

CM2204: Advanced Programming Laboratory Worksheet (Week 11)

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Aims and Objectives

After working through this worksheet you should be familiar with:

- Be able to define new dynamic classes and C++'s (cleaner) use of pointers
- Be able to compile C++11 programs
- Be able to use C++11's smart pointers
- Understand the differences in approach between C++ and Objective-C:
- Be able to write and compile simple classes in Objective-C
- Understand the purpose of categories and explain the difference from inheritance

None of the work here is part of the assessed coursework for this module.

- Follow the web links for files highlighted and underscored to get code listings
- All lecture and lab class code is available on the [CM2204 Web page](#)
- Solutions to the exercises will be released on the [CM2204 Web page](#) after this lab class.

Smart Pointers & Objective-C

Smart Pointers

1. **Reference Counting:** Download the template ([Template.zip](#)) for a *reference counted* `String` implementation. Complete the code as follows:
 - Add **two** extra functions to the class
 - each should convert the `MyString` object to upper case, but
 - * one should *modify* the `MyString` object itself,
 - * while the other should return a new `MyString` with the result.
 - Verify that the *reference counting* works correctly in **both** cases.
 - The example uses the `const` keyword applied to functions and arguments.
 - What happens if you modify the body of the `getChar` function so that it changes the `char` array (e.g. sets the first character to something)?
 - What happens if you try to modify `i` within this function?
2. **Smart Pointers:** Download, compile and run the smart pointer code mention in the lectures
 - [SharedPtr.cpp](#) — Shared Pointer Example
 - [WeakPtr \(Zip\)](#) ([Header.h](#) + [WeakPtr.cpp](#)) — Weak Po

Open the source files in a suitable editor and study how the respective smart pointer are defined, created and used.

- Recall: To compile C++ code in the the **Linux lab**:
`g++ -std=c++0x`
- or adapt the Makefiles supplied with the example code.
- See lecture notes/Makefiles for Mac OS X compilation.

3. **Smart Pointers:** Using appropriate smart pointers, write some code that can *swap* two smart pointers. Hint:
 - You could implement this with a function you create yourself (good practice), **or**
 - Look at the http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/memory/shared_ptr/reference for a suitable function to achieve the task.
4. (Advanced) **Smart Pointers:** Create a simple singly linked list structure using Smart Pointers. You may adapt the *vanilla* C++ pointer linked list code: [List.cpp](#)

Objective-C

1. Compile and run the [HelloWorld.m](#) example from the CM2204 [Week 11 Code](#) Web page.
 - Modify the code so that it uses `NSLog` for output *instead of* `printf`.

Recall: to **compile** Objective-C in the **Linux lab**:

- You must execute the command:


```
./usr/share/GNUstep/Makefiles/GNUstep.sh
```

 once to configure your environment.
- Use the command:


```
gcc -o HelloWorld HelloWorld.m -I 'gnustep-config --variable=GNUSTEP.SYSTEM.HEADERS' -L 'gnustep-config --variable=GNUSTEP.SYSTEM.LIBRARIES' -lgnustep-base -fconstant-string-class=NSConstantString -D.NATIVE_OBJC_EXCEPTIONS
```

 for compilation.
- or adapt the Makefiles supplied with the example code.
- See lecture notes/Makefiles for Mac OS X compilation.

2. Write an Objective-C class which represents a *circle*, with member variables to store the *radius* and the value of *pi* (use 3.1419).
 - Add methods to get the value of the radius, set the value of the radius and calculate the circumference of the circle.
 - Write code to test this class.
 - Write a category that adds the functionality to calculate the *area* of the circle.

Further Practice

1. (Advanced) **Smart Pointers:** Revisit the Stack exercise from Week 10 Lab Class and create a smart pointer version of a Stack.