# Programmation 1

## TD n°1

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**Exercise 1 : Language discovery**

For each of the following program or fragment of program, please indicate : (a) What the fragment does (b) Is it written using the imperative or functional paradigm (c) In which language the fragment is written.

1. 
```
PROGRAM HELLO
WRITE(6,*) 'HELLO WORLD'
STOP
END
```

2. 
```
      PROGRAM FACT
      J=1
      DO 1 I=1,10
      J=J*I
1     CONTINUE
      WRITE(6,2) J
2     FORMAT(I8)
      STOP
      END
```

3. 
```
001  IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
002  PROGRAM-ID.  'HELLO'.
003  ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
004  CONFIGURATION SECTION.
005  SOURCE-COMPUTER.  IBM-360.
006  OBJECT-COMPUTER.  IBM-360.
0065 SPECIAL-NAMES.
0066     CONSOLE IS CNSL.
007  DATA DIVISION.
008  WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
009  77  HELLO-CONST  PIC X(12) VALUE 'HELLO,WORLD'.
075  PROCEDURE DIVISION.
090  000-DISPLAY.
100      DISPLAY HELLO-CONST UPON CNSL.
110      STOP RUN.
```

4. 
```
(defun fact (n)
    (do* ((i 1 (+ i 1)) (j 1 (* j i)))
        ((>= i n) j)))
```

5. $\square \leftarrow */\iota 10$

6. 
```
def factorial(n):
    result = 1
```

---

```
        for i in range(1, n+1):
            result *= i
        return result
```

7.
```c
int fact (int n)
{
  int i, j;

  j = 1;
  for (i=1; i<=n; i++)
     j *= i;
  return j;
}
```

8.
```haskell
fact :: Int -> Int
fact 1 = 1
fact n = n * fact (n-1)
```

9.
```ocaml
let rec fact n =
      if n==1
         then 1
      else n * fact (n-1);;
```

10.
```prolog
fact(1, 1).
fact(N, M) :- N > 1, fact (N-1, M1), M=M1*N.
```

11.
```bash
counter=$1
factorial=1
while [ $counter -gt 0 ]
do
   factorial=$(( $factorial * $counter ))
   counter=$(( $counter - 1 ))
done
echo $factorial
```

12.
```postscript
/factorial {
   dup 1 eq {}{
   dup 1 sub factorial mul
   } ifelse
} def
```

13.
```javascript
function fac(n){
      return(n<2)?1:fac(n-1)*n;
}
```

## Exercise 2 : Representation of numbers

1. How many values can a 1 bit integer take ? What about 3 bits ? What about $n$ bits ?

2. You're building a fence 100 feet long, with posts every 10 feet. How many posts do you need ?

> **Unsigned numbers**
>
> The sequence $\vec{a} \triangleq a_{n-1} \cdots a_0$ of digits is interpreted as
>
> $$[\![\vec{a}]\!]_u \triangleq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a_k 2^k$$

> **Two's complement. AKA signed numbers**
>
> The sequence $\vec{a} \triangleq a_{n-1} \cdots a_0$ of digits is interpreted as
>
> $$[\![\vec{a}]\!]_{tc} \triangleq -a_{n-1}2^{n-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} a_k 2^k$$

3. What values can a natural number represented using $n$ bits take ? What about a signed number ?

4. Compute the following additions on 4 bit unsigned numbers :

   (a) $0010 + 0110$

   (b) $0101 + 1010$

   (c) $1011 + 1101$

   (d) $1010 + 0110$

> **One's complement**
>
> The sequence $\vec{a} \triangleq a_{n-1} \cdots a_0$ of digits is interpreted as
>
> $$[\![\vec{a}]\!]_{tc} \triangleq \begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} a_k 2^k & \text{if } a_{n-1} = 0 \\ \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} (a_k - 1)2^k & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

5. How does one write 1 using One's complement ? What about $-1$ ? How can you negate a number ?

6. What is a huge drawback of this representation ?

7. Using previous examples, build an algorithm to add two numbers in One's complement. (Hint : the question is, how to handle the carry).

8. Why does your algorithm terminate ?

9. What is printed by the Java program below ?

```
byte i = 101, j = 87, k = -101, l = -99;
byte m, n, o;
m = i+j; n = j+k; o = k+l;
System.out.println(m);
System.out.println(n);
System.out.println(o);
```

**Exercise 3 : Representation of text**

1. Decode the following ASCII chain (written using hexadecimal codes)

   ```
   64 6f 6e 27 74 20 70 61 6e 69 63
   ```

> **A few Unicode characters**
>
> | U+000A | LINE FEED (LF) |
> |--------|----------------|
> | U+0020 | SPACE |
> | U+0021 | EXCLAMATION MARK |
> | U+002C | COMMA |
> | U+0030 | DIGIT ZERO |
> | U+0041 | LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A |
> | U+0061 | LATIN SMALL LETTER A |

2. What could be the shortcomings of UTF-32 ?

> **UTF-8 encoding**
>
> — U+0000 à U+007F : 0xxxxxxx
> — U+0080 à U+07FF : 110xxxxx 10xxxxxx
> — U+0800 à U+FFFF : 1110xxxx 10xxxxxx 10xxxxxx
> — U-10000 à U-1FFFFF : 11110xxx 10xxxxxx 10xxxxxx 10xxxxxx

3. Decode the following UTF-8 chain

   `6a 61 6b 20 7a 65 20 6d 6e c4 85 0a`

4. Does UTF-8 have the same shortcomings as UTF-32 ? How and why ?

5. When fetching the following webpage

   `https://projects.lsv.ens-cachan.fr/topology/wp-admin`
   `        /post.php?post=251&action=edit`

   my web browser displays :

   > Now remember that $(x_i)_{i \text{ in } I, \sqsubseteq}$ converges to $x$ if and only if every open subset $U$ that contains $x$ is such that $x_i$ is eventually in $U$. One obtains an equivalent definition by stating that every neighborhood $A$ of $x$ (i.e., in $N_x$) is such that $x_i$ is eventually in $A$. In other words, if and only if $N_x$ is included in the convergence filter of the net.

   However, the server `projects.lsv.ens-cachan.fr` sent to my browser the following (extract) of code :

   ```
   Now remember that (<em>x<sub>i</sub></em>) <em><sub>i</sub></em>
   <sub> in </sub> <em><sub>I, &sqsubseteq;</sub></em> converges to
   <em>x</em> if and only if every open subset <em>U</em> that
   contains <em>x</em> is such that <em>x<sub>i</sub></em> is
   eventually in <em>U</em>. One obtains an equivalent definition
   by stating that every neighborhood <em>A</em> of <em>x</em>
   (i.e., in <em>N<sub>x</sub></em>) is such that
   <em>x<sub>i</sub></em> is eventually in <em>A</em>.
   In other words, if and only if <em>N<sub>x</sub></em>
   is included in the convergence filter of the net.
   ```

   How does it compare to Unicode ?

6. Going back to the first example of HTML, the file started with :

   ```
   <?
   $EXTRA_HEAD="antispam.html";
   $ARG_BODY="onload=\"onLoad()\"";
   SETLANG("fr");
   STYLEDPTINFO();
   HEAD("Conf&eacute;rences de rentr&eacute;e 2015");
   ADDTITLE("Conf&eacute;rences de rentr&eacute;e 2015");
   MKPAGEDPTINFO();
   ?>
   ```

   This is not HTML. What language is used ? What does it compute ?