

1. Конкретный синтаксис.

$\langle ident \rangle ::= \langle nondigit \rangle$
 $\quad | \quad \langle nondigit \rangle \langle alphanum \rangle$
 $\quad | \quad \langle nondigit \rangle \langle alphanum \rangle \langle ident \rangle$
 $\langle binop \rangle ::= '+' | '.' | '-' | '^' | '*' | '/' | '==' | '/=' | '<=' | '<' | '>' | '>=' | '|' | '&\&'$
 $\langle unop \rangle ::= '-' | '!'$
 $\langle num-lit \rangle ::= \text{number}$
 $\langle bool-lit \rangle ::= 'T' | 'F'$
 $\langle lit \rangle ::= \langle num-lit \rangle | \langle bool-lit \rangle$
 $\langle expr \rangle ::= \langle ident \rangle$
 $\quad | \quad \langle lit \rangle$
 $\quad | \quad \langle app \rangle$
 $\quad | \quad \text{'if' } \langle expr \rangle \text{' then' } \langle expr \rangle \text{' else' } \langle expr \rangle$
 $\quad | \quad \text{'let' var '=' } \langle expr \rangle \text{' in' } \langle expr \rangle$
 $\quad | \quad \langle expr \rangle \langle binop \rangle \langle expr \rangle$
 $\quad | \quad \langle unop \rangle \langle expr \rangle$
 $\quad | \quad \text{'(' } \langle expr \rangle \text{')'}$
 $\langle app \rangle ::= \langle ident \rangle \text{' ' } \langle ident \rangle$
 $\quad | \quad \langle ident \rangle \text{' ' } \langle lit \rangle$
 $\quad | \quad \langle ident \rangle \text{' ' ' (' } \langle expr \rangle \text{')'}$
 $\quad | \quad \text{' (' } \langle expr \rangle \text{')' } \langle ident \rangle$
 $\quad | \quad \text{' (' } \langle expr \rangle \text{')' } \langle lit \rangle$
 $\quad | \quad \text{' (' } \langle expr \rangle \text{')' ' (' } \langle expr \rangle \text{')'}$
 $\langle bind \rangle ::= \langle ident \rangle (\langle arg \rangle | \varepsilon) \text{'=' } \langle expr \rangle$
 $\langle arg \rangle ::= \langle ident \rangle | \langle ident \rangle \text{' ' } \langle arg \rangle$
 $\langle decl \rangle ::= \langle bind \rangle \text{' ;' } \langle decl \rangle | \langle bind \rangle \text{' ;'}$

Примеры.

1. Объявление функции/переменной.

```
f x = x;
n = 10;
```

2. Использование условного оператора if

```
f x = if x == 0 then 10 else 20 + x;
```

3. Использование let-связывания.

```
f y = let x = 10 * y in x ^ x;
```

4. Вызов функции

```
f x = x;
g = f 10;
```

```
ff x y = x + y;
gg = ff 10 20;
```

2. Абстрактный синтаксис

Представлен в виде АСД.

```
type Ast = [Decl]

data Decl = BindDecl Bind

data Bind = Bind Name [Name] Expr

data Expr = Var Name
           | Lit Lit
           | App Expr Expr
           | If Expr Expr Expr
           | Let Name Expr Expr
           | UnOp UnOperator Expr
           | BinOp BinOperator Expr Expr

data Lit = ILit Integer | BLit Bool
```