

BU CS320 Assignment 6: Context Free Grammars

November 6, 2023

1. Given the following grammar where $\langle expr \rangle$ is the starting symbol:

```
 $\langle id \rangle ::= a \mid b \mid c \mid \dots \mid z$   
 $\langle dig \rangle ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid \dots \mid 9$   
 $\langle expr \rangle ::= () \mid \langle dig \rangle \mid \langle id \rangle$   
            $\mid \text{let } \langle id \rangle = \langle expr \rangle \text{ in } \langle expr \rangle$   
            $\mid \langle expr \rangle ; \langle expr \rangle$   
            $\mid \text{begin } \langle expr \rangle \text{ end}$ 
```

Demonstrate the grammar above is ambiguous.

Suppose we want to derive the statement `let z = 3 in z ; begin () end`

Left-associative:

```
<expr> ; <expr>  
let <id> = <expr> in <expr> ; <expr>  
let z = <expr> in <expr> ; <expr>  
let z = <dig> in <expr> ; <expr>  
let z = 3 in <expr> ; <expr>  
let z = 3 in <id> ; <expr>  
let z = 3 in z ; <expr>  
let z = 3 in z ; begin <expr> end  
let z = 3 in z ; begin () end
```

Right-associative:

```
<expr> ; <expr>  
<expr> ; begin <expr> end  
<expr> ; begin () end  
let <id> = <expr> in <expr> ; begin () end  
let <id> = <expr> in <id> ; begin () end  
let <id> = <expr> in z ; begin () end  
let <id> = <dig> in z ; begin () end  
let <id> = 3 in z ; begin () end  
let z = 3 in z ; begin () end
```

2. Modify the grammar (reproduced below) to be unambiguous. Hint: There is not just one way.

```
 $\langle id \rangle ::= a \mid b \mid c \mid \dots \mid z$   
 $\langle dig \rangle ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid \dots \mid 9$   
 $\langle expr \rangle ::= () \mid \langle dig \rangle \mid \langle id \rangle$   
           $\mid \text{let } \langle id \rangle = \langle expr \rangle \text{ in } \langle expr \rangle$   
           $\mid \langle expr \rangle ; \langle expr \rangle$   
           $\mid \text{begin } \langle expr \rangle \text{ end}$ 
```

$\langle id \rangle ::= a \mid b \mid c \mid \dots \mid z$

$\langle dig \rangle ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid \dots \mid 9$

$\langle exprs \rangle ::= () \mid \langle dig \rangle \mid \langle id \rangle$
 $\mid \text{let } \langle id \rangle = \langle expr \rangle \text{ in } \langle expr \rangle$
 $\mid \text{begin } \langle expr \rangle \text{ end}$

$\langle expr \rangle ::= \langle exprs \rangle \mid \langle exprs \rangle ; \langle expr \rangle$

3. Demonstrate your modified grammar fixes the previously shown ambiguity.

Left-associative:

```
<exprs> ; <expr>
let <id> = <expr> in <expr> ; <expr>
let z = <expr> in <expr> ; <expr>
let z = <exprs> in <expr> ; <expr>
let z = <dig> in <expr> ; <expr>
let z = 3 in <expr> ; <expr>
let z = 3 in <exprs> ; <expr>
let z = 3 in <id> ; <expr>
let z = 3 in z ; <expr>
let z = 3 in z ; <exprs>
let z = 3 in z ; begin <expr> end
let z = 3 in z ; begin <exprs> end
let z = 3 in z ; begin () end
```

Right-associative:

```
<exprs> ; <expr>
<exprs> ; <exprs>
<exprs> ; begin <expr> end
<exprs> ; begin <exprs> end
<exprs> ; begin () end
let <id> = <expr> in <expr> ; begin () end
let <id> = <expr> in <exprs> ; begin () end
let <id> = <expr> in <id> ; begin () end
let <id> = <expr> in z ; begin () end
let <id> = <exprs> in z ; begin () end
let <id> = <dig> in z ; begin () end
let <id> = 3 in z ; begin () end
let z = 3 in z ; begin () end
```