



# Försättsblad till skriftlig tentamen vid Linköpings Universitet

<b>Datum för tentamen</b>	2014-06-05
<b>Sal (2)</b> Om tentan går i flera salar ska du bifoga ett försättsblad till varje sal och <u>ringa in</u> vilken sal som avses	P34 P36
<b>Tid</b>	8-12
<b>Kurskod</b>	TDDA69
<b>Provkod</b>	TENA
<b>Kursnamn/benämning</b> <b>Provnamn/benämning</b>	Data- och programstrukturer Tentamen
<b>Institution</b>	IDA
<b>Antal uppgifter som ingår i tentamen</b>	5 (A-E)
<b>Jour/Kursansvarig</b> Ange vem som besöker salen	Ahmed Rezine
<b>Telefon under skrivtiden</b>	013-28 19 38, 072-2031978
<b>Besöker salen ca kl.</b>	
<b>Kursadministratör/kontaktperson</b> (namn + tfnr + mailaddress)	Anna Grabska Eklund, ankn. 2362, anna.grabska.eklund@liu.se
<b>Tillåtna hjälpmedel</b>	inga
<b>Övrigt</b>	
<b>Vilken typ av papper ska användas, rutigt eller linjerat</b>	Valfritt
<b>Antal exemplar i påsen</b>	



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## Exam in Data and Program Structure (TDDA69)

Department of Computer and Information Science  
Linköping University  
2014-06-05  
Lecturers: Rezine A., Mäarak Leffer A.  
Time: 08 – –12

Directions:

1. No documents, books or calculators are allowed
2. Write your answers clearly
3. Do not answer to more than one problem on each sheet of paper
4. Do not write on the back of the papers
5. You can answer in English or Swedish
6. Write your identifier on each sheet of paper

Examiner: Ahmed Rezine, 013 28 1938, 072 203 1978

You need about 25 points (out of maximum 50) to pass the exam.

Good Luck!

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**Problem A. Evaluation order and parameter passing (12 p)**

1. (2p) Give an expression whose evaluation differentiates *normal* and *applicative orders* of evaluation.
2. (2p) How are the parameter passing models *call-by-value* and *call-by-name* related to these two evaluation orders?
3. (2p) What is the difference between *call-by-name* and *call-by-need*? explain why debugging can be more difficult in case of lazy evaluation as opposed to the usual *call-by-value* parameter passing model.
4. (4p) Write an expression that creates the stream of all natural even numbers  $0, 2, 4 \dots$
5. (2p) Which of the procedures `cons-stream`, `stream-car`, `stream-cdr`, `force` and `delay` should not be evaluated eagerly? explain.

**Problem B. The environment model (18 p)**

Assume the *environment model* of evaluation.

1. (2p) In an *environment diagram*, what are *environments*, *frames*, *variables* and *variables' values*.
2. (6p) Assume we pass an expression and an environment `env` to `eval`. Explain how the expression is evaluated using (if relevant) an environment diagram:
  - (a) a self evaluating expression: e.g., `(eval '1 env)`
  - (b) a variable name: e.g., `(eval 'y env)`
  - (c) a definition: e.g., `(eval '(define z 1) env)`
  - (d) an assignment: e.g., `(eval '(set! x 1) env)`
  - (e) a lambda expression: e.g., `(eval '(lambda (x) (- x step)) env)`
  - (f) an application: e.g., `(eval '(foo 7) env)`
3. (2p) Explain the semantics of `let` and `let*` in Scheme. What is the result of evaluating the code in Fig.1?

```

(define x 0)

(let ((x (+ x 1))
      (y (+ x 1)))
  (* x y))

(let* ((x (+ x 1))
       (y (+ x 1)))
  (* x y))

```

Figur 1: Semantics of let and let\*

4. (6p) Assume we evaluate the expressions in Fig.2. What is the result of evaluating the last expression? Draw an environment diagram capturing the most important structures and describe in which order they are created.

```

(define (my-map fn l)
  (if (null? l)
      '()
      (cons (fn (car l))
            (my-map fn (cdr l)))))

(define (foo l)
  (my-map (lambda (x) (cons x 1))
         '(a b c)))

(foo '(1 2))

```

Figur 2: static vs dynamic binding

5. (2p) What would be the value of the last expression in Fig.2 if the interpreter instead made use of *dynamic binding*?

### Problem C. Object oriented programming (4 p)

1. (3p) Describe the code in Fig.3 in terms of object oriented notions. What object oriented programming properties can be captured used the environment model of evaluation?

```

(define (make-account balance)
  (define (withdraw amount)
    (if (>= balance amount)
        (begin (set! balance (- balance amount)) balance)
        "Insufficient funds"))
  (define (deposit amount)
    (set! balance (+ balance amount))
    balance)
  (define (dispatch m)
    (cond ((eq? m 'withdraw) withdraw)
          ((eq? m 'deposit) deposit)
          (else (error "Unknown request" m))))
  dispatch)

(define acc (make-account 100))

((acc 'withdraw) 40)
=> 60

((acc 'deposit) 30)
=> 90

```

Figur 3: capturing object oriented concepts

2. (1p) Define the functions `withdraw!` and `deposit!` in order to allow for a more functional style syntax (described in Fig.5) as opposed to the current one (Fig.4):

<pre> (define acc (make-account 100)) ((acc 'withdraw) 40) =&gt; 60 ((acc 'deposit) 30) =&gt; 90 </pre>	<pre> (define acc (make-account 100)) (withdraw acc 40) =&gt; 60 (deposit acc 30) =&gt; 90 </pre>
---	---

Figur 4: current syntax

Figur 5: targeted syntax

#### Problem D. Logic Programming and Continuations (8 p)

1. (4p) Define in Prolog or in QLOG<sup>1</sup> a predicate, `subset`, that decides whether a list is a subset of another list.

<sup>1</sup>Recall the predicate (`append u v w`) that holds exactly when the concatenation `uv` coincides with `w` can be defined in QLOG with the two rules (`rule (append () ?v ?v)`) and (`rule (append (?u . ?v) ?y (?u . ?z)) (append ?v ?y ?z)`)

```
(subset (2 1) (1 2 3)) is true
(subset (1 1 2) (1 2 3)) is true
(subset (2 4) (1 2 3)) is false
```

2. (4p) In the non-deterministic evaluator (amb-evaluator), the evaluation can “fail”. This results in “backtracking” to an earlier choice point. This was implemented using continuations.
  - (a) We added a new operation amb. What does it do?
  - (b) Explain what a continuation is and how using them implies a different evaluation model compared to the “usual one” (e.g. the evaluation model implemented by %Scheme in the appendix).
  - (c) How can one “backtrack” in the code? what does a failure-continuation contain? Explain its role and how to find the following alternative at a previous choice point.
  - (d) When backtracking to an earlier choice point, what happens to the side-effects that have already been executed? can they be “undone”?

### Problem E. Language extension (8 p)

1. We would like to implement a procedure “or” such that the evaluation of the arguments stops as soon as one of them evaluates to true.  
Implement the “or” procedure based on the metacircular evaluator (sketched in appendix 1).

You can make use of your own primitives (just explain what they do).

## Appendix 1

```
(define (eval exp env)
  (cond ((self-evaluating? exp) exp)
        ((variable? exp) (lookup-variable-value exp env))
        ((quoted? exp) (text-of-quotation exp))
        ((assignment? exp) (eval-assignment exp env))
```



```

((definition? exp) (eval-definition exp env))
((if? exp) (eval-if exp env))
((lambda? exp) (make-procedure (lambda-parameters exp)
                                (lambda-body exp)
                                env))
((begin? exp) (eval-sequence (begin-actions exp) env))
((cond? exp) (eval (cond->if exp) env))
((application? exp)
 (apply (eval (operator exp) env)
        (list-of-values (operands exp) env)))
(else (error ... )))
)

(define (apply proc args)
  (cond ((primitive-procedure? proc)
        (apply-primitive-procedure proc args))
        ((compound-procedure? proc)
         (eval-sequence (procedure-body proc)
                        (extend-environment
                         (procedure-parameters proc)
                         args
                         (procedure-environment proc))))
        (else (error ... ))))
)

```

```

(define (list-of-values exps env)
  (if (no-operands? exps)
      '()
      (cons (eval (first-operand exps) env)
            (list-of-values (rest-operands exps) env))))
)

(define (eval-if exp env)
  (if (true? (eval (if-predicate exp) env))
      (eval (if-consequent exp) env)
      (eval (if-alternative exp) env)))
)

(define (eval-sequence exps env)
  (cond ((last-exp? exps) (eval (first-exp exps) env))
        (else (eval (first-exp exps) env)
                (eval-sequence (rest-exps exps) env))))
)

(define (eval-assignment exp env)
  (set-variable-value! (assignment-variable exp)
                        (eval (assignment-value exp) env)
                        env)
  'ok)
)

(define (eval-definition exp env)
  (define-variable! (definition-variable exp)
                    (eval (definition-value exp) env)
                    env)
  'ok)
)

(define (make-procedure param body env)
  ...
)

```