



# Programming I (Python)

## Assignment 1

1. What are the features of a first class object in a programming language?
  1. Can be called as a procedure
  2. Can be passed as a parameter to a function
  3. Can be used as a type
  4. Can be returned from a function as a value
  5. Can be stored in a data-structure
  6. Can be imported as a module
2. of the following will typecheck:
  1. `1 +. 2`
  2. `1 + 2`
  3. `1. +. 2.`
  4. `1.0 + 2.0`
  5. `1.0 +. 2.0`
  6. `1. +. 2`
3. When we use one of the OCaml compilers to compile an OCaml program `program.ml`, the compiler name and object code file name are related as follows:
  1. `ocamlc`  $\mapsto$  `program.mlo`
  2. `ocamlopt`  $\mapsto$  `program.mlo`
  3. `ocamlc`  $\mapsto$  `program.mlc`
  4. `ocamlc`  $\mapsto$  `program.cmo`
  5. `ocamlc`  $\mapsto$  `program.cmx`
  6. `ocamlopt`  $\mapsto$  `program.cmo`
  7. `ocamlopt`  $\mapsto$  `program.cmx`
4. The name of the OCaml debugger is:
  1. `ogdb`

2. odebug
  3. ocamldebug
  4. ocamlgdb
5. Which of the below are true about OCaml type system?
1. Statically typed
  2. Dynamically typed
  3. Implicitly typed
  4. Explicitly typed
  5. Both implicitly and explicitly typed
6. Which of the following statements is true about OCaml expressions:
1. OCaml expressions can't have side-effects.
  2. OCaml expressions evaluate to a single value.
  3. Every expression has exactly one type.
  4. The type of the expression depends of the values evaluated so far.
7. Which of the following are true about OCaml programs:
1. OCaml programs must always be written on the top loop.
  2. OCaml programs must be written in a file like in C.
  3. OCaml programs must always be compiled explicitly before being executed.
  4. OCaml compiler always produces native machine code as output as in C.
  5. OCaml compiler always produces bytecode as output as in Java.
  6. OCaml compiler can be used to produce either machine code or byte code as per user preference.
8. Which of the following are true about Lisp programming language:
1. Strictly typed
  2. Statically typed
  3. Dynamically typed
  4. Safe
9. Which of the following are true about OCaml commands:
1. They are pure commands.
  2. They always produce a value.
  3. They may produce a value.
  4. They do not produce a value.
10. A working definition of a “safe” programming language is:

1. A program written in the programming language can't ever fail.
2. A valid program will never fault because of an invalid machine operation.
3. There are no runtime type errors.
4. Type conversions are disallowed.