

Practice Midterm

CAS CS 320: Principles of Programming Languages

February 21, 2024

Name:

BUID:

Location:

- You will have approximately 75 minutes to complete this exam.
- Make sure to read every question, some are easier than others.
- Please write your name and BUID **on every page**.

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1 Shadowing

Consider the following definition.

```
let x y =  
  let x' = y in  
  let y' x'' = x'' + 1 in  
  let x''' y' = y' x' in  
  x''' y'
```

A. What is the the type of x ?

$x : \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}$

B. What is the value of $x\ 2$?

$x\ 2 \Rightarrow x''' y'$

$\Rightarrow y' x'$

$\Rightarrow y' 2$

$\Rightarrow 3$

3

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2 Number of Digits

Implement the function `num_digits` which, given an integer n , returns the number of digits in n . You may only use arithmetic operations.

```
let num_digits (n : int) : int =
```

```
  let rec go n =  
    match n with  
    | 0 → 0  
    | n → 1 + go (n / 10)  
  in  
    if n = 0 then  
      1  
    else if n < 0 then  
      go (-n)  
    else  
      go n
```

```
let _ = assert (num_digits 12345 = 5)  
let _ = assert (num_digits -10 = 2)  
let _ = assert (num_digits 0 = 1)
```

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3 Records and Variants

Write down the type `animal` so that the following function type-checks.

```
let get_name_and_age (a : animal) (year : int) =  
  match a with  
  | Cow { name = n ; age = i } -> (Some n, Some i)  
  | Chicken info ->  
    (Some info.name, Some (year - info.birth_year))  
  | Pig age -> (None, Some age)  
  | Goose -> (None, None)
```

type `animal` =

Cow of {
 name : string ;
 age : int ;
}
| Chicken of {
 name : string ;
 birth_year : int ;
}
| Pig of int
| Goose

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4 List Expressions

Circle the `list` expressions which type-check in OCaml.

- A. `(1 :: 2 :: []) :: (3 :: [4])`
- B. `((1 :: 2) :: []) :: (3 :: [])`
- C. `1 :: 2 :: [3] :: 4 :: [5]`
- D. `1 :: 2 :: [3] @ (4 :: [])`
- E. `(1 :: 2) :: [3] @ (4 :: [])`

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5 Bitonic Sequences

A finite sequence of integers is **bitonic** if it is monotonically increasing, monotonically decreasing, or monotonically increasing and then monotonically decreasing. That is, given s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n , either $s_1 < \dots < s_n$ or $s_1 > \dots > s_n$ or there is an index i such that

$$s_1 < \dots < s_{i-1} < s_i > s_{i+1} \dots > s_n$$

Implement the function **bitonic** which, given a list of integers, returns **true** if it is bitonic, and **false** otherwise. Your solution should be self-contained (you may write helper functions as local definitions).

```
let bitonic (l : int list) : bool =
```

```
  let rec down l =  
    match l with  
    | x :: y :: ys → x > y && down (y :: ys)  
  in | _ → true  
  let rec go l =  
    match l with  
    | x :: y :: ys →  
      x < y && (go (y :: ys) || down (y :: ys))  
    | _ → true  
  in go l || down l
```

```
let _ = assert (bitonic [1;2;3;2;1] = true)  
let _ = assert (bitonic [1;2;3] = true)  
let _ = assert (bitonic [3;2;1;2] = false)  
let _ = assert (bitonic [] = true)  
let _ = assert (bitonic [1;1] = false)  
let _ = assert (bitonic [1;2;1;2] = false)
```

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6 Evaluation

Consider the following pair of functions.

```
let rec foo l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> []  
  | false :: bs ->  
    List.map (fun x -> x - 1) (0 :: foo bs)  
  | true :: bs -> bar l  
and bar l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> []  
  | false :: bs -> foo l  
  | true :: bs -> List.map ((+) 1) (0 :: bar bs)
```

A. What is the type of foo?

$foo : \text{bool list} \rightarrow \text{int list}$

B. What is the value of the following expression?

```
foo [true;true;true;false;false;false;false;true;true;false]
```

$[1; 2; 3; 2; 1; 0; -1; 0; 1; 0]$

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7 Function Maximum

Implement the function `func_max` which, given `fs`, a list of functions from `int` to `int`, returns a function from `int` to `int` which is given by

$$\text{funcMax}(x) = \max(\max_{f \in fs} \{f(x)\}, 0)$$

You should accomplish this by a single call to `fold`.

```
let op accum next = ...
let base n = ...

let func_max (fs : (int -> int) list) : int -> int =
  List.fold_left op base fs

let _ = assert
  (func_max [(+) 1; fun x -> x * x] 1 = 2)
let _ = assert
  (func_max [(+) 1; fun x -> x * x] (-2) = 4)
```

let op accum next =

fun n →

max (accum n) (next n)

let base n =

0

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8 Tail Recursion

Without using any functions from the standard library, implement a tail-recursive version of `rev_concat`, the function which, given a list of lists, concatenates them in reverse order.

```
rev_concat (ls : 'a list list) : 'a list =
```

```
let rec go ls acc =  
  match ls with  
  | [] → acc  
  | [] :: lss → go lss acc  
  | (x :: xs) :: lss → go (xs :: lss)  
                        (x :: acc)  
in go ls []
```

```
let _ = assert (rev_concat [[1;2];[3;4];[5]] = [5;4;3;2;1])
```

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