

# Mock Exam 2

ETH Zurich

December 5,6 2011

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

Group: \_\_\_\_\_

| Question | Max Points | Points |
|----------|------------|--------|
| 1        | 10         |        |
| 2        | 11         |        |
| 3        | 15         |        |
| 4        | 12         |        |
| Total    | 48         |        |

## 1 Terminology (10 Points)

### Goal

This task will test your understanding of the object-oriented programming concepts presented so far in the lecture. This is a multiple-choice test.

### Todo

Place a check-mark in the box if the statement is true. There may be multiple true statements per question; 0.5 points are awarded for checking a true statement or leaving a false statement un-checked, 0 points are awarded otherwise.

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Example:

1. **Which of the following statements are true?**

- a. Classes exist only in the software text; objects exist only during the execution of the software.
  - b. Each object is an instance of its generic class.
  - c. An object is deferred if it has at least one deferred feature.
- 

1. Classes and objects.

- a. A class may be created at run-time.
- b. A class may be deferred or effective.
- c. An object may be created at run-time.
- d. An object may be deferred or effective.

2. Features.

- a. Every feature is either a routine or a procedure.
- b. Every query is either an attribute or a function.
- c. The result value of commands is always computed.
- d. Every command is implemented as a procedure.

3. Inheritance and polymorphism.

- a. A class can always call all features of its immediate parent classes.
- b. When different parents of a class have features with the same name, you always have to rename all but one of them.
- c. An object attached to a polymorphic entity can change its type at runtime.
- d. If the target variable and source expression of an attachment have different types, then the attachment is polymorphic.

4. Generics.
- a. Different generic derivations of the same generic class always conform to each other.
  - b. A generic class is a class that has one or more generic parameters.
  - c. Only non-generic classes can be used as generic parameters.
  - d. Genericity is used to specialize a class and inheritance is used to parametrize a class.
5. Contracts.
- a. It is the responsibility of the caller of a routine that the precondition of the routine is satisfied.
  - b. It is the responsibility of the caller of a routine that the class invariant of the target object is satisfied.
  - c. If a loop is never executed (the exit condition is true from the beginning) then the loop invariant does not have to hold.
  - d. If a routine redefinition contains a new postcondition, this condition has to hold in addition to the inherited postcondition.

## 2 Design by Contract (11 Points)

Classes *CARD* and *DECK* are part of a software system that models a card game. The following is an extract from the game rules booklet:

1. A deck is initially made of 36 cards.
2. Every card represents a value in the range 2..10. Furthermore, every card represents one color out of four possible colors.
3. The colors represented in the game cards are red ('R'), white ('W'), green ('G') and blue ('B').
4. The players can look at the top card and if there are cards left remove the top card.

Your task is to fill in the contracts of the two classes *CARD* and *DECK* (preconditions, postconditions and class invariants), according to the specification given. You are not allowed to change the interfaces of the classes or any of the already given implementations. Note that the number of dotted lines does not indicate the number of assertions that you have to provide, or if you have to provide a contract at all.

```
class
  CARD

create
  make

feature -- Creation

  make (a_color: CHARACTER; a_value: INTEGER)
    -- Create a card given a color and a value.
  require
    .....
    .....
    .....
  ensure
    .....
    .....
    .....
end
```

**feature** -- Status report

*color*: *CHARACTER*  
-- The card color

*value*: *INTEGER*  
-- The card value

*is\_valid\_color* (*c*: *CHARACTER*): *BOOLEAN*  
-- Is 'c' a valid color?

**require**

.....  
.....  
.....

**ensure**

.....  
.....  
.....

**end**

*is\_in\_range* (*n*: *INTEGER*): *BOOLEAN*  
-- Is 'n' in the acceptable range of values?

**require**

.....  
.....  
.....

**ensure**

.....  
.....  
.....

**end**

**invariant**

.....  
.....  
.....

**end**

```
class
  DECK

create
  make

feature -- Creation

  make
    -- Create deck.
  require
    .....
    .....
    .....

  do
    create card_list
    across << 'R', 'B', 'W', 'G' >> as c loop
      across << 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 >> as n loop
        card_list .extend_back (create {CARD}.make (c.item, n.item))
      end
    end
  ensure
    .....
    .....
    .....

end

feature -- Status report

  is_empty: BOOLEAN
    -- Is this deck empty?
  do
    Result := card_list.is_empty
  ensure
    Result = card_list.is_empty
  end

  count: INTEGER
    -- Number of remaining cards in deck.
  do
    Result := card_list.count
  ensure
    Result = card_list.count
  end
```

**feature** -- Access

*top\_card*: *CARD*  
-- Top card of deck.

**require**

.....  
.....  
.....

**do**

**if not** *card\_list.is\_empty* **then**  
    **Result** := *card\_list.last*

**end**

**ensure**

.....  
.....  
.....

**end**

**feature** -- Basic operations

*remove\_top\_card*  
-- Remove top card from deck.

**require**

.....  
.....  
.....

**do**

*card\_list.remove\_back*

**ensure**

.....  
.....  
.....

**end**

```
shuffle
  -- Shuffle remaining cards.
  require

  .....
  .....
  .....

  local
    l_new_list : V_LINKED_LIST [CARD]
    l_random : V_RANDOM
    i : INTEGER
  do
    from
      create l_random
      create l_new_list
    until
      card_list .is_empty
    loop
      l_random.forth
      i := l_random.bounded_item (1, card_list.count)
      l_new_list.extend_back ( card_list.item (i))
      card_list.remove_at (i)
    variant

    .....

  end
  card_list := l_new_list
ensure

  .....
  .....
  .....

end

feature {NONE} -- Implementation

  card_list : V_LINKED_LIST [CARD]
  -- Implementation of the card list

invariant

  .....
  .....
  .....

end
```



### 3 Inheritance (15 points)

Below you see the class `GAME_CHARACTER`. The class represents game characters. There are three types of game characters: dragon, marshmallow man and zombie. Every character has a health level in the range of 0 to 100, where 0 means that the character is dead and 100 that it has full strength. Since zombies are dead by definition, their health level stays at 0 at all times. Each of the character types has a damage potential that it can inflict on others. For all of them the damage doubles if the character is angry.

Listing 1: Class `GAME_CHARACTER`

```
1 class
  GAME_CHARACTER
3
4 create
5 make
6
7 feature -- Initialization
8
9 make (t: INTEGER)
  -- Initialize with type 't'.
11 require
  t_valid: (t = marshmallow_man xor t = dragon xor t = zombie) and not
13   (t = marshmallow_man and t = dragon and t = zombie)
14
15 do
  type := t
  if type = zombie then
17   health := 0
  else
19   health := 100
  end
21 ensure
  type_set: type = t
23 end
24
25 feature -- Access
26
27 type: INTEGER
  -- Type of character
28
29
30 health: INTEGER
  -- Health of character (0: dead, 100: full strength)
31
32
33 damage: INTEGER
  -- Damage that the character can do
34
35 do
  if type = zombie then
37   Result := zombie_damage
  elseif type = marshmallow_man then
39   Result := marshmallow_man_damage
  else
41   Result := dragon_damage
  end
end
```

```

43   if is_angry then
44     Result := Result * 2
45   end
46   ensure
47     zombie: not is_angry and type = zombie implies Result = zombie_damage
48     angry_zombie: is_angry and type = zombie implies Result = 2*zombie_damage
49     dragon: not is_angry and type = dragon implies Result = dragon_damage
50     angry_dragon: is_angry and type = dragon implies Result = 2*dragon_damage
51     marshmallow_man: not is_angry and type = marshmallow_man implies Result =
52       marshmallow_man_damage
53     angry_marshmallow_man: is_angry and type = marshmallow_man implies Result = 2*
54       marshmallow_man_damage
55   end

56 feature -- Status report

57 is_dead: BOOLEAN
58   -- Is the character dead?
59 do
60   Result := (health = 0)
61 ensure
62   Result_set: Result = (health = 0)
63 end

64 is_angry: BOOLEAN
65   -- Is the character angry?
66   -- (Then it can do more damage!)

67 feature -- Element change

68 set_health (h: INTEGER)
69   -- Set 'health' to 'h'.
70 require
71   h_valid: h >= 0 and h <= 100
72   h_for_zombie: type = zombie implies h = 0
73 do
74   health := h
75 ensure
76   health_set: health = h
77 end

78 set_angry (b: BOOLEAN)
79   -- Set 'is_angry' to 'b'.
80 do
81   is_angry := b
82 ensure
83   is_angry_set: is_angry = b
84 end

85 feature -- Constants

86 marshmallow_man: INTEGER = 1
  
```

```
93     -- Marshmallow man
95     dragon: INTEGER = 2
96     -- Dragon
97
98     zombie: INTEGER = 3
99     -- Zombie (is always dead)
101    zombie_damage: INTEGER = 1
102    -- Damage that a zombie does
103
104    dragon_damage: INTEGER = 2
105    -- Damage that a dragon does
107
108    marshmallow_man_damage: INTEGER = 3
109    -- Damage that a marshmallow man does
110
111    invariant
112
113    type_valid: (type = marshmallow_man xor type = dragon xor type = zombie) and not (
114                type = marshmallow_man and type = dragon and type = zombie)
115    health_valid: health >= 0 and health <= 100
116    zombie_always_dead: type = zombie implies health = 0
117
118    end
```

The above code does not exhibit a nice object-oriented design and it can hardly be called reusable. Redesign the code such that it uses inheritance instead of the `type` attribute to represent the three types of game characters. Write a **deferred** ancestor class `NEW_GAME_CHARACTER` and effective descendants `ZOMBIE`, `MARSHMALLOW_MAN`, and `DRAGON` that inherit from `NEW_GAME_CHARACTER`.

Your design should

- result in the deletion of the `type` attribute.
- result in the same behavior for the three types of game characters as the original code of class `GAME_CHARACTER`.
- include semantically equivalent contracts as the original code of class `GAME_CHARACTER`.

If a feature stays the same in your re-factored code as in the original code, please indicate it by giving the full feature signature and adding a comment `-- See original`.

Example:

```
is_dead: BOOLEAN
-- See original.
```

deferred class *NEW\_GAME\_CHARACTER*

A large rectangular area with a light gray background, containing numerous horizontal dotted lines for writing.

end

```
class ZOMBIE
```

A large rectangular area with a light gray background, containing horizontal dotted lines for writing code.

```
end
```

```
class MARSHMALLOW_MAN
```

A large rectangular area with a light gray background, containing 25 horizontal dotted lines for writing code.

```
end
```





## 4 Tree Iteration (12 Points)

The following class `TREE [G]` represents n-ary trees. A tree consists of a root node, which can have arbitrarily many children nodes. Each child node itself can have arbitrarily many children. In fact each child node itself is a tree, with itself as a root node.

```
class TREE [G]

  create
    make

  feature {NONE} -- Initialization

    make (v: G)
      -- Create new cell with value 'v'.
      require
        v_not_void: v /= Void
      do
        value := v
        create children
      ensure
        value_set: value = v
      end

  feature -- Access

    value: G
      -- Value of node

    children: V_LINKED_LIST [TREE [G]]
      -- Child nodes of this node

  feature -- Insertion

    put (v: G)
      -- Add child cell with value 'v' as last child.
      require
        v_not_void: v /= Void
      local
        c: TREE [G]
      do
        create c.make (v)
        children.extend_back (c)
      ensure
        one_node: children.count = old children.count + 1
        inserted: children.last.value = v
      end

  invariant
    children_not_void: children /= Void
    value_not_void: value /= Void

end
```

The following gives relevant aspects of the interface of class `V_LINKED_LIST [G]` and `V_LINKED_LIST_ITERATOR [G]`.

```

class interface V_LINKED_LIST [G]

feature -- Access

    first: G
        -- First element.
    require
        not_empty: not is_empty

    last: G
        -- Last element.
    require
        not_empty: not is_empty

    item (i: INTEGER): G
        -- Value at position 'i'.
    require
        has_key: has_index (i)

feature -- Status report

    is_empty: BOOLEAN
        -- Is container empty?

feature -- Extension

    extend_back (v: G)
        -- Insert 'v' at the back.

    extend_front (v: G)
        -- Insert 'v' at the front.

feature -- Measurement

    count: INTEGER
        -- Number of elements.

feature -- Iteration

    new_cursor: V_LINKED_LIST_ITERATOR [G]
        -- New iterator pointing to the first position.
end

class interface V_LINKED_LIST_ITERATOR [G]

create
    default_create

feature -- Access
    
```

```
item: G
    -- Item at current position.
    require
        not_off: not off

index: INTEGER_32
    -- Current position.

feature -- Status report

    off: BOOLEAN
        -- Is current position off scope?

    after: BOOLEAN
        -- Is current position after the last container position?

    before: BOOLEAN
        -- Is current position before the first container position?

feature -- Cursor movement

    start
        -- Go to the first position.
        ensure
            index_effect : index = 1

    finish
        -- Go to the last position.
        ensure
            index_effect : index = sequence.count

    forth
        -- Move one position forward.
        require
            not_off: not off

    back
        -- Go one position backwards.
        require
            not_off: not off

invariant
    not_both: not (after and before)
    before_constraint : before implies off
    after_constraint : after implies off

end
```

## 4.1 Traversing the tree

Class *APPLICATION* below first builds a tree and then prints the values of the tree in two different ways: pre-order and post-order.

Fill in the missing source code of the features *print\_pre\_order* and *print\_post\_order* so they will print the node values of an arbitrary tree. For example, a call of feature *make* in class *APPLICATION* should print out the following:

```
1
1.1
1.1.1
1.1.2
1.2
1.3
1.3.1
---
1.1.1
1.1.2
1.1
1.2
1.3.1
1.3
1
```

```
class APPLICATION

create
  make

feature

  make
    -- Run program.
    local
      root: TREE [STRING]
      cell: TREE [STRING]
    do
      create root.make ("1")
      root.put ("1.1")
      cell := root.children.last
      cell.put ("1.1.1")
      cell.put ("1.1.2")
      root.put ("1.2")
      root.put ("1.3")
      cell := root.children.last
      cell.put ("1.3.1")

      print_pre_order (root)
      io.put_string ("---")
      io.put_new_line
      print_post_order (root)
    end
```

```
print_pre_order (t: TREE [STRING])  
    -- Print tree in pre-order.
```

```
require
```

```
    t_not_void: t /= Void
```

```
local
```

```
.....
```

```
.....
```

```
.....
```

```
do
```

```
.....
```

```
.....
```

```
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```

```
end
```

```
print_post_order (t: TREE [STRING])  
  -- Print tree in post-order.
```

```
require
```

```
  t_not_void: t /= Void
```

```
local
```

```
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```

```
do
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end
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end
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