Assignment 7

一. 概念题

- 1.1 C++中虚函数的作用是什么?为什么C++中析构函数往往是虚函数?
- 1.2 简述C++中静态绑定和动态绑定的概念,并说明动态绑定发生的情况.

二. 编程题

2.1 请阅读下面的代码,写出程序的运行结果.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class A {
  public:
    A() { cout << "default construct A" << endl; }
    A(const A& a) { cout << "copy construct A" << endl; }
    virtual ~A() { cout << "destruct A" << endl; }</pre>
    void f () { cout << "A::f" << endl; }</pre>
    virtual void g() { cout << "A::g" << endl; }</pre>
};
class B : public A {
  public:
    B() { cout << "default construct B" << endl; }</pre>
    B(const B& b) { cout << "copy construct B" << endl; }
    ~B() { cout << "destruct B" << endl; }
    void f() { cout << "B::f" << endl; }</pre>
    void g() { cout << "B::g" << endl; }</pre>
};
void func1(A a) {
    a.f();
    a.g();
void func2(A &a) {
    a.f();
    a.g();
}
int main() {
    A *a = new A();
    A *b = new B();
    func1(*a); func2(*a);
    func1(*b); func2(*b);
    *a = *b;
    func1(*a); func2(*a);
    delete a; delete b;
```

```
return 0;
}
```

2.2 要求基于抽象类Queue实现三种形式的队列,其中Queue1按照 先进先出的原则,Queue2选择最小的元素出列,Queue3选择最大 的元素出列.

```
class Queue {
   public:
     virtual bool enqueue(int num) = 0; //入列
     virtual bool dequeue(int &num) = 0; //出列
};
class Queue1: public Queue {
     ...
};
class Queue2: public Queue {
     ...
};
class Queue3: public Queue {
     ...
};
```