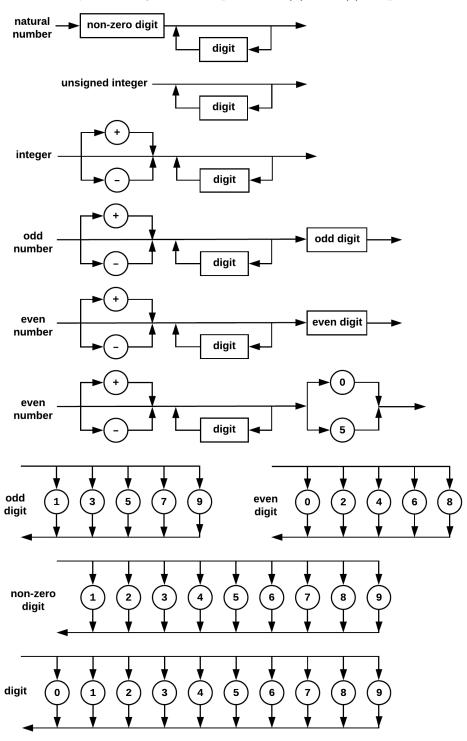
CSC 600-01 (SECTION 1) **Homework 1 - Syntax** prepared by Ilya Kopyl Homework is prepared by: Ilya Kopyl. It is formatted in LaTeX, using TeXShop editor (under GNU GPL license). Syntax diagrams are created in LucidChart online editor (lucidchart.com).

1. Using BNF write the syntax definitions of the following objects:

```
a) Natural number (1, 2, 3, ...). The answer:
                                             ::= \langle non\text{-}zero\ digit \rangle \mid \langle natural\ number \rangle \langle digit \rangle
\langle natural\ number \rangle
\langle digit \rangle
                                              := 0 \mid \langle non\text{-}zero \ digit \rangle
                                              ::= 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9
\langle non\text{-}zero\ digit \rangle
   b) Unsigned integer (0, 1, 2, 3, ...). The answer:
\langle unsigned\ integer \rangle
                                             ::= 0 \mid \langle natural \ number \rangle
\langle natural\ number \rangle
                                             := \langle non\text{-}zero\ digit \rangle \mid \langle natural\ number \rangle \langle digit \rangle
\langle digit \rangle
                                             := 0 \mid \langle non\text{-}zero \ digit \rangle
                                             ::= 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9
\langle non\text{-}zero\ digit \rangle
   c) Integer (..., -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, ...). The answer:
                                             := \langle sign \rangle \langle unsigned\ integer \rangle
\langle integer \rangle
                                             ::=+ \mid - \mid \langle empty \rangle
\langle sign \rangle
\langle empty \rangle
\langle unsigned\ integer \rangle
                                             ::= 0 \mid \langle natural \ number \rangle
\langle natural\ number \rangle
                                             := \langle non\text{-}zero\ digit \rangle \mid \langle natural\ number \rangle \langle digit \rangle
\langle digit \rangle
                                             ::= 0 \mid \langle non\text{-}zero\ digit \rangle
\langle non\text{-}zero\ digit \rangle
                                             ::= 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9
   d) Odd number (..., -3, -1, 1, 3, ..., 101, ..., 2047, ...). The answer:
\langle odd \ number \rangle
                                             := \langle sign \rangle \langle unsigned \ odd \ number \rangle
                                              ::=+ \mid - \mid \langle empty \rangle
\langle sign \rangle
\langle empty \rangle
                                             ::=
                                            ::= \langle odd \ digit \rangle \mid \langle natural \ number \rangle \langle odd \ digit \rangle
\langle unsigned \ odd \ number \rangle
```

```
\langle natural\ number \rangle
                                             ::= \langle non\text{-}zero\ digit \rangle \mid \langle natural\ number \rangle \langle digit \rangle
\langle digit \rangle
                                              ::= 0 \mid \langle non\text{-}zero \ digit \rangle
                                              ::= 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | \( \text{odd digit} \)
\langle non-zero\ digit \rangle
\langle odd \ digit \rangle
                                              ::= 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9
   e) Even number (..., -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, ..., 332, ..., 1022, ...). The answer:
\langle even \ number \rangle
                                              := \langle sign \rangle \langle unsigned \ even \ number \rangle
\langle sign \rangle
                                              ::=+ \mid - \mid \langle empty \rangle
\langle empty \rangle
                                              ::=
\langle unsigned \ even \ number \rangle
                                             ::= \langle even \ digit \rangle \mid \langle natural \ number \rangle \langle even \ digit \rangle
\langle natural\ number \rangle
                                             ::= \langle non\text{-}zero\ digit \rangle \mid \langle natural\ number \rangle \langle digit \rangle
                                              := 0 \mid \langle non\text{-}zero \ digit \rangle
\langle digit \rangle
                                              ::= 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9
\langle non\text{-}zero\ digit \rangle
\langle even \ digit \rangle
                                              ::= 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8
   f) Integer divisible by five (..., -10, 5, 0, 5, 10, ...). The answer:
                                              := \langle sign \rangle \langle unsigned int div-by-5 \rangle
\langle integer\ div-by-5 \rangle
                                              ::=+ \mid - \mid \langle empty \rangle
\langle sign \rangle
\langle empty \rangle
                                              ::=
                                             ::= \langle div-by-5 \ suffix \rangle \mid \langle natural \ number \rangle \langle div-by-5 \ suffix \rangle
\langle unsigned\ int\ div-by-5 \rangle
                                             ::= \langle non\text{-}zero\ digit \rangle \mid \langle natural\ number \rangle \langle digit \rangle
\langle natural\ number \rangle
\langle div-by-5 \ suffix \rangle
                                             ::= 0 | 5
\langle digit \rangle
                                             ::= 0 \mid \langle non\text{-}zero \ digit \rangle
\langle non\text{-}zero\ digit \rangle
                                              ::= 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9
```

2. Show syntax diagrams for questions (a), ..., (f) of problem 1.



Example of syntax diagrams for integers with no support of leading zeroes.

