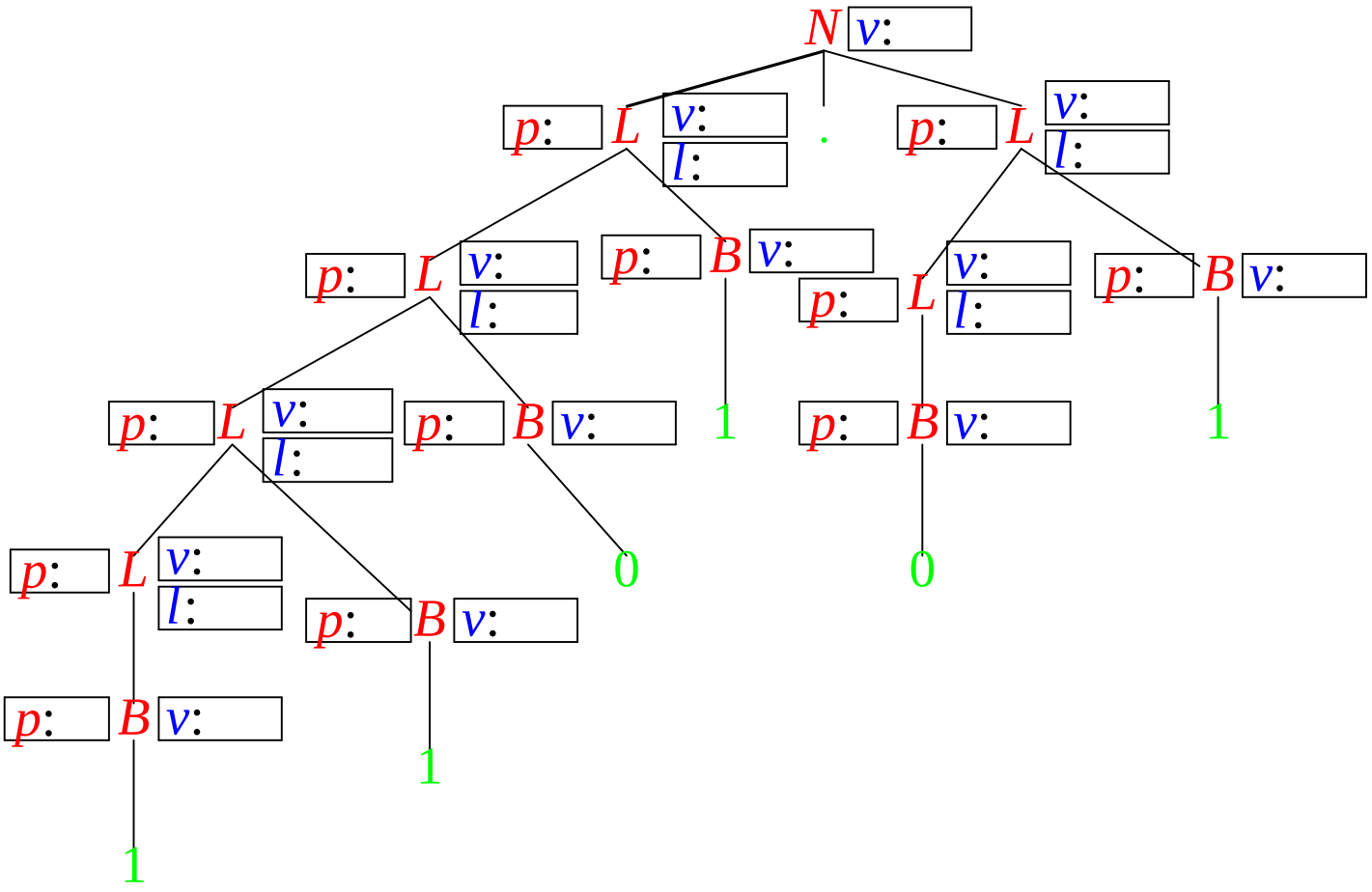
## Attributierung von $G_B$ mit synthetischen und inheriten Attributen:

$G_B$ :

(1) $B \to 0$ (2) $B \to 1$

(3) $L \to B$ (4) $L \to LB$

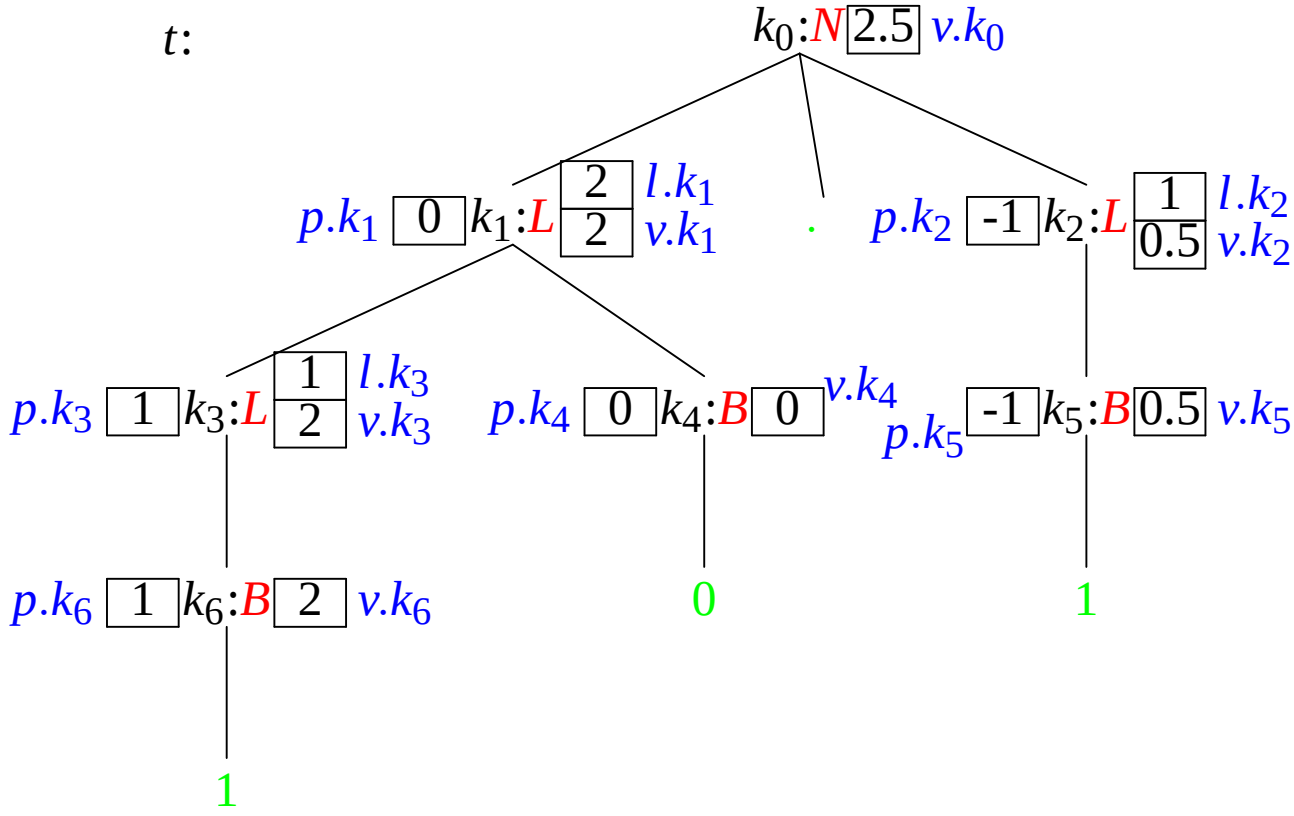
(5) $N \to L$ (6) $N \to L.L$



Attributgleichungen:

| $\pi$ | $E_\pi$ |
|---|---|
| $B \rightarrow 0$ | $v.0 = \mathbf{0}$ |
| $B \rightarrow 1$ | $v.0 = \mathbf{2}{*}{*}(p.0)$ |
| $L \rightarrow B$ | $v.0 = v.1$ |
| | $l.0 = \mathbf{1}$ |
| | $p.1 = p.0$ |
| $L \rightarrow LB$ | $v.0 = +(v.1,v.2)$ |
| | $l.0 = +(l.1,\mathbf{1})$ |
| | $p.1 = +(p.0,\mathbf{1})$ |
| | $p.2 = p.0$ |
| $N \rightarrow L$ | $v.0 = v.1$ |
| | $p.1 = \mathbf{0}$ |
| $N \rightarrow L.L$ | $v.0 = +(v.1,v.3)$ |
| | $p.1 = \mathbf{0}$ |
| | $p.3 = -(l.3)$ |

# Ein Attributgleichungssystem




| $E_t$ | |
|---|---|
| $k_0$: | $v.k_0 = +(v.k_1, v.k_2)$ |
| | $p.k_1 = \mathbf{0}$ |
| | $p.k_2 = -(l.k_2)$ |
| $k_1$: | $v.k_1 = +(v.k_3, v.k_4)$ |
| | $l.k_1 = +(l.k_2, \mathbf{1})$ |
| | $p.k_3 = +(p.k_1, \mathbf{1})$ |
| | $p.k_4 = p.k_1$ |
| $k_2$: | $v.k_2 = v.k_5$ |
| | $l.k_2 = \mathbf{1}$ |
| | $p.k_5 = p.k_2$ |
| $k_3$: | $v.k_3 = v.k_6$ |
| | $l.k_3 = \mathbf{1}$ |
| | $p.k_6 = p.k_3$ |
| $k_4$: | $v.k_4 = \mathbf{0}$ |
| $k_5$: | $v.k_5 = \mathbf{2} ** (p.k_5)$ |
| $k_6$: | $v.k_6 = \mathbf{2} ** (p.k_6)$ |

# Abhängigkeitsgraphen