

1. (6 marks) Java program is given:

```
class Person{
    int x;
    public Object work(){return new Person();}
}

class Human{
    int x;
    public Object work(){ return new Person();}
}

class Worker extends Person {
    int x;
    public Object work() { return new Worker();}
    public void overTime(int h) { x = x+h; }

    public static void main(String[] args){
        Person a = new Human();           // line 1
        Worker b = new Person();           // line 2
        Person c = new Worker();           // line 3
        c.overTime(5);                      // line 4
        c.x =5;                             // line 5
        Worker m = c.work();               // line 6
    }
}
```

For each line (line 1 to line 6), does it compile? If it does not compile, give the reason.

line 1 It compile error name Equivalent

line 2 It compile error Person is worker but it is not a method it is a Person

line 3 It compile error Worker is not a Person

line 4 It compile error c is a Person but it is not a function it is a method

line 5 It

line 6 It compile error Object error

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        c.x = 5;                            // line 5
        Worker m = c.work();                // line 6
    }
}
```

For each line (line 1 to line 6), does it compile? If it does not compile, give the reason.

line1 : not compile : type "Person" and "Human" not name Equivalent

line2 : not compile : "Person" does not have all methods of "Worker"

line3 : compile

line4 : not compile : c as a type "Person" does not have method overTime.

line5 : compile

line6 : not compile : c.work() จะคืนค่าเป็น Object ซึ่ง Object ไม่สามารถเก็บใน m ได้
เพราะประเภทของ m (ซึ่งคือ Worker) มีรายละเอียดมากกว่า

เอาใหญ่ เก็บใน เล็ก ผิด!
~~worker = Object~~

แม้ x = new คน() ✓

2. For the code below (a language with nested subroutine), the language uses a value model of variables.

```
program A(){
  x, y, z: integer;
  procedure B(){
    y: integer;
    y=0;
    x=z+1;
    z=y+2;
  }
  procedure C(){
    z: integer;
    procedure D(){
      x: integer;
      x = z + 1;
      y = x + 1;
      call B();
    }
    z = 5;
    call D();
  }
  x = 10;
  y = 11;
  z = 12;
  call C();
  print x, y, z;
}
```

A()
x = 10
y = 11
z = 12

C()
z = 5

D()
x = 6
y = 7

B()
y = 0

Static

A()
x = 10
y = 11
z = 12

C()
z = 5

D()
x = 6

B()
y = 0

Dynamic

2.1 (3 marks) If the language uses static scoping, the printed result of x, y, and z is	2.2 (3 marks) If the language uses dynamic scoping, the printed result of x, y, and z is
x = 13	x = 10
y = 7	y = 7
z = 2	z = 12

2. For the code below (a language with nested subroutine), the language uses a value model of variables.

```
program A(){
  x, y, z: integer;
  procedure B(){
    y: integer;
    y=0;
    x=z+1;
    z=y+2;
  }
  procedure C(){
    z: integer;
    procedure D(){
      x: integer;
      x = z + 1;
      y = x + 1;
      call B();
    }
    z = 5;
    call D();
  }
  x = 10;
  y = 11;
  z = 12;
  call C();
  print x, y, z;
}
```

แบบ static scope

program A()

x = ~~10~~ $12+1=13$

y = ~~11~~ $6+1=7$

z = ~~12~~ $0+2=2$

program C()

z = 5

program D()

x = $5+1=6$

program B()

y = 0

ระวัง! ช่องหน้า ปิดตามเครื่องหมาย (ถ้าเป็น static)

แบบ dynamic scope

program A()

x = 10

y = ~~11~~ $6+1=7$

z = 12

program C()

z = ~~5~~ $0+2=2$

program D()

x = $5+1=6$

program B()

y = 0

2.1 (3 marks) If the language uses static scoping, the printed result of x, y, and z is	2.2 (3 marks) If the language uses dynamic scoping, the printed result of x, y, and z is
x = 13	x = 10
y = 7	y = 7
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2. For the code below (a language with nested subroutine), the language uses a value model of variables.

program A(){

```

x, y, z: integer;
procedure B(){
  y: integer;
  y=0;
  x=z+1;
  z=y+2;
}

procedure C(){
  z: integer;
  procedure D(){
    x: integer;
    x = z + 1;
    y = x + 1;
    call B();
  }
  z = 5;
  call D();
}

x = 10;
y = 11;
z = 12;
call C();
print x, y, z;
}

```

~~x~~ 13 ~~y~~ 7 ~~z~~ 2
 C
 z = 5
 D
 x = 6
 B
 y = 0
 x = 13

~~x~~ 10 ~~y~~ 7 ~~z~~ 12
 C
 z = 5
 D
 x = 6 5 + 1
 y = 7
 B
 return y = 0

Static S		Dynamic S	
x	13		
y	7		
z	2		

3. Given the C++ code below.

```
class First {
public:
    First() { b = 10; }
    virtual void display(int &x, int y) { x = x + y; cout << "b, x " << b << " " << x << endl; }
private:
    int b;
};

class Second: public First {
public:
    Second() { d = 20; }
    virtual void display(int &x, int y) { x = x * y; cout << "d, x " << d << " " << x << endl; }
private:
    int d;
};

int main() {
    First f, *p;
    Second s;
    int m = 1;
    int *n = new int(2);
    float o = 5.7;
    p = &s;
    p->display(m, o); //line1
    f = s;
    f.display(m, o); //line2
    return 0;
}
```

Java n2
printer 1000
1m v3000
(f2000 pointer)

Method override for

pointer หรือที่เรียกว่า Dynamic
Object หรือที่เรียกว่า Static
(f เป็น Object)

- (1 mark) At line1, the method binding is ☐ static ☒ dynamic
- (1 mark) At line2, the method binding is ☐ static ☒ dynamic

Handwritten notes on the screenshot:

- Object copy: "Object 1u C++ object content was used. Object 2u type object content was used. d = 20 (object slicing). Object 1u content was used. f is object 1u."
- Static vs Dynamic Binding: "Static binding is used when the type of the object is known at compile time. Dynamic binding is used when the type of the object is known at runtime."
- Type Checking Rules: "In the checking of the types of the method arguments at line2, the following rule(s) of the type system are used (you may choose 1 or more).
 - ☒ type equivalence
 - ☒ type compatibility
 - ☐ type inference

* (1 mark) In the checking of the types of the method arguments at line2, the following rule(s) of the type system are used (you may choose 1 or more).

- ☒ type equivalence ☒ type compatibility ☐ type inference

→ ถูกเลือก type compatibility แล้ว

= ใช้แทนการแปลงชนิด Cast

→ การรวม type เช่น int + float ไม่ได้นะ!

4. A Java-like language uses left-to-right evaluation order. Its precedence and associativity rules are given below. (Precedence is from the highest downto the lowest.)

Operator	Description	Associativity
...
* / %	multiplicative	left to right
...
== !=	equality	left to right
...
&&	logical and	left to right
	logical or	left to right
...

4.1 (3.5 marks) Add parentheses to the expression below to show the effect of precedence and associativity to the grouping of operands to operators.

$$\left((c \% 400) == 0 \right) \parallel \left(\left((c \% 4) == 0 \right) \&\& \left((c \% 100) != 0 \right) \right)$$

4.2 (1.5 marks) If c is 1666, the result of the expression isfalse.....

4.3 (3 marks) If this language has short circuiting, which of these subexpressions get evaluated in the question 4.2?

- c % 400 == 0

☒ yes

☐ no
- c % 4 == 0

☒ yes

☐ no
- c % 100 != 0

☐ yes

☒ no

คำตอบ: เพราะพอมี false && ... มันก็ false ทันที