



**1. Webber Chap. 12 Exercise 1**

Give CFGs for the following languages:

- (a)  $S \rightarrow aS \mid B$   
 $B \rightarrow bB \mid \epsilon$
- (b)  $S \rightarrow S0S0S0S \mid X \mid \epsilon$   
 $X \rightarrow 1 \mid \epsilon$
- (c)  $S \rightarrow XXXS \mid \epsilon$   
 $X \rightarrow 0 \mid 1$
- (d)  $S \rightarrow 0A0 \mid 1A1 \mid \epsilon$   
 $A \rightarrow 0A \mid 1A \mid 0B \mid 1B \mid \epsilon$   
 $B \rightarrow 0B0 \mid 1B1 \mid S$
- (e)  $S \rightarrow A \mid B \mid \epsilon$   
 $A \rightarrow aAb \mid aBb$   
 $B \rightarrow aB \mid bB \mid \epsilon$
- (f)  $S \rightarrow aSbb \mid B$   
 $B \rightarrow bB \mid \epsilon$
- (g)  $S \rightarrow aaSbb \mid \epsilon$
- (h)  $S \rightarrow abSde \mid c$
- (i)  $S \rightarrow ab \mid aaSbb$
- (j)  $S \rightarrow XSY \mid \epsilon$   
 $X \rightarrow aXb \mid \epsilon$   
 $Y \rightarrow YZ \mid \epsilon$

**2. Webber Chap. 12 Exercise 2**

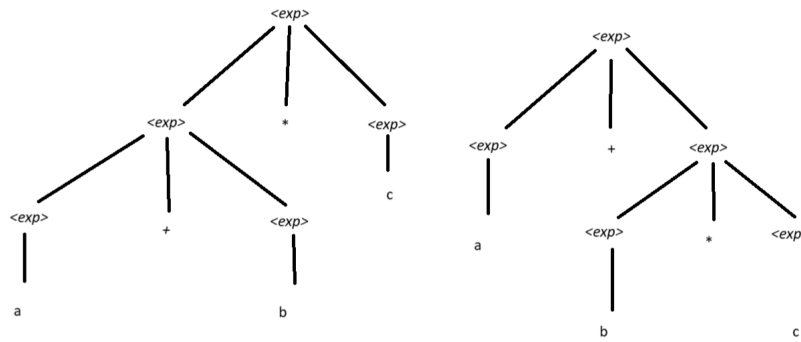
Give a BNF grammar for each of the languages below:

- (a)  $\langle \text{exp} \rangle ::= a \langle \text{exp} \rangle \mid \epsilon$
- (b)  $\langle \text{exp} \rangle ::= \langle \text{upper} \rangle \langle \text{char} \rangle$   
 $\langle \text{upper} \rangle ::= \text{any uppercase letter}$   
 $\langle \text{char} \rangle ::= \text{any uppercase letter} \mid \text{any digit (0-9)}$
- (c)  $\langle \text{exp} \rangle ::= a \langle \text{exp} \rangle \mid a$
- (d)  $\langle \text{digit} \rangle ::= \langle \text{digit} \rangle \langle \text{digit} \rangle \mid \text{any digit (0-9)}$
- (e)  $\langle \text{exp} \rangle ::= a; \langle \text{exp} \rangle \mid \epsilon$
- (f)  $\langle \text{exp} \rangle ::= \text{begin } \langle \text{stmt} \rangle; \text{end}$   
 $\langle \text{stmt} \rangle ::= \langle \text{stmt} \rangle; \langle \text{stmt} \rangle; \mid \langle \text{statement} \rangle \mid \epsilon$
- (g)  $\langle \text{exp} \rangle ::= a; \langle \text{exp} \rangle \mid a;$

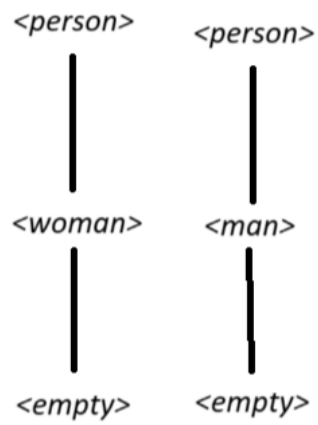
**3. Webber Chap. 12 Exercise 4**

Show that each of the following BNF grammars is ambiguous. (To show that a grammar is ambiguous, you must demonstrate that it can generate two parse trees for the same string.)

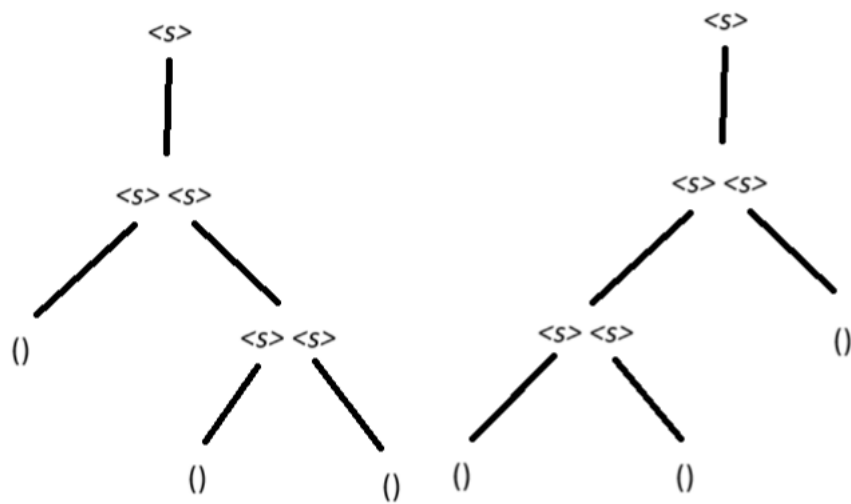
(a)  $a+b*c$



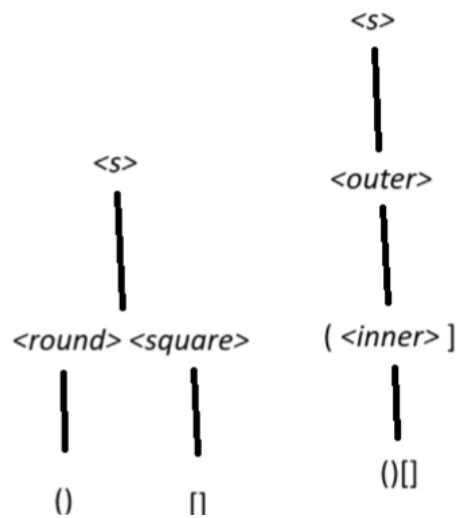
(b)  $\langle \text{empty} \rangle$



(c)  $()()()$



(d)  $()[]$



4. Webber Chap. 13 Exercise 1

	read	pop	push
1.	$a$	$S$	$S1$
2.	$\epsilon$	$S$	$\epsilon$
3.	$b$	1	$\epsilon$

How would you change the stack machine of section 13.2 so that the language it accepts is  $\{a^n b^n \mid n > 0\}$ ?

	read	pop	push
1.	$a$	$S$	$S1$
2.	$E$	$S1$	1
3.	$b$	1	$E$

5. Webber Chap. 13 Exercise 2

Show the table of moves for a stack machine for the language  $\{a^n c b^n\}$

	read	pop	push
1.	$a$	$S$	$S1$
2.	$c$	$S$	$E$
3.	$b$	1	$E$