Sample Mid-Term Exam 2 (take-home)

CS 6510, Spring 2017

actual exam due April 10

Name: _____

Instructions: You have eighty minutes to complete this open-book, open-note, closed-computer exam. Please write all answers in the provided space, plus the back of the exam if necessary.

- 1) Which of the following produce different results in an eager language and a lazy language? Both produce the same result if they both produce the same number or they both produce a procedure (even if the procedure doesn't behave exactly the same when applied), but they can differ in errors reported.
 - a) {{lambda {y} 12} {1 2}}
 - b) {lambda {x} {{lambda {y} 12} {1 2}}
 - c) {+ 1 {lambda {y} 12}}
 - d) {+ 1 {{lambda {x} {+ 1 13}} {+ 1 {lambda {z} 12}}}
 - e) {+ 1 {{lambda {x} {+ x 13}} {+ 1 {lambda {z} 12}}}

2) Given the type rules

_

$$\begin{split} [\dots \mathbf{x} \leftarrow \tau \dots] \vdash \mathbf{x} : \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash 1: \texttt{num} & \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{e}_1 : \texttt{num} \quad \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{e}_2 : \texttt{num}}{\Gamma \vdash \{\texttt{+} \mathbf{e}_1 \; \mathbf{e}_2\} : \texttt{num}} \\ \\ \frac{\Gamma[\mathbf{x} \leftarrow \tau_1] \vdash \mathbf{e} : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \{\texttt{lambda} \; \{[\mathbf{x} : \tau_1]\} \; \mathbf{e}\} : (\tau_1 \to \tau_2)} & \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{e}_1 : (\tau_1 \to \tau_2) \quad \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{e}_2 : \tau_1}{\Gamma \vdash \{\mathbf{e}_1 \; \mathbf{e}_2\} : \tau_2} \end{split}$$

in one of the following expressions, the ____ can be filled in with a type so that the resulting expression has a type in the enmpty environment, while there is no type for the ____ that causes the other to have a type. Pick the right expression and show a derivation tree (which is a trace of typecheck that's written in the style as the type rules above) demonstrating that the chosen expression has a type.

```
{{lambda {[x : ____]} {+ x 1}} x}
```

```
{lambda {[x : ____]} {+ {x 1} 1}}
```

Note that your answer should not include symbols like Γ , τ , or **e**, except when used as designated abbreviations, since those are meta-variables that are replaced by concrete environments, types, and expressions in the derivation tree.

3) Given the following expression:

{{lambda {x} {x x}} {lambda {y} 12}}

Describe a trace of the evaluation in terms of arguments to interp and continue functions for every call of each. (There will be 7 calls to interp and 5 calls to continue.) The interp function takes three arguments — an expression, an environment, and a continuation — so show all three for each interp call. The continue function takes two arguments — a value and a continuation — so show both for each continue call. Represent continuations using records.

- 4) Suppose a garbage-collected interepreter uses the following three kinds of records:
 - Tag 1: a record containing two pointers
 - Tag 2: a record containing one pointer and one integer
 - Tag 3: a record containing one integer

The interpreter has one register, which always contains a pointer, and a memory pool of size 22. The allocator/collector is a two-space copying collector, so each space is of size 11. Records are allocated consecutively in to-space, starting from the first memory location, 0.

The following is a snapshot of memory just before a collection where all memory has been allocated:

- Register: 8
- To space: 1 3 8 3 0 2 3 7 2 0 8

What are the values in the register and the new to-space (which is also addressed starting from 0) after collection? Assume that unallocated memory in to-space contains 0.

- Register:
- To space:

Answers

1) a and d.

 $\mathbf{2})$

$$\underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} \frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash \mathtt{x} : (\mathtt{num} \to \mathtt{num}) \quad \Gamma_1 \vdash \mathtt{1} : \mathtt{num}}{\Gamma_1 \vdash \mathtt{\{x\ 1\}} : \mathtt{num}} \quad \Gamma_1 \vdash \mathtt{1} : \mathtt{num}}_{\Gamma_1 = [\mathtt{x} \leftarrow (\mathtt{num} \to \mathtt{num})] \vdash \mathtt{\{+\ \mathtt{\{x\ 1\}\ 1\}}} : \mathtt{num}} \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \emptyset \vdash \mathtt{\{\mathtt{lambda\ } \{[\mathtt{x}\ :\ (\mathtt{num} \to \mathtt{num}))\}\}\ \mathtt{\{+\ \mathtt{\{x\ 1\}\ 1\}}\}} : ((\mathtt{num} \to \mathtt{num}) \to \mathtt{num})} \end{array}$$

 $\mathbf{3})$

interp expr =
$$[\{\{1ambda \{x\} \{x x\}\} \{1ambda \{y\} 12\}\}]$$

env = mt-env
k = (doneK)
interp expr = $\{1ambda \{x\} \{x x\}\}\}$
env = mt-env
k = (appArgK $\{1ambda \{y\} 12\}$ mt-env (doneK))
cont val = (closureV 'x $\{x x\}$ mt-env) = V₁
k = (appArgK $\{1ambda \{y\} 12\}$ mt-env (doneK))
interp expr = $\{1ambda \{y\} 12\}$
env = mt-env
k = (doAppK V₁ (doneK))
cont val = (closureV 'y 12] mt-env) = V₂
k = (doAppK V₁ (doneK))
interp expr = $\{x x\}\}$
env = $(cxtend-env (bind 'x V2) mt-env) = E_1$
interp expr = $[x]$
env = E_1
k = (appArgk $x E_1$ (doneK))
cont val = V₂
k = (appArgK $x E_1$ (doneK))
interp expr = $[x]$
env = E_1
k = (appArgK $x E_1$ (doneK))
interp expr = $[x]$
env = E_1
k = (doAppK V₂ (doneK))
interp expr = $[x]$
env = E_1
k = (doAppK V₂ (doneK))
interp expr = $[x]$
env = E_1
k = (doAppK V₂ (doneK))
interp expr = $[x]$
env = E_1
k = (doAppK V₂ (doneK))
interp expr = $[x]$
env = E_1
k = (doAppK V₂ (doneK))
cont val = V₂
k = (doAppK V₂ (doneK))

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \mathrm{env} & = & (\texttt{extend-env} (\texttt{bind 'y } V_2) \texttt{ mt-env}) \\ \mathrm{k} & = & (\texttt{doneK}) \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{rcl} \mathrm{cont} & \mathrm{val} & = & (\texttt{numV 12}) \\ \mathrm{k} & = & (\texttt{doneK}) \end{array}$$

4) Register: 0, To space: 2 3 8 1 6 0 3 0 0 0 0