## CMSC330 Spring 2024 Quiz 4



Proctoring TA:	Name:
Section Number:	UID:

### **Problem 1: Basics**

[Total 4 pts]

[Total 2 pts]

There are some data structures in Rust which will not deallocate using the Reference Counting Garbage Collection Strategy	True T	False (F)
Rust's Type System prevents Double Frees unless the <b>unsafe</b> keyword is used	T	F
It is theoretically possible to implement project 3 (NFA to DFA) in Lambda Calculus	T	F
$(\lambda x.y)((\lambda x.xx)(\lambda z.zz))$ has a beta normal form under eager evaluation	T	F

### Problem 2: Lambda Calculus - Variables

Underline the <u>free variables</u> and circle the <u>bound variables</u> in the expression below.

**Note**: Do not mark any of the lambda parameter variables.

# $a (\lambda a. \lambda b. b \lambda a. a) (\lambda c. d) c$

### Problem 3: Lambda Calculus - Alpha Equivalence

Which lambda calculus expressions are alpha equivalent to  $(\lambda a. a)((\lambda b. c \lambda x. x) a b c)$ ? Circle all that apply.

$(\lambda a. a)((\lambda a. c \lambda a. a) a b c)$	$(B) (c \lambda a. a) c$
$(C)(\lambda c. a)((\lambda b. c \lambda c. c) a b c)$	$(D) (\lambda f. f) ((\lambda c. c \lambda g. g) a b c)$

[Total 2 pts]

#### Problem 4: Lambda Calculus - Reduction

Reduce  $(\lambda a.(\lambda b.(\lambda c.c c)b)a)d$  to beta normal form and show each step.

**Problem 5: Rust Ownership** 

```
fn main(){
  {
    let a = String::from("hello");
    let b = f1(a);
    // Mark 1
    let c = f2(\&b);
    // Mark 2
  }
 // Mark 3
}
fn f1(s: String) -> String{
 println!("{}",s.len());
  // Mark 4
  s
}
fn f2(s: &str)-> i32{
    s.len() as i32
}
```

If there is no owner (because the value has been dropped) put "None". Assume that we are asking about ownership **during** execution.

Who is the owner of the value "hello" at Mark 1?



Who is the owner of the value "hello" at Mark 2?

Who is the owner of the value "hello" at Mark 3?

Who is the owner of the value "hello" at Mark 4?

[Total 8 pts]

[Total 4 pts]