

1. Some programming languages are typeless. What are the obvious advantages and disadvantages of having no types in language?

Pros - Since the compiler doesn't have to type check which optimizes compiling thus lead to better performance.

Cons - From a human's perspective having no type hinders readability and convenience in reading and writing code.

2. sub1 - x(global), y(sub1), z(sub1), a(sub1)

sub2 - x(global), y(global), z(sub2), a(sub2), b(sub2)

sub3 - x(sub3), y(global), z(global), a(sub3), w(sub3)

3. sub1 - x(global), y(sub1), z(sub1)

sub2 - x(global), y(global), z(global), w(sub2)

sub3 - x(global), y(global), z(sub3), a(sub3), b(sub3),

- 4.
- a. - $a(\text{main}), b(\text{fun1}), c(\text{fun2}), d(\text{fun3}), e(\text{fun3}), f(\text{fun3})$
 - b. - $a(\text{main}), b(\text{fun1}), c(\text{fun1}), d(\text{fun3}), e(\text{fun3}), f(\text{fun3})$
 - c. - $a(\text{main}), b(\text{fun1}), c(\text{fun1}), d(\text{fun1}), e(\text{fun3}), f(\text{fun3})$
 - d. - $a(\text{main}), b(\text{fun1}), c(\text{fun1}), d(\text{fun1}), e(\text{fun3}), f(\text{fun3})$
 - e. - $a(\text{main}), b(\text{fun1}), c(\text{fun2}), d(\text{fun2}), e(\text{fun2}), f(\text{fun3})$
 - f. - $a(\text{main}), b(\text{fun1}), c(\text{fun1}), d(\text{fun1}), e(\text{fun2}), f(\text{fun3})$

- 5.
- a. - $x(\text{sub3}), y(\text{sub1}), z(\text{sub2}), w(\text{sub3}), a(\text{sub3}), b(\text{sub2})$
 - b. - $x(\text{sub3}), y(\text{sub1}), z(\text{sub1}), w(\text{sub3}), a(\text{sub3})$
 - c. - $x(\text{sub3}), y(\text{sub1}), z(\text{sub1}), w(\text{sub3}), a(\text{sub1}), b(\text{sub2})$
 - d. - $x(\text{sub3}), y(\text{sub1}), z(\text{sub1}), w(\text{sub3}), a(\text{sub1})$
 - e. - $x(\text{sub3}), y(\text{sub1}), z(\text{sub1}), w(\text{sub3}), a(\text{sub2}), b(\text{sub2})$
 - f. - $x(\text{sub3}), y(\text{sub1}), z(\text{sub1}), w(\text{sub3}), a(\text{sub1}), b(\text{sub2})$