Se da gramatica $G=(\{\lambda, x, y, ., (,)\}, \{LExp, Var\}, LExp, P\}, unde P contine$

LExp -> Var | λ Var . LExp | (LExp LExp)

 $Var -> x \mid y$

Care stringuri apartin limbajului gramaticii?

```
Se da gramatica G = (\{\lambda, x, y, ..., (, )\}, \{LExp, Var\}, LExp, P\},  unde P contine LExp -> Var \mid \lambda \ Var . LExp \mid (LExp LExp) Var -> x \mid y Care stringuri apartin limbajului gramaticii? Fiecare varianta corecta se puncteaza, fiecare varianta incorecta se depuncteaza Select one or more:

a. (\lambda x ... (\lambda x ... x))

b. (\lambda x ... y)

c. ((\lambda x ... x) (\lambda x ... y)

Your answer is correct. The correct answers are: (\lambda x ... y), (\lambda x ... (\lambda x ... x))
```

Se da gramatica cu productiile

Si simbolurile terminale e, (,) si,

Se aplica LL(s) string. Alegeti afirmatiile adevarate.

, Din starea q_0 se adauga productia $q_0(o q_1$

```
Se da gramatica cu productiile A-> (Es)  
Es -> e , Es | e  
si simbolurile terminale e, (, ) si ,  
Se aplica LL(2) strong. Alegeti afirmatiile adevarate. Alegerile incorecte se penalizeaza  
Select one or more:  
a. Se porneste de la situatia q_0 = [A \rightarrow .(Es)]  
b. in analiza lui q0 se identifica o noua stare q_1 = [A \rightarrow .(Es)]  
c. in analiza lui q0 se identifica o noua stare q_1 = [Es \rightarrow .e, Es]  
d. Din starea q_0 se adauga productia q_0(\rightarrow q_1  
e. Din starea q_0 se adauga productia q_0e \rightarrow q_1
```

Care dintre expresiile regulate exprima limbajul {w | w contine pe orice pozitie para 0 }

Care dintre expresiile regulate exprima limbajul {w| w contine pe orice pozitie para 0}

Alegerile gresite se penalizeaza

Select one or more:

a. (0+1)*0(1+0)*

b. (101)*

c. ((0+1)0) * (0+1+ε) ✓

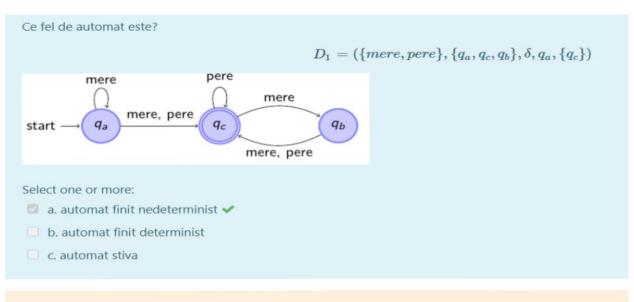
d. ((0+1)0) *1 ★

Your answer is partially correct.

You have selected too many options.

The correct answer is: ((0+1)0) * (0+1+ε)

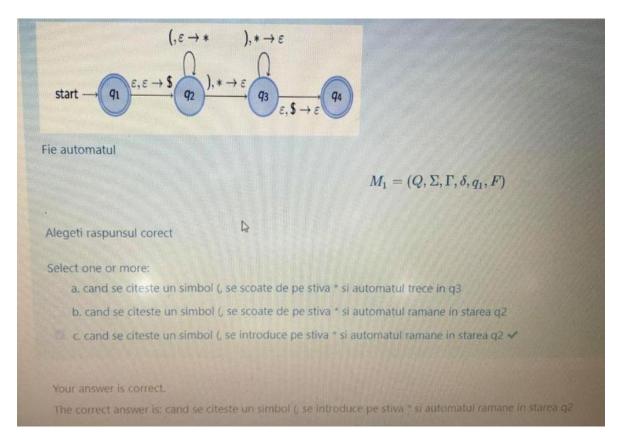
Ce fel de automat este?



Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: automat finit nedeterminist

Fie automatul



Ce fel de automat este?

Ce fel de automat este?

$$D_1 = \left(\{mere, pere\}, \{q_a, q_c, q_b\}, \delta, q_a, \{q_c\}\right)$$

		8	mere	pere
ľ	\rightarrow	q_s	$\{q_a, q_b\}$	q_c
	*	q_c	q _b	qc
		q_b	q_c	q _c

Select one or more:

- a. automat finint determinist
- b. automat stiva
- c. automat finit nedeterminist

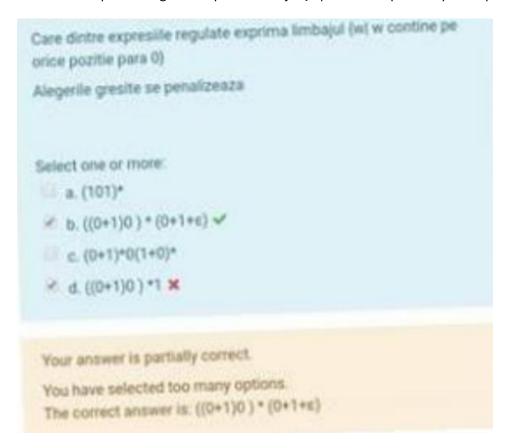
Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: automat finit nedeterminist

Se da gramatica cu productiile, food modifier quality stiva top-down fara lookahead

```
Se da gramatica G cu productiile
S -> Food 'is' Quality
Food -> Modifier Food | 'pizza' | 'avocado'
Modifier -> 'large'|'big'|'small'|'this'|'that'
Quality -> 'fresh'| 'healthy'|'expensive'|'not' Quality
 si is, large, big, small, this, that, fresh, healthy, expensive, not drept terminale.
 Se construieste automatul stiva in abordarea simpla top-down (descendenta) (algoritmul fara lookahead).
 Sq->
  Quality
            este o productie din acest automat prin care 🚾 scoate un simbol de pe stiva si se inlocuieste cu partea dreupta a unei pro
  Food X
   'large'
   a
   'large' 🗶
    -> q
    The correct answer is: S q -> Quality 'is' Food q -- este o productie din acest automat prin care se inloculeste un simbol de pe stiva cu partea dreapta
    a unei productii din gramatica in ordinea inversata, 'large' q 'large' -> q -- este o productie din acest automat de tip consum de la intrare pe baza
```

Care dintre expresiile regulate exprima limbajul {w | w contine pe orice pozitie para 0 }



Se dau gramaticile G1=({e, ','}, {P,Ps}, P2, Productii1}, G2=({e, ','}, {P,P2},Ps, Productii2},

```
Se dau gramaticile G1=((e, ','), (P, Ps), Ps, Productii1), G2=((e, ','), (P, Ps), Ps, Productii2).

Productii1 = {Ps-> P Ps | E

P-> e ','}

Productii2 = {Ps-> P Ps | P

P-> e ','}

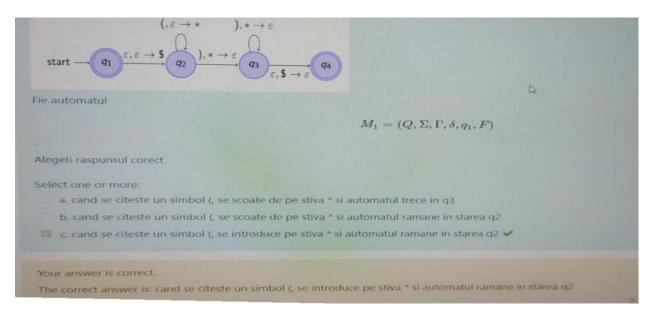
Care afirmatii sunt adevarate?

e,e,e apartine nici L(G1) nici L(G2) 
e,e,e, apartine atat L(G1), cat si L(G2) 

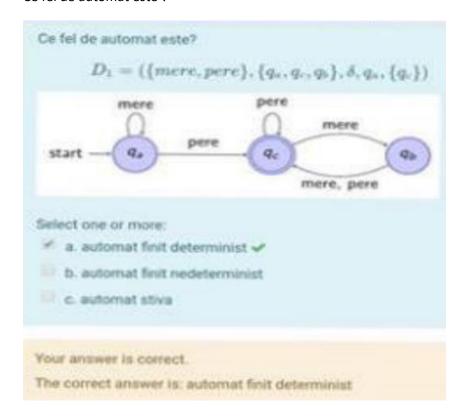
Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: e,e,e apartine → nici L(G1) nici L(G2), e,e,e, apartine → atat L(G1), cat si L(G2)
```

Fie automatul



Ce fel de automat este?



Se da gramatica G cu productiile

Se da gramatica G cu productiile

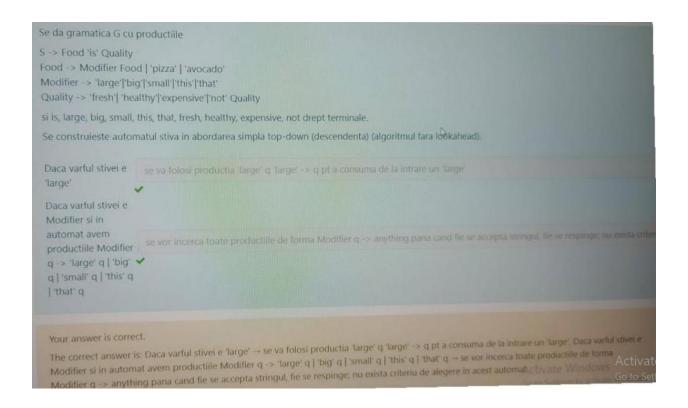
S-> Food 'is' Quality

Food -> Modifier Food | 'pizza' | 'avocado'

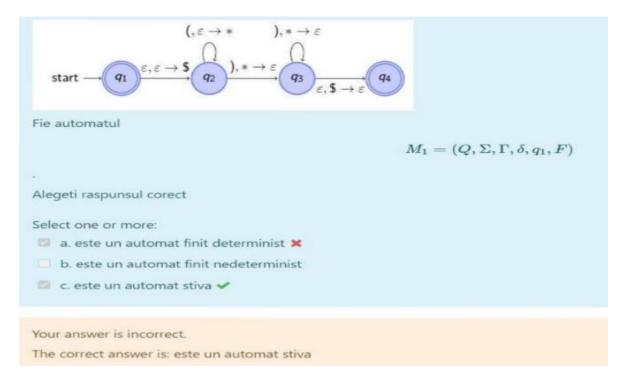
Modifier -> 'large' | 'big' | 'small' | 'this' | 'that'

Quality -> 'fresh' | 'healthy' | 'expensive' | 'not' Quality

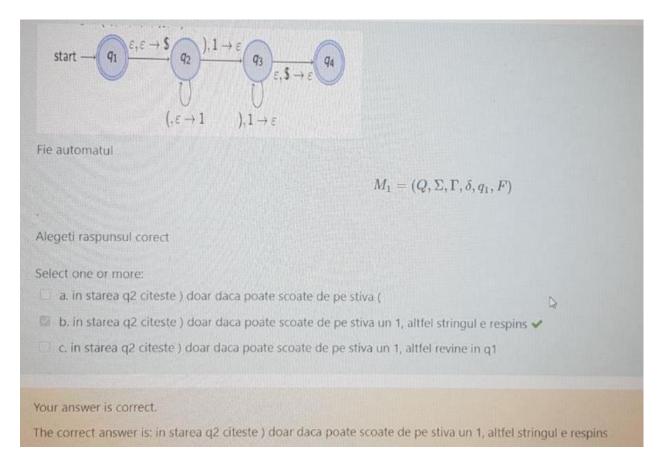
Si is , large, big, small, this, that , fresh , healthy, expensive , not drept terminale .



Fie automatul



Fie automatul

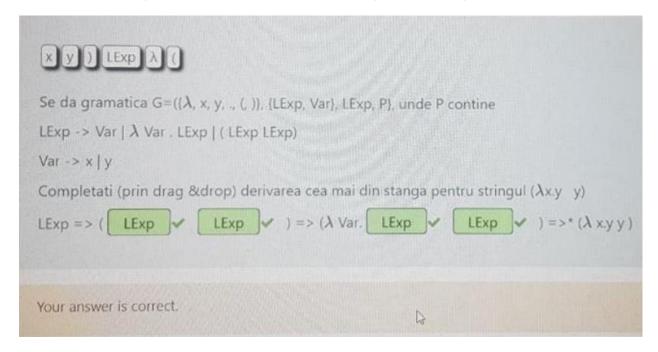


Se da gramatica $G=(\{\lambda, x, y, ., (,)\}, \{LExp, Var\}, \{LExp, P\}, unde P contine$

 $LExp \rightarrow Var \mid \lambda Var \cdot LExp \mid (LExp LExp)$.

 $Var -> x \mid y$

Completati (prin drag & drop) derivarea cea mai din stanga pentru stringul (λx.y y)

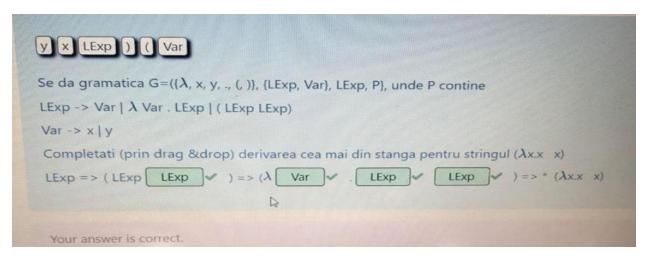


Se da gramatica $G=(\{\lambda, x, y, ., (,)\}, \{LExp, Var\}, \{LExp, P\}, unde P contine$

 $LExp \rightarrow Var \mid \lambda Var \cdot LExp \mid (LExp LExp)$.

 $Var -> x \mid y$

Completati (prin drag & drop) derivarea cea mai din stanga pentru stringul ($\lambda x.x$ x)

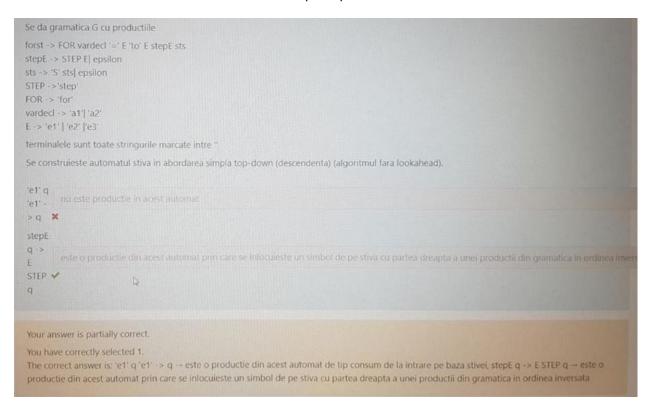


```
Se da gramatica G cu productiile
```

```
forst -> FOR vardecl '=' E 'to' stepE sts
stepE -> STEP E| epsilon
sts -> 'S' sts| epsilon
STEP -> 'step'
FOR -> 'for'
Vardecl -> 'a1'|'a2'
E -> 'e1' | 'e2' | 'e3'
```

Terminalele sunt toate stringurile marcate intre "

Se construieste automatul stiva in abordarea simple top-down



Se da gramatica cu productiile

Si simbolurile terminale e, (,) si,

Se aplica LL(2) strong. Alegeti afirmatiile adevarate.

Presupunem ca s-a ajuns cu analiza la starea q3 = [Es -> .e, Es].

Se da gramatica cu productiile A-> (Es) Es -> e, Es | e si simbolurile terminale e, (,) si, Se aplica LL(2) strong. Alegeti afirmatiile adevarate. Alegerile incorecte se penalizeaza Presupunem ca s-a ajuns cu analiza la starea $q_3 = [Es ightarrow .e, Es]$. Select one or more: a. Noua starea q4 este $[Es ightarrow e.\,, Es]$ b. se adauga productia $q_3e ightarrow q_4$ c. se adauga productia $q_3e \rightarrow q_4e$ d. starea q3 corespunde unei stari in care se poate consuma e fara nicio verificare suplimentara 🗸 e. starea q3 corespunde unei stari in care se foloseste un lookahead pentru a verifica tranzitia in q4 Your answer is correct. The correct answers are: Noua starea q4 este $[Es ightarrow e.\,,Es]$, se adauga productia $q_3 e ightarrow q_4$, starea q3 corespunde unei stari in care se poate consuma e fara nicio verificare suplimentara

Se da gramatica G=({do, mi, sol}, {Song, SongDo, SongMi, SongSol}, Song, P}, unde P contine

Song = do SongDo | mi SongMi | sol SongSol

SongDo = mi SongMi | sol SongSol

SongMi = mi SongMi | sol SongSol | do SongDo

SongSol = sol SongSol | mi SongMi | epsilon

Se da gramatica G=((do, mi, sol), [Song, SongDo, SongMi, SongSol), Song, P), unde P contine

Song = do SongDo | mi SongMi | sol SongSol

SongDo = mi SongMi | sol SongSol | do songDo

SongSol = sol SongSol | mi SongMi | epsilon

Notatia folosita pt expresiile regulate este cea conceptuala, nu cea din Lex

Alegeti afirmatiile corecte.

Alegerile gresite se penalizeaza.

Select one or more:

a. Limbajul gramaticii este acelasi cu al expresiei regulate (do + mi + sol)*

b. Limbajul gramaticii nu este acelasi cu al expresiei regulate (do+mi+sol)(do + mi + sol)*

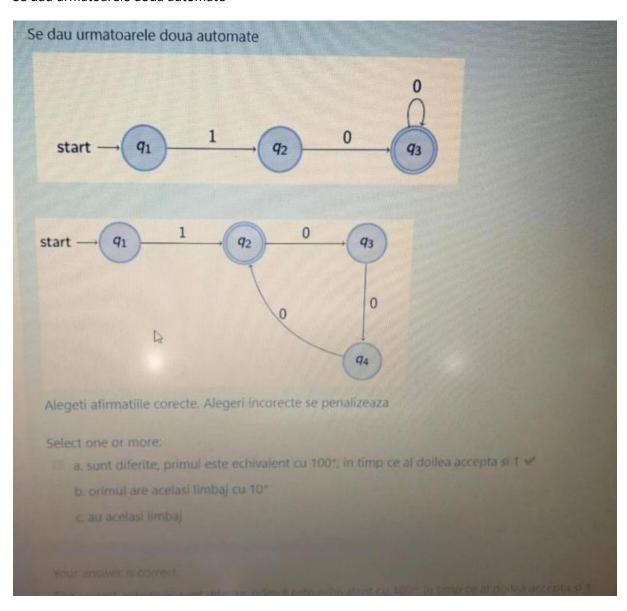
c. Limbajul gramaticii este acelasi cu al expresiei regulate do*mi*sol*

d. Limbajul gramaticii este acelasi cu al expresiei regulate do+mi +sol

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Limbajul gramaticii nu este acelasi cu al expresiei regulate (do+mi+sol)(do + mi+sol)(do + mi+sol)*

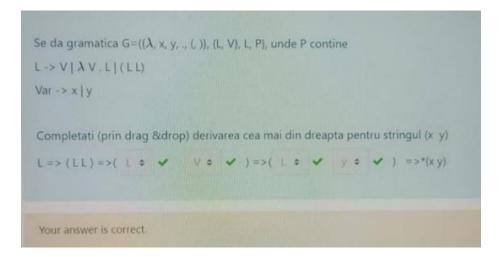
Se dau urmatoarele doua automate



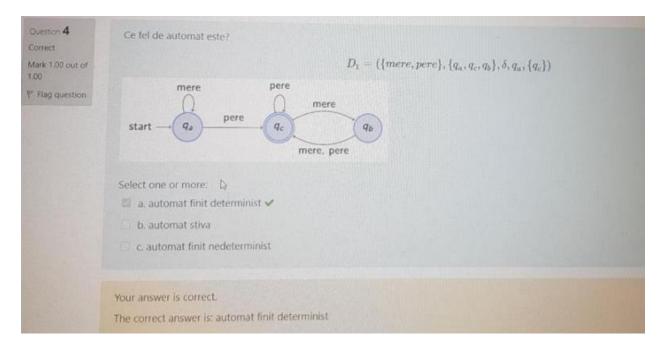
Se da gramatica $G=(\{\lambda, x, y, ., (,)\}, \{L, V\}, L, P\},$ unde P contine

 $L \rightarrow V \mid \lambda V . L \mid (L L)$

Var -> x | y



Ce fel de automat este?



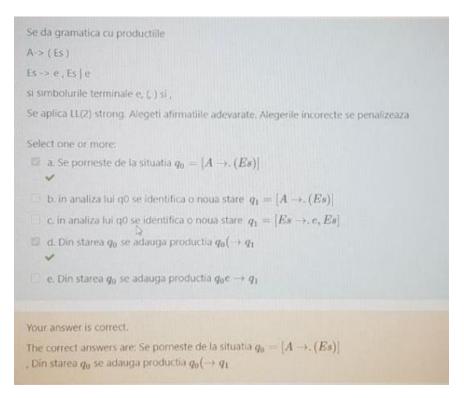
Se da gramatica cu productiile

 $A \rightarrow (Es)$

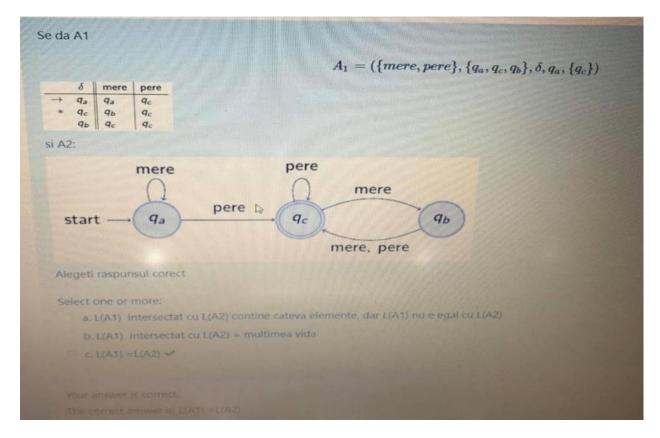
Es -> e , Es | e

Si simbolurile iterminale e, (,) si ,

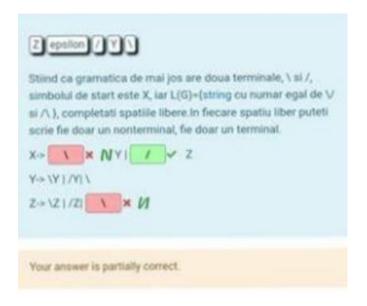
Se aplica LL(2) strong.



Se da A1

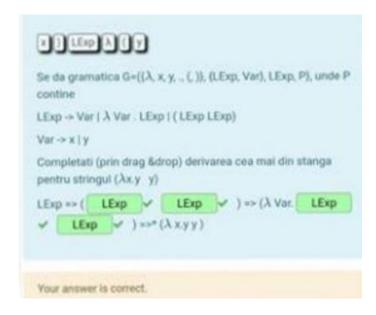


Stiind ca gramatica de mai jos are doua terminale , $\$ i, simbolul de start este X , iar L(g) = (string cu numar egal de V si ^}, completati spatiile libere , in fiecare spatiu liber puteti scrie fie doar un nonterminal, fie doar un terminal .



Se da gramatica G=({ λ , x, y, ., (,)}, {LExp, Var} ,LExp, P}, unde P contine LExp -> Var | λ Var . LExp | (LExp LExp)

Var -> x|y



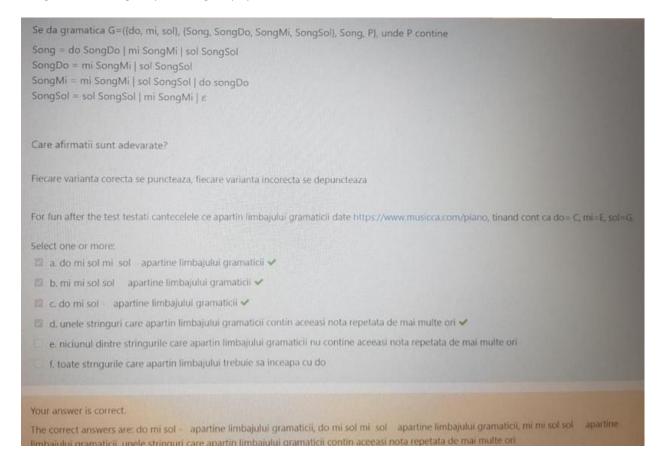
Se da gramatica G=({do, mi, sol}, {Song, SongDo, SongMi, SongSol}, Song, P}, unde P contine

Song = do SongDo | mi SongMi | sol SongSol

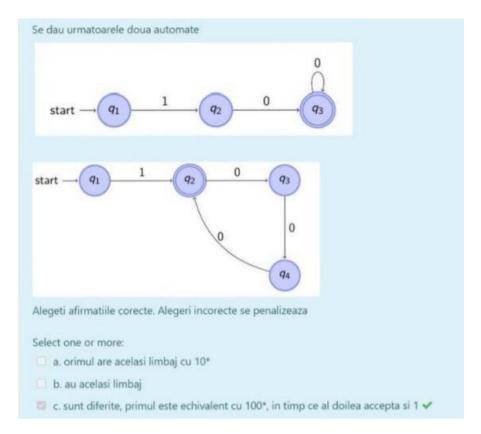
SongDo = mi SongMi | sol SongSol

SongMi = mi SongMi | sol SongSol | do SongDo

SongSol = sol SongSol | mi SongMi | epsilon



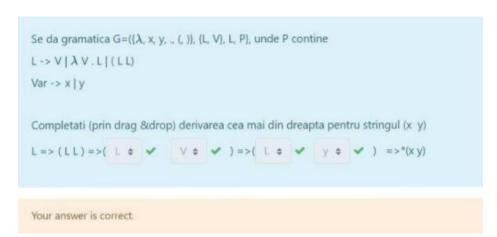
Se dau urmatoarele doua automate



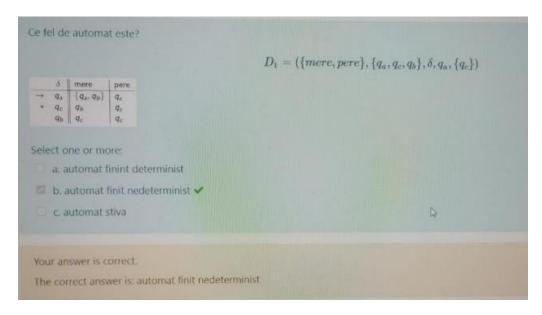
Se da gramatica G=({ λ , x, y, ., (,)}, {L, V}, L, P}, unde P contine

L-> V | λ V . L | (L L)

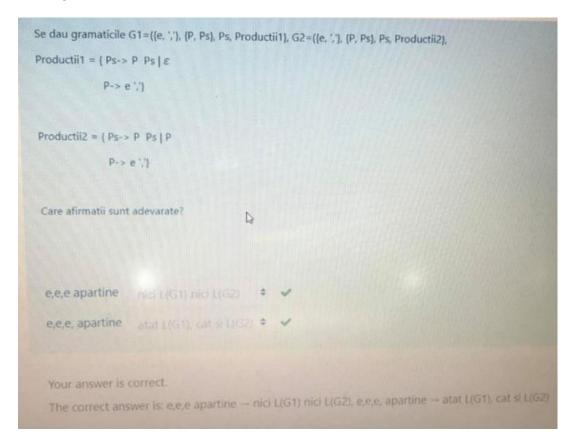
Var -> x | y



Ce fel de automat este?



Se dau gramaticile G1 = $({e, ', '}, {P, P2}, Ps, Productii1}, G2=({e, ', '}, {P, Ps}, Ps, Productii2},$



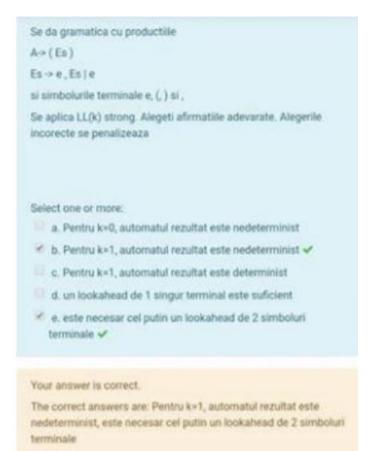
Se da gramatica cu productiile

A -> (Es)

Es -> e, Es | e

Si simbolurile terminale e, (,) si,

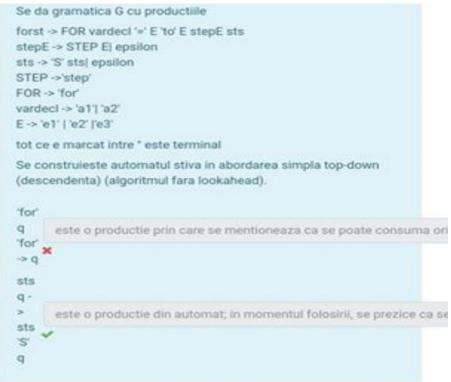
Se aplica LL(k) strong. Alegeti afirmatiile adevarate.



Se da gramatica G cu productiile forst -> FOR vardecl '=' E 'to' stepE sts stepE -> STEP E | epsilon sts -> 'S' sts | epsilon STEP -> 'step' FOR -> 'for' Vardecl -> 'a1' | 'a2' E -> 'e1' | 'e2' | 'e3'

Tot ce e marcat intre ' este terminal

Se construieste automatul stiva in abordarea simpla top-down

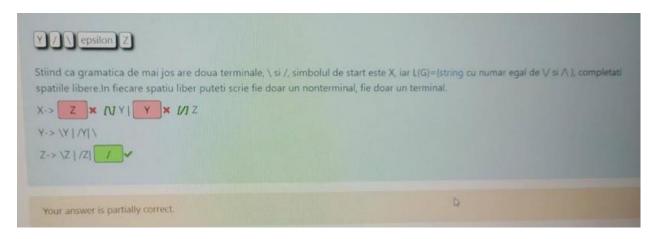


Your answer is partially correct.

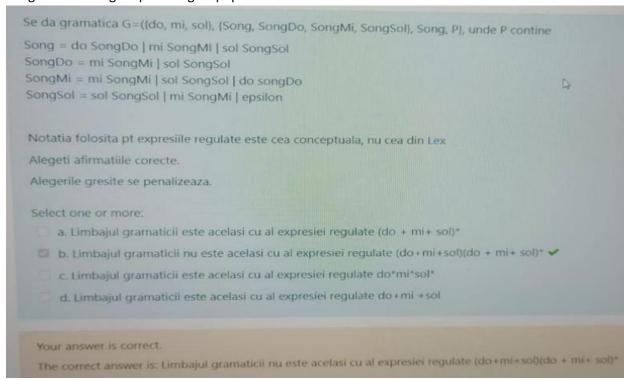
You have correctly selected 1.

The correct answer is: "for" q "for" \Rightarrow q \Rightarrow este o productie din acest automat de tip consum de la intrare pe baza stivei, sts q \Rightarrow sts 'S' q \Rightarrow este o productie din automat; in momentul folosirii, se prezice ca se va identifica in stringul de la intrare un string derivat din 'S' sts

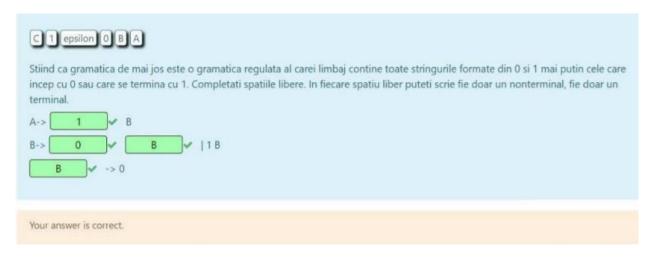
Stiind ca gramatica de mai jos are doua terminale, $\$ i, simbolul de start este X, iar L(G) = {string cu numar egal de V si $^$ }, completati spatiile libere.

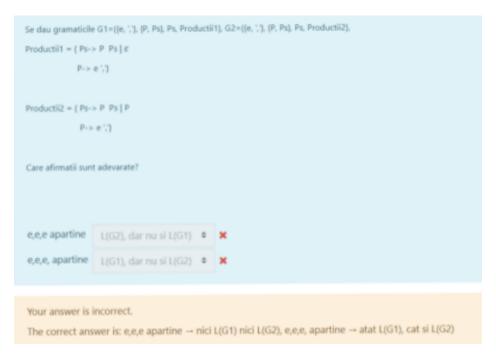


Se da gramatica G=({do, mi, sol}, {Song, SongDo, SongMi, SongSol}, Song, P}, unde P contine Song = do SongDo | mi SongMi | sol SongSol SongDo = mi SongMi | sol SongSol SongMi = mi SongMi | sol SongSol | do SongDo SongSol = sol SongSol | mi SongMi | epsilon



Stiind ca gramatica de mai jos este o gramatica regulate al carei limbaj contine toate stringurile gormate din 0 si 1 mai putin cele care incep cu 0 sau care se termina cu 1.





Se da gramatica cu productiile

A-> (Es)

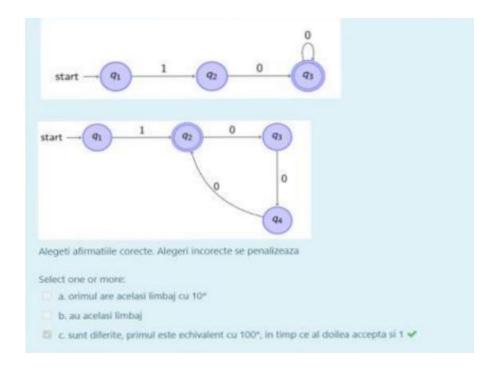
Es -> e, Es | e

si simbolurile terminale e,(,) si,

Se aplica LL(2) strong

```
Se da gramatica cu productiile
A-> (Es)
Es->e, Es|e
si simbolurile terminale e, (, ) si ,
Se aplica LL(2) strong. Alegeti afirmatiile adevarate. Alegerile incorecte se penalizeaza
Select one or more:
 \square a. Se porneste de la situatia q_0 = [A \rightarrow . (Es)]
 \bigcirc b. in analiza lui q0 se identifica o noua stare q_1 = [A 
ightarrow (Es)]
 \square c. in analiza lui q0 se identifica o noua stare \,q_1 = [Es 
ightarrow .e, Es] \,
 \square d. Din starea q_0 se adauga productia q_0(
ightarrow q_1
 e. Din starea q_0 se adauga productia q_0e \rightarrow q_1
Your answer is partially correct.
You have correctly selected 2.
The correct answers are: Se porneste de la situatia q_0 = [A 
ightharpoonup (Es)]
, in analiza lui q0 se identifica o noua stare q_1 = [A 
ightarrow . (Es)]
, Din starea q_0 se adauga productia q_0(	o q_1
```

Se dau urmatoarele 2 automate



Se da gramatica G cu productiile

S-> Food 'is' Quality

Food -> Modifier Food | 'pizza' | 'avocado'

Modifier -> 'large' | 'big' | 'small' | 'this' | 'that'

Quality -> 'fresh' | 'healthy' | 'expensive' | 'not' Quality

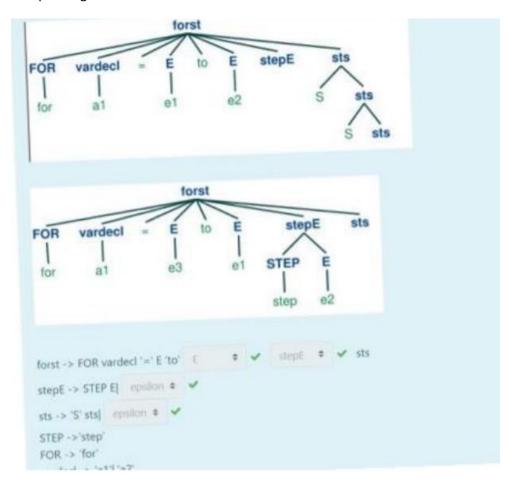
Si is , large, big, small, this, that , fresh , healthy, expensive , not drept terminale .

Se da gramatica G cu productiile S -> Food 'is' Quality Food -> Modifier Food | 'pizza' | 'avocado' Modifier -> 'large'|'big'|'small'|'this'|'that' Quality -> 'fresh'] 'healthy']'expensive']'not' Quality si is, large, big, small, this, that, fresh, healthy, expensive, not drept terminale. Se construieste automatul stiva in abordarea simpla top-down (descendenta) (algoritmul fara lookahead). Daca varful stivei e 'large' Daca varful stivei e Modifier si in automat avem productiile Modifier Choose_ q -> 'large' q | 'big' q | 'small' q | 'this' q I that' q

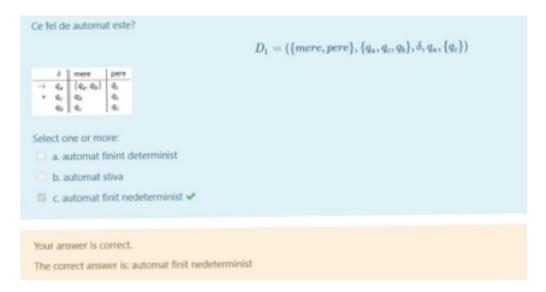
Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: Daca varful stivei e "large" — se va folosi productia "large" q "large" -> q pt a consuma de la intrare un "large", Daca varful stivei e Modifier si in automat avem productiile Modifier q -> "large" q | "big" q | "that" q — se vor incerca toate productiile de forma Modifier q -> anything pana cand fie se accepta stringul, fie se respinge; nu exista criteriu de alegere in acest automat

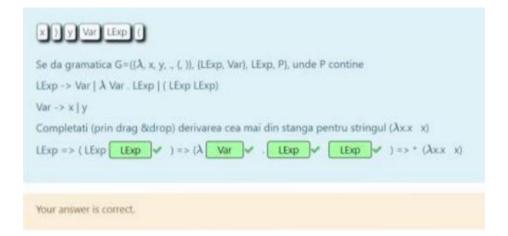
Completati gramatica



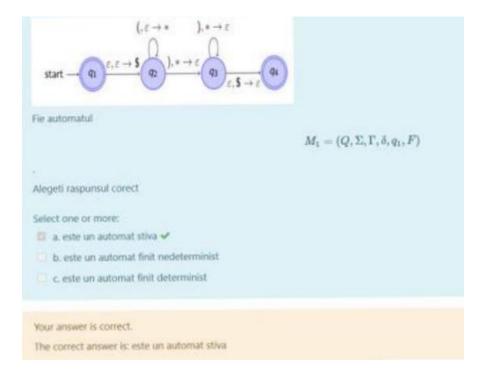
Ce fel de automat este?



Se da gramatica G=({ λ , x, y, ., (,)}, {LExp, Var} ,LExp, P}, unde P contine LExp -> Var | λ Var . LExp | (LExp LExp) Var -> x|y



Fie automatul



Se da gramatica G cu productiile forst -> FOR vardecl '=' E 'to' stepE sts stepE -> STEP E| epsilon sts -> 'S' sts | epsilon STEP -> 'step' FOR -> 'for' Vardecl -> 'a1' | 'a2'

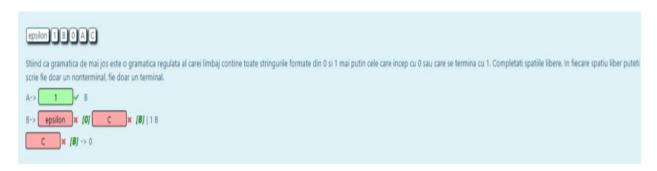
E -> 'e1' | 'e2' | 'e3'

Tot ce e marcat intre ' este terminal

Se construieste automatul stiva in abordarea simpla top-down



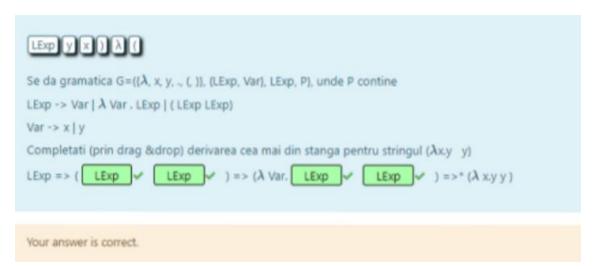
Stiind ca gramatica de mai jos este o gramatica regulate all carei limbaj contine toate stringurile formate din 0 si 1 mai putin cele care incep cu 0 sau care se termina cu 1.



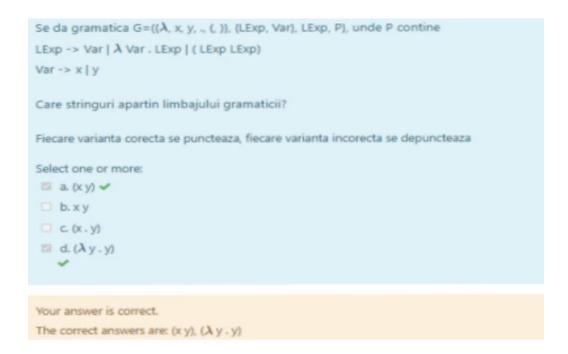
Se da gramatica $G=(\{\lambda, x, y, ., (,)\}, \{LExp, Var\}, LExp, P\}, unde P contine$

LExp -> Var | λ Var . LExp | (LExp LExp)

Var -> x|y



```
Se da gramatica G=({ \lambda, x, y, ., (, )}, {LExp, Var} ,LExp, P}, unde P contine LExp -> Var | \lambda Var . LExp | ( LExp LExp) Var -> x|y
```



Se da gramatica cu productiile A-> (Es)

Es -> e, Es | e

si simbolurile terminale e,(,) si,

Se aplica LL(k) strong

```
Select one or more:

Select one or more:

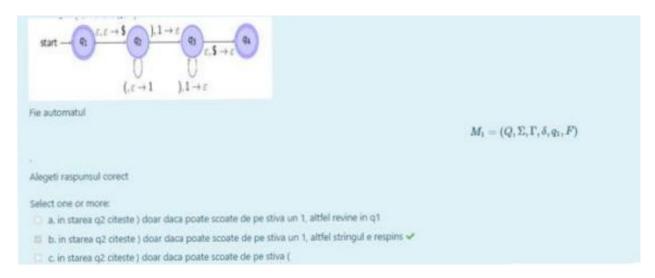
A -> (Es )

Select one o
```

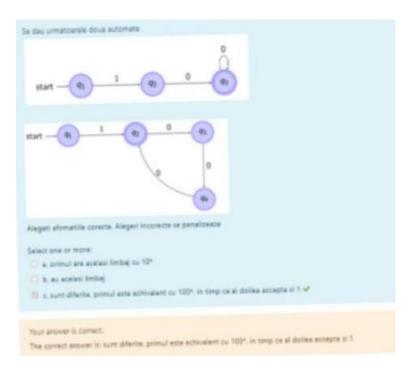
Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answers are: Pentru k=0, automatul rezultat este nedeterminist, Pentru k=1, automatul rezultat este nedeterminist, este necesar cel putin un lookahead de 2 simboluri terminale

Fie automatul

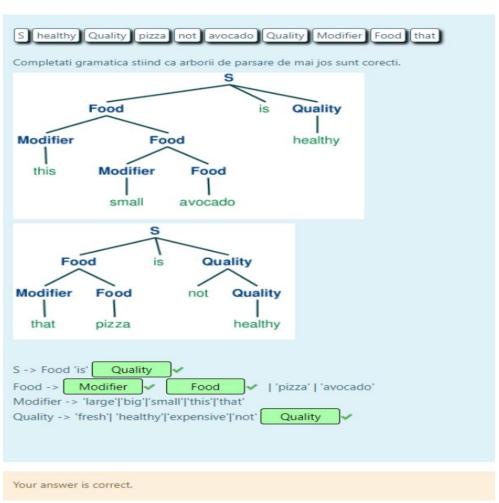


Se dau urmatoarele doua automate





Completati gramatica stiind ca arborii de parsare de mai jos sunt corecti



Se da gramatica G ={ {'*'. '+','{','}'}, {A,S,E}, A,P}, unde P este

A -> '{' S '}'

S -> E S|epsilon

E -> '+' | '*'

Se da gramatica G ={ {**,'+','{','}}, {A,S,E}, A, P}, unde P	este			
A-> '{ S }'				
S-> ES ε				
E-> '+' ['*'				
	la constant de la con			
Alegeti afirmatiile adevarate.				
Alegerile incorecte aduc penalizari.				
Select one or more:				
a. pentru a include in limbaj si stringuri de	forma {++{+}}, cu oricate niveluri de imbricare, trebuie modificata a doua productie 🗶			
b. pentru a include in limbaj si stringuri de forma {++{+}}, cu oricate niveluri de imbricare, nu trebuie modificat nimic, pentru ca limbajul deja include				
🖾 c. pentru a include in limbaj si stringuri de	forma {++{+}}, cu oricate niveluri de imbricare, trebuie modificata a treia productie ✔			
d. pentru a include in limbaj si stringuri de forma {++(+)}, cu oricate niveluri de imbricare, trebuie modificata prima productie				
e. orice string format din oricat de multe	+ si * cuprins intre doua acolade (deci fara () imbricate) face parte din limbajul gramaticii 🗸			
Your answer is correct.				
The correct answers are: orice string format din gramaticii, pentru a include in limbaj si stringur	n oricat de multe + si * cuprins intre doua acolade (deci fara [] imbricate) face parte din limbajul ri de forma {++{+}}, cu oricate niveluri de imbricare, trebuie modificata a treia productie			

Se da gramatica G cu productiile

S-> Food 'is' Quality

Food -> Modifier Food | 'pizza' | 'avocado'

Modifier -> 'large' | 'big' | 'small' | 'this' | 'that'

Quality -> 'fresh' | 'healthy' | 'expensive' | 'not' Quality

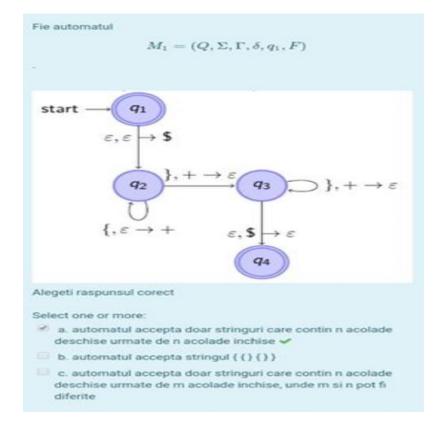
Si is , large, big, small, this, that , fresh , healthy, expensive , not drept terminale .

```
Se da gramatica G cu productiile

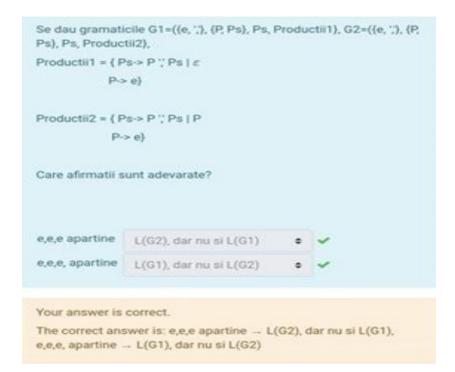
S -> Food 'is' Quality
Food -> Modifier Food | 'pizza' | 'avocado'
Modifier -> 'large'|'big|'small'|this!'that'
Quality -> 'fresh'| 'healthy'|'expensive'|'not' Quality
si is, large, big, small, this, that, fresh, healthy, expensive, not drept terminale.
Se construieste automatul stiva in abordarea simpla top-down (descendenta) (algoritmul fara lookahead).

S q ->
Quality
'is'
este o productie din acest automat prin care se scoate un simbol de pe stiva si se inlocuieste cu partea dreapta a unei producti din gramati'
Food *
q
'large'
q nu este productie in acest automat
'large'
The correct answer is: S q -> Quality 'is' Food q -- este o productie din acest automat prin care se inlocuieste un simbol de pe stiva cu partea dreapta
a unei productii din gramatica in ordinea inversata, 'large' q 'large' -> q -- este o productie din acest automat de tip consum de la intrare pe baza
stivei
```

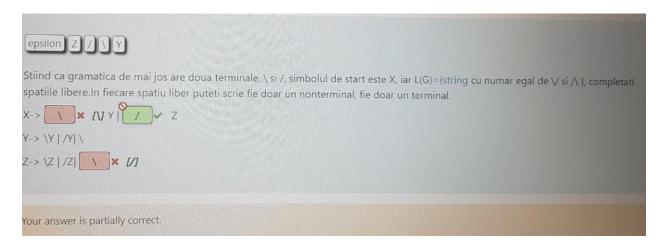
Fie automatul



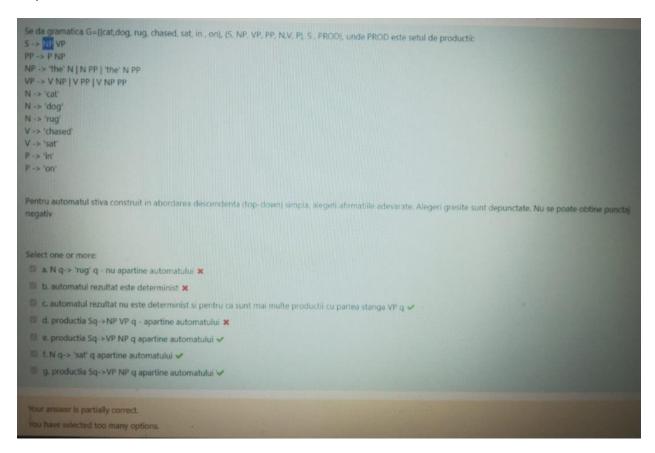
Se dau gramaticile G1=({e, ','}, {P,Ps}, P2, Productii1}, G2=({e, ','}, {P,P2},Ps, Productii2},



Stiind ca gramatica de mai jos are doua terminale, $\$ i, simbolul de start este X, iar L(G) = {strin cu numar egal de V si $^$ }, completati spatiile libere.



Se da gramatica G=({cat,dog,rug,chased,sat,in,on}, {S,NP,VP,PP,N,V,P},S, PROD}, unde PROD este setul de productii:



Se da gramatica G cu productiile

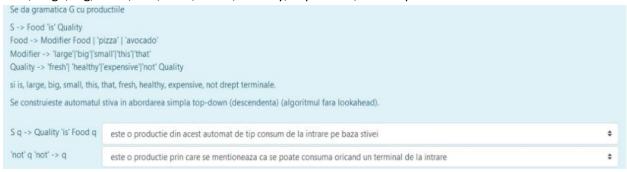
S-> Food 'is' Quality

Food -> Modifier Food | 'pizza' | 'avocado'

Modifier -> 'large' | 'big' | 'small' | 'this' | 'that'

Quality -> 'fresh' | 'healthy' | 'expensive' | 'not' Quality

Si is , large, big, small, this, that , fresh , healthy, expensive , not drept terminale .



Stiind ca gramatica de mai jos are terminalele $\{ \} 1 \text{ si } 2$, siimbolul de start este A, iar arborele de mai jos este arborele de parsare pentru $\{ 1 \{ 2 \} 2 \}$, completati gramatica

