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1. Consider the following 7 classes and a main function. What is printed to the console with the complete execution of main?

```
class Shimmy {
public:
    Shimmy(){cout<<"shimmy";}
    ~Shimmy(){cout<<"~shimmy";}
};
class Ko {
public:
    Ko() {cout << "koko "; }
    ~Ko() { cout << "~koko "; }
private:
    Shimmy sh[2];
};
```

```
class Bop {
public:
    Bop() { cout << "bop"; }
    ~Bop() { cout << "~bop "; }
private:
    Ko ko;
};
void main() {
    Bop bop;
    cout << endl;
}
```

shimmy shimmy koko bop
 ~bop ~ koko ~ ~shimmy ~shimmy

2. Consider the following two objects, where Kvothe has a Lute which he generally likes to have tuned to "C". You can assume that Kvothe's copy constructor and assignment operator are complete and correct:

```
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):num_bindings(split) {
        bindings = new int[num_bindings];
    }
    ~Kvothe() { delete [] bindings; }
    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;
};
```

- a) When we attempt to declare a variable of type Kvothe we get a compiler error. How would you address this? The issue is with Kvothe alone.

The object creation in Kvothe class `Lute lute;` does not have any parameter and also class Lute does not have default constructor. When we attempt to declare a variable of type Kvothe in main, we get a compiler error because first call Lute's constructor but does not have default constructor.

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b) Implement the copy constructor for Kvothe, this is done outside the class definition:

```

Kvothe::Kvothe(const Kvothe &other) {
    lute = other.lute;
    num_bindings = other.num_bindings;
    bindings = new int[num_bindings];
    for (int i=0; i<num_bindings; i++) {
        bindings[i] = other.bindings[i];
    }
}

```

c) Overload the assignment operator for Kvothe, this is done outside the class definition:

```

Kvothe & Kvothe::operator=(const Kvothe &other) {
    if (&other == this) { return (*this); }
    delete [] bindings;

    lute = other.lute;
    num_bindings = other.num_bindings;
    bindings = new int[num_bindings];
    for (int i=0; i<num_bindings; i++) {
        bindings[i] = other.bindings[i];
    }

    return (*this);
}

```

d) Implement the destructor for Kvothe, this is done outside the class definition:

```

Kvothe::~Kvothe() {
    delete [] bindings;
}

```