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CS - 354

Question ——— (1)

$S \rightarrow A\ B\ C$ $\quad$ (S_{OK}) : A count = B count = C count .

$A_1 \rightarrow A_2\ a$ $\quad$ $A_1.count = A_2.count + 1$

$A \rightarrow a$ $\quad$ $A.count = 1$

$B_1 \rightarrow B_2\ b$ $\quad$ $B_1.count = B_2.count + 1$

$B \rightarrow b$ $\quad$ $B.count = 1$

$C_1 \rightarrow C_2\ c$ $\quad$ $C_1.count = C_2.count + 1$

$C \rightarrow c$ $\quad$ $C.count = 1$

Question ——— (2)

Because associativity is used for grouping when consecutive identical operators are present.

It doesn't determine the order in which evaluate the operands of a binary operator are evaluated.

So, they are not contradictory.

Question — (3)

Yes. due to the fact that with increment in number of reference to the similar object it is hard to maintain the reference to the object, so we need a garbage collection.

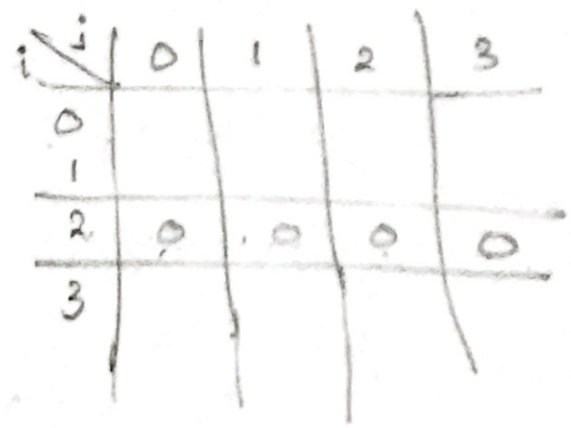
Question — (4)

```
int flag = 1;

while (flag) {

    line = read_line()
    flag = all_blank(line)
    if (flag) break;
     consume_line(line);

}
```

Question — (3)

Nope, don't find it convincing. Here can be a guard
if
alternative in C

i: Row
j: Column.




```
int is_zero_rows(arr[][],int size) {
    int i;
    int j;

for(i=0; i<size; i++) {
    int counter=0;
    for(j=0; j<size; j++) {

        if(arr[i][j]==0) {
            counter++;
        }
        if(counter==size) {
            return 1;
        }
    }
}
return 0;
}
```