西安电子科技大学



考试时间 _120 __ 分钟

试题

题号	_	三	四	总分
分数				

1. 考试形式:闭卷; 2. 本试卷共四大题,满分 100分。

班级学号姓名任课教师

Part I There is one error in each code paragraph. Find out the error and write down the error statement on your answer sheet. (20 points)

(1)	float* ptr = new float[20]; for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++) ptr[i] = i+2; delete ptr;	(2)	namespace myspace{ void do() { /* */} int temp; } using namespace myspace; using namespace myspace:temp;
(3)	class C{ int x; void setx(int a) { /* }; void main() { C c1; c1.setx(3); }	(4) */}	class Student { // public: void Student(); ~ Student(); };
(5)	<pre>class BC { int x; public: BC(int xx = 0) { x = xx; } }; class DC : public BC { char c; DC(int x1, char c1) { x = x1; c = c1; } };</pre>	(6)	class C { int sz; public: friend C operator+ (const C&, const C&); // }; C C::operator+ (const C& c1, const C& c2){ cout< <c1.sz; td="" }<=""></c1.sz;>

```
class B {
(7)
                                                   class Animal {
                                           (8)
       public:
                                                   public:
          B(int a=10, float y)
                                                      virtual void f()=0;
          { i=a; z=y; }
                                                   };
                                                   void f(){
       private:
             int i;
                                                      Animal b;
             float z;
       };
       class C {
(9)
                                           (10)
                                                   template <class T, int i> class Array {
       public:
                                                      int sz;
          void m() {/*
                       ... */}
                                                   public:
          static void s() {/*
                                                      Array():sz(i) { }
                                     ... †/}
                                                      // .....
       };
       void main() {
                                                   };
          C c1;
                                                   void f(int x)
          c1.m();
                                                   Array<int, x> ay;
          C::m();
          c1.s();
          C::s();
```

Part II Write the following programs 'outpout oints)

1. (6 points)

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void main() {
int i = 1;
while(i <= 15) {
i++;
if(i % 3 != 1) continue;
else cout << i << " ";
}

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4 7 10 13 16
```

2. (6 points)

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class IntNumber{

```
int value;
public:
     IntNumber(int value){this->value = value;}
    IntNumber& operator*=(int v){ value *= v; return *this;}
    friend void operator << (ostream& outf, IntNumber& n){ outf << n.value << endl;}
};
template<class T> const char* cmp(T a, T b) { return "<T>CMP"; }
const char* cmp(IntNumber a, IntNumber b)
                                              { return "<IntNumber>cmp";
                                              { return "<IntNumber, int>cmp";
const char* cmp(IntNumber a,
                               int b)
                                                                               }
int main() {
    IntNumber a(1), b(2);
    b *=10;
    cout << "b=" << b;
    cout << cmp(a, b) <<endl;
    cout << cmp(a, 0) << endl;
    cout << cmp(1, 0) << endl;
     return 0;
  <IntNumber>cmp
   (IntNumber, int>cmp
3. (6 points)
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void add1(int a1) {
     a1++;
void add2(int& a2) {
     a2++;
}
void add3(int* a3) {
     (*a3)++;
}
int main() {
     int t1=2, t2=2, *t3=&t2, t4=t2, &t5=t2;
```

```
add1(t1); add2(t2); add3(t3); add3(&t4); add2(t5);
     cout<<t1<<" "<<t2<<" "<<t4<<" "<<t5<<endl;
     return 0;
4. (6 points)
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class B {
public:
               { cout << " B::m" << endl;
    void m()
};
class D: public B {
public:
                  { cout << " D::m" << endl;
    void m()
};
int main() {
     B *p[2];
    p[0] = new D;
    p[1] = new B;
    for(int i = 0; i <= 1; i++)
         p[i]->m();
     return 0;
5. (6 points)
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class C{
    int value;
public:
     C(int v) : value(v) { }
     bool operator< ( C& b ) {
         if( value < b.value )
                                return true;
         return false;
    }
```

```
int getValue() { return value; }
};
double getMin(double a, double b) {
    cout << "getMin(double, double) is invocated!\t";</pre>
    if( a < b ) return a;
    return b;
}
C getMin(C& a,
                 C& b) {
    cout << "getMin(C&, C&) is invocated!\t";</pre>
    if(a < b) return a;
    return b;
}
C getMin(C a, C b) {
    cout << "getMin(C, C) is invocated!\t";</pre>
    if(a < b) return a;
    return b;
}
int main() {
    C c1(-9), c2(90);
    cout << getMin(10, 99) << endl;
    cout << getMin(1.2, 2.3) << endl;
    cout << getMin(10, 2.3) << endl;
    cout << getMin(c1, 2).getValue() << endl;</pre>
    return 0;
 getMin(double, double) is invocated!
                                                                     10
 getMin(double, double) is invocated!
 getMin(double, double) is invocated!
                                                                     2.3
 getMin(C, C) is invocated!
```

Part III Object-Oriented Analyzing and Designing (30 points)

1. From following pictures, please analyze and design the class and class Hierarchies. (15 points)





2. (15 points)

Define a class named **Point** which can express the position of any point in a plane coordinate(坐标) system. A **Point** object contains two private data member: **x** which holds the horizontal coordinate, **y** which holds the vertical coordinate. This class should have such public operations:

- a) a default constructor that set the coordinate to (0,0);
- b) a constructor that takes two integer, which initializes the x and y;
- c) an overloaded operator " += "which moves the point to another position;
- d) some member functions to re-set or get each of two data members.

Part IV Programming (20 points)

1. (10 points)

Define and implement a class **MyString** " according to the main() and the output in comments.

```
int main()
{
  MyString
               s1("0123456789"),
                                     s2(5),
                                              s3;
     s1.display();
                                // Output: [0123456789]
     s2.display();
                                // Output(5 spaces between []) : [
                                                                         ]
                                // Output(no space between []): []
     s3.display();
  s3 = s1;
                                // Output: [0123456789]
     s1.display();
     s3.display();
                                // Output: [0123456789]
  s2 = s1 + 3;
     s1.display();
                                // Output: [0123456789]
     s2.display();
                                // Output: [3456789]
  s3 = ++++s2;
                                // Output: [56789]
     s2.display();
     s3.display();
                                // Output: [56789]
  return 0;
}
```

2. (10 points)

According to the main function and the output below, implement a class hierarchy with **fighter** as the base class and **Warrior** is a derived class from **fighter**.

```
int main()
    { fighter * objs[2];
        objs[0] = new fighter("Harry");
        Warrior Stallone("Stallone", objs[0]);
        objs[1] = &Stallone;
        cout << "== Test the class famliy ==" << endl;
        for(int i=0; i<2; i++) {
            objs[i] -> outTitle();
            cout << "----" << endl;
            objs[i] -> hello();
        }
        cout << "==This is the end." << endl;
        delete objs[0];
        return 0;
The output of this program is:
    == Test the class famliy ==
    We are fighters.
    ---- 1 ----
    Harry is a fighter.
    We are fighters.
     ---- 2 ----
    Stallone is a stronger warrior than Harry.
     ==This is the end.
```