

NAME:

Q1. What is the smallest well-typed FJ program that would fail to type check if we removed:

- a) $T <: T$ (reflexivity)
- b) $T <: T''$ iff $T <: T'$ and $T' <: T''$ (transitivity)

For (a) you can assume an empty CT. For (b) we can assume a CT with two classes A, B. (No need to write the code of those).

Answers:

- a) -----
- b) -----

Q2. Is FJ deterministic? (Don't worry about parsing) Answer: yes / no

Q3. How many static errors (i.e. statements that prevent the OK rule to hold) are there in the following FJ program (assuming a CT with the definition of Pair as in the paper)

```
class Pear extends Pair {  
    Object flavor;  
    Pear(Object fst, Object snd; Object flavor){super(snd,fst); this.flavor=fst;}  
    Pear setfst(Object f) { return new Pear(this,this,this); }  
}
```

Answer: 0 / 1 / 2 / 3 / 4

Q4) How many static errors are there in the following FJ program (assuming a CT with the definition of Pair as in the paper)

```
class Triple extends Pair {  
    Object third;  
    Triple(Object fst, Object snd; Object t){super(fst,snd); this.third=t;}  
    Triple weird() { return new Triple(this,this,this);}  
    Triple change() { return (Triple)new Pair(new Object(),new Object()); }  
}
```

Answer: 0 / 1 / 2 / 3 / 4

Q5) Given a definition of structural subtyping where $T <:\text{struct } T'$ iff any field/method occurring in T' also occur in T and the type signature of these fields/methods are identical. Is it always the case that if $T <: T'$ then $T <:\text{struct } T'$ holds.

Answer: yes / no

Q6) Write all the reduction steps in the evaluation of this FJ program:

```
new Triple(new Object(), new Object(), new Object()).weird().setfst(new Object())
```

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