Fall 2017 Qualifying Exam – Languages

Your Test ID Number: ________

Instructions
Write your test id number above and on each page of your answers. Read the problems carefully and write answers to all of them. This exam is closed book and closed notes.

Part 1: CS 440 [50 points]

(1) (30 points) For each pair of programming language terminologies in the following, give the main difference between them and the main advantage of one over the other. For example, in the first pair, you will give the main difference between exception type checking and no exception type checking, an advantage of exception type checking, and an advantage no exception type checking. We expect your answers to be concise. Points will be deducted otherwise.

a. (6 points) Exception type checking as in Java vs. no exception type checking as in C#.

b. (6 points) Pointers in C vs. references in Java.

c. (6 points) Functional language vs. imperial language.

d. (6 points) LR(1) vs. LL(1) languages

e. (6 points) von Neumann vs. lambda calculus

(2) (10 points)

a. (5 points) Some programming languages provide the resume keyword to allow the programmer to specify the control flow that after an exception is thrown and handled, control flow resumes to the next statement in the try block. In the following example, if statement2 throws an exception, after the catch block finishes, statement3 will get executed next. Java does not provide resume. You are asked to use Java to implement the same control flow and comment on whether Java should implement resume.
b. (5 points) Some programming languages provide the `retry` keyword to allow the programmer to specify the control flow that after an exception is thrown and handled, control flow returns to the beginning of the `try` block. The usage of the `retry` keyword is illustrated in the following example. Java does not support `retry`. You are asked to use Java to implement the same control flow and comment on whether Java should implement `retry`.

```java
try {statement1;
    statement2;
} retry after catch (exception e) {...}
```

(3) (10 points) The following set of BNF rules come from the Java grammar file.

```plaintext
Statement ::= ... | IfThenStatement | IfThenElseStatement |
             StatementWithoutTrailingStatement
StatementWithoutTrailingStatement ::= ... | Block | EmptyStatement |
             ReturnStatement
StatementNoShortIf ::= ... | StatementWithoutTrailingSubstatement |
             IfThenElseStatementNoShortIf
IfThenStatement ::= if (Expression) Statement
IfThenElseStatement ::= if (Expression) StatementNoShortIf else Statement
IfThenElseStatementNoShortIf ::= if (Expression) StatementNoShortIf else StatementNoShortIf
```

a. (5 points) The following statement is legal with respect to the above rules. Briefly explain why.

```java
if (expression1) if (expression2) command1;
else command2;
```
b. (5 points) Will `command2` get executed when `expression1` is false or when `expression2` is false. Briefly explain.

Part 2: CS 536[50 points]

For questions 1 – 3, show your work and use syntactic or logical transformations as needed to simplify your answer.

(1) (4 points) Calculate `wlp(if a < x □ x:=x+b □ b<y □ y:=y-b fi, 0<x<y)`.
(2) (8 points) Calculate `wp(b[z]:=b[w];b[x]:=b[y], b[z]<b[x])`. 
(3) (8 points) Calculate $sp(x \geq y, y:=y/x; y:=y/z)$.

(4) (14 points) Add a final post condition to the program below (make it as strong as you can). Give a full outline for total correctness including invariant and bound function.

```
{true}
X:=1; y:=1; m:=n
While m>0 do
    X:=x+y; y:=y+y;
    m:=m+1
od
```

(5) (8 points) What are the interference freedom checks for $\{p1\} x:=e; \{q1\} y:=f(r1)$ and $\{p2\}$ while $B$ do $\{q2\} z:=g(r2)$ od $\{s2\}$

(6) (8 points) List all the deadlock-freedom checks for the following parallel program outline.
```
[[p1] S1;[q1] await B1 do [r1] T1[s1] U1; [t1]
```