

Εξέταση Γλώσσες Προγραμματισμού

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Θέμα 1

a) $\langle S \rangle \rightarrow (\langle L \rangle) \rightarrow (\langle L \rangle, \langle S \rangle) \rightarrow (\langle L \rangle, \langle S \rangle, \langle L \rangle) \rightarrow (\langle S \rangle, a, \langle S \rangle) \rightarrow ((\langle L \rangle), a, (\langle L \rangle)) \rightarrow ((\langle L \rangle, \langle S \rangle), a, (a)) \rightarrow ((\langle S \rangle, a), a, (a)) \rightarrow ((a, a), a, (a))$.

b)

Η γραμματική δεν είναι *ambiguous* καθώς η γραμματική αυτή είναι αριστερά προσεταιριστική και ορίζει την προτεραιότητα στα “,” και “()”.

c) Η γραμματική παράγει είτε σκέτο a είτε *tuples* με τερματικό μόνο το a διαχωρισμένα με κόμα. Δηλαδή (a, a, a) ή $(a, (a), (a, a, a))$

Θέμα 2

a.

```
fun common.. x y =  
  let  
    fun aux(h1::t) (h2::t2) prefix =  
      if h1 = h2 then aux t1 t2 (prefix @ [h1])  
      else (prefix, (h1::t), (h2::t2))  
    | aux s1 s2 prefix = (prefix, s1, s2)  
  in aux x y []  
end;
```

b. Αν του περάσουμε για λίστα το $[1,1,2,3,4,5]$ τότε θα αληθεύσει. Θα *fail* αρι το 2ο *unique* όμως θα μπει στο 3ο.

`unique([])`.

`unique([Item | Rest]):-`

`\+ member(Item, Rest), unique(Rest).`

c.

Το AM είναι 040 $\rightarrow AM1 = AM3 = 0$ και $AM2 = 4$

γ1. 4 17 0 42 4 17

γ2. 4 17 0 42 42

d. Το AM είναι 040 $\rightarrow AM1 = AM3 = 0$ και $AM2 = 4$

δ1. 4 0 4 0

δ2. 4 4 0 0

`f(4) -> g(4,0) -> print (4,0) -> x = 0 -> print(4) -> print(0)`

`f(4) -> g(4,0)-> print(4, 4) -> x_f = 0 -> print(x_f) = 0 -> print(x) = 0`

Θέμα 4

```
datatype 'a tree = Leaf | Node of 'a * 'a tree * 'a tree
```

```
fun trim Leaf = [Leaf]
  | trim Node(value, left, right) =
    let
      fun is_different(value, Leaf) = false
        | is_different(value, Node(v,l,r)) =
            if value mod 2 = 1 then true
            else false

      fun help(Leaf, acc) = acc
        | help(Node(n, l, r), acc) =
            let
              val left = is_different(n, l)
              val right = is_different(n,r)

              in
                end

    in
      (help(tree, []))
    end;
```

Θέμα 5

a)

$n(_,_,_)$.

$\text{find_max}(n(A,B,C), \text{Res})$:- $\text{integer}(A), \text{integer}(B), \text{integer}(C)$, M1 is $\text{max}(A,B)$, Res is $\text{max}(M1,C)$.

$\text{find_max}(n(A,B,C), \text{Res})$:- $\text{integer}(A)$, $\text{integer}(B)$, M1 is $\text{max}(A,B)$, $\text{find_max}(C, M2)$, Res is $\text{max}(M1,M2)$.

$\text{find_max}(n(A,B,C), \text{Res})$:- $\text{integer}(A)$, $\text{integer}(C)$, M1 is $\text{max}(A,C)$, $\text{find_max}(B, M2)$, Res is $\text{max}(M1,M2)$.

$\text{find_max}(n(A,B,C), \text{Res})$:- $\text{integer}(B)$, $\text{integer}(C)$, M1 is $\text{max}(B,C)$, $\text{find_max}(A, M2)$, Res is $\text{max}(M1,M2)$.

$\text{find_max}(n(A,B,C), \text{Res})$:- $\text{integer}(A)$, $\text{find_max}(B,M1)$, $\text{find_max}(C,M2)$, M3 is $\text{max}(M1,M2)$, Res is $\text{max}(A,M3)$.

$\text{find_max}(n(A,B,C), \text{Res})$:- $\text{integer}(B)$, $\text{find_max}(A,M1)$, $\text{find_max}(C,M2)$, M3 is $\text{max}(M1,M2)$, Res is $\text{max}(B,M3)$.

$\text{find_max}(n(A,B,C), \text{Res})$:- $\text{integer}(C)$, $\text{find_max}(A,M1)$, $\text{find_max}(B,M2)$, M3 is $\text{max}(M1,M2)$, Res is $\text{max}(C,M3)$.

$\text{find_max}(n(A,B,C), \text{Res})$:- $\text{find_max}(A,M1)$, $\text{find_max}(B,M2)$, $\text{find_max}(C,M3)$, M4 is $\text{max}(M1,M2)$, Res is $\text{max}(M4, M3)$.

$\text{maximize}(n(A,B,C), \text{MaxTree})$:-

$\text{find_max}(n(A,B,C), \text{Max})$,

$\text{updateTree}(n(A,B,C), \text{MaxTree}, \text{Max})$.

$\text{updateTree}(n(A,B,C), \text{MaxTree}, \text{Max})$:- $\text{integer}(A), \text{integer}(B), \text{integer}(C)$, $\text{MaxTree} = n(\text{Max}, \text{Max}, \text{Max})$.

$\text{updateTree}(n(A,B,C), \text{MaxTree}, \text{Max})$:- $\text{integer}(A), \text{integer}(C)$, $\text{updateTree}(B, T, \text{Max})$, $\text{MaxTree} = n(\text{Max}, T, \text{Max})$.

$\text{updateTree}(n(A,B,C), \text{MaxTree}, \text{Max})$:- $\text{integer}(A), \text{integer}(B)$, $\text{updateTree}(C, T, \text{Max})$, $\text{MaxTree} = n(\text{Max}, \text{Max}, T)$.

$\text{updateTree}(n(A,B,C), \text{MaxTree}, \text{Max})$:- $\text{integer}(C), \text{integer}(B)$, $\text{updateTree}(A, T, \text{Max})$, $\text{MaxTree} = n(T, \text{Max}, \text{Max})$.

$\text{updateTree}(n(A,B,C), \text{MaxTree}, \text{Max})$:- $\text{integer}(A)$, $\text{updateTree}(B, T1, \text{Max})$, $\text{updateTree}(C, T2, \text{Max})$, $\text{MaxTree} = n(\text{Max}, T1, T2)$.

$\text{updateTree}(n(A,B,C), \text{MaxTree}, \text{Max})$:- $\text{integer}(B)$, $\text{updateTree}(A, T1, \text{Max})$, $\text{updateTree}(C, T2, \text{Max})$, $\text{MaxTree} = n(T1, \text{Max}, T2)$.

$\text{updateTree}(n(A,B,C), \text{MaxTree}, \text{Max})$:- $\text{integer}(C)$, $\text{updateTree}(B, T1, \text{Max})$, $\text{updateTree}(A, T2, \text{Max})$, $\text{MaxTree} = n(T2, T1, \text{Max})$.

$\text{updateTree}(n(A,B,C), \text{MaxTree}, \text{Max})$:- $\text{updateTree}(A, T, \text{Max})$, $\text{updateTree}(B, T1, \text{Max})$, $\text{updateTree}(C, T2, \text{Max})$, $\text{MaxTree} = n(T, T1, T2)$.

b)
`n(,_,_).`
`is_odd_sum(n(A,B,C)):- integer(A),integer(B),integer(C), Sum is A + B + C, Sum mod 2 == 1.`

```
unoddsun(n(A,B,C), Term):- integer(A),integer(B),integer(C),
(
    is_odd_sum(n(A,B,C)) -> Term is 17;
    Term = n(A,B,C)
).
unoddsun(n(A,B,C), Term):- integer(A),integer(B), unoddsun(C, T1),
(
    integer(T1), is_odd_sum(T1) ->
    (
        is_odd_sum(n(A,B,17))-> Term is 17;
        Term = n(A,B,17)
    );
    Term = n(A,B,T1)
).
unoddsun(n(A,B,C), Term):- integer(A),integer(C), unoddsun(B, T1),
(
    integer(T1), is_odd_sum(T1) ->
    (
        is_odd_sum(n(A,17,C))-> Term is 17;
        Term = n(A,17,C)
    );
    Term = n(A,T1,C)
).
unoddsun(n(A,B,C), Term):- integer(B),integer(C), unoddsun(A, T1),
(
    integer(T1), is_odd_sum(T1) ->
    (
        is_odd_sum(n(17,B,C))-> Term is 17;
        Term = n(17,B,c)
    );
    Term = n(T1,B,C)
).
```

```
unoddsun(n(A,B,C), Term):- integer(A), unoddsun(B, T1), unoddsun(C,T2). % check for 17
solutions and decide
unoddsun(n(A,B,C), Term):- integer(B), unoddsun(A, T1), unoddsun(C,T2),
unoddsun(n(T1,B,T2) Term). % check for 17 solutions and decide
unoddsun(n(A,B,C), Term):- integer(C), unoddsun(B, T2), unoddsun(A,T1),
unoddsun(n(T1,T2,C) Term). % check for 17 solutions and decide
unoddsun(n(A,B,C), Term):- unoddsun(A, T1), unoddsun(B,T2), unoddsun(C,T3),
unoddsun(n(T1,T2,T3) Term). % check for 17 solutions and decide
```

c) Ναι μπορούμε! Εστω συνάρτηση που επιστρέφει το αποτέλεσμα. Βελτιώνουμε με αυτή τα υποδέντρα και έπειτα να ανακατασκευάσουμε το δέντρο μας.

Θέμα 6

```
def sliding(list, K):
    sums = dict()

    sum = 0
    for i in range(K):
        sum += list[i]
    sums[sum] = 1

    for i in range(K, len(list)):
        sum += list[i] - list[i - K]
        if sum in sums:
            sums[sum] += 1
        else:
            sums[sum] = 1
    ans = -1
    max_sum = 0
    for a in sums:
        if sums[a] > ans:
            ans = sums[a]
            max_sum = a
        elif sums[a] == ans:
            if max_sum < a:
                ans = sums[a]
                max_sum = a

    print(max_sum, ans)

sliding([1,4,2,3,2,1,3,4,2],4)
sliding([1, 4, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 4, 2], 3)
```