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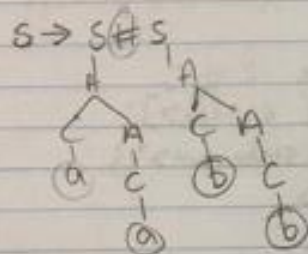
Class: 314 -07

Homeork 1

Grammar G:

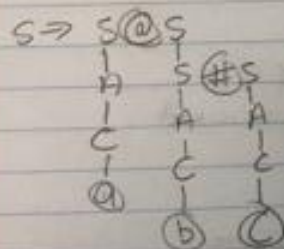
$S \rightarrow A \mid S \# S \mid S @ S$
 $A \rightarrow C \mid CA$
 $C \rightarrow a \mid b \mid c$

I. $aa\#\#bb$



∴ we prove that this can not be derived because $\#\#$ is not provided in the language

II. $a@b\#c$



∴ we prove that this is Unambiguous

III. ab



∴ we prove that with the language provided it is unambiguous

Rewrite grammar G

$S \rightarrow S@S \mid P$
 $P \rightarrow P\#P \mid A$
 $A \rightarrow C \mid CA$
 $C \rightarrow a \mid b \mid c$

so this removes the ambiguity

2. Grammar #

$\langle \text{Statement} \rangle \rightarrow \text{Assignment} \mid \text{while}$
 $\langle \text{Assignment} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle = \langle \text{value} \rangle [, \langle \text{value} \rangle] ;$
 $\langle \text{while} \rangle \rightarrow \text{while}(\langle \text{value} \rangle) \{ \langle \text{statement} \rangle \}$
 $\langle \text{Value} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{var} \rangle \mid \langle \text{Number} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{var} \rangle \rightarrow a \mid b \mid c$
 $\langle \text{Number} \rangle \rightarrow 0 \mid 1$

Productions:

I. $a = 0, b$, yes it is in the language
because when you choose Assignment
they both exist

II. $a = b, c, 1$, No, because there is no way
we can get 1.

III. $\text{while}(a) \{ b = 0; \text{while}(b) \{ \} \}$, No, there is no
way to go to the first while

IV. $a = 1; \text{while}(a) \{ a = 1; \text{while}(a = 0; \} \}$, No, because
after you choose statement, there is
no way to get back to while

3. Write a grammar for BNF in BNF
(Not EBNF..e.g. no curly Braces)

Example

Assign \rightarrow id := expr

id \rightarrow A|B|C

expr \rightarrow id + expr | id * expr | (expr) | id

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