东南大学考试卷(A卷)

透用专		信息工程		号试学期14· 式 闭卷	考试的	月间长度	120 分钟	
8 B		-	=	= =		A	总分	
49	-	70	X	\$ 27	16	7		
批阅人		15-	3/2-	30	Na			
		na	77	1. Arriva 11	# 104			
1000			4) (5)	中。每空2分	(8)	(9)	(10)	
(1)	(2)	0	C. B	A (.	C	В	В	
2. 基类i A. 和 3. 以下乡	的私有后 有成员 关于构造	成员在其派 B. 保 函数的叙述 名必须与所	中错误的是在类的类名	可属性为 C. 共有成员		可见		
		可以重载	100.70T (BC.77T (BE))	的关的构理图象	双日初级基	B/H3		
		的返回类型	为 void					
A. 引. B. 模i	入模板 医中可切	以将數据类	吗的通用性, 型作为参数	使之不受数技	居类型的隔	[制]		
C. 可 D. 类	以重载fb 模板的fb	可函数都可以 发员函数可以	以用模板实现 以在类模板外	D ト定义				
. 以下关	于动态	内存分配的	叙述中正确	的是				
* 执行	int *p	new int(10);语句后,在	地区创建了七	·度为101	的动态数	效组	
			共 13 页					

B. 若内存不足,无法正常分配空间,则返回空指针 NULL ▼ 撤销数组空间时,delete 后面的[]中必须¥定数组的长度 A. 用 new 开辟数组空间时可以指定数组元素的义值 A.6. 以下关于赋值兼容的叙述中错误的是 **光** 基类对象可向派生类对象赋值 BY 派生类对象可替代基类对象向基类对象的引用进行赋值或初始化 Z 若函数的参数是基类对象或基类对象的引用,其实参可以是派生类对象 D. 派生类对象的地址可以赋给指向基类对象的指针变量 C. 7. 以下关于虚函数的表述中正确的是 ▲ 包含虚函数的类是虚基类 **X**. 包含虚函数的类不能定义对象 C/当某一个类的成员函数被定义为虚函数,则由该类派生的所有派生类 中, 该函数始终保持虚函数特征 ★ 应函数不能被调用 C. 8. 以下关于文件的叙述中错误的是 A. 磁盘文件操作是通过文件指针来指明当前应进行读写的位置 B. 二进制文件可以实现随机读写 ★ 数值必须存储在二进制文件中 D. 可以用流插入和流提取运算符对文件进行读写 B 9. 以下关于基类和派生类的叙述正确的是 ※ 基类的构造函数可以被派生类继承 B. 构造函数可以是虚函数 **火** 基类的析构函数可以被派生类继承 8 基类的析构函数可以是虚函数

B 10. 以下关于异常处理的说法错误的是_

以. 程序中可能包含的两类错误有语法错误和运行错误两大类

B. catch 在捕获异常信息时, 只能捕获类型而不能捕获值

C/ 处理异常错误的机制包含检查、抛出和捕捉三部分

D. 若在执行 try 块内的语句过程中没有发生异常,则 catch 子句不起作用

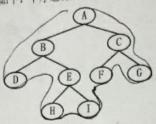
▶□. 填空题 (每空2分,共10分):

Y. 给定一个数组 int a[8]={5, 2, 8, 1, 3, 7, 4, 6};, 利用冒泡排序法对该数组进行升 序排序,在第二轮冒泡排序结束后,数组中元素的顺序为 长子子多小。 12538467

2. 队列是一种限定存取位置的数据结构,它的存取特性为 后进 先出

3. 给定二叉树的结构如下,中序遍历的节点顺序是

ABDHEIFCG



4. 线性表是简单常用的一种数据结构,实现线性表的物理结构有两种,分别是

三. 读程序写结果 (每空2分, 共40分):

1. 阅读以下程序,写出运行结果(6分)

#include<iostream> using namespace std;

class Sample!

int i:

static int k;

public:

Sample();

Sample(int a);

Sample(Sample &a); void disp(char *ch);

1:

int Sample::k;

Sample::Sample(){

i=0:

k++:

Sample::Sample(int a){

i=a; z k=k+a;

Sample::Sample(Sample &a){

i=a.i;

k=a.k+++10;

1. 输出结果:

sli=2, k=2/

52.i= 2, k= 13

```
共 13 页
          第3页
```

```
void Sample::disp(char *ch){
   cout<<ch<<"ij="<<i<", k="<<k<<endl;
int main(){
   Sample s1(2),s2(s1),s3;
    s3=s2;
   s1.disp("s1.");
   s2.disp("s2.");
    s3.disp("s3.");
    return 0;
2. 阅读以下程序, 写出运行结果(8分)
#include<iostream>
                                       2.输出结果:
using namespace std;
                                          (11, 12)
class A
                                          (11, 12)
    int a1,a2;
                                           33, 34
public: 11 12
                                           (36,40)
    A(int i,int j){
        al=i:
        a2=j;
    A(A &a){
        a1=a.a1;
        a2=a.a2;
                 5 8
     void Move(int x,int y){
        al+=x; 0,=36
        a2+=y; Qa=40
     void Print(){
        cout<<'('<<a1<<','<<a2<<')'<<endl;
 class B:private A{
     int b1,b2;
 public: 31 32 33 34
    B(int i,int j,int k,int l):A(i,j){
        b1=k:
         b2=1;
                             共 13 页
                                            第4页
```

```
void Print(){
         cout << b1 << ',' << b2 << endl;
    void f(){
        A::Print();
     void fun(){
        Move(5,8);
1:
int main(){
    A a(11,12);
                         (11, 12)
    a.Print();
    A aa(a);
                        (11,12)
    aa.Print();
    B b(31,32,33,34);
                     a=36 a=40
    b.fun():
                        33, 34
    b.Print();
    b.f();
    return 0;
3. 阅读以下程序,写出运行结果(10分)
#include<iostream>
                                      3.输出结果:
using namespace std;
                                           调用析构函数
class one
                                           x=3
                                           y=4
    float x;
                                           2 = 5V
public:
                                           x = 3
   one(float a=0){ x=a; }
   one operator++()
       one t;
       x++; t=*this; return t;
   void process(){ Show(); }
    virtual void Show()
       cout<<"x="<<x<<'\t';
```

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```
class two:public one
    float y;
public:
    two(float a=0){ y=a; }
    two operator++()
        two t;
       ++y; |*this t; return t;
     void Show()
        cout<<"y="<<y<'\t':
 class Three:public two
     float z;
  public:
     ~Three(){cout<<"调用析构函数"<<"\n';}
     Three(float a=0){ z=a; }
      Three operator++()
         Three t=*this;
         ++z; *this t; return t;
       void Show()
         cout <<"z=" << z << '\n';
   int main()
                     x=2
       one *p, a(2);
       two b(3);
                      4=3
       Three c(4);
                       2=4
       ++a; p=&a; p->Show();
       ++b; p=&b; p->Show();
                                               第6页
                                共 13 页
```

```
++e; p=&c; p->Show():
   c.process():
   return 0;
4. 阅读以下程序,写出运行结果(8分)
#include<iostream>
                                     4.输出结果:
using namespace std;
int n1=0,n2=0,n3=0,n4=0;
class A [
    int x;
                                         9 19
public:
                                         10 8
   A(int a){
       x=u; n1++;
    void print(){
       cout<<x<<endl;
    int Getx(){ return x; }
class A1:public A{
    int a;
public: 6 7
    A1(int x, int y):A(x)
        a=y: n2++:
    void printA1(){
        cout<<Getx()<<*t'<<a<<endl;
class A2:public A{
    int b:
public:
    A2(int x):A(10){
       b=x: n3++:
    1 9
    void printA2() [
       cout<<Getx()<<'t'<<b<<endl;
```

```
class A3:public A1,public A2{
               int xx;
               A3(int a, float b, int c, int d): A1(a,b), A2(c) {
  public: 6 7 8 9
                              xx=d; n4++;
                  1 9
               void printA3(){
                              cout<ox<<endl;
    int main(){
                                                                 x=2, n1=1
                  A a1(2);
                 Ala2(3,4); Ye3, nisl, a=4, n2=1
                 A3 =4(6,7.8.9), p; and a=1 x=6, n=1, a=7, n=1. b=8, =3=1, xx=4, n+=1
                   p=&a4;
                   p->printA3(); 9
                     p->printA1();
                     p->printA2();
                   cout<<n1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\rance{con1}<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<<\ran{con1<
                     return 0;
     5. 阅读以下程序,写出运行结果(8分)
       #include <iostream>
       using namespace std;
       class cs (
       public:
                   cs(int\ i) : x(i) \{\ cout << \ ^{*}cs\ constructor :^{*} << i << endl; \}
                        -cs(){ cout << "cs destructor:" << x << endl; }
         private:
                                          int x;
         1:
          void test_func2(){
             cout << "test func2" << endl;
             cs c(3);
```

```
void test_func1(){
    cout << "test func1" << end1:
                                    5.输出结果:
     test func2():
                                            test
                                            test funct
 int main(){
                                           test fun c2
     test func1();
                                           cs constructor: 3
     return 0;
                                            cs destructor: 3
  · 完善程序题 (每空2分, 共30分):
 1. 完善日期类 Date, 使得程序运行结果为:
    2000年3月1日
    2000年5月1日
    2000年11月12日
    2001年1月1日
 #include <cmath>
using namespace std;
class Date
 int year, month, day
                        _int md[12];
            Stortic
  public:
    Date (int y, int m, int d): year (y), month (m), day (d)
       if ((year%4=0 && year%100!=0) || (year%400==0))
    void print () { cout << year << "年" << month << "月" << day << "日'n"; }
    Date & operator ++ ();
1:
int Date:: md [ 12 ] = { 31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31 };
Date & Date:: operator ++ ()
{ day++;
   if ( month == 12 && day > 31 ) { ++year; month=1; day=1; }
  if ( month != 12 && day > 30 || month= #2 && 4)
     ++month: day=1;
```

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```
return # this
void main ()
Date d1(2000,2,29), d2(2000,4,30), d3(2000,11,11), d4(2000,12,31);
  (++d1).print(); (++d2).print(); (++d3).print(); (++d4).print();
2. 顺序表类模板 Array 的定义,成员函数 binarySearch()的功能是:对已升序的
数组折半查找某元素,并返回该元素的下标。完善下面程序,使得程序运行结果
       原序列: bceghkmpwxz
       查找字符g的下标=3
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
const int Max = 20;
template < typename T> class Array
                       //存放数据元素的数组容器
    T A[Max];
                     //实际元素个数
   int n;
 public:
    Array (Ta[], int m);
    int binarySearch (T c);
     void print() { for ( int i=0; i<n; i++ ) cout<<A[ i ]; cout<<endl; }
 template< typename T> Array < T7: Array (Ta[], int m)
   for ( int i=0; i<m; i++) A[i] = a[i]; }
    template < typename T > int Array <T>:: binary Search ( T c )
     int low=0, high=n-1, mid;
        while ( low & high
            mid = (low+high)/2;
            if (A[mid] = c) return mid
            if (A[mid] < c) low=mid+1;
             else high=mid-1;
         return -1;
      void main()
     { char a[] = "bceghkmpwxz"; //己升序的字符序列
        Array <char> s(a.11);
                                      第 10 页
                         共 13 页
```

```
cout << "原序列: "; s.print();
      cout < "查找字符 g 的下标=" << 5. binary Search ( 'q')
3. 用带表头结点的单链表实现对每个英文单词出现次数的统计。函数 count () 的
功能是:对于一个英文单词,依次查找链表上的结点,若链表结点中已有该单词
则将该结点的 num 值加 1: 否则在链首表头结点之后插入一个新结点, 存放该单
词, 并置 num 为 1。
#include <string>
using namespace std;
class node
public:
  string word;
  int num :
  node * next;
node * count ( node *head, string w )
 { node * p = head->next;
   while (p) {
      if (p-> word = w) { p-> num ++; break; }
     p=p- next
    if (p=0) {
      p= new node (
      p-> word =w; p-> num =1;
      p->next=head->next;
      head -> next = p
    return head;
4. 完善下面类 myString, 实现字符串基本功能, 其中运算符+=完成字符串链接。
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
class myString
  char *str:
                     共 13 页
```

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```
int len;
public:
   myString (char *s=0 )
    if (s) { len=strlen(s); str = new char [ len+1 ]; strcpy ( str, s ); }
    else { len=0; str = 0; }
   -myString() { if(str) delete[]str; }
   myString & operator+= ( myString &s )
     if (s.str){
        char *p = str;
        if (p) {
          str = new char [(len = s.len)+1];
          strepy ( str, p );
           strcat ( str., s.str )
         else {
           str = new char [ ( kn = s.len ) + 1 ];
           strepy( str, s.str );
     return *this;
  5 完善下面顺序栈的操作。
  #include <iostream>
  using namespace std;
  const int MAX = 20;
  class stack
  public:
      int element [ MAX ]; //順序栈空间
      int top; //top 为栈顶元素的下标, 空栈时 top 为-1
  1:
  void push (stack &s, int data ) //入栈函数
                                         第 12 页
                            共 13 页
```

```
if ( s.top == MAX-1 ) {
    cout << "栈已满,无法入栈了!\n";
     exit(0);
   s. element [s.top++] = dara;
int pop( stack &s ) //出栈函数
  if (s.top == -1 ) {
   cout << "栈已空, 无法出栈了!\n";
   exit(0);
   return s.element [ s.top-- ];
void setNull ( stack &s ) //置栈为空栈
    s.top =
```