Exam-M0313 模板

- 一、请举一些实例,说明在什么情况下使用模板比继承更合适、什么时 候可以结合模板和继承。
- 二、请将下面的 shell_sort 函数参数化(定义成函数模板)

```
void shell_sort(std::vector<int>& vec) {
  const size_t n = vec.size();
  for (int gap = n / 2; 0 < gap; gap /= 2)
    for (int i = gap; i < n; ++i)
        for (int j = i - gap; 0 <= j; j -= gap)
        if (vec[j + gap] < vec[j]) {
            int tmp = vec[j + gap];
            vec[j + gap] = vec[j];
            vec[j] = tmp;
        }
}</pre>
```

请注意:

- 1. vector 中容纳的是指针类型的情形
- 2. vector 中容纳的是 char*类型的情形

三、模板实例化

```
struct A {
    A() {
    }
    void print() {
    }
};

struct B {
    B(int n) {
    }
    void print() {
    }
};

class C {
    void print() {
    }
}
```

```
};
template<typename T, int n = 8>
class D {
 T ar[n];
public:
 void printAll() {
   for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
     ar[i].print();
 }
};
int main() {
 D<A> da;
 da.printAll();
 D<B> db;
 db.printAll();
 D<C> dc;
 dc.printAll();
```

提示:通过这段代码可以比较继承和模板所体现的多态机制的约束。

四、名字解析

1. 请分析下面代码中可能存在的错误,并修正之:

```
int* ptr = a.getPtr<int> ();
a.setValue(12);
}
```

2. 请判断下面代码的输出结果,并解释为什么会出现这种情况。

```
// #3
template<typename T> struct B {
  double x;
};
int x = 16;

template<typename T>
struct D: B<T> {
  int getX() const {
    return x;
  }
};
int main() {
  cout << D<char>().getX() << endl;
}</pre>
```

五、模板特化(此题作一般了解即可)

请看看下列代码究竟要做什么, 并推导其输出

```
struct empty {
};
template<typename H, typename T>
struct node {
 typedef H head;
 typedef T tail;
};
template<typename T1 = empty, typename T2 = empty, typename T3 =
empty, typename T4 = empty, typename T5 = empty, typename T6 =
empty, typename T7 = empty, typename T8 = empty, typename T9 =
empty, typename T10 = empty, typename T11 = empty, typename T12 =
empty>
struct list {
 typedef node<T1, node<T2, node<T3, node<T4,
     node<T5, node<T6, node<T7, node<T8, node<T9, node<T10,
node<T11, node<T12, empty> > > > > > > > type;
```

```
};
template<typename L>
struct length {
 enum {
   value = 1 + length<typename L::tail>::value
 };
};
template<>
struct length<empty> {
 enum {
   value = 0
};
};
template<typename L>
struct is empty {
 enum {
  value = false
 };
};
template<>
struct is_empty<empty> {
 enum {
   value = true
};
};
template<typename T, typename U>
struct is same type {
 enum {
   value = false
};
};
template<typename T>
struct is same type<T, T> {
 enum {
   value = true
 };
};
template<typename T, typename L>
struct is member {
```

```
enum {
   value = is same type<T, typename L::head>::value | is member<T,</pre>
       typename L::tail>::value
 };
};
template<typename T>
struct is member<T, empty> {
 enum {
   value = false
 };
};
// test
typedef list<book, char, unsigned char, signed char, int, short,
   unsigned, unsigned long, unsigned short>::type int types;
typedef list<float, double, long double>::type real types;
int main() {
 cout << is same type<int, int>::value << '\n';</pre>
 cout << is same type<int, signed int>::value << '\n';</pre>
 cout << is same type<int, unsigned int>::value << '\n';</pre>
 cout << is member<int, int types>::value << '\n';</pre>
 cout << is member<float, int types>::value << '\n';</pre>
 cout << is member<ostream, int types>::value << '\n';</pre>
```