

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Write all of your responses on these exam pages. If you need extra space please use the backs of the pages. The Short Answer questions are worth 3 points each. The Coding questions are worth 35 points each.

## 1 Short Answer

1. What is the difference between a protected class member and a private class member?
2. Which constructor is called first, that of the derived class or the base class?
3. When does static binding take place? When does dynamic binding take place?
4. What is an abstract base class?

5. Write the first line of the declaration for a Poodle class. The class should be derived from the Dog class with public base class access.
6. Write the first line of the declaration for a SoundSystem class. Use multiple inheritance to base the class on the MP3player class, the Tuner class, and the CDPlayer class. Use public base class access in all cases.
7. What is a container?
8. What is an iterator?



## 2 Coding Exercise #1

This exercise is to write an inheritance structure for triangles. Recall from geometry that an Isosceles triangle is one with two equal sides and that an Equilateral triangle is one where all three sides are of equal length.

Write a Triangle class that has a default constructor and one that takes in the three sides as parameters. This class should store the lengths of the three sides of the triangle. In addition it should have the following functions.

- Area: this function will calculate and return the area of the triangle. Recall that if the sides of the triangle are  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  then let  $p$  be the semi-perimeter  $p = (a + b + c)/2$  then the area is

$$A = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$$

- Sides: this prints to the screen the lengths of the sides.
- Draw: this prints “Draw Triangle” to the screen.

Write an Isosceles class that inherits off the Triangle class. There must be a default constructor and one that takes two parameters, the first is the double sides of equal length and the third is the length of the last side. That is, `Isosceles(3, 5)` is a triangle with side lengths 3, 3, and 5. This class must also be able to call the functions Area, Sides, and Draw, but in this case the Draw command will print to the screen, “Draw Isosceles Triangle”.

Write an Equilateral class that inherits off the Isosceles class. There must be a default constructor and one that takes one parameter, the length of all the sides. That is, `Equilateral(7)` is a triangle with side lengths 7, 7, and 7. This class must also be able to call the functions Area, Sides, and Draw, but in this case the Draw command will print to the screen, “Draw Equilateral Triangle”.

Write the specifications and implementations for each of the three classes below. There is to be no inline code. There is a block of sample code below and its output. Read this very closely, your class structures are to produce exactly the same output to this sample code.

### Sample Code

```
Triangle *tris[5];
tris[0] = new Triangle(3, 4, 5);
tris[1] = new Isosceles(3, 5);
tris[2] = new Isosceles(4, 5);
tris[3] = new Equilateral(7);
tris[4] = new Triangle(7, 5, 3);

for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
    tris[i]->Draw();
    cout << tris[i]->Area() << endl;
    tris[i]->Sides();
    cout << endl;
}
```

### Output

```
Draw Triangle
6
Side Lengths: 3 4 5

Draw Isosceles Triangle
4.14578
Side Lengths: 3 3 5

Draw Isosceles Triangle
7.80625
Side Lengths: 4 4 5

Draw Equilateral Triangle
21.2176
Side Lengths: 7 7 7

Draw Triangle
6.49519
Side Lengths: 7 5 3
```

**Triangle.h**

**Triangle.cpp**

**Isosceles.h**

**Isosceles.cpp**



**Equilateral.h**

**Equilateral.cpp**

### 3 Coding Exercise #2

This exercise is to write a linked list class with some basic functionality. The class is to be templated so that it can store any data type that supports assignment, streaming out, and equality testing (i.e. `==`). Specifically, the class structure is to implement the following. As usual, there is not to be any inline code in the specification for any of the functions.

- The list node should be an internal private struct named `ListNode`.
- A default constructor only.
- A destructor, obviously. Make sure that there are no memory leaks.
- `appendNode` that takes a single parameter, the element to be added to the list, and appends the element on to the end of the list.
- `insertFront` that takes a single parameter, the element to be added to the list, and puts the element on to the front of the list.
- `deleteNode` that takes a single parameter, the element to be deleted from the list, and removes the first occurrence of the element from the list. If the element is not in the list then the list is unaltered.
- `displayList` that will display the list to the console screen horizontally.

There is a sample program below and its output. Read this very closely, your class structure is to produce exactly the same output to this sample code. The next three pages are for your answer.

```
#include "LinkedList.h"
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main() {
    LinkedList<int> list;

    list.appendNode(5);
    list.appendNode(2);
    list.appendNode(1);
    list.appendNode(3);
    list.appendNode(7);

    list.displayList();

    list.insertFront(10);
    list.insertFront(15);
    list.insertFront(25);

    list.displayList();

    list.deleteNode(2);
    list.displayList();
    list.deleteNode(15);
    list.displayList();
    list.deleteNode(12345);
    list.displayList();
    list.deleteNode(7);
    list.displayList();
    list.deleteNode(25);
    list.displayList();

    return 0;
}
```

#### Output

```
5 2 1 3 7
25 15 10 5 2 1 3 7
25 15 10 5 1 3 7
25 10 5 1 3 7
25 10 5 1 3 7
10 5 1 3
```

**LinkedList Class**

**LinkedList Class**

**LinkedList Class**