bars = other.num_bars;
        bar = new Bar[num_bars];
        for (int i = 0; i < num_bars; i++) {
            bar[i] = other.bar[i];
        }
    }
    return (*this);
}

```

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2. Consider the following program:

```
class A {
public:
    A() :m_msg("Apple") {}
    A(string msg) : m_msg(msg) {}
    virtual ~A() { message(); }
    void message() const {
        cout << m_msg << endl;
    }
private:
    string m_msg;
};
```

```
class B :public A {
public:
    B() :A("Orange") {}
    B(string msg) : A(msg), m_a(msg) {}
    void message() const {
        m_a.message();
    }
private:
    A m_a;
};
```

```
int main() {
    A *b1 = new B;
    B *b2 = new B;
    A *b3 = new B("Apple");
    b1->message();
    b2->message();
    (*b3).message();
    delete b1;
    delete b2;
    delete b3;
}
```

How many times will you see the word Apple in the output? 6How about Orange? 3

Now assume A's message() is virtual, i.e.,

```
virtual void message() const ...
```

How many times will you see the word Apple in the output? 7How about Orange? 2