# COMP3610/6361 Principles of Programming Languages 

Assignment 1

ver 1.0

## Submission Guidelines

- Due time: Aug 31, 2023, 11am (Canberra Time)
- Submit a pdf via Wattle.
- Scans of hand-written text are fine, as long as they are readable and neat.
- Please read and sign the declaration on the last page and attach a copy to your submission.
- No late submission, deadline is strict


## Exercise 1 (Type Preservation)

(10 Marks)
Does Type Preservation hold for the variant language with rules (assign1') and (seq1') from page 47 of the slides (see also below) instead of (assign1) and (seq1)?

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { (assign1') } \quad\langle l:=n, s\rangle & \rightarrow\langle n, s+\{l \mapsto n\}\rangle \\
\text { (SEQ1') }\left\langle v ; E_{2}, s\right\rangle & \rightarrow\left\langle E_{2}, s\right\rangle
\end{aligned}
$$

If not, give an example, and explain which changes to the typing rules would be needed to get the property back; if yes, sketch a proof.

## Exercise 2 (Structural Induction)

(20 Marks)
A BTree is defined by the following grammar.

$$
T::=\mathrm{Id} \mid \text { One } T \mid \text { Two } T T
$$

That means that leaves are labelled 'Id', and inner nodes can have One or Two children.

Question 1 Define a function leaves that determines the number of leaves for a given tree.

Question 2 Define a function two_succ that determines the number of nodes with two children.
Question 3 Derive an induction principle for BTree
Question 4 Prove that any tree $B$ with $n$ leaves has exactly $n-1$ nodes with two children:

$$
\text { two_succ } B=(\text { leaves } B)-1
$$

## Exercise 3 (Functions)

Question 5 Calculate the free variables of the following expressions:

1. $x+(\mathbf{f n} y:$ int $\Rightarrow z)$
2. $(\mathbf{f n} y: \operatorname{int} \Rightarrow(\mathbf{f n} y: \operatorname{int} \Rightarrow(\mathbf{f n} y: \operatorname{int} \Rightarrow y)))$
3. while $!l_{0} \geq y$ do $l_{0}:=x$

Draw also their abstract syntax trees (up to alpha equivalence).

Question 6 Perform the following substitutions:

1. $\{y z / x\}(\mathbf{f n} x: \operatorname{int} \Rightarrow y x)$
2. $\{z x / x\}(\mathbf{f n} y:$ int $\Rightarrow y x)$
3. $\{z x / x\}(\mathbf{f n} z:$ int $\Rightarrow(\mathbf{f n} x:$ int $\Rightarrow y x) x z)$

## Exercise 4 (Nested substitution)

Question 7 For the language variant featuring while, if-statement and functions (no recursion), show the following statement.

$$
\left\{E_{3} / y\right\}\left\{E_{2} / x\right\} E_{1}=\left\{\left(\left\{E_{3} / y\right\} E_{2}\right) / x\right\}\left\{E_{3} / y\right\} E_{1}
$$

where $x$ and $y$ are variable with $x \neq y$, and $E_{1}, E_{2}$ and $E_{3}$ expressions with $x \notin \operatorname{fv}\left(E_{3}\right)$. Clearly state your proof strategy and mark the places where the assumptions are used.

## Exercise 5 (Exception Handling)

(10 Marks)
When using error handling in its simplest form (see lecture), the progress property does not hold.
Question 8 Explain why the property is broken and give an example.
Question 9 Fix the progress theorem in a way that it still captures the essence of progress. The theorem should hold for languages with error handling. Other properties such as type preservation and type safety should stay valid.

## Exercise 6 (Subtyping)

(20 Marks)
Question 10 For each of the two bogus $T$ ref subtype rules

$$
\frac{T<: T^{\prime}}{T \operatorname{ref}<: T^{\prime} \operatorname{ref}} \quad \frac{T^{\prime}<: T}{T \operatorname{ref}<: T^{\prime} \operatorname{ref}}
$$

give an example program that is typable with that rule but gets stuck at runtime.
Question 11 We have introduced the following rule for subtyping products

$$
\text { (s-pair) } \frac{T_{1}<: T_{1}^{\prime} T_{2}<: T_{2}^{\prime}}{T_{1} * T_{2}<: T_{1}^{\prime} * T_{2}^{\prime}}
$$

Would it be a good idea to add a subtyping rule such as $T_{1} * T_{2}<: T_{1}$ ? Justify your answer.

## Academic Integrity

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