# Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna

# **International Master in Software Engineering**

## Academic Year 2001-2002

## Advanced Course on C++

## **TEST**

(code 1234)

Name:		
naille.		

#### 1) What happens in the following code?

```
MyClass a;
MyClass *p;
...
p=a;
```

- a) Compiler error
- b) Linker error
- c) Run-time error
- d) None of the above

#### 2) Consider the following code:

```
class A {
public:
   void f(int a);
   void f(int a, int b);
   void f(double a);
};
...
f(3.1,4.5);
```

which function is called in the last line?

- a) It is a compiler error
- b) A::f(int)
- c) A::f(int, int)
- d) A::f(double)

3) Consider the following code:

```
int a = 1;
int &r = a;
int *p = &a;
...
cout << r++ << " - ";
cout << *(p++) << "\n";</pre>
```

what is printed on the screen?

- a) 1 1
- b) 2-2
- c) 1-2
- d) None of the above

4) What is the output of the following code:

```
void f(int a) {
    a++;
}
...
int i=0;
f(i);
cout << "i=" << i << "\n";</pre>
```

- a) i = 0
- b) i = 1
- c) Compiler error
- d) None of the above

5) In the following list of sentences, some of them are correct and some are not. Check all the correct sentences:

A copy constructor for an object **a** of class **A** is invoked when:

- a) passing **a** by value to function: f(A a);
- b) passing **a** by pointer to function: f(A \*p);
- c) passing **a** by reference to function: f(A &r);
- d) Initializing an object of type  $\mathbf{A}$ : A b = a;
- e) Assigning **a** to another object b = a;

6) In the following code, check the correct sequence of output on the screen:

```
class A {
public:
    A() { cout << "(1)"; }
    A(A &a) { cout << "(2)"; }
};

class B {
    A a;
public:
    B() : a() { cout << "(3)"; }
};

...

B b;
B b2(b);

a) (1)(2)(3)
b) (1)(3)(2)
c) (3)(1)(2)
d) None of the above</pre>
```

7) Explain what is wrong with the following code:

```
class A {
  class B {
    int i;
  public:
    B(int ii) : i(ii) {}
  };
  int j;
  B b;

public:
  A(int jj) : B(jj), j(jj+1) {}
  void f() { cout << b.i + j << "\n"; }
};</pre>
```

check the correct sentence:

- a) In function A::f() you cannot use an object of type B;
- b) In function A::f() you cannot access the variable b.i;
- c) In the constructor of A you cannot use jj for inizializing b;
- d) None of the above

#### 8) What is the output of the following code?

```
class A {
 public:
   A();
   void f() { g(); }
   virtual void g() { cout << "A::g()\n"; }</pre>
 class B : public A {
 public:
   void g() { cout << "B::g()\n"; }</pre>
 class C : public B {
 public:
   void f() { cout << "C::f()\n"; }</pre>
   void g() { cout << "C::g()\n"; }</pre>
 A *p = new C;
 p->f();
a) C::f() and C::g()
b) C::g()
c) B::g()
```

# 9) Consider the following code:

d) A::g()

```
class A {
public:
    A() {}
    virtual void g() { cout << "A::g() \n"; }
};

class B : public A {
public:
    B() : A() {}
    virtual void g() { cout << "B::g() \n"; }
};

A a;
a.g();</pre>
```

#### what is the output?

- a) A::g()
- b) B::g()
- c) Compiler error
- d) Run-time error

10) Consider the following code:

```
class A {...};
class B : public A {...};
...
void f(A *pa);
void f(B *pb);

A *p = new B;
f(p);
```

which function is invoked in the last line?

- a) void f(A \*pa);
- b) void f(B \*pb);
- 11) Explain the advantages of passing by const reference instead of passing by value. Write a simple example for better explaining your ideas.
- 12) Consider the following code:

```
class A {
  int *pi;
public:
  A() { pi = new int; }
};
```

What is wrong with this code? Explain the problem as clearly as possible and propose a possible solution.