

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 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 (ซึ่งก็คือ Worker) มีรายละเอียดมากกว่า

๕ เตาใหญ่ เก็บใน เล็ก ไม่ได้!
~~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 → 7
z = 12

C()

z = 5 → 2

D()

x = 6 → 5 + 1 = 6

B()

y = 0

Static

A()

x = 10 → 13
y = 11 → 6 + 1 = 7
z = 12 → 0 + 2 = 2

C()

z = 5

D()

x = 6

~~B()~~ → 1 ← Dynamic

B() → 2

y = 0

Static

2.1 (3 marks) If the language uses <u>static</u> scoping, the printed result of x, y, and z is	2.2 (3 marks) If the language uses <u>dynamic</u> 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;
}

```

static scope

program A()

$x = 10 \rightarrow 12 + 1 = 13$

$y = 11 \rightarrow 6 + 1 = 7$

$z = 12 \rightarrow 0 + 2 = 2$

program C()

$z = 5$

program D()

$x = 5 + 1 = 6$

program B()

$y = 0$

ระวัง! ช่องหน้า ปิดตามวงเล็บ (ถ้าเป็น static)

dynamic scope

program A()

$x = 10$

$y = 11 \rightarrow 6 + 1 = 7$

$z = 12$

program C()

$z = 5 \rightarrow 0 + 2 = 2$

program D()

$x = 5 + 1 = 6 \rightarrow 5 + 1 = 6$

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

The diagram shows a memory layout for a C++ program. It includes a stack frame for 'main' with variables: 'f' (type First), 'p' (type Second*), 'm' (value 1), and 'o' (value 5.7). It also shows a dynamically allocated object 's' of type Second. Red arrows indicate pointer assignments and method calls. Text boxes explain that 'p' points to 's' (dynamic binding), 'f' is a copy of 's' (object slicing), and 'f' calls 'display' (static binding). A table summarizes binding rules for line1 and line2. A final note lists type system rules: type equivalence, type compatibility, and type inference.

Handwritten notes in Thai: "นี่คือ static binding" (This is static binding), "นี่คือ dynamic binding" (This is dynamic binding), "นี่คือ object slicing" (This is object slicing), "นี่คือ static binding" (This is static binding), "นี่คือ dynamic binding" (This is dynamic binding).

* (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

กฎการตรวจสอบ type compatibility เสมอ

=> ใช้แทนการแปลงค่าใน Cast

การรวม type เช่น int + float ไม่ค่อย!

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

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

false
false
true

- 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

ไม่ประเมินค่า เพราะพอมี false false && ... มี false ที่ไหน