

Faculty of Information Technology

Spring 2025

Concepts of Programming Languages CS 211

Lecture (2)

Outline

- Introduction
- The General Problem of Describing Syntax
- Formal Methods of Describing Syntax
- Derivation

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- Introduction
- The General Problem of Describing Syntax
- Formal Methods of Describing Syntax
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Introduction

- The task of providing a concise yet understandable description of a programming language is difficult but essential to the language's success.
- One of the problems in describing a language is the diversity of the people who must understand the description. Among these are initial evaluators, implementors, and users.
- Most new programming languages are subjected to a period of scrutiny by potential users, often people within the organization that employs the language's designer, before their designs are completed.
- These are the initial evaluators. The success of this feedback cycle depends heavily on the clarity of the description.

Introduction (Cont.)

- The study of programming languages, like the study of natural languages, can be divided into examinations of syntax and semantics.
 - Syntax: the form or structure of the expressions, statements, and program units.
 - Semantics: the meaning of the expressions, statements, and program units.

Introduction (Cont.)

```
#include <iostream>
#include <conio>
main()
{
   int a;
   a=10.5;
   cout << a << endl;
   getch()
}</pre>
```

```
(9,2):Statement missing ;
(9,1):Compound statement missing }
```

Syntax Error

Introduction (Cont.)

```
#include <iostream>
#include <conio>
main()
{
   int a;
   a=10.5;
   cout << a << endl;
   getch();
}</pre>
```



Semantic error

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Character(s)

Lexeme

Token

pound sign preprocessor directive

```
#include <iostream>
#include <conio>
main()
   int a;
   a=10;
   cout << a << endl;
   getch();
```

Character(s)

Lexeme

Token

reserved word

LPAREN and RPAREN

```
#include <iostream>
#include <conio>
main()
   int a;
   a=10;
   cout << a << endl;
   getch();
```

Character(s)

Lexeme

Token

LBRACE
reserved word
identifier
semicolon
assign_op
int_literal

```
#include <iostream>
#include <conio>
main()
   int a;
   a=10;
   cout << a << endl;
   getch();
```

Character(s)

Lexeme

Token

Sentence

language

```
#include <iostream>
#include <conio>
main()
   int a;
   a=10;
   cout << a << endl;
   getch();
```

- A lexeme is the lowest level syntactic unit of a language (e.g., *, sum, begin).
- A token is a category of lexemes (e.g., identifier).
- A sentence is a string of characters over some alphabet. The sentences of a language are called strings or statements.
- A language is a set of sentences of characters from some alphabet.

Formal Definition of Languages

Recognizers

- A recognition device reads input strings over the alphabet of the language and decides whether the input strings belong to the language.
- Example: syntax analysis part of a compiler.
 - Detailed discussion of syntax analysis appears in Chapter 4.

Generators

- A device that generates sentences of a language.
- One can determine if the syntax of a particular sentence is syntactically correct by comparing it to the structure of the generator.

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Formal Definition of Languages

Context-Free Grammars

- Developed by Noam Chomsky in the mid-1950s
- Language generators, meant to describe the syntax of natural languages.
- Define a class of languages called context-free languages.
- Backus–Naur Form (1959)
 - Invented by John Backus to describe the syntax of Algol 58.
 - BNF is equivalent to context-free grammars.

BNF Fundamentals

- In BNF, abstractions are used to represent classes of syntactic structures—they act like syntactic variables (also called non-terminal symbols, or just terminals).
- Terminals are lexemes or tokens.
- A rule has a left-hand side (LHS), which is a nonterminal, and a right-hand side (RHS), which is a string of terminals and/or non-terminals.

BNF Fundamentals (Cont.)

- Non-terminals are often enclosed in angle brackets.
 - Examples of BNF rules:-

```
<ident_list> → identifier | identifier, <ident_list> <if_stmt> → if <logic_expr> then <stmt>
```

- Grammar: a finite non-empty set of rules.
- A start symbol is a special element of the nonterminals of a grammar.

BNF Rules

 An abstraction (or nonterminal symbol) can have more than one RHS.

```
<stmt> → <single_stmt>

| begin <stmt_list> end
```

Describing Lists

Syntactic lists are described using recursion.

```
<ident_list> → ident
| ident, <ident_list>
```

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Derivation

- A derivation is a repeated application of rules, starting with the start symbol and ending with a sentence (all terminal symbols).
- Every string of symbols in a derivation is a sentential form.
- A sentence is a sentential form that has only terminal symbols.

Derivation (Cont.)

- A derivation may be neither leftmost nor rightmost.
- A leftmost derivation is one in which the leftmost non-terminal in each sentential form is the one that is expanded.
- A rightmost derivation is one in which the rightmost non-terminal in each sentential form is the one that is expanded.

Example (1)

```
<program> \rightarrow <stmts>
\langle stmts \rangle \rightarrow \langle stmt \rangle \mid \langle stmt \rangle ; \langle stmts \rangle
\langle stmt \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle = \langle expr \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow a \mid b \mid c \mid d
\langle expr \rangle \rightarrow \langle term \rangle + \langle term \rangle + \langle term \rangle
\langle term \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle \mid const
```

```
=> <stmt>
          => <var> = <expr>
          => a = \langle expr \rangle
          => a = < term > + < term >
          => a = < var > + < term >
          => a = b + < term>
          => a = b + const
```

Example (2)

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

```
\langle assign \rangle \rightarrow \langle id \rangle = \langle expr \rangle
< id > \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
\langle expr \rangle \rightarrow \langle id \rangle + \langle expr \rangle
                   | <id> * <expr>
                   ( <expr> )
                     <id>
```

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

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

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

=> A = <expr>

=> A = <id> * <expr>

```
=> A = <id> * <expr> => A = B * <expr>
```

$$=> A = B * ()$$

$$=> A = B * (+)$$

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

```
\langle assign \rangle = \langle id \rangle = \langle expr \rangle
         => A = <expr>
         => A = <id> * <expr>
         => A = B * < expr>
         => A = B * ( <expr> )
         => A = B * ( <id> + <expr> )
         => A = B * (A + <expr>)
         => A = B * (A + < id>)
```

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

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

Accepted

Example (3)

```
A Grammar for a Small Language
cprogram> \rightarrow begin <stmt_list> end
\langle stmt\_list \rangle \rightarrow \langle stmt \rangle
                  <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
<stmt> → <var> = <expression>
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
<expression> → <var> + <var>
                       <var> - <var>
```

```
A Grammar for a Small Language
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                       <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
<stmt> \rightarrow <var> = <expression>
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                             <var> - <var>
                             <var>
```

How many roles?

10

```
A Grammar for a Small Language
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                       <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
<stmt> \rightarrow <var> = <expression>
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                            <var> - <var>
                            <var>
```

What are nonterminal(s) of the grammar?

```
A Grammar for a Small Language
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                          <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle stmt \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle = \langle expression \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                                <var> - <var>
                                <var>
```

What is special non-terminal of the grammar?

called the start
 symbol

```
A Grammar for a Small Language
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                       <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
<stmt> \rightarrow <var> = <expression>
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                            <var> - <var>
                            <var>
```

The grammar has only one statement form assignment.

<var> = <expression>

```
A Grammar for a Small Language
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                    <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
<stmt> \rightarrow <var> = <expression>
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
<expression> \rightarrow <var> + <var>
                         <var> - <var>
                         <var>
```

program consists of the special word begin, followed by a list of statements separated by semicolons, followed by the special word end.

```
A Grammar for a Small Language
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                          <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle stmt \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle = \langle expression \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                                <var> - <var>
                                <var>
```

An expression is either a single variable or two variables separated by either + or - operator.

```
A Grammar for a Small Language
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                       <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
<stmt> \rightarrow <var> = <expression>
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                             <var> - <var>
                             <var>
```

The only variable names in this language are A, B, and C.

$$begin A = B + C ; B = Cend$$

```
A Grammar for a Small Language
program> → begin <stmt_list> end
<stmt_list> \rightarrow <stmt>
                     <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle stmt \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle = \langle expression \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
<expression> → <var> + <var>
                        <var> - <var>
                        <var>
```

A rule is **recursive** if its LHS appears in its RHS.

$$begin A = B + C ; B = Cend$$

```
A Grammar for a Small Language
program> → begin <stmt_list> end
<stmt_list> \rightarrow <stmt>
                    <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle stmt \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle = \langle expression \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
<expression> → <var> + <var>
                        <var> - <var>
                        <var>
```

begin A = B + C ; B = Cend

```
begin A = B + C ; B = Cend
```

program> => begin <stmt_list> end

```
begin A = B + C ; B = Cend
```

```
program> => begin <stmt_list> end
          => begin <stmt> ; <stmt_list> end
```

```
begin A = B + C ; B = Cend
```

```
program> => begin <stmt_list> end
          => begin <stmt> ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin <var> = <expression> ; <stmt_list> end
```

```
begin A = B + C ; B = Cend
```

```
program> => begin <stmt_list> end
          => begin <stmt> ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin <var> = <expression> ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin A = <expression> ; <stmt_list> end
```

```
begin A = B + C ; B = Cend
```

```
begin A = B + C ; B = Cend
```

```
begin A = B + C ; B = Cend
```

```
begin A = B + C ; B = Cend
```

```
begin A = B + C ; B = Cend
```

```
begin A = B + C ; B = Cend
```

```
program> => begin <stmt_list> end
          => begin <stmt> ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin <var> = <expression> ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin A = <expression> ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin A = <var> + <var> ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin A = B + <var> ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin A = B + C ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin A = B + C ; <stmt> end
          => begin A = B + C ; <var> = <expression> end
          => begin A = B + C ; B = <expression> end
```

```
begin A = B + C ; B = Cend
```

```
program> => begin <stmt_list> end
          => begin <stmt> ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin <var> = <expression> ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin A = <expression> ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin A = <var> + <var> ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin A = B + <var> ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin A = B + C ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin A=B+C; <stmt> end
          => begin A = B + C ; <var> = <expression> end
          => begin A = B + C ; B = <expression> end
          => begin A = B + C ; B = <var> end
```

```
begin A = B + C ; B = Cend
```

```
program> => begin <stmt_list> end
          => begin <stmt> ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin <var> = <expression> ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin A = <expression> ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin A = <var> + <var> ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin A = B + <var> ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin A = B + C ; <stmt_list> end
          => begin A=B+C; <stmt> end
          => begin A = B + C ; <var> = <expression> end
          => begin A = B + C ; B = <expression> end
          => begin A = B + C ; B = <var> end
Accepted
          => begin A = B + C ; B = C end
```

```
A Grammar for a Small Language
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                       <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
<stmt> \rightarrow <var> = <expression>
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                            <var> - <var>
                            <var>
```

Derivation that use the leftmost non-terminal in order of replacement are called leftmost derivations.

```
A Grammar for a Small Language
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                          <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle stmt \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle = \langle expression \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                                <var> - <var>
                                <var>
```

Derivation that use the rightmost non-terminal in order of replacement are called rightmost derivations.

begin
$$B = C$$
; $A = B + C$ end

```
A Grammar for a Small Language
program> → begin <stmt_list> end
<stmt_list> \rightarrow <stmt>
                    <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle stmt \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle = \langle expression \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
<expression> → <var> + <var>
                        <var> - <var>
                        <var>
```

Derivation use leftmost derivation

```
program> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt\_list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                        <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle stmt \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle = \langle expression \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
<expression> → <var> + <var>
                           <var> - <var>
                           <var>
begin B = C; A = B + C end
```

cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt\_list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                          <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
<stmt> → <var> = <expression>
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                              <var> - <var>
                              <var>
```

```
begin B = C; A = B + C end
```

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle stmt\_list \rangle \rightarrow \langle stmt \rangle
                                <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle \text{stmt} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle = \langle \text{expression} \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                                    <var> - <var>
                                    <var>
```

begin B = C; A = B + C end

<var>

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt\_list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                               <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle stmt \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle = \langle expression \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                                    <var> - <var>
```

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt\_list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                                <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle \text{stmt} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle = \langle \text{expression} \rangle
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                                    <var> - <var>
                                    <var>
```

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
<stmt_list>
                           <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle stmt \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle = \langle expression \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                               <var> - <var>
                               <var>
```

```
program> → begin <stmt_list> end
cprogram> → begin <stmt> ; <stmt_list> end
cprogram> → begin B = C ; <stmt_list> end
program> → begin B = C ; <stmt> end
```

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle stmt\_list \rangle \rightarrow \langle stmt \rangle
                                <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle \text{stmt} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle = \langle \text{expression} \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                                    <var> - <var>
                                    <var>
```

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt\_list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                               <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle \text{stmt} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle = \langle \text{expression} \rangle
<var> -
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                                   <var> - <var>
                                   <var>
```

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt\_list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                             <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle stmt \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle = \langle expression \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow
                             <var> + <var>
                                <var> - <var>
                                <var>
```

```
program> → begin <stmt_list> end
cprogram> → begin B = C ; <stmt_list> end
program> → begin B = C ; <stmt> end
<program> \rightarrow begin B = C; <var> = <expression> end
<program> \rightarrow begin B = C ; A = <expression> end
<program> \rightarrow begin B = C; A = <var> + <var> end
```

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt\_list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                                <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle \text{stmt} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle = \langle \text{expression} \rangle
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                                    <var> - <var>
                                    <var>
```

```
program> → begin <stmt_list> end
cprogram> → begin B = C ; <stmt_list> end
program> → begin B = C ; <stmt> end
<program> \rightarrow begin B = C ; A = <expression> end
<program> \rightarrow begin B = C; A = <var> + <var> end
<program> \rightarrow begin B = C; A = B + <var> end
```

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle stmt\_list \rangle \rightarrow \langle stmt \rangle
                               <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle \text{stmt} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle = \langle \text{expression} \rangle
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                                   <var> - <var>
                                   <var>
```

```
program> → begin <stmt_list> end
cprogram> → begin B = C ; <stmt_list> end
program> → begin B = C ; <stmt> end
<program> \rightarrow begin B = C ; A = <expression> end
<program> \rightarrow begin B = C; A = <var> + <var> end
<program> \rightarrow begin B = C; A = B + <var> end
<program> \rightarrow begin B = C ; A = B + C end
```

begin
$$B = C$$
; $A = B + C$ end

```
A Grammar for a Small Language
program> → begin <stmt_list> end
<stmt_list> \rightarrow <stmt>
                    <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle stmt \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle = \langle expression \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
<expression> → <var> + <var>
                        <var> - <var>
                        <var>
```

Derivation use rightmost derivation

```
program> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt\_list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                        <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle stmt \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle = \langle expression \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
<expression> → <var> + <var>
                           <var> - <var>
                           <var>
begin B = C; A = B + C end
```

oprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt\_list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                      <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
<stmt> → <var> = <expression>
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
<expression> \rightarrow <var> + <var>
                          <var> - <var>
                          <var>
```

```
begin B = C; A = B + C end
```

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
<stmt_list>
                         <stmt>
                           <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle stmt \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle = \langle expression \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                              <var> - <var>
                              <var>
```

```
begin B = C; A = B + C end
```

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt\_list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                                 <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle \text{stmt} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle = \langle \text{expression} \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                                     <var> - <var>
                                     <var>
```

```
begin B = C; A = B + C end
```

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt\_list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                           <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle stmt \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle = \langle expression \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
<expression>
                            <var> + <var>
                              <var> - <var>
                              <var>
```

```
begin B = C; A = B + C end
```

```
begin B = C; A = B + C end
```

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt\_list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                                <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle \text{stmt} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle = \langle \text{expression} \rangle
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                                    <var> - <var>
                                    <var>
```

```
begin B = C; A = B + C end
```

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt\_list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                               <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle \text{stmt} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle = \langle \text{expression} \rangle
<var> -
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                                    <var> - <var>
                                    <var>
```

```
begin B = C; A = B + C end
```

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle stmt\_list \rangle \rightarrow \langle stmt \rangle
                                <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle \text{stmt} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle = \langle \text{expression} \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                                    <var> - <var>
                                    <var>
```

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
                                                    program> → begin <stmt_list> end
                                                    cprogram> → begin <stmt> ; <stmt_list> end
\langle stmt\_list \rangle \rightarrow \langle stmt \rangle
                                                    <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle stmt \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle = \langle expression \rangle
\langle var \rangle \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                       <var> - <var>
                       <var>
                                                    <program> \rightarrow begin <var> = < var> ; A = B + C end
begin B = C; A = B + C end
```

```
cprogram> \rightarrow begin <stmt>; <var> = <var> + <var> end
<program> \rightarrow begin <stmt>; A = B + C end
cprogram> \rightarrow begin <var> = <expression> ; A = B + C end
```

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle \text{stmt\_list} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{stmt} \rangle
                                <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle \text{stmt} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle = \langle \text{expression} \rangle
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                                    <var> - <var>
                                    <var>
```

```
program> → begin <stmt_list> end
cprogram> → begin <stmt> ; <stmt_list> end
<program> \rightarrow begin <stmt>; <var> = B + C end
<program> \rightarrow begin <stmt> ; A = B + C end
<program> \rightarrow begin <var> = <expression> ; A = B + C end
<program> \rightarrow begin <var> = < var> ; A = B + C end
<program> \rightarrow begin <var> = C; A = B + C end
```

```
cprogram> → begin <stmt_list> end
\langle stmt\_list \rangle \rightarrow \langle stmt \rangle
                               <stmt> ; <stmt_list>
\langle \text{stmt} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle = \langle \text{expression} \rangle
\langle expression \rangle \rightarrow \langle var \rangle + \langle var \rangle
                                   <var> - <var>
                                   <var>
```

```
program> → begin <stmt_list> end
cprogram> → begin <stmt> ; <stmt_list> end
<program> \rightarrow begin <stmt> ; A = B + C end
<program> \rightarrow begin <var> = < var> ; A = B + C end
<program> \rightarrow begin <var> = C; A = B + C end
<program> \rightarrow begin B = C ; A = B + C end
```



