

Exam in

Advanced Programming Techniques

August 28, 2020

Name:		
Date of birth:		
Matriculation number:		
Course of studies:		
Room, Seat Number:		
Please do	not fill out anyth	ing below this line!
Tota	al number of points:	of 60
Gra	de:	
Pas	sed:	\square Yes $/$ \square No

(a)	(7P) List the following:
	One class from the chrono library:
	One associative containers:
	Two sequential container:
	Three C++ keywords for loops:
	(3P) List three different classes implemented in the C++ standard library and in which header file they can be found.
	(4P) Given is the function fct which takes a float and a constant reference to a std::vector as input and returns a double. Using the std::function library type, define a variable f and initialize it with fct.
` '	(3P) Define a random number and state why one should not use rand() for this purpose anymore.

Fix all compiler or logical errors in the following incorrect C++ program.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <string>
#include <stdexcept>
void process(ifstream &is)
{
string s;
while (is << s)
  cout << s << endl;</pre>
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
for (double p = argv + 1; p != argv + argc; ++p) {
    ifstream input(*p);
    if (input) {
        process(input);
} else
       cerr << "couldn't open: " + string(*p);</pre>
}
auto p = argv + 1, end = argv + argc;
ifstream& input;
while (p != end) {
   input.open(*p);
    if (input) {
         process(input);
cerr << "couldn't open: " + string(*p);</pre>
    input.close();
    ++*p;
}
return input;
}
```

Please note: The questions assume that all necessary header files from the Standard Library are included and an implicit using namespace std;. Likewise, you can safely assume the same for your code!

(a) (4P) Implement the function

```
template<typename KEY, typename VALUE>
void deleteValue(std::map<KEY, VALUE> & m, VALUE v)
```

• that removes the first key-value pair where the value is equal to v

Example usage:

```
map<char,int> m = {{'a',1},{'b',3},{'c',4}};
deleteValue(m,3);
cout << m << " ";</pre>
```

Expected output of the snippet above (if operator<< is overloaded):

a: 1 c: 4

(b) (4P) Implement the function

```
template<typename T>
int countUniques(std::vector<T> const & one, std::vector<T> const & two)
```

- that counts all elements that are in either one or two, but not in both
- use the STL alorithms library
- you can assume that there are no duplicates within one vector

Example usage:

```
std::vector<int> one {1,2,3,4,5,6};
std::vector<int> two {5,6,7,8,9};
cout << countUniques<int>(one,two) << endl;</pre>
```

Expected output of the snippet above:

7

since 1,2,3,4 are only in one and 7,8,9 are only in two



Problem 4: Classes (11 points)

Please note: The questions assume that all necessary header files from the Standard Library are included and an implicit using namespace std;. Likewise, you can safely assume the same for your code!

Write a class "IntList" such that following main function works:

```
IntList list1;
  IntList list2(2);
  list1 += 9;
  list2 += 4;
  list2 += 5;
  std::cout << list1 << std::endl;</pre>
  std::cout << list2 << std::endl;</pre>
  std::cout << list2.elementSum() << std::endl;</pre>
and has the following output:
  9,
  2,4,5,
  11
```

Make sure to not expose the internal data structure! Don't forget to implement the operator<< function given on the next page!

clas	ss IntList {		

std::ostream & operator <<(std::ostream &os, const IntList & list){

(a)	(4P) Name at least two smart pointers provided by the standary library and explain their differences.
(b)	(2P) What is a static member function?
(c)	(2P) What is the difference between the static and dynamic type in $C++?$
(d)	(2P) Name two options to allocate memory in C++.

(e) (2P) What means RAII?	
Problem 6: Project	(max. 12 bonus points)
(a) Which race did you implement in your group?	
(b) What is your group's name?	
(b) What is your group's name?	

