
Software Engineering

<http://swt.informatik.uni-freiburg.de/node/94>
<http://proglang.informatik.uni-freiburg.de/teaching/swt/2008/>

Exercise Sheet 1

2008-05-02

Exercise 1 (Javascript; (1+1+1) Points)

Given the following Javascript code:

```
s = "some string";  
s.x = 13;  
s.x;
```

- (a) Download the Javascript interpreter Rhino from

<http://www.mozilla.org/rhino/download.html>

and use it to execute the code given. (The interpreter is started with the command `java -jar js.jar` where the file `js.jar` is part of the `.zip` file you have downloaded.)

What results prints Rhino?

- (b) Change the first or second line of the example, so that the third line (`s.x`) now prints 13.
- (c) Explain the behavior you observe. What would you suggest to prevent such mysterious bugs from happening?

Exercise 2 (Types for JAUS; (1+1+1+1+1) Points)

Which of the following JAUS expressions are type correct? Give a typing derivation for all type correct expressions.

- (a) `1 + false`
- (b) `13 + (47 + 11)`
- (c) `!(true)`
- (d) `z + x`
- (e) `!z`

(For (d) and (e), we assume that `x` has type `int` and `z` has type `boolean`.)

Exercise 3 (Evaluation of JAUS; (2+1) Points)

Evaluate the following JAUS expressions as far as possible.

(a) $13 + (47 + 11)$

(b) $(1 + 1) + \text{false}$

Which of the resulting expressions are values?

Exercise 4 (Type soundness; 8 Points)

Prove the following theorem:

If $\vdash e_0 : t$ then there exists a value e_n such that $\vdash e_n : t$ and

$$e_0 \longrightarrow e_1 \longrightarrow e_2 \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow e_{n-1} \longrightarrow e_n \quad .$$

Hint: The following lemma might be helpful. You do not need to prove it.

Lemma 1 (Normalization). *For every expression e_0 , there exists an expression e_n such that*

$$e_0 \longrightarrow e_1 \longrightarrow e_2 \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow e_{n-1} \longrightarrow e_n$$

and no expression e_{n+1} exists with $e_n \longrightarrow e_{n+1}$.

Exercise 5 (Featherweight Java; 3 Points)

Given the following Featherweight Java program:

```
class Author extends Object {
    String firstName;
    String lastName;

    Author(String firstName, String lastName) {
        super();
        this.firstName = firstName;
        this.lastName = lastName;
    }
}

class Book extends Object {
    Author author;

    Book(Author author) {
        this.author = author;
    }

    String getAuthorLastName() {
        return this.author.lastName;
    }
}
```

(We liberally extend Featherweight Java with support for strings: The class `String` is the type for string literals of the form "This is some string".)

Now evaluate the expression

```
new Book(new Author("Benjamin", "Pierce")).getAuthorLastName()
```

List all intermediate results and explain for every reduction step which reduction rule you have used.

Submission: 2008-05-09, 12pm **before** the exercise session in HS 00-036, building 101.