

Programming Language Qualifying Exam

Fall 2010

Answer all five of the following problems.

1. Languages and Compilation

- (a) Compare and contrast the following: interpreter, compiler, interactive compiler, just in time compiler.
- (b) Functional languages are especially well suited for parallel computation. Why is that?
- (c) Most languages being released today are garbage collected. Explain garbage collection, give an advantage of using garbage collected languages, and give one example of a situation in which a garbage collected language would **not** be appropriate.
- (d) What is the difference between the call-by-name, call-by-value, and call-by-reference parameter passing styles? Give an example of each.

2. Abstraction

Abstraction is an extremely important aspect of computer science.

- (a) Explain what abstraction is.
- (b) Give a language construct that supports it.
- (c) Explain the difference between abstraction and abstract data type.
- (d) If you read the output of a compiler, you will often see that the code makes no attempt to use abstraction. Why is this acceptable?

3. Grammars

Consider the following grammar:

$$\begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow S x S \\ \quad | a b \\ E \rightarrow a S \\ \quad | a b \end{array}$$

- (a) Give the First and Follow sets for the non-terminals.
- (b) Construct the Characteristic Finite State Machine.
- (c) Convert the above grammar to an LL grammar (or explain why it is already LL).
- (d) Is the above grammar ambiguous? Give a proof with your answer.

4. Weakest Precondition

- (a) Give the definition of *weakest precondition*. How is that different from *weakest liberal precondition*?
- (b) Compute $WP(S, Q)$, for $S \equiv \text{if } x > 10 \text{ then } y := -x \text{ else } y := x$ and $Q \equiv y < 0$.
- (c) Give example programs S_1 and S_2 , and predicates P and Q , such that $WP(S_1, Q) = P$, $WP(S_2, Q) = P$ but $WP(S_1; S_2, Q) \neq P$.

5. Loop Verification

- (a) To verify a loop, you need to solve five equations. List each equation and give a one sentence description of its role in the verification.
- (b) We want a program that, given a **sorted** array $A[0..N]$, sets the integer i to be the value such that $A[i] = x$, for some given x , using binary search.
 - i. Write a specification for your program by giving a precondition Q , postcondition R , and loop invariant P .
 - ii. Write the program, and formally verify it.