

CS 3304

Comparative Languages

Lecture 29:

Final Exam Review

1 May 2012

Final Exam

- The final exam is a closed book exam. Please review The Virginia Tech Undergraduate Honor System:
<http://www.honorsystem.vt.edu>.
- Location: Hutcheson Hall 310 (HUTCH 310) – section 12059
- Date: 4 May 2012
- Time: 7:00pm
- Duration: 120 minutes
- It covers Chapters 1-13 (except Chapter 5).
- Consists of two parts:
 - Twenty quiz questions (multiple choice, true/false), two points each, 40 points total.
 - Six essay/problem questions, ten points each, a total of 60 points.
- It is a comprehensive exam, all material covered in lectures and assignments is included.

Chapter 1: Introduction

- Content:
 - The Art of Language Design
 - The Programming Language Spectrum
 - Why Study Programming Languages?
 - Compilation and Interpretation
 - Programming Environments
 - An Overview of Compilation
- Issues:
 - Language groups:
 - Imperative (von Neumann, scripting, object-oriented)
 - Declarative (functional, logic, dataflow, template-based)
 - The von Neumann architecture
 - Implementation: compilation, interpretation, hybrid.
 - Compilation phases: scanning, parsing, semantic analysis,:
 - Symbol table

Chapter 2: Programming Language Syntax

- Content:
 - Specifying Syntax: Regular Expressions and Context-Free Grammars
 - Scanning
 - Parsing
 - Theoretical Foundations
- Issues:
 - Regular expressions: concatenation, alternation, Kleene closure
 - Scanning – deterministic finite automaton (DFA)
 - Context-free grammars – parse trees, derivations:
 - Set of terminals, set of non-terminals, start symbol, set of productionsGenerator for a context-free language
 - Parsing – language recognizer:
 - The two most important classes are called LL and LR
 - Table-driven parsing
 - Push-down automaton (PDA)

Chapter 3: Names, Scopes, and Bindings

- Content:
 - The Notion of Binding Time
 - Scope Rules
 - Implementing Scope
 - The Meaning of Names within a Scope
 - The Binding of Referencing Environments
 - Macro Expansion
 - Separate Compilation
- Issues:
 - Static (before run time) and dynamic (at run time):
 - Efficiency versus flexibility
 - Storage allocation: static, stack, dynamic:
 - Stack and heap-based allocation
 - Static and dynamic scoping
 - Deep and shallow binding

Chapter 4: Semantic Analysis

- Content:
 - The Role of Semantic Analyzer
 - Attribute Grammars
 - Evaluating Attributes
 - Action Routines
 - Space Management for Attributes
 - Decorating a Syntax Tree
- Issues:
 - Semantics rules:
 - Static: enforced by the compiler at compile time (semantic analyzer)
 - Dynamic: enforced by the compiler generated code at runtime
 - Static analysis:
 - Compile-time algorithms that predict run-time behavior
 - Annotation:
 - The process of evaluating attributes

Chapter 4: Continued

- Issues (continued):
 - Attribute grammars:
 - Synthesized and inherited attributes
 - Bottom-up and top-down attribute grammars
 - Semantic analyzer: automatic tools or ad-hoc/handwritten
 - Action routine - a semantic function that we tell the compiler to execute at a particular point in the parse:
 - Most compilers rely on action routines that evaluate attribute rules at specific points in a parse
 - Space management for attributes: symbol table
 - Syntax tree:
 - Tree grammar represents the possible structure

Chapter 6: Control Flow

- Content:
 - Expression Evaluation
 - Structured and Unstructured Flow
 - Sequencing
 - Selection
 - Iteration
 - Recursion
 - Non-determinacy
- Issues:
 - Eight categories of language mechanisms used to specify ordering
 - Operator, operands, and function calls
 - Precedence and associativity
 - Assignment and its semantics:
 - Value model of variables
 - Reference model of variables

Chapter 6: Continued

- Issues (continued):
 - Operand evaluation order
 - Short-circuit evaluation
 - Iteration - loops: enumeration-controlled, logically controlled, combination and iterators
 - Recursion requires no special syntax
 - Fundamental to functional programming
 - Evaluation order: applicative and normal
 - Lazy evaluation
 - Guarded commands

Chapter 7: Data Types

- Content:
 - Type Systems
 - Type Checking
 - Records (Structures) and Variants (Unions)
 - Arrays
 - Strings
 - Sets
 - Pointers and Recursive Types
 - Lists
 - Files and Input/Output
 - Equality Testing and Assignment
- Issues:
 - Type equivalence, type compatibility, type inference
 - Polymorphism
 - Classification of types: discrete (ordinal), scalar (complex), composite

Chapter 7: Continued

- Issues (continued):
 - Type conversion and casts
 - Overloading and coercion
 - Reference and value models
 - Dangling references and memory leaks:
 - Garbage collection
 - Input/output: one of the most difficult aspect of a language to design
 - L-values and r-values:
 - Shallow and deep comparison

Chapter 8: Subroutines and Control Abstraction

- Content:
 - Review of Stack Layout
 - Calling Sequences
 - Parameter Passing
 - Generic Subroutines and Modules
 - Exception Handling
 - Coroutines
 - Events
- Issues:
 - Abstraction: control and data
 - Subroutine nesting: static chains and dynamic link
 - Typical stack frame
 - Parameter modes: call-by-value, call-by-reference, call by value/result
 - Closures as parameters
 - Call-by-name

Chapter 8: Continued

- Issues (continued):
 - Generics: parameterizing control abstraction
 - Exception handling: moves error-checking code “out of line”
 - Multilevel returns
 - Simulated in a language that does not have them
 - Cactus stack
 - Event handling: sequential and thread-based

Chapter 9: Data Abstraction and Object Orientation

- Content:
 - Object-Oriented Programming
 - Encapsulation and Inheritance
 - Initialization and Finalization
 - Dynamic Method Binding
 - Multiple Inheritance
 - Object-Oriented Programming Revisited
- Issues:
 - Three key factors: encapsulation, inheritance, dynamic binding
 - Constructors
 - Virtual functions:
 - Non-virtual functions require no space at run time
 - Dynamic method binding extends polymorphism

Chapter 10: Functional Languages

- Content:
 - Historical Origins
 - Functional Programming Concepts
 - A Review/Overview of Scheme
 - Evaluation Order Revisited
 - Higher-Order Functions
 - Theoretical Foundations
 - Functional Programming in Perspective
- Issues:
 - Church's model of computing: the lambda calculus
 - 1st class and higher-order functions
 - Applicative and normal order
 - Monads
 - Currying

Chapter 11: Logic Languages

- Content:
 - Logic Programming Concepts
 - Prolog
 - Theoretical Foundations
 - Logic Programming in Perspective
- Issues:
 - Symbolic logic and inferencing process
 - First order predicate calculus
 - Horn clause:
 - Rules, fact (empty body), query (empty head)
 - Resolution and unification:
 - Bottom-up/top-down resolution
 - Forward/backward chaining
 - Imperative control flow: cut
 - Negation and closed-world assumption

Chapter 12: Concurrency

- Content:
 - Background and Motivation
 - Concurrent Programming Fundamentals
 - Implementing Synchronization
 - Language-Level Mechanisms
 - Message Passing
- Issues:
 - Concurrent, parallel and distributed
 - Race condition, synchronization, shared memory
 - Thread creation syntax
 - Two-level thread implementation
 - Scheduling/schedulers: uniprocessor and multiprocessor
 - Synchronization – busy-wait, spin locks, barriers
 - Semaphores, monitors, message passing
 - Transactional memory

Chapter 13: Scripting Languages

- Content:
 - What is a Scripting Language?
 - Problem Domains
 - Scripting the World Wide Web
 - Innovative Features
- Issues:
 - Shell languages - `#!` convention
 - Glue languages
 - Extension languages
 - Server and client-side scripting
 - JavaScript
 - String and pattern matching
 - Data types: numeric and composite