CSC488 Practical: Backus-Naur Form

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What is Backus-Naur Form?

- o A way to describe grammar of context-free language
- o E.g. programming language
- o Used for influential programming languages, such as ALGOL
- o Presents grammar as a set of rules called *productions*:

 $symbol = expression_0...expression_n$

Types of Symbols

- o Non-terminals: Symbols that has given a production rule.
- **Terminals**: Symbols that were not given a production rule (i.e., string literals). Represented by quotation marks.
- "=": Definition. Used to show the production rule of a given non-terminal symbol.
- "I": Alteration. Used to show the alternate production rule of a given non-terminal symbol.

BNF Example

```
= "-" fractional
start
           | fractional
fractional = digitlist
           | digitlist "." digitlist
digitlist = digit
           | digit digitlist
         = "0" | "1" | "2" | "3" | "4" | "5" | "6"
digit
           | "7" | "8" | "9"
```

Extended Backus-Naur Form

- o Provides convenience over traditional BNF notation.
- What we expect people to be using for language specification.
- Useful extensions include:

```
[symbol] representing optional symbol.
{symbol} representing repeating symbol (0 or more).
```

EBNF Example

```
start = ["-"] fractional

fractional = digitlist ["." digitlist]

digitlist = {digit}

digit = "0" | "1" | "2" | "3" | "4" | "5" | "6" | "7" | "8" | "9"
```