
HW 9 – Parse Trees and Ambiguous Grammars

CS 421 – Fall 2015

Revision 1.0

Assigned Wednesday, October 28, 2015

Due Wednesday, November 4, 2015, 23:59 PM

Extension 48 hours (20% penalty)

1 Change Log

1.0 Initial Release.

2 Turn-In Procedure

For the main problem, answer the problem below, save your work as a PDF (either scanned if handwritten or converted from a program), add the PDF to the subversion repository (`svn add hw9-submission.pdf`) and commit it (`svn commit -m "submitting hw9"`). Your file should be named `hw9-submission.pdf` and committed in your `assignments/hw9` directory.

3 Objectives and Background

The purpose of this HW is to test your understanding of

- BNF grammars
- Grammar disambiguation
- Parse trees

Another purpose of HW9 is to provide you with experience answering non-programming written questions of the kind you may experience on the second midterm and final.

Caution: It is strongly advised that you know how to do these problems before the second midterm.

4 Problems

1. (23 points) Consider the following grammar over the terminal alphabet $\{\text{if, then, else, } +, a, b, \text{true, false, } (,)\}$ and non-terminal alphabet $\{\langle \text{exp} \rangle, \langle \text{bool} \rangle, \langle \text{var} \rangle\}$:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \text{exp} \rangle &::= \langle \text{var} \rangle \mid \text{if } \langle \text{bool} \rangle \text{ then } \langle \text{exp} \rangle \text{ else } \langle \text{exp} \rangle \mid \\ &\quad \langle \text{exp} \rangle + \langle \text{exp} \rangle \mid (\langle \text{exp} \rangle) \\ \langle \text{bool} \rangle &::= \text{true} \mid \text{false} \\ \langle \text{var} \rangle &::= a \mid b\end{aligned}$$

(This is a grammar for a simple language of types similar to those in OCaml.)

- a. (9 points) Show that the above grammar is ambiguous by showing at least two distinct parse trees for the string “if true then a else b + a”
- b. (9 points) Write a new grammar accepting the same language that is unambiguous, and such that the sum type constructor $\langle \text{exp} \rangle + \langle \text{exp} \rangle$ binds more tightly than the if-then-else type constructor $\text{if } \langle \text{bool} \rangle \text{ then } \langle \text{exp} \rangle \text{ else } \langle \text{exp} \rangle$, and such that $+$ associates to the left.
- c. (5 points) Give the parse tree for “if true then a else b + a” using the grammar you gave in the previous part of this problem.