## Interpretação e Compilação de Linguagens— 2016-2017 Interpretation and Compilation of Programming Languages

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Notes: The test is open book. Students can use any (individual) printed material that each student

brings along. The test has a duration of 1h30.

Q-1 [10 val.] This question is about the definition of an abstract syntax and the operational semantics for a functional programming language with only pairs and pattern matching. Consider the programming language, called OnlyPairs, presented in class with the concrete syntax given by the following grammar:

$$E ::= num \mid E_1 + E_2 \mid (E_1, E_2) \mid x \mid \mathsf{match}\ (x,y) = E_1 \mathsf{\ in\ } E_2 \mid \mathsf{fun\ } x \Rightarrow E \mid E_1(E_2)$$

The language comprises the base constructs for: **integer literals** (num), and their usual operations, represented here by operation E + E; It also includes the constructor of **pair values** ((E, E)), **identifier** use (x) and the pair deconstructor, by **pattern matching match**  $(x, y) = E_1$  in  $E_2$ , where x and y are bound to the values of the pair denoted by expression  $E_1$  and whose scope is expression  $E_2$ . The language also includes **functions** as first-class values, their constructor  $(\operatorname{fun} x \Rightarrow E)$  and the corresponding function call expression  $(E_1(E_2))$ .

match (f,w) = ((match (x,y) = (1,2) in fun z => x + y + z), 3) in f(w)

Consider the example written in the programming language OnlyPairs:

- a) [1 val.] Define the abstract syntax of the match operation in language OnlyPairs by means of an abstract data type, defined by set of (abbreviated) Java classes and interfaces.
- b) [1 val.] Define the set of values of language OnlyPairs by means of an abstract data type, defined by a set of (abbreviated) Java classes and interfaces.
- c) [3 val.] Define the operational semantics for the match expression in the language OnlyPairs by means of a method eval.
- d) [1 val.] State the denotation (value) of the example above according to the semantics defined in the previous question, and the expected semantics for the remaining operators.
- e) [2 val.] Show that it is possible to encode the standard identifier declaration (decl x = E in E) using the constructions of language OnlyPairs.
- f) [2 val.] Show that it is possible to encode the standard pair operations (fst E and snd E) using the constructions of language OnlyPairs.

Q-2 [7 val.] Consider the language AlsoRecords, obtained by extension of language OnlyPairs, with a record constructor and a field selection operation.

$$E ::= \dots \mid \{\ell_1 = E_1, \ell_2 = E_2, \dots\} \mid E.\ell$$

This question is about the definition of the type system for language AlsoRecords. To answer the following questions you may use abstract data types, defined by a set of Java classes and interfaces, and the corresponding methods using Java Code. You may also use the notation used in the lecture slides.

- a) [2 val.] Define the set of types used to type programs of language AlsoRecords.
- b) [3 val.] Define the type system of language OnlyPairs by means of a typecheck function, for the match expression, the record construction and field selection expressions.
- c) [1 val.] Enumerate the execution errors that may occur during the execution of a program written in language AlsoRecords, according to the semantics defined in question Q-1, and the corresponding semantics for records.
- d) [1 val.] Indicate and justify which execution errors may be prevented by the type system, and those that cannot.

Q-3 [3 val.] This question is about the compilation of programs in language OnlyPairs. Consider the following program written in the OnlyPairs language.

match 
$$(x,y) = (2,3)$$
 in match  $(z,w) = (x*y,x+y)$  in  $z+w$ 

- a) [1 val.] Indicate what supporting Jasmin classes would be needed in a type preserving compilation procedure for the example above.
- b) [2 val.] List the set of instructions that results from translating the expression above to Jasmin assembly code.

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