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 ไม่compile เพราะ name Equivalent

line 2 ไม่compile เพราะ Person เป็น worker ไม่ได้ เพราะ เขาไม่มี

method เหมือน Person

line 3 ได้ เพราะ worker เป็นลูกของ person

line 4 ได้ เพราะ c. เป็น person ไม่มีเหมือน function ของ worker ก็

เหมือนกับ method

line 5 ได้

line 6 ได้ เพราะ return Object ของ

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```

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

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

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

line3 : compile

line4 : not complie : c as a type "Person" does not have method overtime.

line5 : compile

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

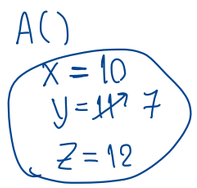
worker = Object

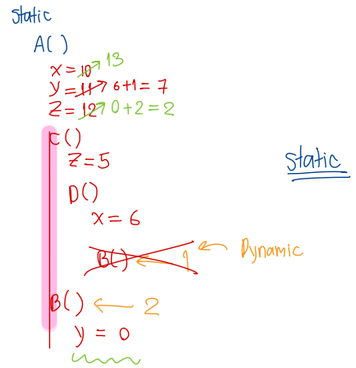
แม่ x = new ลูก() ✓

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;
}
```





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.

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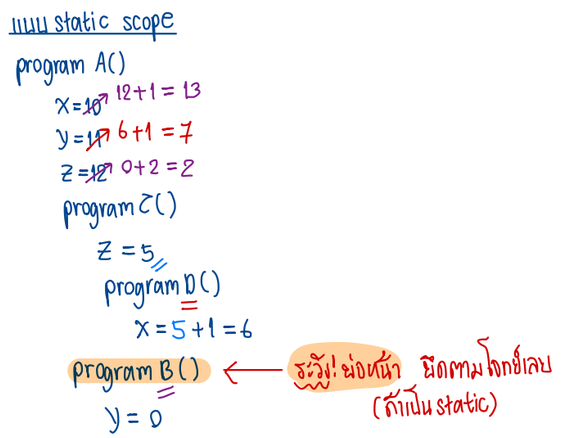

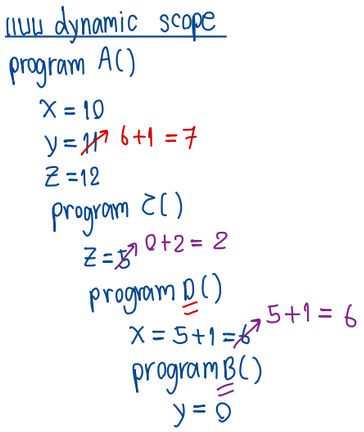

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    z = 12;
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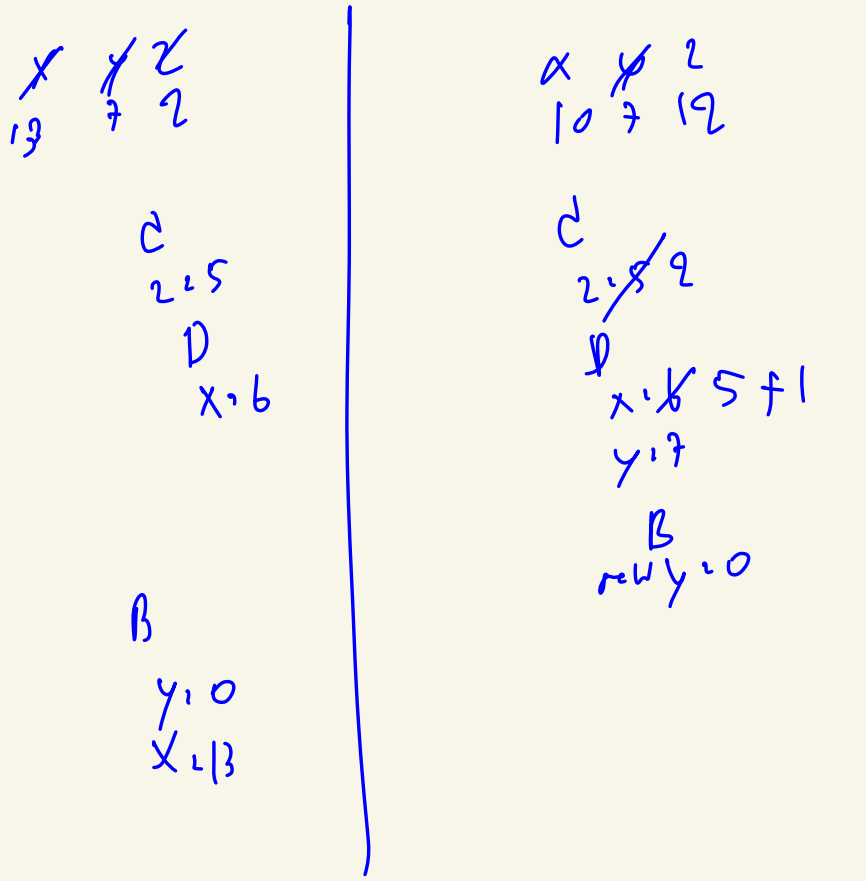
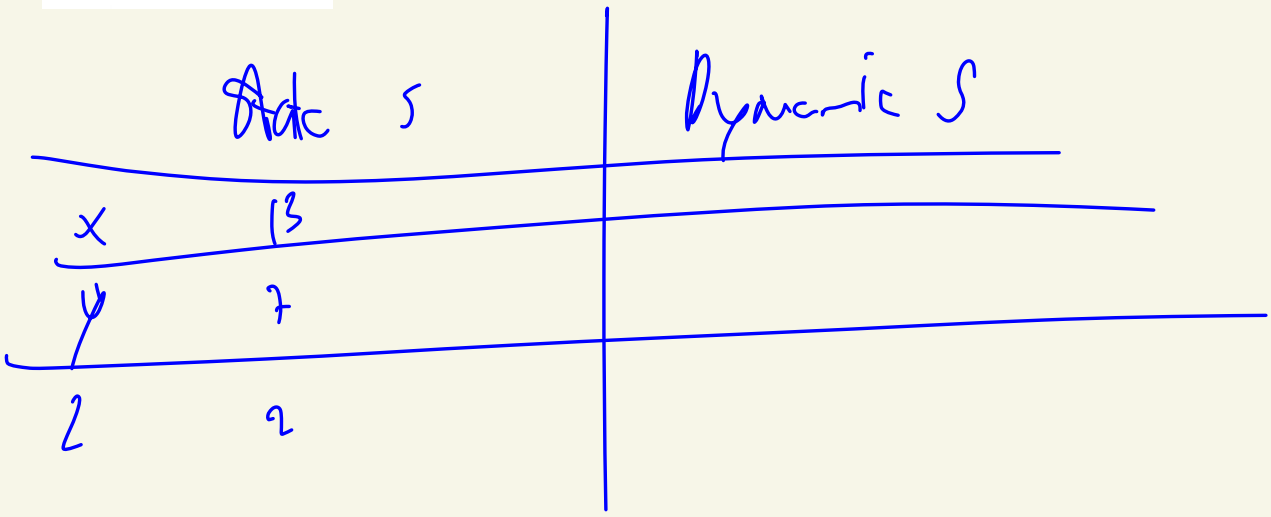




3. Given the C++ code below.

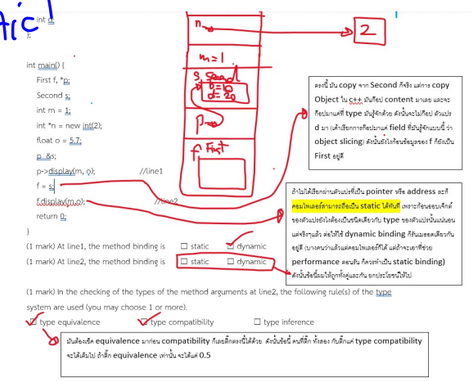
```
class First {
public:
    First() { b = 10; }
    virtual void display(int &x, int y) { x = x + y; cout << "b, x " << b << " " << x << endl; }
private:
    int b;
};

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;
}
```

(1 mark) At line1, the method binding is ☐ static ☑ dynamic

(1 mark) At line2, the method binding is ☐ static ☑ dynamic



✱ (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

4. A Java-like language uses left-to-right evalution 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.

((c % 400) == 0) || (((c % 4) == 0) && ((c % 100) != 0))

false false true

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

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

ไม่ต้องคิดเพราะมันเจอ false && .... มันจะ false ทันที