

Review for final

— Ch 11, 12 — o.o.p

— data encapsulation



— information hiding,
interface/implementation

procedures/functions



modules/packages

— data/operation encapsulation



class/objects

(auto init/finalization
inheritance

(accessibility checking
info. hiding

— membership of a class

public/private/protected members

friend class — can access private members of offering class.

— inheritance

(derived class, base class — C++

(super/sub class — Java public/private base class

(prog. assign
queue/stack

— support for o.o.p.

(inheritance

(polymorphism (template class

(overloaded func names

C++ — copy semantics for arrays/objects

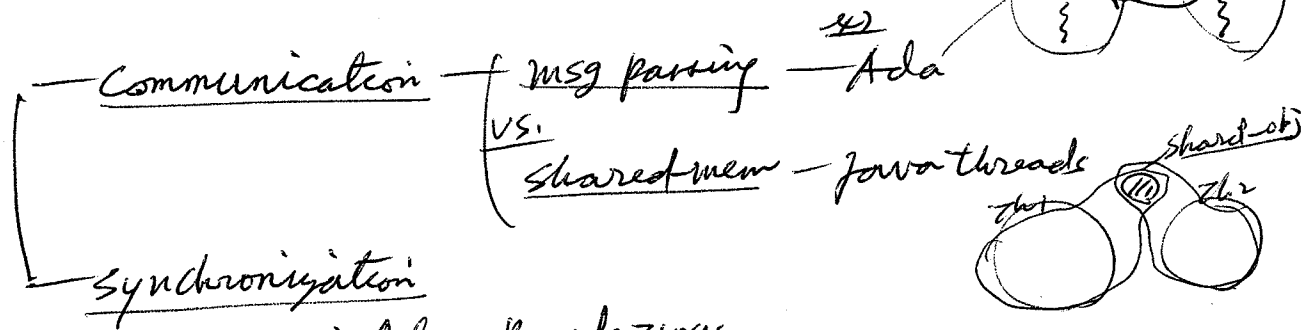
vs. $a \leftarrow b$ value is copied

Java — copy semantics for primitive types

reference semantics for arrays/objects

$a \leftarrow b \rightarrow \boxed{11}$

Ch 13. - Concurrent programming



Ada — Rendezvous

Java thread — monitor/synchronized method
(wait/notify)

Java Threads

- life cycle of a thread
- monitor synchronization

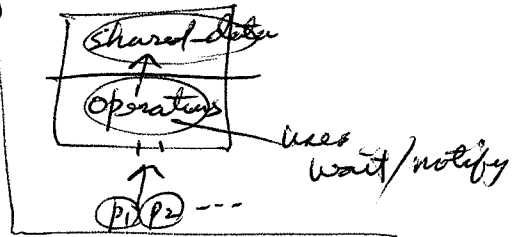
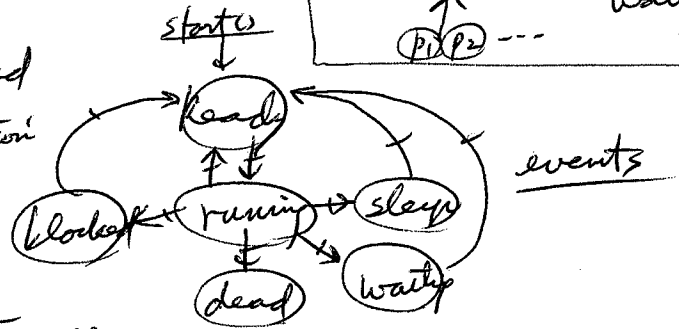
Serially

reusable resource
management problem.

release(), acquire() operations.

readers/writers problem, etc.

synchrono. methods
in the shared resource
class



How to implement shared data among multiple threads.

Functional programming

≠ (var, assign, loop) pure func. paradigm

Lambda Calculus

$$((\lambda x. x * x) 2)$$

- β -reduction rule: $((\lambda x. M) N) \Rightarrow M[N/x]$

inner most / outer most reduction

vs.
 LISP — untyped, dynamic scope, prefix, --
 Scheme — untyped, static, prefix, --
 ML — strongly typed, static, infix, --

Scheme syntax

cons/car/cdr

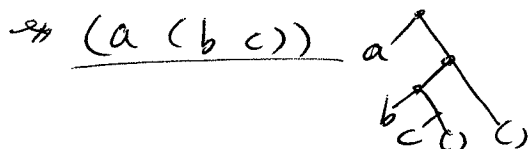
func. definition/application \rightarrow $((define (square x) (* x x)))$
 $(square 5) \Rightarrow 25$

map

Conditionals/branch

Let $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (cond (p1 E1) \\ (p2 E2) \\ \vdots \\ (else En)) \end{array} \right.$

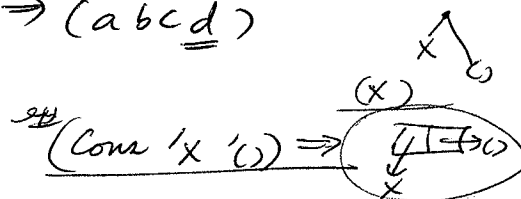
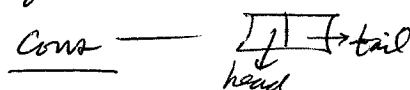
Structure of list



- Cons/append \rightarrow $(cons 'a b c) 'd) \Rightarrow ((a b c) d)$

$(append 'a b c) 'd) \Rightarrow (a b c d)$

- storage alloc. for lists



- ML - (strongly typed
static scope
infix)

- rewrite rule for let expression

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{let} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \text{val} \quad E_2 \\ \swarrow \\ E_1 \end{array} \Rightarrow \underline{E_2 [V/E_1]} \quad (V \text{ in } E_2 \text{ is replaced by } E_1)$$

- rewrite rule for functions

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{let} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \text{fun} \quad \text{letbody} \\ \swarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \searrow \\ F \quad \text{para} \quad \text{body} \\ \text{func. body} \end{array} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{Let-body} [\underbrace{F(\text{arg})}_{\text{func call}} / \text{Func body} [\text{para}/\text{arg}]]}$$

- nested binding

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{let val } x_1 = E_1 \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{val } x_2 = E_2 \text{ in} \\ E \\ \text{end} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \equiv \begin{array}{c} \text{let val } x_1 = E_1 \text{ in} \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{let val } x_2 = E_2 \text{ in} \\ E \\ \text{end} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{end} \end{array}$$

- Simultaneous binding

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{let fun } f_1(x_1) = E_1 \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{and } f_2(x_2) = E_2 \text{ in} \\ E \\ \text{end} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Scope of } x_1 \text{ is } E_1 \\ \text{Scope of } x_2 \text{ is } E_2 \\ \text{Scope of } f_1 \text{ and } f_2 \text{ includes } E_1, E_2, E. \end{array} \right)$$

- rewrite rule for Conditional expression

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{AST} \\ \text{if} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ B \quad E_1, E_2 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text{if} \Rightarrow E_1 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \text{True} \quad E_1 \quad E_2 \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \text{if} \Rightarrow E_2 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \text{False} \quad E_1 \quad E_2 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- ML supports
 - overloading (+, *, etc.)
 - polymorphism (parameterized type, polymorphic func.)
 - no coercion

Ch 16 - Logic programming - non-procedural programming

- 2 basic statement forms

headless) Horn clause
headed) 1) fact, goal (query) statement $\frac{\epsilon}{\text{true}}$

2) rule statement $\frac{\text{LHS}}{\text{RHS}}$
consequence \vdash antecedent-expr.
2) ancestor(mary, shelley) \vdash mother(mary, shelley)

- usage of para.

2) grandparent(x, z) \vdash parent(x, y), parent(y, z).

- Goal statement

- inferencing process (resolution)

matching a goal to a fact in database

vs. bottom-up resolution
top-down resolution (prolog) $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{goal} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{facts/rules} \end{array} \right) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{backward} \\ \text{chaining} \end{array} \right.$
 \exists small set of candidate answers

- prolog uses depth-first searching - each subgoal is completely resolved one by one.
(\neq breath-first)

- backtracking - for a compound goal.
(\exists multiple subgoals)