课程编号: 100072107 北京理工大学 2021 – 2022 学年第二学期(页面中所有文字不要删除)

2022年《面向对象技术与方法》试卷

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注意:一共有三道编程题,同学们根据本课程《考试须知》中的要求,在规定的截止时间之前把此答卷发到授课老师的电子邮箱。对每一道编程题目,都要写出自己的源代码(注释可用中文)、以及运行结果的截屏。(Please send the answer sheets to your teacher in 2 hours)

考试诚信承诺书

我承诺已成功下载本次考试试卷,并自己完成答题,诚信考试。I promise that I have successfully downloaded the examination paper and to answer the questions myself.

神七株

此处贴上你的签名(signature):

1 (35 points) Complete the class Calculator.

```
#include <iostream>
                                                  The outputs:
using namespace std;
class Calculator
                                                  Constructor value = 5
                                                  Constructor value = 3
private: int value;
                                                  Constructor value = 8
public: // your functions:
                                                  Assignment value = 8
                                                  Destructor value =8
         . . . . . .
                                                  Destructor value = 3
};
int main()
                                                  Destructor value = 8
    Calculator m(5), n;
     m = m + n;
     return 0;
```

//Your codes with necessary explanations:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Calculator{
   private:
       int value;
   public:
       Calculator(int val = 3){
          // 带有默认参数值的有参构造函数,默认参数值为3
          value = val;
          // 将参数值赋值给 Calculator 类对象的 value 数据成员
          cout << "Constructor value = " << value << endl;</pre>
          // 输出 Constructor value =
       ~Calculator(){
          // 析构函数
          cout << "Destructor value = " << value << endl;</pre>
          // 输出 Destructor value =
       Calculator operator + (const Calculator &a){
          // 重载 + 运算,参数为 const 修饰的 Calculator 类对象的引用
          return Calculator(value + a.value);
          // 返回二者 value 相加所构造的 Calculator 类对象
```

//Screen capture of running result

C:\Users\steve\Desktop\oop_exam\1.exe

2 (30 points) Complete the class Animal, Wolf and Tiger.

```
#include <iostream>
                                                  class Tiger: public Animal
#include <string>
using namespace std;
                                                  public: // your functions:
class Food
                                                  };
  string FoodName;
                                                  int main()
public:
  Food(string s) : FoodName(s) { };
                                                    Food meat("meat");
  string GetFoodName() { return FoodName; }
                                                    Animal* panimal = new Wolf("wolf", meat);
};
class Animal // abstract class
                                                    panimal->Eat();
                                                                                  // display: Wolf::Eat
                                                    cout << *panimal << endl; // display: Wolf likes to eat meat.
  string AnimalName;
  Food& food;
                                                    delete panimal;
public: // your functions:
                                                    panimal = new Tiger("Tiger", meat);
     . . . . . .
                                                    panimal->Eat();
                                                                                 // display: Tiger::Eat
};
                                                    cout << *panimal << endl; // display: Tiger likes to eat meat.
class Wolf: public Animal
                                                    delete panimal;
public: // your functions:
                                                    return 0;
     . . . . . .
};
```

//Your codes with necessary explanations:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
class Food
{
    string FoodName;
    public:
        Food(string s) : FoodName(s) { };
        string GetFoodName() { return FoodName; }
};

class Animal // abstract class
{
    string AnimalName;
    // string 类型字符串记录动物的名字
    Food &food;
    // 组合,将 Food 类对象的引用作为 Animal 类的数据成员,记录动物的食物
```

```
public:
      Animal(string name, Food &fd):food(fd){AnimalName = name;}
          有参构造函数,其中 name 赋值给 AnimalName
          而由于数据成员中有 Food 类对象的引用,故要用参数初始化列表进行初始化
          参数中采用了 Food 类对象的引用
      virtual void Eat() = 0;
          由于 Animal 为抽象类,故我们设计 Eat()函数为纯虚函数
          这也使得在主函数中调用 Animal 类的指针指向派生类对象的地址时,
         可以通过 vtable 调用派生类的 Eat()
      friend ostream& operator << (ostream &os, const Animal &a){</pre>
          // 重载流插入运算符,输出对象中是什么动物爱吃什么食物,为友元函数
          os << a.AnimalName << " likes to eat " << a.food.GetFoodName();</pre>
          // 输出时调用 Food 类中的 GetFoodName()接口得到食物名称
          return os;
};
class Wolf : public Animal
// 派生类 Wolf,继承自 Animal 类
   public:
      Wolf(string wname, Food &fd):Animal(wname, fd){}
          Wolf 类的有参构造函数, 传入参数 名字 和 食物
      virtual void Eat(){
          // 重写(override) Eat()函数
          cout << "Wolf::Eat" << endl;</pre>
};
class Tiger : public Animal
// 派生类 Tiger,继承自 Animal 类
   public:
```

```
Tiger(string tname, Food &fd):Animal(tname, fd){}
       // 有参构造函数,与 Wolf 类类似,对 Tiger 类对象进行初始化
       virtual void Eat(){
          // 重写 Eat()函数
           cout << "Tiger::Eat" << endl;</pre>
       }
};
int main(){
   Food meat("meat");
   Animal* panimal = new Wolf("wolf", meat);
   // 指针指向动态分配的 Wolf 类对象空间
   panimal->Eat();
    cout << *panimal << endl; // display: Wolf likes to eat meat.</pre>
   delete panimal;
   panimal = new Tiger("Tiger", meat);
   panimal->Eat();
                            // display: Tiger::Eat
    cout << *panimal << endl; // display: Tiger likes to eat meat.</pre>
   delete panimal;
   return 0;
```

//Screen capture of running result

C:\Users\steve\Desktop\oop_exam\2.exe

```
Wolf::Eat
wolf likes to eat meat
Tiger::Eat
Tiger likes to eat meat
------
Process exited after 0.2116 seconds with return value 0
请按任意键继续. . .
```

3 (35 points) Define an array class template MArray which can be used as in the following main(). (Note: you are not allowed to define MArray based on the templates in the C++ standard library).

```
#include <iostream>
                                   int main()
# include <string>
                                   {
using namespace std;
                                        MArray<int> intArray(5); // 5 is the number of elements
// Your definition of MArray:
                                        for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
                                             intArray[i] = i * i;
. . . . . .
                                        MArray<string> stringArray(2);
                                        stringArray [0] = "string0";
                                        stringArray [1] = "string1";
                                        MArray<string> stringArray1 = stringArray;
                                        cout << intArray << endl; // display: 0, 1, 4, 9, 16,
                                        cout << stringArray1 << endl; // display: string0, string1,</pre>
                                        return 0;
```

//Your codes with necessary explanations:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
template <typename T> // 类模板,模板名为 T
class MArray{
   private:
      T *a;
      int sz;
      // 表示数组长度大小
   public:
      MArray(int n = 0){
             带有默认参数值的有参构造函数
             默认值为 0
             初始化 MArray 对象的数组大小
          sz = n;
          a = new T [sz];
          // 为 a 动态分配数据类型为 T 的 大小为 sz 的空间
          // 指针指向首地址
      }
      MArray(const MArray &d_arr){
```

```
拷贝构造函数
             若不设计此函数,调用默认的赋值函数(浅拷贝)
             这会使得两个对象的T类型的指针指向同一个地址
             使得在析构的时候同一个空间被释放后还会"被释放一次",造成错误
            所以有必要设计此拷贝构造函数
         sz = d arr.sz;
         // 将 d_arr 中的数组大小赋值给当前对象
         a = new T [sz];
         // 为 a 动态分配空间
         for(int i = 0; i < sz; i ++) a[i] = d_arr.a[i];
         // 将 d arr 中的数组的数据内容赋值给当前对象
      ~MArray(){
         delete [] a;
         // 回收在构造函数中为 a 动态分配的空间
      T& operator [] (int ind){
         // 重载下标运算符,返回类型为T的引用,使得其能作为左值被修改
         return a[ind];
      }
      friend ostream& operator << (ostream &os, const MArray &d_arr){</pre>
         // 友元函数,重载流插入运算符
         for(int i = 0; i < d_arr.sz; i ++)</pre>
             os << d arr.a[i] << ", ";
         // 从头到尾输出类对象 d arr 的数组中的内容,中间用", "隔开
         return os;
};
int main(){
   MArray <int> intArray(5);  // 5 is the number of elements
   for (int i = 0; i < 5; i ++)
      intArray[i] = i * i;
   MArray <string> stringArray(2);
   stringArray[0] = "string0";
   stringArray[1] = "string1";
   MArray <string> stringArray1 = stringArray;
```

```
cout << intArray << endl; // display: 0, 1, 4, 9, 16,
  cout << stringArray1 << endl; // display: string0, string1,
  return 0;
}</pre>
```

//Screen capture of running result