1. (10 points) Write an assignment operator and setBuf function (the whole functions) for class string

```
#include <iostream>
2 #include <cstring>
   class string {
   public:
5
      string(const char* s) : buf(new char[strlen(s)+1]) {
6
        strcpy(buf, s);
7
        std::cout << "convert" << std::endl;</pre>
8
9
      char* getBuf() const { return buf; }
10
      void setBuf(const char* b) {
11
        if ( b == nullptr ) return;
12
        delete [] buf;
13
        buf = new char[strlen(b)+1];
14
        strcpy(buf, b);
15
16
17
      string& operator = (const string& rhs) {
18
        if ( this == &rhs ) return *this;
19
        delete [] buf;
20
        buf = new char[strlen(rhs.buf)+1];
21
        strcpy (buf, rhs.buf);
22
        std::cout << "assign" << std::endl;</pre>
23
        return *this;
24
     }
25
   private:
26
    char* buf;
27
28 int main() {
   string str("Cuphead");
     str.setBuf("Eevie");
31
      std::cout << str.getBuf() << std::endl;</pre>
32 }
```

2. (10 points) The following program terminates with a *double free* error. Write the string function (just one function) (the whole function) needed to remove this error.

Need to write a copy constructor.

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <cstring>
3
   class string {
   public:
     string(const char* s) : buf(new char[strlen(s)+1]) { strcpy(buf, s); }
5
     string (const string & s): buf (new char [strlen(s.buf)+1]) { strcpy(buf, s.buf); }
     ~string() { delete [] buf; }
8
     const char* getBuf() const { return buf; }
   private:
9
10
    char* buf;
11
   };
12
   int main() {
     string game1 ("Cuphead"), game2 = game1;
15 }
```

3. (10 points) Give the output for the following program.

```
#include <vector>
2 #include <iostream>
3 class string {
   public:
      string() { std::cout << "default" << std::endl; }</pre>
      string(const char*) { std::cout << "convert" << std::endl; }</pre>
      string(const string&) { std::cout << "copy" << std::endl; }</pre>
7
      char* getBuf() const { return nullptr; }
8
9
      string& operator=(const string& ) {
        std::cout << "assign" << std::endl;</pre>
10
11
        return *this;
12
     }
13
   };
14
15
   int main() {
   std::vector<string> games;
17
     games.push_back("Skyrim");
18
     games.push_back("GTA 5");
19 }
   convert
   сору
   convert
   сору
   copy
```

4. (10 points) Give the output for the following program. Note the use of reserve on line 17.

```
#include <vector>
2 #include <iostream>
3 class string {
   public:
      string() { std::cout << "default" << std::endl; }</pre>
      string(const char*) { std::cout << "convert" << std::endl; }</pre>
      string(const string&) { std::cout << "copy" << std::endl; }</pre>
7
8
      char* getBuf() const { return nullptr; }
9
      string& operator=(const string& ) {
10
        std::cout << "assign" << std::endl;</pre>
11
        return *this;
12
     }
13
   };
14
15
   int main() {
16
   std::vector<string> games;
17
     games.reserve(2);
18
     games.push_back("Skyrim");
19
     games.push_back("GTA 5");
20 }
   convert
   copy
   convert
   copy
```

5. (10 points) Give the output for the following program. Note the use of *emplace_back* on lines 18–19.

```
#include <vector>
   #include <iostream>
   class string {
   public:
      string() { std::cout << "default" << std::endl; }</pre>
      string(const char*) { std::cout << "convert" << std::endl; }</pre>
      string(const string&) { std::cout << "copy" << std::endl; }</pre>
8
      char* getBuf() const { return nullptr; }
9
      string& operator=(const string& ) {
10
        std::cout << "assign" << std::endl;</pre>
11
        return *this;
12
      }
13
   };
14
15
   int main() {
      std::vector<string> games;
17
      games.reserve(2);
     games.emplace_back("Skyrim");
18
19
      games.emplace_back("GTA 5");
20 }
   convert
   convert
```

6. (10 points) Convert class GameDB to a GoF singleton. Make all necessary changes in the whole program so that your singleton works. Use delete to "Explicitly disallow the use of compiler-generated."

```
#include <vector>
   #include <iostream>
   class GameDB {
   public:
      static GameDB* getInstance() {
7
        if (!instance) instance = new GameDB;
8
       return instance;
0
10
      void addGame(const std::string& g) { games.emplace_back(g); }
     GameDB(const GameDB&) = delete;
11
12
     GameDB& operator=(const GameDB&) = delete;
13
   private:
     static GameDB* instance;
14
15
      std::vector<std::string> games;
     GameDB() : games() {}
17
   };
18
   GameDB * GameDB :: instance = nullptr;
19
20
   int main() {
21
     GameDB* games = GameDB::getInstance();
22
      games->addGame("Skyrim");
23
   }
```

7. (10 points) Give the output for the following program.

```
#include <iostream>
2 #include <cstring>
3 class string {
    public:
      string(const char* s) : buf(new char[strlen(s)+1]) {
        strcpy(buf, s);
7
8
      char* getBuf() const { return buf; }
9
    private:
10
     char* buf;
11
12
   int main() {
      string game("Cuphead");
13
14
      char* buffer = game.getBuf();
15
      buffer [0] = 'b';
      buffer[2] = 't';
16
      std::cout << game.getBuf() << std::endl;</pre>
17
     int x = 99;
18
19
     int* ptr = &x;
20
     int\& ref = x;
21
      ref = 7;
22
      std::cout << *ptr << std::endl;
23 }
   buthead
   7
```

8. (10 points) Add code to the main function below so that you use stringstream to enable you to use function write Text in class IOmod to write the following message:

The fps is 7.69

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <string>
3 #include <sstream>
4 class Clock {
   public:
     float getFps() const { return 345.9/45.7; }
7
   };
8
   class IOmod {
9
   public:
10
     IOmod() {}
11
     void writeText(const std::string& msg) const {
12
        std::cout << msg << std::endl;
13
     }
14 };
15 int main() {
16
     IOmod io;
17
     Clock clock;
     float fps = clock.getFps();
     std::stringstream strm;
     strm << "The fps is" << fps;
20
21
     io.writeText(strm.str());
22 }
```

9. (10 points) Write function display, used in function main on line 48, so that the program below prints the output listed. (Yes, you have to use a loop but you can use any kind of loop you prefer)

```
Circle, 25
   Rectangle, 15, 40
   Circle, 5
   Circle. 17
   #include <iostream>
   #include <vector>
3
4 class Shape {
5
   public:
     Shape(const std::string&n): name(n) {}
7
      const std::string& getName() const { return name; }
8
      virtual void display() const {
9
        std::cout << name << std::endl;</pre>
10
11
   private:
12
     std::string name;
13
14
15 class Circle: public Shape {
   public:
      Circle(int r) : Shape("Circle"), radius(r) {}
17
      virtual void display() const {
18
19
        std::cout << getName() << ", " << radius << std::endl;</pre>
21
   private:
22
     int radius;
23
   };
25
   class Rectangle: public Shape {
26
27
      Rectangle (int h, int w): Shape ("Rectangle"), height (h), width (w) {}
28
      virtual void display() const {
29
        std::cout << getName() << ", " << height << ", " << width << std::endl;
30
31
   private:
     int height, width;
32
33
35
   void display(const std::vector < Shape*>& shapes) {
     for ( auto s : shapes ) {
36
37
        s \rightarrow display();
38
39
   }
40
41
   int main() {
     std::vector < Shape*> shapes;
42
43
      shapes.push_back( new Circle(25));
44
      shapes.push_back( new Rectangle(15, 40) );
45
      shapes.push_back( new Circle(5));
     shapes.push_back( new Circle(17));
      display (shapes);
47
48 }
```

10. (10 points) Write function eraseEvens, used on line 25, so that all of the even numbers in the vector are removed. Write the whole function.

```
#include <iostream>
   #include <vector>
   #include < cstdlib >
4 #include <algorithm>
   const int MAX = 20;
    const int MAX.NUMBER = 10;
    void init(std::vector<int> & vec) {
     for (unsigned int i = 0; i < MAX; ++i) {
9
        vec.push_back( rand() % MAX.NUMBER );
10
     }
11
    void print(const std::vector<int> & vec) {
12.
13
      for ( int number : vec ) {
        std::cout << number << ", ";
14
15
16
      std::cout << std::endl;
17
   }
19
    void eraseEvens(std::vector<int> & vec) {
20
     std::vector < int >::iterator ptr = vec.begin();
21
      while ( ptr != vec.end() ) {
        if ( (*ptr) % 2 == 0 ) {
22
23
          ptr = vec.erase(ptr);
24
25
        else ++ptr;
26
27
   }
28
29
   int main() {
    std::vector<int> vec;
31
     init (vec);
32
     eraseEvens (vec);
33
     print(vec);
34 }
```

11. (+5 extra credit) Give the output for the following program:

```
#include <iostream>
   class Shape {
2
   public:
     Shape(const char* n) {}
      ~Shape() { std::cout << "Delete_Shape" << std::endl; }
   private:
     char* name;
8
   };
   class Circle: public Shape {
      Circle (const char* n) : Shape ("Circle"), radius (n) {}
11
      ~ Circle() { std::cout << "Delete_Circle" << std::endl; }
12
   private:
     const char* radius;
15
   };
16
   int main() {
17
     Shape* shape = new Circle("MyCircle");
18
      delete shape;
19
   }
```

Delete Shape