

Problem A:

Write a function named *get_MSS* which gets an array of integers and returns sum of the subarray (possibly empty) with maximum sum.

Example:

```
> (get_MSS '(1 2 -10 4 5))
9
> (get_MSS '(1 2 -10 9 2 -1 0))
11
```

Problem B:

Let's define an environment *Env* a mapping from variables to values.

Consider a list of pairs in which each pair's first element is a string (variable's name) and second element is an integer (variable's value) as a presentation of an environment in racket.

For example consider an environment *E* a mapping from *A* to 2 and from *B* to 3, following list is the presentation of *E*:

```
'(("A" . 2) ("B" . 3))
```

Write a function named *merge_envs* which gets two environments *E1* and *E2* and returns a merged environment *mergedEnv*.

For all variables like *v* in *E1* or *E2*, *mergedEnv*[*v*] is *E2*[*v*] if *v* has a mapping in *E2*, otherwise *mergedEnv*[*v*] is *E1*[*v*].

Example:

```
> (list (cons "A" 2) (cons "B" 3))
'(("A" . 2) ("B" . 3))
> (list (cons "B" 1) (cons "C" 4))
'(("B" . 1) ("C" . 4))
> (merge_envs (list (cons "A" 2) (cons "B" 3)) (list (cons "B" 1) (cons "C" 4)))
'(("A" . 2) ("B" . 1) ("C" . 4))
```

Problem C:

Consider a right-regular grammar G , all G 's rules are in following form:

$$\langle \text{nonterminal} \rangle ::= \langle \text{terminal} \rangle \langle \text{nonterminal} \rangle \mid \varepsilon$$
$$\langle \text{terminal} \rangle ::= a \mid b \mid c \mid d$$
$$\langle \text{nonterminal} \rangle ::= S \mid A \mid B \mid C \mid D$$

A rule is stored in following structure:

```
(struct rule (left_nonterminal terminal right_nonterminal)
#:transparent)
```

For example following rule:

$$S ::= aA \mid \varepsilon$$

Is stored like below:

```
(rule "S" "a" "A")
```

Write a function named `is_derived` which gets a string and a list of rules of a described grammar and returns if the string is derived from the input grammar.

It is guaranteed that:

- There are at most four rules.
- String length at most ten.
- There is at least one rule with left non-terminal named S.

Example:

```
> (define gr (list (rule "S" "s" "A") (rule "A" "a" "A") (rule
"A" "b" "A")))
> (is_derived gr "sabb")
#t
> (is_derived gr "abb")
#f
```

You can check out this [link](#) for templates, tests and updates.