# CMPSC 461: Programming Language Concepts, Fall 2024 Assignment 2 Practice Notes Packet

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As a CMPSC 461 student, you wish to write a rudimentary CFG for parsing roman numerals from 1 to 99 (i,ii,iii,iv,v,...,ix,x,...,xl,...,lxxx,...,xc,...,xcix). If you are unfamiliar with roman numerals, please have a look at http://literacy.kent.edu/Minigrants/Cinci/romanchart.htm.).

- Your grammar should comprise of terminals {c, l, x, v, i}.
- c = 100, l = 50, x = 10, v = 5, i = 1.
- Notice that we use lowercase characters here to represent the numerals, to distinguish them from the non-terminals.
- 1. Define a **context-free grammar** to model this language.
- 2. What are **terminals** and **nonterminals** in the context of CFGs? Based on your answer for part 1 answer label/describe terminals and non-terminals in your answer.
- 3. Do context-free grammars represent all regular languages? Do regular languages translate all grammar? Are there any languages CFGs may not be able to represent? (Explain each answer in 10 words)

#### Problem 2: Context Free Grammar - Creation 2

[8 pts]

Create context free grammars for each of the following languages.

- 1. The set of strings which contains palindromic binary numbers. The strings can have leading zeros (for example, 101, 010 or 00).
- 2. The set of strings which have a number of "a"s followed by twice the number of "b"s (for example, "abb", "aabbbb" and so on).

## Problem 3: Context Free Grammar - Creation 3

[9 pts]

Give context free grammars that generate the following languages.

- 1. {  $\mathbf{w} \in \{0,1\}^* \mid \mathbf{w} \text{ contains at least three } \mathbf{1s.} \}$
- 2. {  $\mathbf{w} \in \{a,b\}^* \mid \text{the length of } \mathbf{w} \text{ is odd and middle symbol is b.}}$
- 3. {  $a^ib^jc^k \mid i,j,k \geq 0$  and i = j or i = k }

# Problem 4: Context Free Grammar - Creation 4

[12 pts]

Give context free grammars that generate the following languages

- 1.  $\{a^i b^j c^k \mid i, j, k \ge 0 \text{ and } i + j = k\}$
- $2. \ \{ab^nacab^na \mid n \ge 0\}$

#### Problem 5: Context Free Grammar - Knowledge Check

[10 pts]

For each of the following statements, respond with either "True" or "False" to indicate whether the statement is correct. Provide reasoning for each answer provided.

- 1. A regular grammar can generate context-free languages.
- 2. An NFA (Nondeterministic Finite Automaton) can recognize languages that a DFA cannot.
- 3. When two regular languages are concatenated, the resulting language is still a regular language.
- 4. An automaton with multiple initial states can be considered a DFA.
- 5. A NFA (Nondeterministic Finite Automaton) can have epsilon ( $\varepsilon$ ) transitions, allowing it to move to the next state without consuming any input symbol.

1. Convert the following BNF to an EBNF

```
<goal> ::= <a>
<goal> ::= x <b> <a>
<a> ::= y
<a> ::= x <a>
<b> ::= <a>
<b> ::= <a> <b>
::= y <b>
```

2. Convert the following EBNF to a BNF

```
<N> ::= A [B]
<Q> ::= [-] <num>
<P> ::= A { A }
<X> ::= { A }
<blk> ::= begin <cmd> { ; <cmd> } end
<nws> ::= (+|-) <num>
<SN> ::= [(+|-)] <num>
```

#### Problem 7: Context-Free-Grammar Derivation

[16 pts]

Answer the following questions with this following grammar starting with S.

$$\begin{split} S \to S - S \mid P \mid T \\ P \to P + P \mid V \mid T \\ V \to V * V \mid S \mid T \\ T \to 0 \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid 3 \mid 4 \mid 5 \mid 6 \mid 7 \mid 8 \mid 9 \end{split}$$

- 1. Give the left-most derivation of the following: 4-6+1\*5
- 2. Give the right-most derivation of the following: 4-6+1\*5
- 3. Is there more than one right-most derivation? Explain.

#### Problem 8: Context-Free-Grammar Parse Tree

[16 pts]

Answer the following questions with this following grammar starting with S.

$$\begin{split} S \to S - S \mid P \mid T \\ P \to P + P \mid V \mid T \\ V \to V * V \mid S \mid T \\ T \to 0 \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid 3 \mid 4 \mid 5 \mid 6 \mid 7 \mid 8 \mid 9 \end{split}$$

- 1. Draw the parse tree of the left-most derivation for 4-6+1\*5
- 2. Draw the parse tree of the right-most derivation for 4-6+1\*5

#### Problem 9: Context-Free-Grammar Ambiguity

[16 pts]

The following problems help with some common ambiguity problems. Take the following grammars:

Grammar1:

$$\begin{split} S \to S - S \mid T \\ T \to 0 \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid 3 \mid 4 \mid 5 \mid 6 \mid 7 \mid 8 \mid 9 \end{split}$$

Grammar2:

$$\begin{split} S &\to S - T \mid T - S \mid T \\ T &\to 0 \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid 3 \mid 4 \mid 5 \mid 6 \mid 7 \mid 8 \mid 9 \end{split}$$

Grammar3:

$$\begin{split} S &\to S - P \mid S + P \mid P \\ P &\to V/P \mid V * P \mid V \\ V &\to (S) \mid T \\ T &\to 0 \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid 3 \mid 4 \mid 5 \mid 6 \mid 7 \mid 8 \mid 9 \end{split}$$

- 1. Is Grammar 1 Ambiguous? If so, how do you fix it? If not, why?
- 2. Is Grammar 2 Ambiguous? If so, how do you fix it? If not, why?
- 3. Is Grammar 3 Ambiguous? If so, how do you fix it? If not, why?

## Problem 10: Context-Free-Grammar Parse Tree

[16 pts]

Consider the following grammar:

$$\begin{split} S &\to TT \\ T &\to TTT \mid a \\ T &\to bT \mid Tb \end{split}$$

- 1. Give at least four distinct strings generated by derivations of four or fewer steps.
- 2. Give at least four distinct parse trees to generate the string babbab.
- 3. Is this grammar ambiguous? Explain.

## Problem 11: Context-Free-Grammar Parse Tree

[16 pts]

Consider the following grammar:

$$S \to aS \mid aSbS \mid c$$

- 1. Is this grammar ambiguous? Show by drawing parse trees for the string aacbc
- 2. Design an unambiguous CFG for the language above.

## Problem 12: Context-Free-Grammar Parse Tree

[10 pts]

Consider the following:

- 1. What is ambiguity in CFG and what makes a grammar ambiguous?
- 2. Give a real-world example portraying how ambiguous grammar can be bad.