

## SOLUTIONS TO MIDTERM

### 1. OO concepts (5 points)

2. (a) Working with objects without knowing their precise type; at compile or run time.
3. (b) Dynamic binding is necessary for dynamic polymorphism, which is implemented in C++ using virtual functions in inheritance to get overriding done. Static binding achieves static polymorphism: STL and operator overloading are examples in C++. (34 words)

### 2. Template and operator overloading (10 points)

```

template <typename T1, typename T2>
class Tuple {
public:
    Tuple () : ele1(0), ele2(0) {}
    Tuple (const T1& t1, const T2& t2): ele1(t1), ele2(t2) {}
    Tuple operator+ (const Tuple& t) const
    { return Tuple (ele1 + t.ele1, ele2 + t.ele2); }
    T1 get_ele1() const { return ele1; }
    T2 get_ele2() const { return ele2; }
    void set_ele(T1 v1, T2 v2) { ele1 = v1; ele2 = v2; }
private:
    T1 ele1;
    T2 ele2;
};

/*
// if defined outside of the class
template <typename T1, typename T2>
Tuple<T1,T2> operator+ (const Tuple<T1,T2> &t) const
{ return Tuple<T1,T2> (ele1 + t.ele1, ele2 + t.ele2); }
*/

template <typename T1, typename T2>
ostream& operator<< (ostream& os, const Tuple<T1,T2> &t)
{
    os << "(" << t.get_ele1() << ", " << t.get_ele2() << ")" ;
    return os;
}

template <typename T1, typename T2>
Tuple<T1,T2> operator++, (Tuple<T1,T2> &t)
{
    t.set_ele (t.get_ele1()+1, t.get_ele2()+1);
    return t;
}
    
```

(a) 14 items

(b) 18 items

(a) + (b) = 32 items

10 pts / 32 = 0.3125 pt/item

1

```
typedef istream_iterator<char> istream_iterator_char;
```

### 3. STL and iterators (5 points)

```
// use stl's copy to read characters from cin and copy them to v
1 copy (start, end, dest);
// use stl's sort to sort v
1 sort(v.begin(), v.end());
// use stl's to copy the sorted v to cout, each character followed by a space
2 copy (v.begin(), v.end(), ostream_iterator<char> (cout, " "));
```

### 4. Order of Construction and Destruction (5 points)

```
B
1
B
1
R
~R
~1
~B
B
1
R
B
1
L
~L
~1
~B
~R
~1
~B
~1
~B
```

5pt / 22 items = 0.2273 pt/item

### 5. Abstract Base Class and Inheritance (10 points)

```
class BasePoint {
    int x, y; //position
public:
    BasePoint(int px, int py):x(px),y(py) {}
    virtual string type() = 0;
    virtual void info() {
        cout << endl << "figure: " << type() << endl;
        cout << "position: x=" << x << ", y=" << y << endl;
    }
};

class Figure2P : public Figure1P {
    int p2;
public:
    Figure2P(int px, int py, int w, int h):p2(h),Figure1P(px, py, w) {}
    virtual void info() {
        Figure1P::info();
        cout << "property 2: p=" << p2 << endl;
    }
};
```

10pts / 45 items = 0.222 pt/item