

# COS 214 Practical 1

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## Task 1

- 1.1 **a:** Stack, since no dynamic memory has been allocated to the variable.  
**b:** Heap, since the new keyword indicates that dynamic memory was allocated to the variable.  
**c:** Stack, since no dynamic memory has been allocated to the variable.  
**n:** Stack, since no dynamic memory has been allocated to the variable.  
**d:** Stack, since no dynamic memory has been allocated to the variable.  
**e:** Stack, since no dynamic memory has been allocated to the variable.  
**f:** Stack, since no dynamic memory has been allocated to the variable.  
**g:** Stack, since no dynamic memory has been allocated to the variable.  
**h:** Stack, since no dynamic memory has been allocated to the variable.  
**c[10]:** Stack, since no dynamic memory has been allocated to the variable.
- 1.2 This would not work since NULL is not a valid value for an *int* variable so the value zero will be stored there instead.
- 1.3 **void\* f = (void\*) 0xacfe2675;**  
This line might not work since whatever value was stored at the memory address "0xacfe2675" cannot necessarily be cast to *void\** which might lead to an error.
- c[10] = \*&\*e;**  
This line might not work since a *char* array is being given the value of an *int* pointer which does not have the same size.
- const int\* e = (const int\*) 522;**  
This line might not work since e is a pointer pointing to a memory address of a literal, but this literal is not stored there in a variable so following this pointer will lead to a segmentation fault.

## Task 2

- 2.1 The constructor for ClassA is called first for any class derived from ClassA.
- 2.2 The destructor for ClassA is called last for any class derived from ClassA.
- 2.3 The constructor of ClassC is called after the constructor of ClassA.
- 2.4 ClassA then ClassB.
- 2.5 classB then ClassA.

## Task 3

```
g++ -std=c++98 -c -w *.cpp
g++ -std=c++98 -o main *.o
./main
741/13 =
57
```

- 3.2 This worked since the calculator was instantiated with the *int* datatype for which the division operator is defined.

```
g++ -std=c++98 -c -w *.cpp
g++ -std=c++98 -o main *.o
./main
127.58 + 54.971 =
182.55099
```

- 3.3 This worked since the calculator was instantiated with the *double* datatype for which the addition operator is defined.

```
g++ -std=c++98 -c -w *.cpp
g++ -std=c++98 -o main *.o
./main
Hello + World + ! =
HelloWorld!
```

- 3.4 This worked since the calculator was instantiated with the *string* datatype for which the addition operator is defined.

- 3.5 This does not work since the multiplication operator is not defined for the *string* datatype.

## Task 4

- 4.1 `cout<<*ptr_a<<"_"<<*ptr_b<<"\n";`

This line will output "15\_15" since the value `ptr_a` points to is set to 15 and `ptr_b` is set to `ptr_a`, which means that both pointers point to the value 15.

- 4.2 `cout<<*ptr_a<<"_"<<*ptr_b<<"\n";`

This line will output "15\_4" since `ptr_a` still points to 15 while `ptr_b` is set to point to a new value of 4.

- 4.3 `cout<<*ptr_a<<"_"<<*ptr_b<<"\n";`

This line will output "15\_15" since `ptr_b`'s value that it points to is set to the same value that `ptr_a` points to, which is 15.

- 4.4 `cout<<*ptr_a<<"_"<<* *&* *&*ptr_b<<"\n";`

This line will output "15\_15" since after `ptr_a` is deleted it is set to `ptr_b` which points to 15. The reference and dereference operators in the `cout` statement cancel each other out until only the one dereference operator is left.

- 4.5 `cout<<*ptr_c<<"_"<<**ptr_c<<"\n";`

This line will output the address of `ptr_a` followed by "\_15" since `ptr_c` is set to the address of `ptr_a` which in turn points to the value 15.

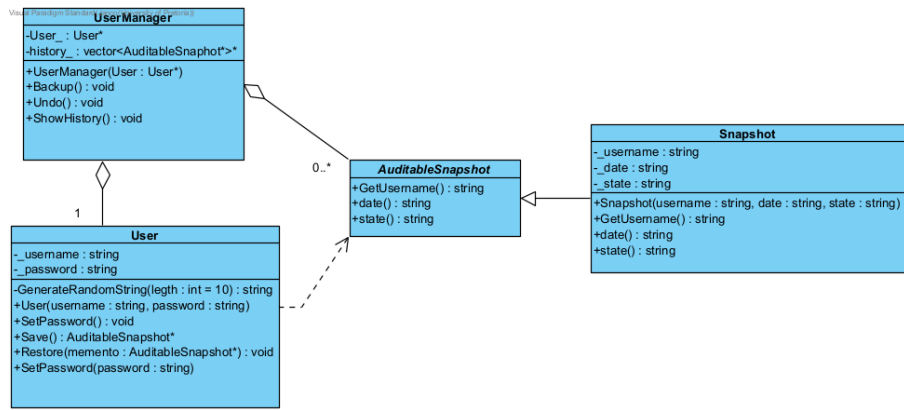
## Task 5

- 5.2 My machine has a limited amount of memory which causes the program to run into a segmentation fault after a certain amount of time when trying to compute such a large number, even though the implementation works for lesser values of *m* and *n*.

```
g++ -std=c++98 -c -w *.cpp
g++ -std=c++98 -o main *.o
./main
The value of A(4, 2) =
make: *** [makefile:2: run] Segmentation fault (core dumped)
```

## Task 6

- 6.1 The **AuditableSnapshot** class is equivalent to the Memento interface.
- 6.2 The **Snapshot** class is equivalent to the ConcreteMemento class.
- 6.3 The **Product** class is equivalent to the Originator class.
- 6.4 The **UserManager** class is equivalent to the Caretaker class.



6.7