

CS100 Homework 5 (Spring, 2022)

Deadline: 2022-04-30 23:59:59

Late submission will open for 24 hours after the deadline, with -50% point deduction.

Problem 1. Array

In this problem, you will practice the basic use of C++ class. We have provided you with the definition of the **Array** class, which encapsulates a dynamically allocated array. Your task is to implement all the provided methods. An **Array** class contains the following member functions:

- Default constructor, which creates an empty array with no elements.

```
Array::Array();
```

- A constructor that creates an array of size n . All the elements should be initialized to zero.

```
explicit Array::Array(std::size_t n);
```

- A constructor that creates an array with values copied from the range `[begin, end)`.

```
explicit Array::Array(int *begin, int *end);
```

For example, we can construct an **Array** object with values in a built-in array like this:

```
int a[10] = {3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, 2, 6, 5, 3};  
Array arr(a, a + 10);
```

- Copy constructor. It should create an **Array** object and copy the elements from another **Array**.

```
Array::Array(const Array &);
```

- Copy-assignment operator. (Notice: You should make sure that the behavior is correct when self-assignment happens.)

```
Array &Array::operator=(const Array &);
```

- Destructor. The destructor should make sure that all the dynamically allocated memory is deallocated.

```
Array::~~Array();
```

- A member function that returns a reference to the element indexed n . It is guaranteed that $n < \text{size}()$.

```
int &Array::at(std::size_t n);
```

- The constant overload for `Array::at`.

```
const int &Array::at(std::size_t n) const;
```

- A member function that returns the number of elements stored in the `Array`.

```
std::size_t Array::size() const;
```

- A member function that returns true if the `Array` is empty, false otherwise.

```
bool Array::empty() const;
```

- A member function that removes all the elements stored in the `Array`.

```
void Array::clear();
```

- A member function that returns a slice of the array, containing the elements indexed in $[l, r)$ by a step s .

```
Array Array::slice(std::size_t l, std::size_t r, std::size_t s = 1) const;
```

The behavior of this function is the same as the slice operation on a `list` object in `Python`, except that we don't allow l , r or s to be negative. For example, `a.slice(l, r, s)` is similar to `a[l:r:s]` in `Python`. It is guaranteed that the arguments will not make `a[l:r:s]` raise errors in `Python`.

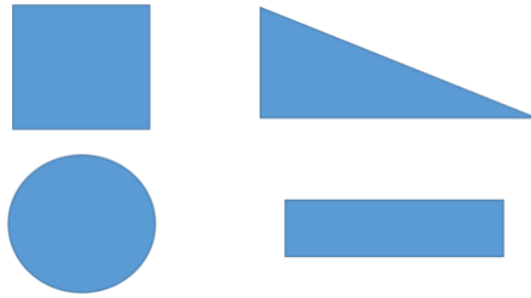
Notes

- You don't need to handle the input or output. You should focus on the implementation of class.
- You should use `new/new[]` and `delete/delete[]` for memory allocation. **Using `malloc` and `free` will cause trouble in C++, unless you really understand what you are doing.** You need to make sure that no **memory leak** happens in your implementation.
- You are not allowed to use STL containers such as `std::vector` or `std::array`. But the behaviour of your class should be similar to those STL containers.

Submission Guideline

When you submit your code, your `main` function will be replaced by one on OJ. You **MUST NOT** modify the definition of the class. Otherwise, you will **NOT** receive any scores.

Problem 2. Shape



This problem consists of implementing an abstract class **Shape** from which the concrete child classes **Square**, **Rectangle**, **Triangle**, and **Circle** are derived. To simplify, the triangle here refers only to a right triangle (one with a 90° angle).

The class **Shape** should have member functions that permit access to the area, the perimeter, and the number of corners. These functions should be named **CalculateArea**, **CalculatePerimeter**, and **NumberCorners**. Since all child classes should have same functions, but their calculation may differ, you should consider writing some of them as virtual functions.

In addition, these four types of shapes cannot be created similarly. Therefore, they should have different constructors. (All parameters are of type `double`.)

- **Square** needs one parameter, its side length;
- **Circle** needs one parameter, its radius;
- **Triangle** needs two parameters, length of its two sides that are perpendicular;
- **Rectangle** needs two parameters, its height and width.

It's also required that, upon destruction of any **Shape** object, a line should be printed to the screen, in the form below: (TYPE_OF_SHAPE should be the same as class name, i.e. first letter capitalized)

A TYPE_OF_SHAPE has been destroyed.

In calculations of circles, you can either use the given constant `PI` or `M_PI` in `<cmath>` (which is equivalent to `"math.h"` in C).

In all, the interface of **Shape** and all child classes needs to be designed to be compliant with the main procedure, which is already given in advance. The main procedure first defines a mini-database (an `std::list`) of shapes, then fills it through user interaction.

Shapes are entered through the console through one of the following inputs:

- Square LENGTH_PARAMETER
- Circle LENGTH_PARAMETER
- Triangle LENGTH_PARAMETER1 LENGTH_PARAMETER2
- Rectangle LENGTH_PARAMETER1 LENGTH_PARAMETER2

Each time a shape has been entered, the main function creates the corresponding shape object and adds it to the list. Note that we create a pointer to some certain type of shape, but the pointer is implicitly converted into a **Shape** pointer, and stored into the list! (An example of polymorphism)

Each time a shape has been entered, the user is prompted if he wants to add more shapes or not, by which the user is supposed to reply with either Y or N (anything other than Y will simply be interpreted as N).

The program finishes by looping through the list and printing the properties of each shape, and finally destroying each shape in the database.

Implement the classes **Shape**, **Circle**, **Triangle**, **Square**, and **Rectangle** to comply with the above requirements. A correct program runs like this: (red indicates input and black indicates your output)

Enter a type (Circle, Triangle, Square, or Rectangle) and one or two size parameters, separated with blank spaces:

Circle 0.5

Do you want to add more shapes? (Enter Y or N)

Y

Enter a type (Circle, Triangle, Square, or Rectangle) and one or two size parameters, separated with blank spaces:

Triangle 0.3 0.3

Do you want to add more shapes? (Enter Y or N)

N

Properties of shape 0:

Area: 0.7854

Perimeter: 3.1416

Corners: 0

Properties of shape 1:

Area: 0.045

Perimeter: 1.0243

Corners: 3

A Circle has been destroyed.

A Triangle has been destroyed.

Problem 3. Expression

Part I

How does a compiler parse your code? The answer might be a little bit complex. In this problem we will be dealing with something related and easier: arithmetic expressions involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and negation. An expression can be represented as a tree structure, which is named an ‘expression tree’ or ‘abstract syntax tree’. For example, the tree representing $(-5) \times (3 + 4)$ should be:

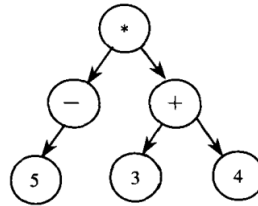


Figure 1: $(-5) \times (3 + 4)$

In an expression tree, each node is either an operator node or a number node. For each operator node, there will be edges pointing to its operands. Note that the operator ‘-’ might be either a subtraction operator as in ‘ $3 - 2$ ’, or a negation operator as in ‘ -5 ’.

We want to be able to create such a tree by calling appropriate functions, and then to evaluate the expression or to print a fully parenthesized representation of the expression. You only need to focus on the modeling of the tree and different kinds of nodes, without caring about how to parse an expression. (You will learn how to build a parser in CS131.)

We will design a **reusable** object-oriented solution to this problem. Different kinds of nodes are represented by different classes, all of which are derived from an abstract base class:

```
class Expr_node {
public:
    Expr_node() = default;
    virtual double eval() const = 0;
    virtual std::string to_string() const = 0;
    virtual ~Expr_node() = default;
    Expr_node(const Expr_node &) = delete;
    Expr_node &operator=(const Expr_node &) = delete;
};
```

- The pure virtual member ‘eval’ returns the value of the expression. The pure virtual member ‘to_string’ returns a fully parenthesized representation of the expression. Of course, both of them should be allowed to be called on a constant object, so the `const` qualifier is necessary.
- This class should have a defaulted virtual destructor, since it is a polymorphic base class.

- The copy operations are deleted and you don't need to care about them in the derived classes either. This is because the meaning of copying such an object is not so clear: should it copy the entire subtree or just one node? The former is time-consuming, while the latter may cause unexpected results.

Next, we will use several classes to represent the nodes. The class 'Number_node' represents a number node, which stores a 'double' value. The class 'Negation_node' represents the node of negation, and has a data member 'Expr_node *operand' that points to the operand. The classes 'Plus_node', 'Minus_node', 'Multiply_node' and 'Divide_node' represent the binary operations, and they all have two operands pointed by 'Expr_node *lhs' and 'Expr_node *rhs', so we can make them derived from another class called 'Binary_node'. The classes should be organized as in the following UML diagram:

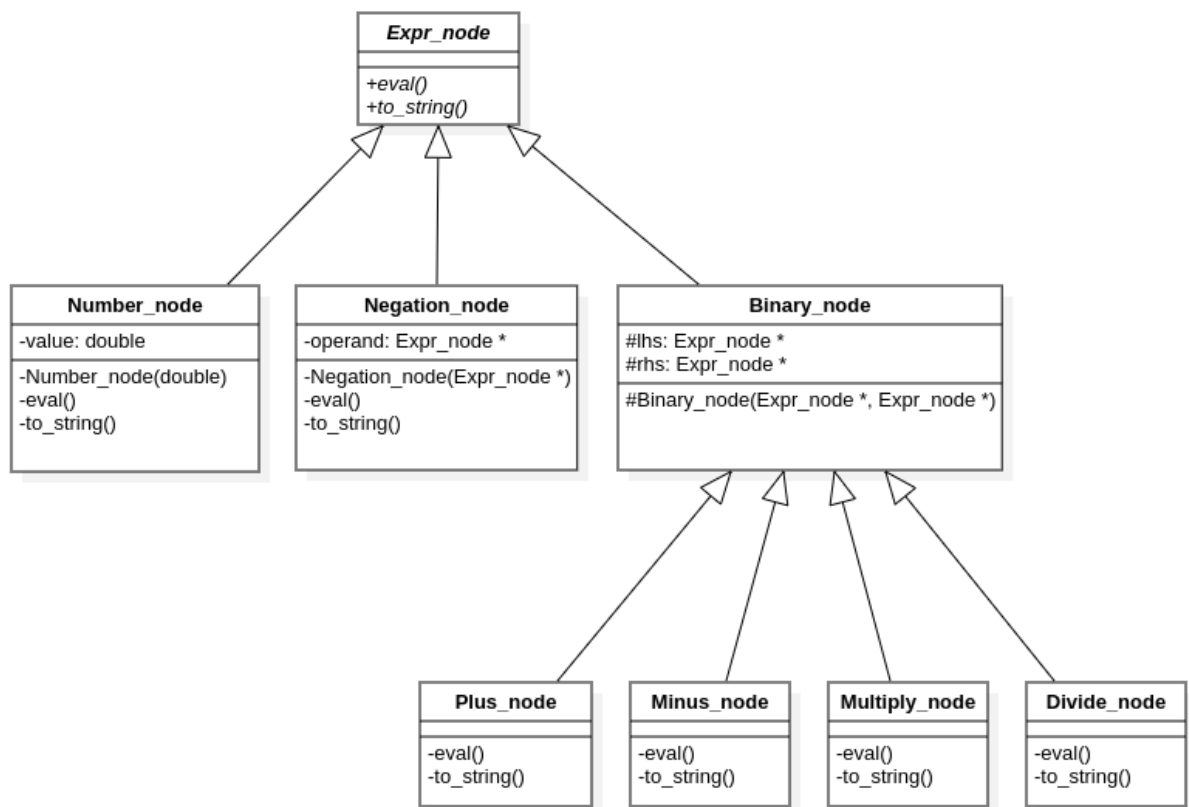


Figure 2: UML diagram for problem 3

Note that in the UML diagram, '+', '-' and '#' represent the access modifiers public, private and protected, respectively. All these classes are thought of as **implementation details** except Expr_node, so all of their members are not public. You should use the access modifiers correctly for the purpose of encapsulation. Moreover, the destructors of Negation_node and Binary_node should override the destructor of the base class, which should call delete on the pointers so that the entire subtree is destroyed.

Then we will design some functions as interfaces:

```

Number_node *make_number(double);
Negation_node *make_negation(Expr_node *);
  
```

```

Plus_node *make_plus(Expr_node *, Expr_node *);
Minus_node *make_minus(Expr_node *, Expr_node *);
Multiply_node *make_multiply(Expr_node *, Expr_node *);
Divide_node *make_divide(Expr_node *, Expr_node *);

```

These functions create an object from the given arguments, so that the user can build a tree by:

```

#include <iostream>
int main() {
    Expr_node *expr_tree = make_divide(
        make_plus(make_number(3), make_multiply(make_number(4), make_number(5))),
        make_number(6));
    std::cout << expr_tree->eval() << std::endl;
    std::cout << expr_tree->to_string() << std::endl;
    delete expr_tree;
    return 0;
}

```

The output would be

```

3.83333
((3.000000 + (4.000000 * 5.000000)) / 6.000000)

```

Since these functions need to use the constructors of the classes, we can declare them as friends of the corresponding classes.

We have provided you with a template containing the definition of `Expr_node` and a prototype of `Number_node`. The rest part is for you to implement.

Notes

- Please implement everything according to the UML diagram (2) and do not modify the names of the classes and functions, or you may get compile-error.
- Your program should manage dynamic memory correctly and avoid memory leaks.
- The `to_string` function should return the fully parenthesized representation of the expression. In particular,
 - The multiplication sign is `*`, and the division sign is `/`.
 - The binary operators and its operands should be separated by a single space. But there should be no space between the unary negation operator and its operand.
 - There should always be a pair of parentheses around every sub-expression. In other words, the string returned by every `to_string` function (except `Number_node::to_string`) begins with `'('` and ends with `')'`. For `Number_node::to_string`, there should be a pair of parentheses if and only if the number is negative.

- To convert a double to `std::string`, all you need to do is to call the `std::to_string` function defined in `<string>`. This will make sure your output is identical to the answer, and you don't need to care about the precision.

Part II

Object-oriented programming has many benefits, one important of which is the **reusability**. To give a feel for this, we can try to support a new kind of expression: functions. For example, the output of

```
#include <iostream>

int main() {
    Expr_node *expr_tree =
        make_plus(make_exp(make_sin(make_number(3))), make_number(1));
    std::cout << expr_tree->eval() << std::endl;
    std::cout << expr_tree->to_string() << std::endl;
    delete expr_tree;
    return 0;
}
```

should be

2.15156

$(\exp(\sin(3.000000)) + 1.000000)$

The supported functions are `sin(x)`, `cos(x)`, `tan(x)`, `log(x)` and `exp(x)`, where $\log(x) = \ln x$ and $\exp(x) = e^x$. The corresponding interfaces are

```
/* Your_return_type */ make_sin(Expr_node *);
/* Your_return_type */ make_cos(Expr_node *);
/* Your_return_type */ make_tan(Expr_node *);
/* Your_return_type */ make_log(Expr_node *);
/* Your_return_type */ make_exp(Expr_node *);
```

where the return-types are defined on your own. You will find that you can define some other class(es) derived from `Expr_node`, without modifying anything we have written. Try to think of a solution as easy as possible!

Notes

- You should not produce more than one pair of parentheses around the argument. For example, it should be `sin(3.000000 + 5.000000)` instead of `sin((3.000000 + 5.000000))`.
- The first seven testcases are for Part I, and the last three are for Part II.

Reflection

Many interesting things can be done on the abstract syntax tree. Think about this: how can we write a program to work out the derivative of a given elementary function?

What's more, this is not the unique solution to building an abstract syntax tree. Also, there is still room for improvement. For example,

- The program is still at risk of memory leak, because the user may forget to `delete` the tree.
- The way of building an expression tree is lengthy and inconvenient. Can we implement something like this?

```
Expr expr = exp((Expr(3) + Expr(4) * Expr(5)) / Expr(6));
```

You can read more about this in *Ruminations on C++* Part II (Chapter 5-10), or *C++ Primer* Chapter 5 section 9.