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CS-354: Programming Languages
HW5

P344:7.1

Structural equivalence follows the sequence of steps and structure of a program. If the program contains similar types and consists of the same components the the code has no error. So, that's good for structured programming. One disadvantage is that structural equivalence unable to distinguish between different types of similar internal structures of programs.

P344: 7.2

Under structural equivalence, all variables *A, B, C,* and *D* are of the same type because *A* and *B* both use the definition of T, that is define initially, C refers to S that holds T and D is declared same as T. Under name equivalence array D is incompatible with the other arrays. In strict name equivalence, aliased types are considered distinct and thus, under strict name equivalence, A and B are incompatible with C. In loose equivalence, aliased types are considered equivalent and thus, under loose name equivalence A, b and C are compatible.