

프로그래밍언어

[3장] Problem Set

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제출일	2023.04.01

*/*3장 Problem Set의 다음 문제들을 푼 결과물을 PDF 파일로 제출하세요.
(문서편집기로 작업 또는 손으로 연습용지에 문제풀이 후 캡처 편집 가
능)*/*

(3, 7, 8, 14, 16, 19, 22-(b,c,d) , 23)

3. Rewrite the BNF of Example 3.4 to give + precedence over * and force + to be right associative.

주어진 문법을 보면, "<expr>"은 "<expr> + <term>" 또는 "<term>"으로 정의되어 있다. 그런데, "<term>"도 "<term> * <factor>" 또는 "<factor>"로 정의되어 있어서 "<expr>"을 해석할 때 어떤 부분을 먼저 계산해야 할지 애매모호한 상황이 발생할 수 있습니다. 따라서 이 문법은 애매모호한 문법이다.

이 문제를 해결하기 위해서는, "<expr>"을 "<term>"이나 "<factor>" 하나로만 구성되도록 정의해야 한다. 하나의 규칙으로만 정의하기 위해서는, "<expr>"과 "<term>"을 합치거나, "<term>"과 "<factor>"를 합치는 방법이 있다.

"<expr>"과 "<term>"을 합치는 방법 선택

```
<assign> → <id> = <expr>
<id>      → A | B | C
<expr>    → <term> <expr_tail>
<expr_tail> → + <term> <expr_tail> | ε
<term>     → <factor> <term_tail>
<term_tail> → * <factor> <term_tail> | ε
<factor>   → ( <expr> ) | <id>
```

여기서 "<expr_tail>"이 "<term>" 다음에 나오는 "+" 연산자와 그 뒤에 나오는 "<expr>"을 표현한다. "+" 연산자와 "<expr>"의 나열이 재귀적으로 반복될 수 있도록 ε(epsilon)도 추가했다. "<term_tail>"도 마찬가지로 "*"

연산자와 "<factor>"의 나열을 표현한다. 이렇게 하면, "<expr>"이나 "<term>"을 계산할 때 어떤 연산을 먼저 수행해야 하는지 명확하게 알 수 있다.

7. Using the grammar in Example 3.4, show a parse tree and a leftmost derivation for each of the following statements:

a. $A = (A + B) * C$

```
assign => id = expr
=> A = expr
=> A = term expr_tail
=> A = factor term_tail expr_tail
=> A = (expr) term_tail expr_tail
=> A = (factor expr_tail) term_tail expr_tail
=> A = ((expr) + factor) term_tail expr_tail
=> A = ((factor + id) + factor) term_tail expr_tail
=> A = ((id + id) + factor) term_tail expr_tail
=> A = ((A + id) + factor) term_tail expr_tail
=> A = ((A + B) + factor) term_tail expr_tail
=> A = ((A + B) * factor) term_tail expr_tail
=> A = ((A + B) * id) term_tail expr_tail
=> A = ((A + B) * C) term_tail expr_tail
=> A = ((A + B) * C) ε expr_tail
=> A = ((A + B) * C)
```

b. $A = B + C + A$

```
assign => id = expr
=> A = expr
=> A = term expr_tail
=> A = factor term_tail expr_tail
=> A = id term_tail expr_tail
=> A = B term_tail expr_tail
=> A = factor + term term_tail expr_tail
=> A = id + term term_tail expr_tail
=> A = B + term term_tail expr_tail
=> A = B + factor term_tail term_tail expr_tail
=> A = B + id term_tail term_tail expr_tail
```

```

=> A = B + C term_tail term_tail expr_tail
=> A = B + C term_tail expr_tail
=> A = B + C + term expr_tail
=> A = B + C + factor term_tail expr_tail
=> A = B + C + id term_tail expr_tail
=> A = B + C + A term_tail expr_tail
=> A = B + C + A ε expr_tail
=> A = B + C + A

```

c. $A = A * (B + C)$

```

assign -> id = expr -> A = term -> A * factor -> A * (expr)
      -> A * (term) -> A * (factor + expr) -> A * (id + expr)
      -> A * (B + expr) -> A * (B + term) -> A * (B + factor)
      -> A * (B + C)

```

d. $A = B * (C * (A + B))$

```

assign -> id = expr -> A = term -> factor * expr -> B * (expr)
      -> B * (term) -> B * (factor * expr) -> B * (factor * term)
      -> B * (factor * factor + expr) -> B * (factor * factor + term)
      -> B * (factor * factor + factor) -> B * (factor * factor + (expr))
      -> B * (factor * factor + (factor + expr)) -> B * (factor * factor + (factor
+ term))
      -> B * (factor * factor + (factor + factor)) -> B * (factor * factor +
(factor + (expr)))
      -> B * (factor * factor + (factor + (id))) -> B * (factor * factor + (factor
+ (B)))
      -> B * (factor * factor + (factor + (C))) -> B * (factor * factor + (A + B))
      -> B * (C * (A + B))

```

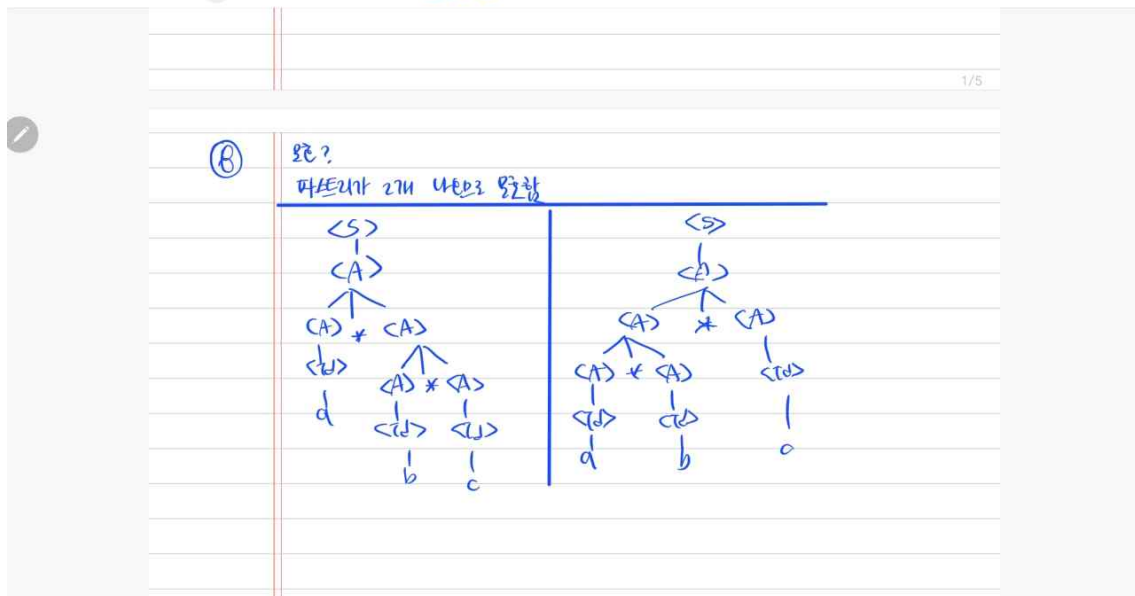
8. Prove that the following grammar is ambiguous:

$\langle S \rangle \rightarrow \langle A \rangle$

$\langle A \rangle \rightarrow \langle A \rangle + \langle A \rangle \mid \langle id \rangle$

$\langle id \rangle \rightarrow a \mid b \mid c$

모호하다는 것 증명=> 파스트리가 2개 나옴



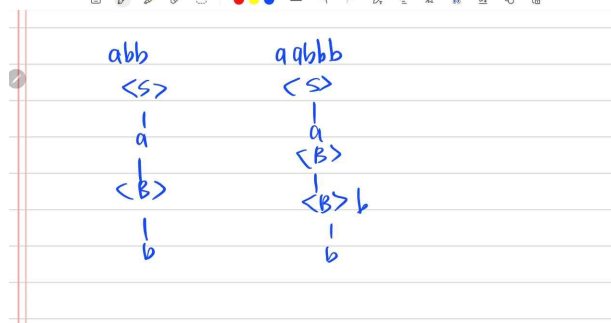
14. Draw parse trees for the sentences *abb* and *aabbb*, as derived from the grammar of Problem 13.

문자 *a*가 *n*번 반복되고 문자 *b*가 한번 더 나오는 문자열로 이루어진 언어에 대한 문법을 작성하라. 이 때, *n*은 0보다 큰 자연수이다. 예를 들어, *abb*, *aaaabbbbb*, *aaaaaaaaabbbbbbbbbbb*은 해당 언어에 속하지만, *a*, *ab*, *ba*, *aaabb*는 속하지 않는다.

문법:

$\langle S \rangle \rightarrow a \langle B \rangle$

$\langle B \rangle \rightarrow b \mid \langle B \rangle b$



16. Convert the BNF of Example 3.3 to EBNF

Example 3.3

An Ambiguous Grammar for Simple Assignment Statements

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

```
<assign> ::= <id> = <expr>
<id> ::= A | B | C
<expr> ::= <term> { (+ | *) <term> }
<term> ::= (<expr>) | <id>
```

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.

Example 3.6

An Attribute Grammar for Simple Assignment Statements

1. Syntax rule: $\langle \text{assign} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle = \langle \text{expr} \rangle$

Semantic rule: $\langle \text{expr} \rangle.\text{expected_type} \leftarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle.\text{actual_type}$

2. Syntax rule: $\langle \text{expr} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle[2] + \langle \text{var} \rangle[3]$

Semantic rule: $\langle \text{expr} \rangle.\text{actual_type} \leftarrow$

```

                                if ( $\langle \text{var} \rangle[2].\text{actual\_type} = \text{int}$ ) and
( $\langle \text{var} \rangle[3].\text{actual\_type} = \text{int}$ )
                                then int
                                else real
                                end if
```

Predicate: $\langle \text{expr} \rangle.\text{actual_type} == \langle \text{expr} \rangle.\text{expected_type}$

3. Syntax rule: $\langle \text{expr} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle$

Semantic rule: $\langle \text{expr} \rangle.\text{actual_type} \leftarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle.\text{actual_type}$

Predicate: $\langle \text{expr} \rangle.\text{actual_type} == \langle \text{expr} \rangle.\text{expected_type}$

4. Syntax rule: $\langle \text{var} \rangle \rightarrow A | B | C$

Semantic rule: $\langle \text{var} \rangle.\text{actual_type} \leftarrow \text{look-up}(\langle \text{var} \rangle.\text{string})$

The look-up function looks up a given variable name in the symbol table and returns the variable's type.

Example 3.6의 BNF를 기반으로 하되, 다음과 같은 언어 규칙을 갖는 속성 문법을 작성하십시오: 데이터 타입은 표현식에서 혼합될 수 없지만, 할당문은 할당 연산자 양쪽에 동일한 타입이 필요하지는 않습니다.

1. Syntax rule: $\langle \text{assign} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle = \langle \text{expr} \rangle$

Semantic rules:

$\langle \text{expr} \rangle.\text{expected_type} \leftarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle.\text{actual_type}$

if $\langle \text{var} \rangle.\text{actual_type} == \langle \text{expr} \rangle.\text{actual_type}$ then

$\langle \text{assign} \rangle.\text{actual_type} \leftarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle.\text{actual_type}$

else

raise SemanticError("Type mismatch in assignment statement")

end if

2. Syntax rule: $\langle \text{expr} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle[2] + \langle \text{var} \rangle[3]$

Semantic rules:

$\langle \text{var} \rangle[2].\text{expected_type} \leftarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle[2].\text{actual_type}$

$\langle \text{var} \rangle[3].\text{expected_type} \leftarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle[3].\text{actual_type}$

$\langle \text{expr} \rangle.\text{expected_type} \leftarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle[2].\text{actual_type}$ (which is also equal to $\langle \text{var} \rangle[3].\text{actual_type}$)

if $(\langle \text{var} \rangle[2].\text{actual_type} == \text{int})$ and $(\langle \text{var} \rangle[3].\text{actual_type} == \text{int})$ then

$\langle \text{expr} \rangle.\text{actual_type} \leftarrow \text{int}$

else

$\langle \text{expr} \rangle.\text{actual_type} \leftarrow \text{real}$

end if

if $\langle \text{expr} \rangle.\text{actual_type} == \langle \text{expr} \rangle.\text{expected_type}$ then

$\langle \text{var} \rangle[2].\text{is_used} \leftarrow \text{true}$

$\langle \text{var} \rangle[3].\text{is_used} \leftarrow \text{true}$

else

raise SemanticError("Type mismatch in expression")

end if

3. Syntax rule: $\langle \text{expr} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle$

Semantic rules:

```

<expr>.expected_type ← <var>.actual_type
<expr>.actual_type ← <var>.actual_type
if <expr>.actual_type == <expr>.expected_type then
  <var>.is_used ← true
else
  raise SemanticError("Type mismatch in expression")
end if

```

4. Syntax rule: $\langle \text{var} \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C$

Semantic rule:

```

<var>.actual_type ← look-up(<var>.string)
<var>.is_used ← false

```

22 – b,c,d

Write a denotational semantics mapping function for the following statements:

b. Java do-while

```

do {
  <body>
} while (<condition>);

```

```

semDo(body, cond) =
  body; if (cond) semDo(body, cond) else skip endif

```

c. Java Boolean expressions

```

semBool(true) = 1
semBool(false) = 0
semBool(not b) = 1 - semBool(b)
semBool(b1 and b2) = semBool(b1) * semBool(b2)
semBool(b1 or b2) = semBool(b1) + semBool(b2) - semBool(b1 and b2)

```

d. Java for

```

for (<init>; <cond>; <update>) {

```


<body>
}

```
semFor(init, cond, update, body) =  
  init: if (cond) body; update: semFor(init, cond, update, body) else skip endif
```

23. Compute the weakest precondition for each of the following assignment

statements and postconditions:

각 대입문과 후조건에 대해 가장 약한 사전조건(weakest precondition):

a. $a = 2 * (b - 1) - 1 \{a > 0\}$

$$\begin{aligned} wp(a > 0, a = 2 * (b - 1) - 1) \\ = b > 0 \wedge a > 0 \wedge a > 2 * b - 3 \end{aligned}$$

b. $b = (c + 10) / 3 \{b > 6\}$

$$\begin{aligned} wp(b > 6, b = (c + 10) / 3) \\ = c > 13 \end{aligned}$$

c. $a = a + 2 * b - 1 \{a > 1\}$

$$\begin{aligned} wp(a > 1, a = a + 2 * b - 1) \\ = a - 2 * b + 1 > 1 \\ = a > 2 * b - 1 \end{aligned}$$

d. $x = 2 * y + x - 1 \{x > 11\}$

$$\begin{aligned} wp(x > 11, x = 2 * y + x - 1) \\ = y > 5 \end{aligned}$$