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.

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.

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.

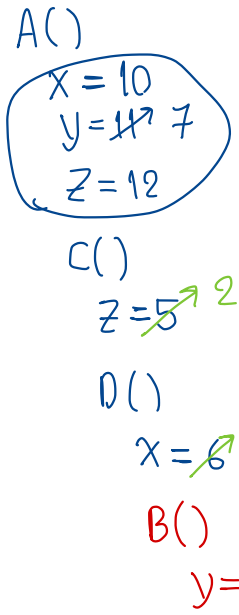
line5 : compile

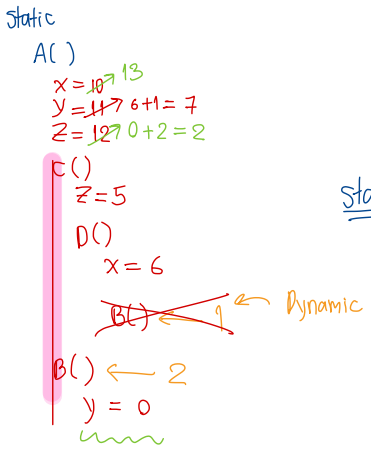
line6 : not complie : c.work() จะคืนค่าเป็น Object ซึ่ง Object ไม่สามารถเก็บใน m ได้ เพราะประเภทของ m (ซึ่งก็คือ Worker) มีรายละเอียดมากกว่า

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.

```
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() ← ระวัง! ข่องหน้า ยึดตามโครงสร้าง (ถ้าเป็น static)
y = 0

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 → 5+1 = 6
program B()
y = 0

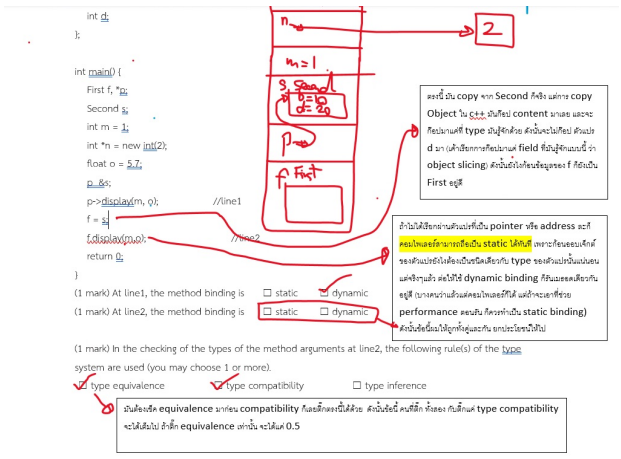
2.1 (3 marks) If the language uses static scoping, the printed result of x, y, and z is	2.2 (3 marks) If the language uses dynamic scoping, the printed result of x, y, and z is
x = 13	x = 10
y = 7	y = 7
z = 2	z = 12

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

ไม่ต้องทำก็ได้ เพราะพอมันเจอ false && .... มันจะ false ทันที