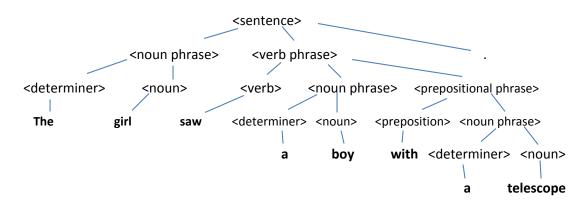
# In the name of God

# PL homework #2

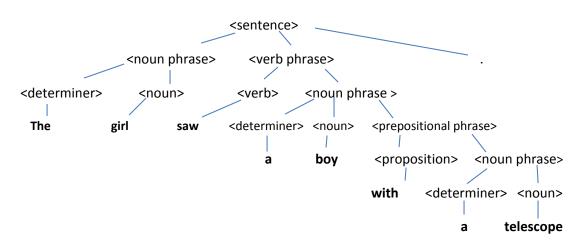
# Seyed Mohammad Mehdi Ahmadpanah - 9031806

# Page 8:

- 1) The girl saw a boy with a telescope
- I. first derivation tree:



#### II . second derivation tree :



3)

 $\it linguistics:$  the science of language / is the scientific study of human language (زبان شناسی)

semiotics: is study of signs & sign processes. (نماد شناسي)

grammar : is the set of structural rules that governs the composition of clauses , phrases & words in any given natural language. (دستور زبان ، گرامر )

syntax : is the study of the principles & processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages. (نحو ، ترکیب)

semantics : is the study of meaning. (معناشناخت)

pragmatics : is a subfield of linguistics which studies the ways in which context contributes to meaning. (کاربست، واقع بینی)

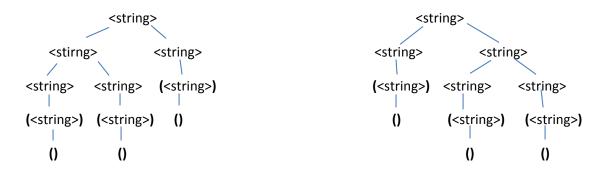
5) <sentence> => a<thing>bc => ab<thing>c => ab<other>bcc => a<other>bbcc => aa<thing>bbcc => aab<thing>bcc => aabb<thirg>bcc => aabb<other>bbccc => aabcother>bbccc => aacother>bbccc => aacother>bbccc => aaabbbccc

6)

a)  ::=   | (  ) |[  ] | 
$$\epsilon$$

b) 
$$<$$
string $> ::= (<$ string $> ) <$ string $> | [<$ string $> ] <$ string $> | \epsilon$ 

a is ambiguous! (two derivation tree for "()()()" & b is not ambiguous.



7)

$$T = \{a, b\}$$

a)  ::= 
$$a$$
 $b \mid ab => L = {a^nb^n \mid n >= 1}$ 

b)  ::= 
$$\mathbf{a}$$
 $\mathbf{a} \mid \mathbf{b}$  $\mathbf{b} \mid \varepsilon \Rightarrow L = \{xx^R \mid x \in \{a, b\}^*\}$ 

c) <string> ::= **a**<B> | **b**<A>

$$A> ::= a \mid a < string> \mid b < A> A> => L = \{ x \mid N_a(x) = N_b(x) \}$$

```
<B> ::= b | b<string> | a<B><B>
```

9)

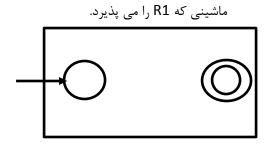
<sentence> ::= <noun phrase> <verb phrase> .
<noun phrase> ::= <determiner> <noun> | <determiner> <noun> <verb phrase> ::= <verb> | <verb> <noun phrase> | <verb><nounphrase> <

قاعده دوم را می توان با جایگذاری Terminal های <determiner> و <br/> (noun> و گرامر چهارم با جایگذاری <preposition> به یک گرامر منظم تبدیل کرد :

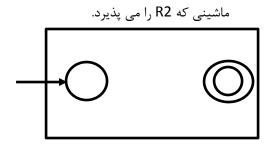
<sentence> ::= <noun phrase> <verb phrase> .
<noun phrase> ::= a boy | a boy prepositional phrase>
<verb phrase> ::= saw | saw <noun phrase> | saw <noun phrase> coun phrase> ::= by <noun phrase>

اگر R1 و R2 عبارت منظم باشند ، پس می توانیم برای آنها یک DFA بسازیم که آنها را می پذیرد:

R1:

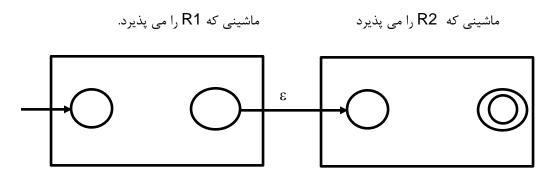


R2:



ما می توانیم یک ماشین DFA بسازیم که concatenation( R1,R2 )را بپذیرد:

concatenation(R1,R2):



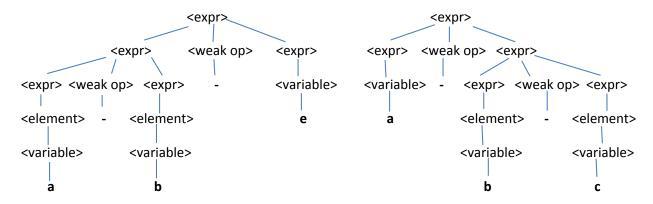
پس concatenate دو گرامر منظم یک گرامر منظم است.

پس گرامر سوم که از پیوند گرامر دوم و چهارم ساخته شده یک گرامر منظم است. گرامر اول که از پیوند گرامر دوم و سوم ساخته شده هم یک گرامر منظم است. پس گرامر زبان انگلیسی یک گرامر نوع سوم است.

Page 16:

2)

<expr> ::= <element> | <expr> <weak op> <expr>
<element> ::= <numeral> | <variable>
<weak op> ::= + | -



Two derivation tree for "a-b-c" => ambiguity!

در زبان wren چون در گرامرش ابهامی وجود ندارد و عملگرها سطح بندی و نحوه محاسبه دو عملگر منفی از چپ به راست است پس مشکل بالا را ندارد. یعنی ابتدا حاصل a-b محاسبه می شود سپس حاصل از C کم می شود.

```
3)
program errors was
var a,b : integer ;
var p,b; boolean;
begin
a := 34;
if b\neq 0 then p := true else <math>p := (a+1);
write p; write q
end
context-free errors:
                                     was -> is
                                     var p,b; boolean -> var p,b: Boolean
                                     else p:=(a+1) end if;
                                     if b\neq 0 then -> if b<>0 then
context-sensitive:
                                     b is integer and boolean !!?!
                                     p := (a+1); -> wrong (p is boolean and a+1 is integer)
                                     write q -> what is q?!
                                     write p -> p is not integer!
semantics:
                                     b & p is not initialized!
5)
a) operations priority: 1) - 2) + 3) *
b) * : Right to Left
                    + : Left to Right
                                               -: Right to Left
                                         C) چون محاسبه پرانتز اولویت اول است ، پس در دورترین سطح از ریشه قرار می گیرد.
                                                                درون يرانتز فقط مي توان از عملگر "-" استفاده كرد چون
<element>::= a | b | c | d | (<object>)
<object>::=<element> | <element> - <object>
```

```
پس هیچ وقت دو گرامر اخیر به <expr> یا <thing> نمی رسد که از عملگر های * و + بتوان استفاده کرد.
7)
            در identifier به جای terminal به جای digit> , <letter> nonterminal) ، می توان تک تک terminal های حروف و ارقام را گذاشت :
<identifier>::=a|b|...|z|<identifier>a|<identifier>b|...|<identifier>z|<identifier>0|...|<identifier>9
<numeral>::=0|1|...|9|0<numeral>|...|9<numeral>
9)
<expr>::=<weak op> | <var> @ <expr>
<weak op>::=<strong op> | <weak op> + <var> | <weak op> - <var>
<strong op>::=<var> | <strong op> * <var>
<var>::=[<term>] | | (<expr>) | []
<term>::=<integer> , <term>|<num>
<num>::=0 | 1 | ... | 9
10)
<expr> ::= <term> | <factor>
<term> ::= <factor> | <expr> + <term>
<factor> ::= <ident> | ( <expr> ) | <expr> * <factor>
<ident> ::= a | b | c
\langle expr \rangle \rightarrow \langle term \rangle \rightarrow \langle factor \rangle \rightarrow \langle ident \rangle \rightarrow a
\langle expr \rangle \rightarrow \langle factor \rangle \rightarrow \langle ident \rangle \rightarrow a

    □ Two derivation tree for an expression! (ambiguous)

Not ambiguous grammar:
<expr> ::= <term> | <factor>
<term> ::= <ident> | <expr> + <ident>
```

<factor> ::= <ident> | ( <expr> ) | <expr> \* <ident>

<ident> ::= a | b | c

#### 11)

The problem can be solved by making explicit the link between an else and its if, within the syntax. This usually helps avoid human errors. ALGOL solutions are:

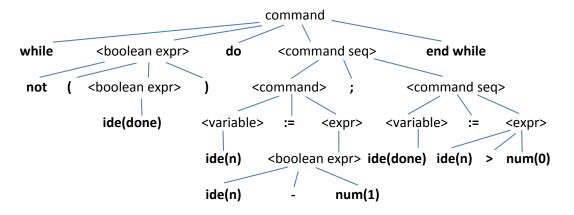
Having an "end if" statement or Disallowing the statement following a then to be an if itself (it may however be a pair of statement brackets containing nothing but an if-then-close).

```
ربطور خلاصه ، یا با گذاشتن عبارت دخیره شده end if یا با گذاشتن آکلاد باز و بسته ، این مشکل در ALGOL های نسخه های مختلف حل شده است.)
```

# Page 29)

2)

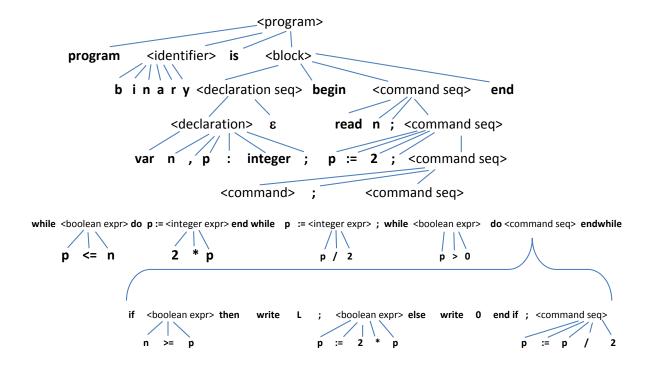
Parse the following token list to produce an abstract syntax tree: [while, not, lparen, ide(done), rparen, do, ide(n), assign,ide(n), minus, num(1), semicolon, ide(done), assign,ide(n), greater, num(0), end, while]



3)
Draw an abstract syntax tree for the following Wren program:
program binary is

war no: integer:

```
var n,p: integer;
begin
read n; p:= 2;
while p<=n do p:= 2*p end while;
p:= p/2;
while p>0 do
if n>= p then write 1; n:= n-p else write 0 end if;
p:= p/2
end while
end
```



Chapter 3 of Sebesta's book (Concepts of Programming Languages 10th-Sebesta):

#### 19.

Write an attribute grammar whose BNF basis is that of Example 3.6 in Section 3.4.5 but whose language rules are as follows: Data types cannot be mixed in expressions, but assignment statements need not have the same types on both sides of the assignment operator.

Replace the second semantic rule with:

#### 20.

Write an attribute grammar whose base BNF is that of Example 3.2 and whose type rules are the same as for the assignment statement example of Section 3.4.5.

### A Grammar for Simple Assignment Statements

```
<assign> → <id> = <expr>
<id> → A | B | C
<expr> → <id> + <expr>
  | <id> * <expr>
  | (<expr> )
  | <id> | <id> + <expr>
```

## **Attribute Grammar for above grammar:**

```
1. Syntax rule: <assign> → <id> = <expr>
Semantic rule: <expr>.expected_type ← <id>.actual_type
2. Syntax rule: \langle \exp r \rangle [1] \rightarrow \langle id \rangle + \langle \exp r \rangle [2]
Semantic rule: \langle \exp r \rangle [1].actual type \leftarrow if \langle id \rangle.actual type = int) and \langle \exp r \rangle [2].actual type = int)
                                                     then int
                                                      else real
                                                      end if
Predicate: <expr>[1].actual_type == <expr>[1].expected_type
3. Syntax rule: \langle \exp r \rangle \rightarrow \langle id \rangle * \langle \exp r \rangle
Semantic rule: \langle \exp r \rangle [1].actual_type \leftarrow if \langle id \rangle.actual_type = int) and \langle \exp r \rangle [2].actual_type = int)
                                                     then int
                                                     else real
                                                      end if
Predicate: <expr>[1].actual_type == <expr>[1].expected_type
4. Syntax rule: \langle \exp r \rangle [1] \rightarrow (\langle \exp r \rangle [2])
Semantic rule: <expr>[1].actual_type == <expr>[2].actual_type
Predicate: <expr>[1].actual_type == <expr>[1].expected_type
5.Syntax rule: \langle \exp r \rangle \rightarrow \langle id \rangle
Semantic rule: <expr>.actual_type ← <id>.actual_type
Predicate: <expr>.actual type == <expr>.expected type
6. Syntax rule: \langle id \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
Semantic rule: <id>.actual_type ← look-up(<id>.string)
```