CSC 600-01 (SECTION 1) **Homework 1 - Syntax** prepared by Ilya Kopyl

CSC 600 HOMEWORK 1 - SYNTAX

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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:

b) Unsigned integer (0, 1, 2, 3, ...). The answer:

Example of BNF definition of unsigned integer in languages that do not support leading zeroes (e.g. Python):

```
c) Integer (..., -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, ...). The answer:
```

```
\langle integer \rangle ::= \langle sign \rangle \langle unsigned\ integer \rangle
```

$$\langle sign \rangle$$
 ::= + | - | $\langle empty \rangle$

 $\langle empty \rangle$::=

$$\langle unsigned\ integer \rangle : := \langle digit \rangle \mid \langle unsigned\ integer \rangle \langle digit \rangle$$

Example of BNF definition of an integer in languages that do not support leading zeroes (e.g. Python):

 $\langle integer \rangle$: := $\langle sign \rangle$ $\langle unsigned\ integer \rangle$

$$\langle sign \rangle$$
 : = + | - | $\langle empty \rangle$

 $\langle empty \rangle$::=

 $\langle unsigned\ integer \rangle : := 0 \mid \langle natural\ number \rangle$

 $\langle \mathit{natural} \; \mathit{number} \rangle \qquad \qquad : := \; \langle \mathit{non-zero} \; \mathit{digit} \rangle \; \mid \; \langle \mathit{natural} \; \mathit{number} \rangle \; \; \langle \mathit{digit} \rangle$

 $\langle digit \rangle$::= 0 | $\langle non\text{-}zero\ digit \rangle$

 $\langle non\text{-}zero\ digit \rangle$::= 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9

d) Odd number (..., -3, -1, 1, 3, ..., 101, ..., 2047, ...). The answer:

 $\langle odd \ number \rangle$::= $\langle sign \rangle$ $\langle unsigned \ odd \ number \rangle$

 $\langle sign \rangle$: := + | - | $\langle empty \rangle$

 $\langle empty \rangle$::=

 $\langle unsigned\ odd\ number \rangle ::= \langle odd\ digit \rangle \mid \langle unsigned\ integer \rangle \langle odd\ digit \rangle$

 $\langle unsigned\ integer \rangle$: := $\langle digit \rangle$ | $\langle unsigned\ integer \rangle$ $\langle digit \rangle$

 $\langle digit \rangle$::= 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9

Example of BNF definition of an odd number in languages that do not support leading zeroes (e.g. Python):

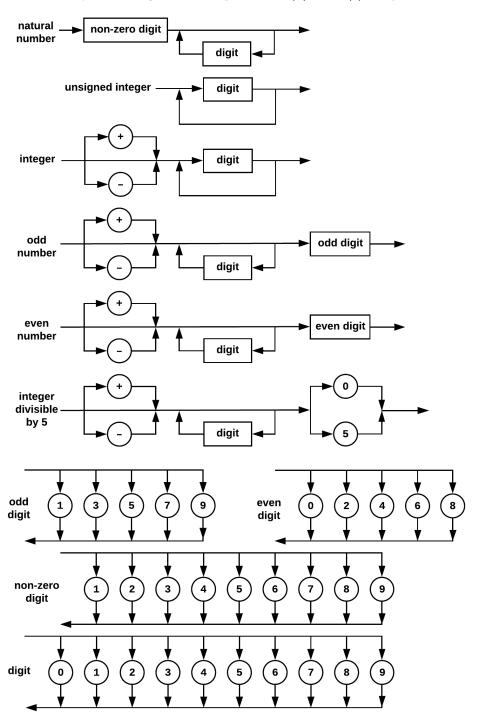
```
\langle odd \ number \rangle
                                         ::= \langle sign \rangle \ \langle unsigned \ odd \ number \rangle
\langle sign \rangle
                                         : := + | - | \langle empty \rangle
\langle empty \rangle
                                         ::=
\langle unsigned\ odd\ number \rangle ::= \langle odd\ digit \rangle \mid \langle natural\ number \rangle \langle odd\ digit \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-zero\ digit \rangle
                                         := 2 \mid 4 \mid 6 \mid 8 \mid \langle odd \ 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 empty \rangle
\langle sign \rangle
\langle empty \rangle
\langle unsigned\ even\ number \rangle : := \langle even\ digit \rangle \mid \langle unsigned\ integer \rangle \langle even\ digit \rangle
\langle unsigned\ integer \rangle
                                         ::= \langle digit \rangle \mid \langle unsigned\ integer \rangle \langle digit \rangle
\langle digit \rangle
                                         ::= 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9
```

Example of BNF definition of an even number in languages that do not support leading zeroes (e.g. Python):

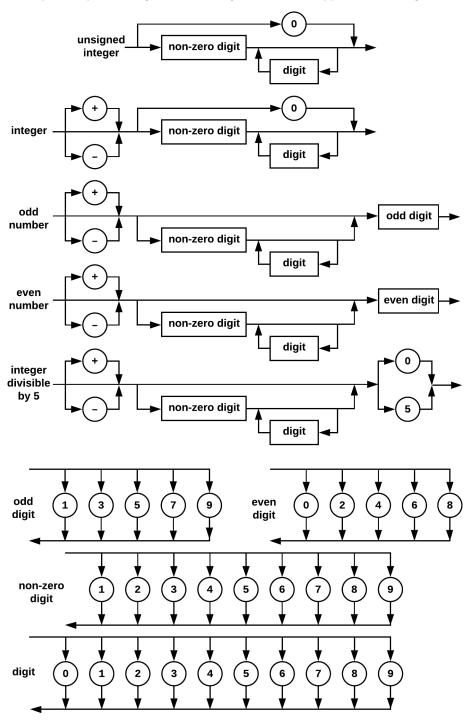
f) Integer divisible by five (..., -10, 5, 0, 5, 10, ...). The answer:

Example of BNF definition of an integer divisible by 5 in languages that do not support leading zeroes (e.g. Python):

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



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



3. Write a BNF definition of the syntax of (all possible) input statements in C++.

```
Following is an example of input statement in C++:
     cin > sclr > vec[2 * i - 1] > mat[f(i)][j + k] > t[i/3][j][k];
    The answer:
                                     ::= cin \langle input \ arguments \rangle;
\langle input \ statement \rangle
\langle input \ arguments \rangle
                                      ::= \gg \langle input \ value \rangle \mid \langle input \ arguments \rangle \gg \langle input \ value \rangle
                                        : := \langle struct\ member \rangle \mid \langle array\ element \rangle \mid \langle identifier \rangle
\langle input \ value \rangle
\langle struct\ member \rangle
                                        ::= \langle identifier \rangle . \langle identifier \rangle
                                          \mid \langle struct\ member \rangle . \langle identifier \rangle
                                        : := \langle identifier \rangle \langle array indicies \rangle
\langle array\ element \rangle
\langle identifier \rangle
                                        ::= \langle non\text{-}digit\ character \rangle \mid \langle identifier \rangle \langle digit \rangle
                                        : := \langle array \ index \rangle \mid \langle array \ indicies \rangle \langle array \ index \rangle
\langle array \ indicies \rangle
\langle array \ index \rangle
                                        ::= [ \langle numerical \ expression \rangle ]
\langle numerical\ expression \rangle : := \langle arithmetic\ expression \rangle
                                           \mid \langle unary\ expression \rangle
                                                 \langle function \ call \rangle
\langle arithmetic\ expression \rangle ::= \langle operand \rangle
                                           \langle arithmetic\ expression \rangle\ \langle operator \rangle\ \langle arithmetic\ expression \rangle
\langle operator \rangle
                                        ::= + | - | * | / | %
\langle unary\ expression \rangle
                                        := ++ \langle operand \rangle \mid \langle operand \rangle ++
                                           \mid -- \langle operand \rangle \mid \langle operand \rangle --
                                        : := \langle identifier \rangle \mid \langle integer\ number \rangle \mid \langle floating\ point\ number \rangle
\langle operand \rangle
                                        ::= \langle digits \rangle \mid \langle digits \rangle \perp \mid \langle digits \rangle \perp
\langle integer\ number \rangle
\langle floating\ point\ number \rangle ::= \langle real\ number \rangle | \langle real\ number \rangle |
                                        : := \langle digits \rangle . \langle digits \rangle \mid \langle digits \rangle . \mid . \langle digits \rangle
\langle real\ number \rangle
                                        ::= \langle identifier \rangle \quad ( \langle function \ arguments \rangle )
\langle function \ call \rangle
\langle function \ arguments \rangle ::= \langle argument \rangle | \langle function \ arguments \rangle , \langle argument \rangle
                                        : := \langle function \ call \rangle \mid \langle expression \rangle
\langle argument \rangle
```

```
\langle expression \rangle
                                  ::= \langle numerical\ expression \rangle
                                    |\langle string \rangle|
                                    \mid \langle character\ literal \rangle
                                    \mid \langle void \rangle
                                  ::= " \langle characters \rangle "
\langle string \rangle
                                  ::= ' \langle char \rangle ' | ' \langle char \rangle '
\langle character\ literal \rangle
\langle characters \rangle
                                  ::= \langle char \rangle \mid \langle characters \rangle \langle char \rangle
\langle char \rangle
                                  ::= \langle non\text{-}digit\ character \rangle \mid \langle digit \rangle
\langle non\text{-}digit\ character \rangle
                                  ::= A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J
                                        K | L | M | N | O | P |
                                                                                        Q | R |
                                    | U | V | W | X | Y | Z | a | b | c | d
                                    | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n
                                    | o | p | q | r | s | t | u | v | w | x
                                    | y | z | _
\langle digits \rangle
                                  : := \langle digit \rangle \mid \langle digits \rangle \langle digit \rangle
\langle digit \rangle
                                  ::= 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9
\langle void \rangle
                                  : = \langle empty \rangle
\langle empty \rangle
                                  ::=
```