

Introduction to Programming

ETH Zürich

Date: 6.2.2017

Family name, first name:

Student number:

I confirm with my signature, that I was able to take this exam under regular circumstances and that I have read and understood the directions below.

Signature:

Directions:

- Exam duration: 120 minutes.
- Except for a dictionary you are not allowed to use any supplementary material.
- Use a pen (**not** a pencil)!
- Please write your student number onto **each** sheet.
- All solutions can be written directly onto the exam sheets. If you need more space for your solution ask the supervisors for a sheet of official paper. You are **not** allowed to use other paper.
- Only one solution can be handed in per question. Invalid solutions need to be crossed out clearly.
- Please write legibly! We will only correct solutions that we can read.
- Manage your time carefully (take into account the number of points for each question).
- Please **immediately** tell the exam supervisors if you feel disturbed during the exam.
- All program elements should be given in the programming language used in the course: Eiffel. All programming-language-related questions refer, unless otherwise noted, to Eiffel.

Good luck!

Question	Number of possible points	Points
1	10	
2	16	
3	16	
4	10	
5	18	
Total	70	

1 Multiple Choice (10 points)

For each statement about Eiffel and its methodology, decide if it is true or false and put a checkmark in the corresponding box. Each correct answer is worth 0.5 points. An incorrect answer or no answer is worth 0 points.

Example:

	T	F	
a. $2 \times 4 = 8$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 points
b. “Rösti” is a kind of sausage.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 points
c. C is an object-oriented programming language.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.5 points

	T	F
1. A feature is a query in case it modifies an object.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. A name clash is acceptable since Eiffel supports feature overloading.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. For any object <code>o</code> , the feature call <code>o.is_equal(o)</code> always returns <code>True</code> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Binary search trees provide log-time ($O(\log n)$) access in the worst case.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. An object may be deferred or effective.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. A postcondition must hold before and after the execution of any feature that is available to the clients of the class.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. A creation procedure has to ensure that after its execution, the new instance will satisfy the invariant of the class.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. A procedure that is exported to <code>NONE</code> can be used as creation procedure.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Polymorphism is the capability of objects to change their types at run time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. If a routine redefinition contains a new postcondition, this condition has to hold in addition to the inherited postcondition.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. If <code>C</code> is a deferred class, then no entity with static type <code>C</code> can exist in a program.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. A loop invariant is allowed to be violated between the execution of any two instructions in the loop body.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Calling routine <code>r</code> can result in infinite recursion only if the body of <code>r</code> contains a call to <code>r</code> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. An empty precondition is equivalent to the precondition <code>False</code> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. A deferred class can inherit from an effective class.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. An expanded class <code>C</code> can have an attribute of type <code>C</code> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. A deferred class can have attributes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. Void references can be the target of a successful call.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. A class can always call all features of its immediate parent classes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. Different generic derivations of the same generic class always conform to each other.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Inheritance and Polymorphism (16 Points)

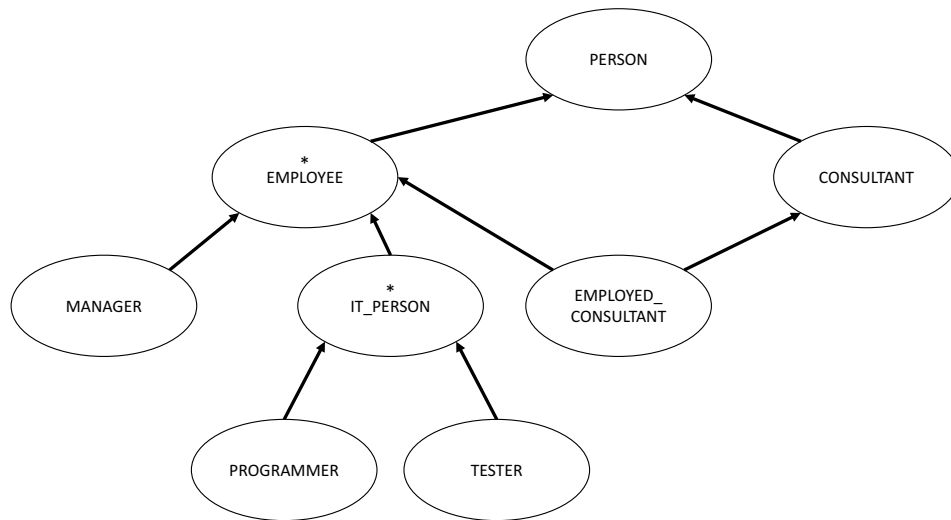


Figure 1: BON Diagram

This part is based on the following classes:

```
class
  PERSON

create
  make

feature
  name: STRING

feature
  make (a_name: STRING)
    require
      a_name /= Void and then not a_name.is_empty
    do
      name := a_name
    ensure
      name = a_name
    end
end
```

```
deferred class
  EMPLOYEE

inherit
  PERSON

feature
```

```
    work
      deferred
    end
  end
end
```

```
class
  CONSULTANT

inherit
  PERSON
  rename
    make as make_person
  end

create
  make

feature
  consulting_topic: STRING

feature

  make (a_name: STRING; a_consulting_topic: STRING)
  do
    make_person (a_name)
    consulting_topic := a_consulting_topic
  end

  consult (a_person: PERSON)
  do
    print (name + " consults " + a_person.name + " on " + consulting_topic
          + ". ")
  end

  prepare
  do
    print (name + " prepares topic " + consulting_topic + ". ")
  end
end
```

```
class
  MANAGER

inherit
  EMPLOYEE
  rename
    work as manage,
    make as make_employee
  end

create
  make

feature
  subordinate: EMPLOYEE
```

```
feature
  make (a_name: STRING; a_subordinate: EMPLOYEE)
  do
    make_employee (a_name)
    subordinate := a_subordinate
    print ("Subordinate: " + subordinate.name + ". ")
  end

  manage
  do
    print (name + " issues a task for " + subordinate.name + ". ")
    subordinate.work
  end
end
```

```
deferred class
  IT_PERSON

inherit
  EMPLOYEE
  redefine
    make
  end

feature
  discuss_tech (a_colleague: IT_PERSON)
  do
    print (name + " discusses with " + a_colleague.name + ". ")
  end

  make (a_name : STRING)
  do
    precursor (a_name)
    print (a_name + " ")
  end
end
```

```
class
  EMPLOYED_CONSULTANT

inherit
  CONSULTANT
  rename
    prepare as study
  select
    make_person
  end

  EMPLOYEE
  rename
    make as make_employee,
    work as study
  end
```

```
create
  make
end
```

```
class
  PROGRAMMER
inherit
  IT_PERSON
  rename
    work as code
  redefine
    discuss_tech
  end
create
  make_c_programmer, make_eiffel_programmer

feature
  programming_language: STRING

feature
  make_c_programmer (a_name: STRING)
  do
    make (a_name)
    programming_language := "C"
    print ("programs in C. ")
  end

  make_eiffel_programmer (a_name: STRING)
  do
    make (a_name)
    programming_language := "Eiffel"
    print ("programs in Eiffel. ")
  end

  code
  do
    print (name + " writes some code. ")
  end

  discuss_tech (a_colleague: IT_PERSON)
  do
    precursor (a_colleague)
    print ("It is all about " + programming_language + ". ")
  end
end
```

```
class
  TESTER

inherit
  IT_PERSON
  rename
    work as test,
```

```
        make as make_it_guy
    end

create
    make

feature
    colleague: IT_PERSON

feature
    make (a_name: STRING; a_colleague: IT_PERSON)
    do
        make_it_guy(a_name)
        colleague := a_colleague
        print("has colleague " + colleague.name + ". ")
    end

    test
    local
        working_colleague : IT_PERSON
    do
        working_colleague := colleague
        if attached {TESTER} colleague as tester then
            working_colleague := tester.colleague
        end
        working_colleague.work
        print (name + " tests work from " + working_colleague.name + ". ")
    end
end
```

Tasks Indicate, for each of the code fragments below, if it compiles by checking the corresponding box. If the code fragment does not compile, explain why this is the case and clearly mark the line that does not compile. If the code fragment compiles, specify the text that is printed to the console when the code fragment is executed. Given the following variable declarations:

```
person: PERSON
employee: EMPLOYEE
it_person: IT_PERSON
manager: MANAGER
programmer: PROGRAMMER
tester1: TESTER
tester2: TESTER
consultant: CONSULTANT
employed_consultant: EMPLOYED_CONSULTANT
```

Example 1:

```
create programmer.make_eiffel_programmer("Eric")
programmer.code
```

Does the code compile? Yes No

Output/error description

Eric programs in Eiffel. Eric writes some code.

Example 2:

```
create programmer.make_java_programmer("Jason")
```

Does the code compile? Yes No

Output/error description

Unknown identifier "make_java_programmer".

Task 1

```
create it_person.make("Igor")
create programmer.make_eiffel_programmer("Eric")
it_person.discuss_tech(programmer)
```

Does the code compile? Yes No

Output/error description

.....
.....
.....

Task 2

```
create programmer.make_eiffel_programmer("Eric")
employee := create {MANAGER}.make_manager("Max", programmer)
manager := employee
manager.manage
```

Does the code compile? Yes No

Output/error description

.....
.....
.....

Task 3

```
create programmer.make_c_programmer("Chris")
it_person := create {PROGRAMMER}.make_eiffel_programmer("Eric")
it_person.discuss_tech(programmer)
```

Does the code compile? Yes No

Output/error description

.....
.....

Task 4

```
create {EMPLOYED_CONSULTANT} employee.make("Steve", "Data Model")
create person.make("Hector")
employee.work
```


Does the code compile? Yes No
Output/error description

.....
.....

Task 5

```
it_person := create {PROGRAMMER}.make_c_programmer("Chris")  
it_person.code
```

Does the code compile? Yes No
Output/error description

.....
.....

Task 6

```
create programmer.make_eiffel_programmer("Eric")  
create tester1.make("Ted", programmer)  
employee := create {MANAGER}.make("Max", tester1)  
employee.work
```

Does the code compile? Yes No
Output/error description

.....
.....
.....
.....

Task 7

```
create programmer.make_c_programmer("Arnold")  
create tester1.make("Robert", programmer)  
create tester2.make("Delores", tester1)  
tester2.test
```

Does the code compile? Yes No
Output/error description

.....
.....
.....
.....

3 Specifying Software through Contracts (16 points)

Your start-up company is designing a new webshop framework and you are tasked with the back-end of the software. You decided to employ Design-by-Contract to achieve high correctness for your software.

Here are some facts:

- A fresh session starts with an empty basket with neither payment method nor a shipping address specified.
- Only positive quantities of items can be added to the basket.
- Only existing items in the basket can be removed.
- You can only check out if the payment method was selected and the shipping address has been set.
- Upon login, the payment method and shipping address are set to the preferred one if they are not yet set.
- Upon checkout, if there is at least one product in the basket which costs more than 100, mark in the session that the next order will be discounted. Also, upon checkout, empty the basket.

Task The following classes *ITEM* and *SESSION* are the heart of the webshop. Please fill in the missing contracts (preconditions, postconditions, and class invariants), so that all facts from the informal specification above as well as other necessary properties are reflected.

Please note:

- The number of dotted lines is not indicative of the number of missing contract clauses.
- You need to write **True** at places where you think no explicit contract is necessary: leaving a contract empty gives you 0 point for that section.
- Don't forget to express all consistency constraints in the invariants. For instance, you should describe the interrelation between the attribute *total* and the content of attribute *items*
- The system is not void safe. You need to handle **Void** references where it makes sense.
- Besides other features, you can assume the following features to be available in class *HASH_TABLE*:

```
class
  HASH_TABLE [G, K -> detachable HASHABLE]

feature

  for_all (test: FUNCTION [ANY, TUPLE [G,K], BOOLEAN]): BOOLEAN
    -- Is 'test' true for all key-value pairs?

  there_exists (test: FUNCTION [ANY, TUPLE [G,K], BOOLEAN]): BOOLEAN
    -- Is 'test' true for at least one key-value pair?
```

- The following features from class *CUSTOMER* may be useful:

```
class CUSTOMER

feature
  preferred_payment: PAYMENT_METHOD
    -- The preferred payment method

  address: ADDRESS
    -- The address of the customer

  -- Other features omitted.
end
```

Listing 1: Class *ITEM*

```
class
  ITEM

inherit
  HASHABLE

create
  make

feature

  make (a_name: STRING; a_price: INTEGER)
    require
      .....
      .....
      .....
    do
      -- Implementation omitted.
    ensure
      .....
      .....
      .....
  end

feature -- Access

  price: INTEGER
    -- Current price of the item.

  name: STRING
    -- Name of the item
```

```
feature -- Inherited

  hash_code: INTEGER
    -- Hash code value
  do
    -- Implementation omitted.
  end

  is_equal (a_other: like Current): BOOLEAN
  do
    -- Implementation omitted.
  end

invariant
  .....
  .....
  .....

end
```

Listing 2: Class *SESSION*

```
class
  SESSION

create
  make

feature

  make
  require
    .....
    .....

  do
    -- Implementation omitted.
  ensure
    .....
    .....
    .....
    .....
    .....
    .....

end
```

feature -- Access

```
items: HASH_TABLE[INTEGER, ITEM]  
    -- Items in the basket, table from {ITEM} to {INTEGER}  
  
total: INTEGER  
    -- Current total price of all items in the basket.  
  
discount_next_order: BOOLEAN  
    -- If true, make a discount on the next order (should be set to true  
    -- upon checkout if there is at least one product costing more than 100)  
  
payment_method: PAYMENT_METHOD  
    -- The payment method selected by the customer.  
  
shipping_address: ADDRESS  
    -- Shipping addresses
```

feature -- Basic operations

```
add_item (a_quantity: INTEGER; a_item: ITEM)  
    -- Add 'a_quantity' 'a_item's to the basket.  
require  
    .....  
    .....  
  
do  
    -- Implementation omitted.  
ensure  
    .....  
    .....  
    .....  
    .....  
  
end  
  
remove_item (a_quantity: INTEGER; a_item: ITEM)  
    -- Remove 'a_quantity' 'a_item's from the basket.  
require  
    .....  
    .....  
  
do  
    -- Implementation omitted.
```

ensure

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

end

check_out

-- Check out the basket.

require

.....
.....
.....
.....

do

-- Implementation omitted.

ensure

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

end

set_payment_method (*a_payment_method*: *PAYMENT_METHOD*)

-- Set the payment method

require

.....
.....
.....

do

-- Implementation omitted.

```
ensure
.....
.....
.....
end

set_shipping_address (a_address: ADDRESS)
  -- Set the shipment address
  require
.....
.....
.....
do
  -- Implementation omitted.
  ensure
.....
.....
.....
end

log_in (a_customer: CUSTOMER)
  -- 'a_customer' has logged in
  require
.....
.....
.....
do
  -- Implementation omitted.
  ensure
.....
.....
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.....
.....
end
```

feature -- Extra space for features that you might need to create for writing the contracts

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end

4 Recursion: Catalan Numbers (10 points)

A *Catalan number* is a natural number, which is part of a sequence that occurs in many interesting counting problems.

You can compute a Catalan number using the following formula:

$$C_0 = 1, \quad C_{n+1} = \sum_{i=0}^{i=n} C_i C_{n-i} \quad \text{for } n \geq 0$$

By applying the formula above, you can see that the first few Catalan numbers for $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, \dots$ are 1, 1, 2, 5, 14, 42, 132, 429, ...

Task Your task is to implement the recursive function *catalan_number*, that computes Catalan number C_n .

```
class CATALAN
```

```
    catalan_number (n: INTEGER): INTEGER
```

```
        -- Compute Catalan's number  $C_n$ .
```

```
    require
```

```
        n_non_negative: n >= 0
```

```
    local
```

```
        .....
```

```
        .....
```

```
    do
```

```
        .....
```

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        .....
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```

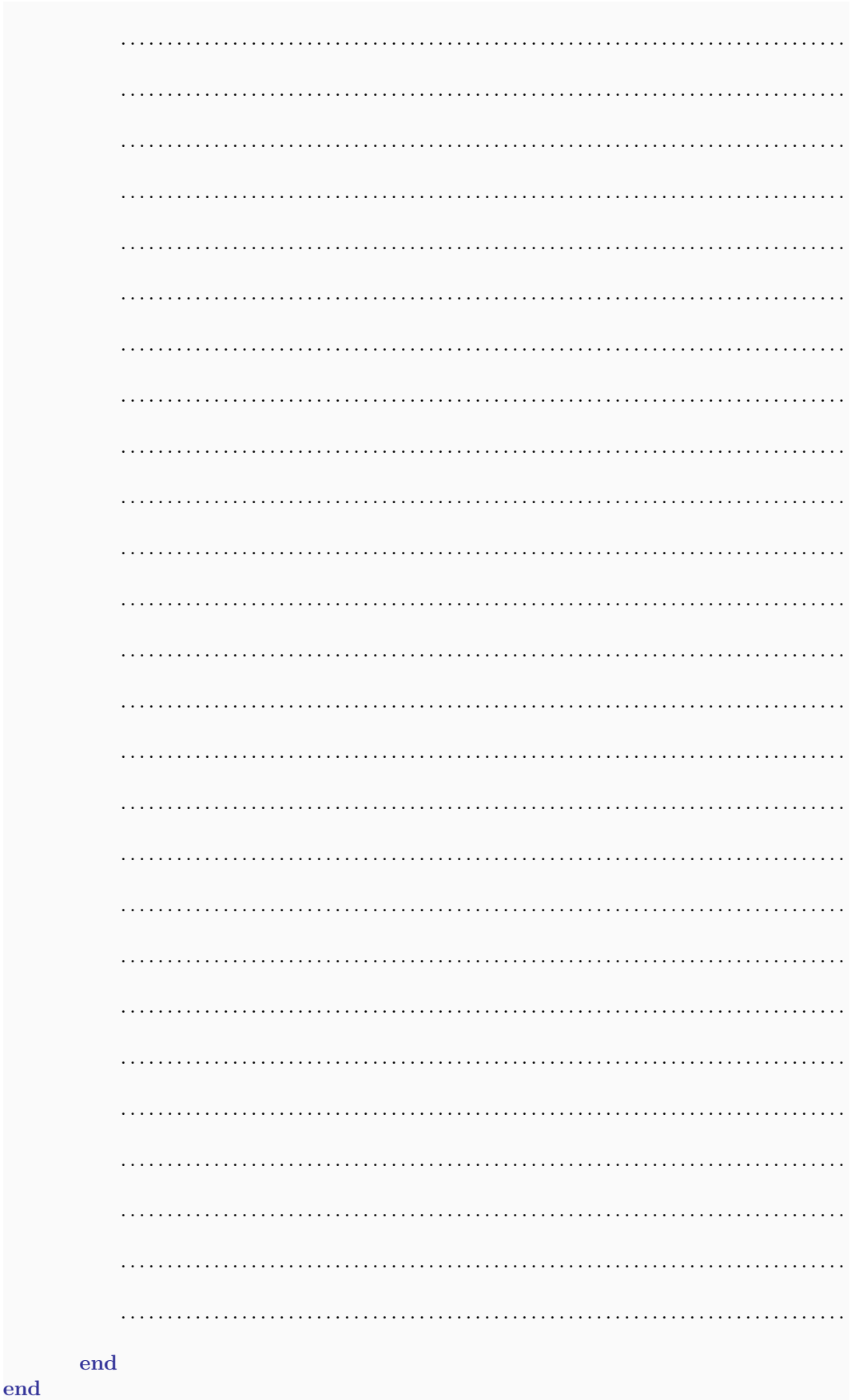
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end

5 Data Structures: Bounded Priority Queue (18 points)

A mobile network operator wants to introduce a new near-realtime monitoring system to track the 100 most valuable customers. To this end, you are feeding a slightly modified *bounded priority queue* with a stream of revenue data such that the queue contains, at any time, the revenue data of the currently top 100 customers.

A typical way to implement a priority queue is by using a *min-heap* data-structure. A min-heap is a complete binary tree in which the value of a node is smaller than all the values in its subtrees.

Heaps may be represented in a very efficient way (as an implicit data structure) using an array alone, without requiring pointers between elements. The first element will contain the root. The next two elements of the array contain its children. The next four contain the four children of the two child nodes, etc. Thus the left child of a node at position n would be at position $2n$ and the right child is always right next to the left child. This allows moving up or down the tree by doing simple index computations. Figure 2 shows an example binary heap and its corresponding array representation.

After an element is inserted or replaced, the heap property needs to be reestablished by the internal operations *sift_down* and *sift_up*, respectively.

In the following implementation, the feature *process* is called for each revenue in the stream of customers' revenues. This feature conditionally inserts or replaces a customer's revenue in the queue, if:

- the queue is not full, OR
- the queue is full but the revenue under processing is larger than any of the revenues in the heap (and thereby evicting the smallest revenue)

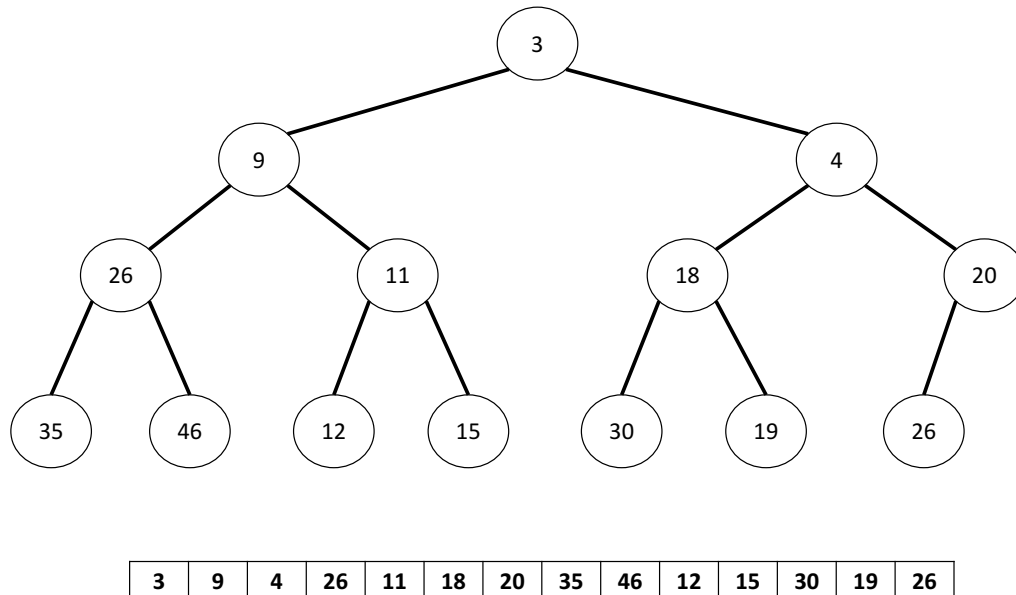


Figure 2: Example of a priority queue implemented using a binary heap, and its respective array representation.

Task Your task is to complete the implementation of features *parent_index*, *left_child_index*, *right_child_index*, and an efficient, non-recursive version of *sift_down*.

Listing 3: Class *BOUNDED_PRIORITY_QUEUE*

```

class
  BOUNDED_PRIORITY_QUEUE [G -> COMPARABLE]

create
  make

feature {NONE}
  heap: ARRAY[G]
  max_size: INTEGER
  count: INTEGER

feature {NONE} -- Initialization

  make (n: INTEGER)
    -- Allocate heap space.
    do
      create heap.make(1, n)
      count := 0
      max_size := n
    end

feature -- Processing of new elements

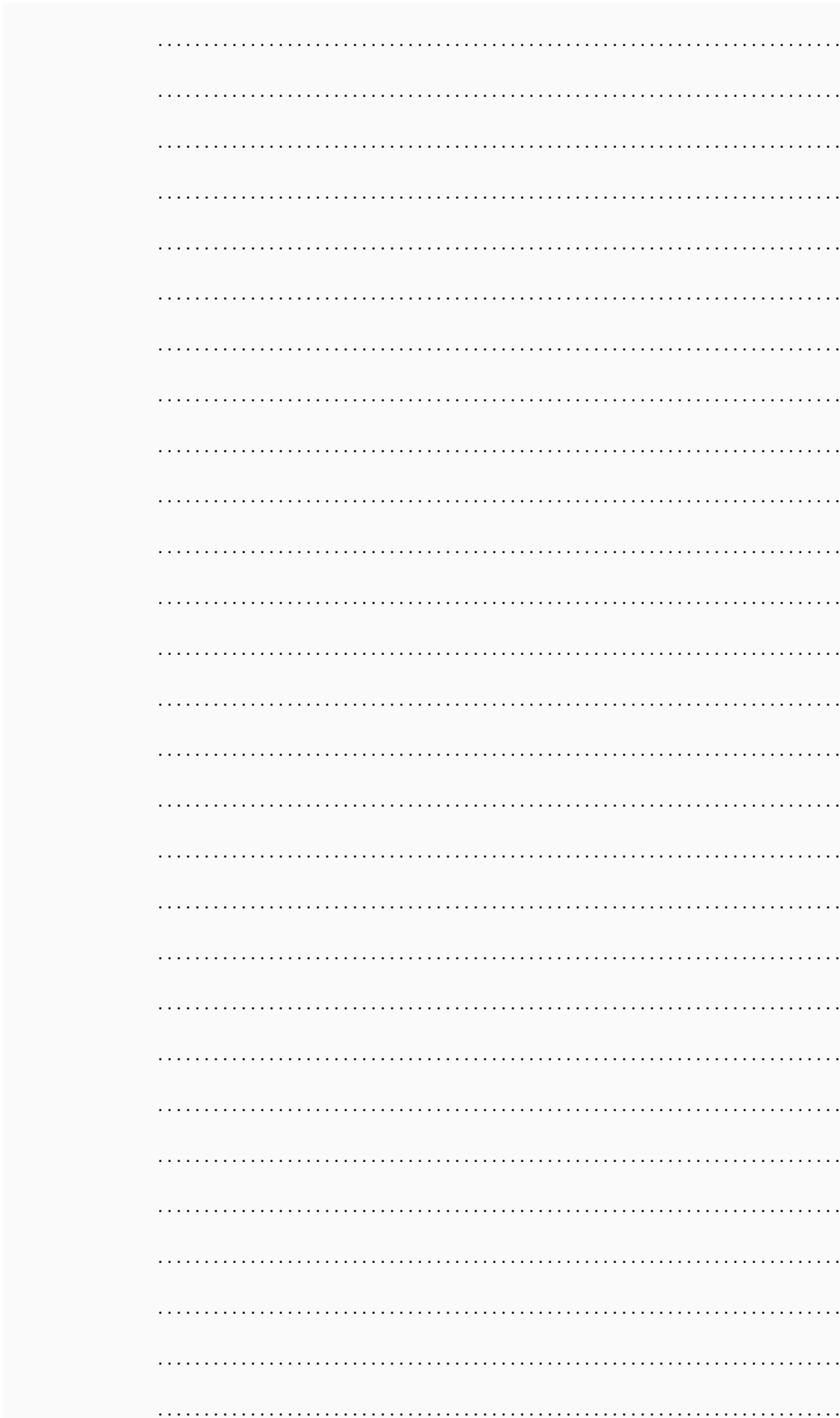
  process (v: like item)
    -- Conditionally insert/replaces the item v in the queue.
    do
      if count < max_size then
        count := count + 1
        heap.force (v, count)
        sift_up
      elseif v > heap.item (1) then
        heap.put (v, 1)
        sift_down
      end
    end

feature {NONE} -- Private access parent/children indices

  parent_index (i: INTEGER): INTEGER
    -- Get index of parent of entry at position i
    do
      .....
      .....
    end

  left_child_index (i: INTEGER): INTEGER
    -- Get index of left child of entry at position i

```

```
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
end  
  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
  
end  
  
sift_up  
  -- Sift last element up until the heap property holds again  
local  
  i, j: INTEGER  
  up, down: like item  
  stop: BOOLEAN  
do  
  from  
    i := count  
    down := heap.item (i)  
  until  
    stop or i = 1  
  loop  
    j := parent_index (i)  
    up := heap.item (j)  
    if up > down then  
      heap.put (up, i)  
      i := j  
    else  
      stop := true  
    end  
  end  
  heap.put (down, i)  
end  
  
end
```