MIT
6.031 Software Construction
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6.031 Fall 2020 Quiz 2

Your Kerberos username:

You have 50 minutes to complete this quiz. There are 4 problems. The quiz is open-book: you may access any 6.031 or other resources, but you may not communicate with anyone except the course staff.

This page automatically saves your answers as you work. Saved answers are marked with a green check. If you see a stuck yellow spinner, red exclamation mark, or a red notification that you are disconnected, your answers are not being saved: try reloading the page right away, before continuing to work on the quiz. There is no 'save' or 'submit' button.

If you want to ask a clarification question, visit whoosh.mit.edu/6.031 and click "raise hand" to talk to a staff member.

Good luck!

Before you begin, please sign this honor statement.

> I affirm that I will not communicate with classmates or anyone else (other than 6.031 staff members) about anything related to this quiz until the solutions are officially released.

By entering your full name below (first and last name), you agree to this honor statement.

In this quiz, we will use an abstract type `Name` to represent full names of celebrities.

Examples of full names include:

- Alan M. Turing
- Sarah Jessica Parker
- Madonna
- M. Night Shyamalan
- Harry S Truman

A full name has up to three parts: a first name, a middle name, and a last name.

First, middle, and last are called *positions* within the name.

Only the last name is required, and a middle name requires a first name before it.

Each part of a name is a nonempty string of letters (unless abbreviated as mentioned next). Each name part starts with a capital letter.

First and middle names may be *abbreviated* by an initial letter and a period. Note that the S in Harry S Truman is not abbreviated; that letter is his middle name.

Note that this type represents only a particular subset of possible names. It was chosen for the sake of having a familiar domain for this quiz, and is not a good model for a real system dealing with human names.

Provided at the bottom of the quiz page are:

- `Name`
- `Position`

You can open this text and the code in a separate tab by clicking the "open in separate tab" button at the top right.

Problem 1. (28 points)

Suppose `Name` is represented as a recursive datatype using the following (incomplete) datatype definition:

```
Name = A(part:String, rest:Name) + _________________
```

Complete the datatype definition by filling in the blank with one more variant named B.

As the implementer of Name with this datatype definition, how many objects (of any type) are you using to represent the name Clive Owen? It may help to draw a snapshot diagram. Do not count objects that are not visible to you as the implementer of Name.

As the implementer of Name with this datatype definition, how many objects (of any type) are you using to represent the name Cher? It may help to draw a snapshot diagram. Do not count objects that are not visible to you as the implementer of Name.

As the implementer of Name with this datatype definition, how many objects (of any type) are you using to represent the name C. Thomas Howell? It may help to draw a snapshot diagram. Do not count objects that are not visible to you as the implementer of Name.

Give a rep invariant for the A variant. Use regular expressions and Name operations where appropriate.

Implement the lastName method for A and B:

```
class A implements Name {
    ...
    @Override public String lastName() {

    }
}
```

```
class B implements Name {
    ...
    @Override public String lastName() {

    }
}
```

Implement the parts method for A and B. (You may use Python syntax for list manipulation here if you find it easier.)

```
class A implements Name {
    ...
    @Override public List<String> parts() {
```

```
    }
}

class B implements Name {
    ...
    @Override public List<String> parts() {
```

```
    }
}
```

Problem 2. (25 points)

Write a grammar for full names that disallows middle-name abbreviations. Assume the parts of a name are separated by a single space when written as a string. Your grammar must have a root nonterminal called `s`, and include a `firstname` nonterminal that matches only the corresponding part of the name. It may have other nonterminals as well if you wish, and should be DRY.

```
    }
}
```

Problem 3. (25 points)

Write a grammar for full names that disallows first-name abbreviations. Assume the parts of a name are separated by a single space when written as a string. Your grammar must have a root nonterminal called `root`, and include a `middlename` nonterminal that matches only the corresponding part of the name. It may have other nonterminals as well if you wish, and should be DRY.

```
    }
}
```

Problem 4. (25 points)

Write a grammar for full names. Assume the parts of a name are separated by a single space when written as a string. Your grammar must have a root nonterminal called `thename`, and include a `lastname` nonterminal that matches only the corresponding part of the name. It may have other nonterminals as well if you wish, and should be DRY.

Problem 5. (25 points)

Suppose we introduce new operations `map` and `filter` that transform a name into another name by applying a function to each part of the name.

The `map` operation replaces a name part with another string, and `filter` keeps or removes a name part.

The parameters to the applied function include not only the part of the name, but also its *position* in the name, i.e. first, middle, or last.

The result of `map` and `filter` must be a valid `Name`. For `filter`, removing a name part may cause another name part to change its position in the output, e.g. a middle name may become a first name or last name.

For example, if `name` represents the name John Rhys Davies, then:

- `name.map((part, position) -> part.toUpperCase())` returns the name JOHN RHYS DAVIES
- `name.filter((part, position) -> position == MIDDLE)` returns the name Rhys (which is now a last name)

Given a `Name` variable `name`, use `map` and `filter` to abbreviate the first name and remove any middle name. So Sarah Jessica Parker should become S. Parker, and Madonna is of course always Madonna.

Problem 6. (25 points)

Suppose we introduce new operations `map` and `filter` that transform a name into another name by applying a function to each part of the name.

The `map` operation replaces a name part with another string, and `filter` keeps or removes a name part.

The parameters to the applied function include not only the part of the name, but also its *position* in the name, i.e. first, middle, or last.

The result of `map` and `filter` must be a valid `Name`. For `filter`, removing a name part may cause another name part to change its position in the output, e.g. a middle name may become a first name or last name.

For example, if `name` represents the name John Rhys Davies, then:

- `name.map((part, position) -> part.toUpperCase())` returns the name JOHN RHYS DAVIES
- `name.filter((part, position) -> position == MIDDLE)` returns the name Rhys (which is now a last name)

Given a `Name` variable `name`, use `map` and `filter` to generate a name that expands an abbreviated middle initial “B.” to “Bob”, and removes all other middle names. So Billy B. Thornton should become Billy Bob Thornton, and Sarah Jessica Parker should become Sarah Parker.

Fill in the blank for the type signature of `filter`, as an operation of the `Name` type:

`filter: __________________________________ -> Name`

Use arrow notation (->) for function types; don't use Java types like `Function`. Note that this question is asking about **filter**.

Fill in the blank for the type signature of `map`, as an operation of the `Name` type:

`map: __________________________________ -> Name`

Use arrow notation (->) for function types; don't use Java types like `Function`. Note that this question is asking about **map**.

Consider the function `(part,position)->...` that is passed to `map`. Let's call it `f`. Not all such functions `f` are legal inputs to `map`. Write the spec that `map` requires the function `f` to satisfy, putting the precondition of `f` in the first box, and the postcondition of `f` in the second box. You must use regular expressions wherever appropriate. Note that this question is asking about **map**.

Precondition:

Postcondition:

Problem 7. (22 points)

Consider this proposed `Name` implementation:

```java
class MyNameClass implements Name {
    // rep
    public Map<Position, String> parts;

    // AF, RI, etc.

    /** Make a Name from a first name, middle name, and last name.
        Requires: middle.isPresent() => first.isPresent() */
    public MyNameClass(Optional<String> first, Optional<String> middle, String last) {
        parts = new HashMap<>();
        if (first.isPresent()) parts.put(FIRST, first.get());
        if (middle.isPresent()) parts.put(MIDDLE, middle.get());
        parts.put(LAST, last);
    }
    @Override public String lastName() {
       return parts.get(LAST);
    }
    @Override public List<String> parts() {
        if (!parts.contains(FIRST)) {
            return List.of(parts.get(LAST));
        } else if (!parts.contains(MIDDLE)) {
            return List.of(parts.get(FIRST), parts.get(LAST));
        } else {
            return List.of(parts.get(FIRST), parts.get(MIDDLE), parts.get(LAST));
        }
    }
}
```

Reviewing this code, Louis Reasoner complains that `MyNameClass` is not threadsafe and immutable as the `Name` spec requires, and says: “Fix it with the monitor pattern.” Critique Louis’s suggestion.

Problem 8. (22 points)

Consider this proposed `Name` implementation:

```java
class MyNameClass implements Name {
    // rep
    private final List<String> parts;

    // AF, RI, etc.

    /** Make a Name from a first name, middle name, and last name.
        Requires: middle.isPresent() => first.isPresent() */
    public MyNameClass(Optional<String> first, Optional<String> middle, String last) {
        this.parts = new ArrayList<>();
        if (first.isPresent()) this.parts.add(first.get());
        if (middle.isPresent()) this.parts.add(middle.get());
        this.parts.add(last);
    }
    @Override public String lastName() {
       return this.parts.get(this.parts.length() - 1);
    }
    @Override public List<String> parts() {
        return this.parts;
    }
}
```

Reviewing this code, Louis Reasoner complains that `MyNameClass` is not threadsafe and immutable as the `Name` spec requires, and says: “Fix it with the monitor pattern.” Critique Louis’s suggestion.

Without changing the static type of the rep, propose another way to make `MyNameClass` threadsafe and immutable. Your proposal should *not* use the monitor pattern, and must be specific: make sure to say where and how to make changes.

Provided Code

```
/** Immutable threadsafe type representing a full name as described in the overview. */
interface Name {
    /** @return the last name of this name */
    String lastName();

    /** @return all the parts of the name, in order from first to middle to last. */
    List<String> parts();
}

/** The position of a name part within a full name. */
enum Position {
    FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST;
}
```