Principles of Programming Languages
Answers for small examination 2

Problem 1 Show the type consistency of the following program fragment, which is written in the subset of C language presented in the lecture, according to (1) and (2).
(Answer)

```
int *p;
int x[3];
p = x;
```

(1) Rewrite the variable declarations `int *p;` and `int x[3];` in the postfix notation presented in the lecture.

(Answer)

```
p : int *
x : int [3]
```

(2) Show the type consistency of the assignment expression `p=x` by applying the inference rules to the declarations of `p` and `x` in the postfix notation obtained in (1).

(Answer)

$$\dfrac{\texttt{p : int} * \qquad \dfrac{\texttt{x : int [3]}}{\texttt{x : int \&}}}{\texttt{p} = \texttt{x : int \&}}$$

Problem 2 A lambda expression $(\lambda x.\ \lambda y.\ x)\ ((\lambda z.\ z)\ w)$ can be transformed to $(\lambda y.\ w)$ by applying the β reductions. Write the each step of the β reductions. (Although there are more than one sequences of β reductions, write one of them.)

(Answer 1)

$$(\lambda x.\ \lambda y.\ x)\ ((\lambda z.\ z)\ w)\ \underset{\beta}{\longrightarrow}\ (\lambda x.\ \lambda y.\ x)\ w\ \underset{\beta}{\longrightarrow}\ \lambda y.\ w$$

(Answer 2)

$$(\lambda x.\ \lambda y.\ x)\ ((\lambda z.\ z)\ w)\ \underset{\beta}{\longrightarrow}\ \lambda y.\ ((\lambda z.\ z)\ w)\ \underset{\beta}{\longrightarrow}\ \lambda y.\ w$$

Problem 3 Write the output to the display when executing the following program in C++.

```
#include <stdio.h>
class B {
public:
  virtual char f() { return 'B';}
  char g() { return 'B'; }
```

```
  char testF(B *b) { return b->f();}
  char testG(B *b) { return b->g();}
};
class D : public B {
public:
  char f() { return 'D';}
  char g() { return 'D';}
};
int main(void) {
  D *d = new D;
  printf("%c%c\n", d->testF(d), d->testG(d));
  return 0;
}
```

(Answer)

```
DB
```

Problem 4

Show the meaning of the following programs (1) and (2) by using the rules presented in the lecture. Note that the programs are in the small subset of C presented in the lecture. Let the states before executing the programs both to be $\sigma = \{(\mathtt{X}, 3), (\mathtt{Y}, 1), (\mathtt{Z}, 0)\}$.

(1) `Z=(X+4);`

$$\frac{\dfrac{<\mathtt{X}, \sigma> \;\rightarrow\; 3 \quad <4, \sigma> \;\rightarrow\; 4}{<(\mathtt{X}+4), \sigma> \;\rightarrow\; 7}}{<\mathtt{Z} = (\mathtt{X}+4);, \sigma> \;\rightarrow\; \sigma[7/Z]}$$

So in the state σ, after executing the program `Z=(X+4);` the state becomes as follows.

$$\sigma[7/\mathtt{Z}] = \{(\mathtt{X}, 3), (\mathtt{Y}, 1), (\mathtt{Z}, 7)\}$$

(2) `while(Y){Y=(Y-1);}`

$$\frac{<\mathtt{Y}, \sigma> \;\rightarrow\; 1 \quad \dfrac{\dfrac{<\mathtt{Y}, \sigma> \;\rightarrow\; 1 \quad <1, \sigma> \;\rightarrow\; 1}{<(\mathtt{Y}-1), \sigma> \;\rightarrow\; 0}}{<\mathtt{Y} = (\mathtt{Y}-1);, \sigma> \;\rightarrow\; \sigma[0/\mathtt{Y}]} \quad \dfrac{<\mathtt{Y}, \sigma[0/\mathtt{Y}]> \;\rightarrow\; 0}{<\mathtt{while}(\mathtt{Y})\{\mathtt{Y} = (\mathtt{Y}-1);\}, \sigma[0/\mathtt{Y}]> \;\rightarrow\; \sigma[0/\mathtt{Y}]}}{<\mathtt{while}(\mathtt{Y})\{\mathtt{Y} = (\mathtt{Y}-1);\}, \sigma> \;\rightarrow\; \sigma[0/\mathtt{Y}]}$$

So in the state σ, after executing the program `while(Y){Y=(Y-1);}` the state becomes as follows.

$$\sigma[0/\mathtt{Y}] = \{(\mathtt{X}, 3), (\mathtt{Y}, 0), (\mathtt{Z}, 0)\}$$