The University of Melbourne School of Computing and Information Systems

Semester 2, 2017 Sample Assessment

COMP30020/COMP90048 Declarative Programming

Reading Time: 15 minutes Total marks for this paper: 100

Writing Time: 2 hours
This paper has 12 pages.

Authorised Materials:

Writing instruments (e.g., pens, pencils, erasers, rulers). No other materials and no electronic devices are permitted.

Instructions to Invigilators:

Students will write their answers in the exam paper itself.

The exam paper must remain in the exam room and be returned to the subject coordinator.

Instructions to Students:

Write your enrolment (student) number in the box above. Answer questions directly on this exam paper in the box(es) provided. Use the flip sides of pages for rough work. The last 2 pages are provided in case you need more space for any answers. If you use this overflow space, put a note where the answer belongs saying where the rest of the answer is.

The marks for each question are listed at the beginning of the question. You should attempt all questions. Use the number of marks allocated to a question as a rough indication of the time to spend on it. We have tried to provide ample space for your answers; do not take the amount of space provided for an answer as an indication of how much you need to write.

This paper must *not* be lodged with the university library.

Examiners' use:

1	2	3	4	5	6	Total

arks]
,

For each of the following Haskell expressions, give its **type** (which may be a function type, may include type variables, and may include type class constraints) or indicate that it represents a type error. You need not write anything other than the type, or that it is an error.

(a)	(<)							
(b)	map (+3)							
(c)	foldr							

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Question 2

[12 marks]

For each of the following Haskell expressions, give its value , or explain why it will produce an error or fail to terminate. Assume the Data.List library is loaded, which defines the sort function.						
(a) map (length < 3) [[1],[1,2,3]]						
(b) filter (not.(==3)) [1,2,3]						
(c) let e = head [] in 3						

map fst \$ filter snd \$ zip "abcde" [True, True, False, True]
head \$ sort \$ zip [3,0,0,2,0] \$ reverse [9,0,0,4,8]
map snd \$ sort \$ zip "decl" [1]

Question 3	$[30 \mathrm{marks}]$
Consider the following Haskell type for ternary trees:	
data Ttree t = Nil Node3 t (Ttree t) (Ttree t) (Tt	ree t)
Suppose we have a Ttree of Doubles and we want a function average of the numbers in the tree. Write a Haskell function whethis task. If the Ttree is empty, your function should return type declarations for all your functions. To obtain maximum code should use a single traversal over the tree and have $O(N)$ time complexity.	onich performs 0.0. Include marks, your

Question 4 [10 marks]

Give the formal semantics (meaning) of the following Prolog program. Recall that the formal semantics of a logic program is the set of *ground unit clauses* that would give the same answers to all queries as the program itself. English descriptions of the meanings of the programs will receive no credit.

$$p(a)$$
. $p(b)$.
$$q(X,Y) := p(X), p(Y).$$

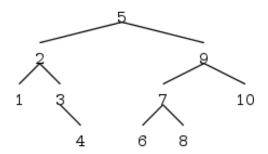
$$r(a,c). r(d,b).$$

$$s(X,Y) := q(X,Y), r(X,_), r(_,Y).$$

Question 5 [20 marks]

For this question, we will represent a set of integers as a binary tree in Prolog, using the atom empty to represent an empty tree or node, and tree(L,N,R) to represent a node with label N (an integer), and left and right subtrees L and R. Naturally, we also insist that N be strictly larger than any label in L and strictly smaller than any in R. We do not require that the tree be balanced. For example,

is one possible representation of the set of numbers from 1 to 10. It might be visualized as



Write a predicate intset_insert(N, Set0, Set) such that Set is the same as Set0, except that N is a member of Set, but may or may not be a member of Set0. That is, either N is a member of Set0 and Set = Set0, or N is not a member of Set0 and is a member of Set, and other than that, Set is the same as Set0. This predicate must work as long as N is bound to an integer and Set0 is ground.

Hint: Prolog's arithmetic comparison operators are <, >, =< (not <=), and >=. You can also use = and \= for equality and disequality.

Please write your answer on page 9.

Answer to Question 5

Question 6 [16 marks]

Following is a definition of a Prolog predicate to compute the sum of a list of numbers.

```
sumlist([], 0).
sumlist([N|Ns], Sum) :-
     sumlist(Ns, Sum0),
     Sum is N + Sum0.
```

Fill in the blanks in the following transformation of this code to be tail recursive.

```
sumlist(List, Sum) :-

sumlist(
sumlist([N|Ns], Sum0, Sum) :-

sumlist(
).
```

Overflow Answer Page 1

You may use this space to continue any answer, but if you do, indicate *clearly* in your previous answer that you have continued onto this page, or this part of your answer may be overlooked.

Overflow Answer Page 2

You may	use th	is space	e to o	continue	any	answer,	but	if you	do,	indica	te
clearly in	your p	revious	answ	er that	you h	ave con	tinuec	donto	this	page,	or
this part	of your	answer	may	be overl	ooke	d.					

— End of Exam —