Due date: Tuesday, February 12, 2013, 2 pm, upload in home folder of class

### Please put your full name on the assignments!

### Notes for programming assignment submissions:

All your files for an assignment should be in a subdirectory in your home directory. The subdirectory should be named "assignmentX' where X is the assignment number. Faisal will pick up the files from this subdirectory after the deadline for the assignment.

Put a README file in the assignment directory with instructions for compiling and running the program for the programming exercises. You may also include some test input data for which your program works.

Your program should compile on the computers in the CSC lab (Ungar Room 426).

You are required to submit source code and data files. Executable files or any other binary files will not be accepted.

#### Exercise 2.1

Write EBNF descriptions for the following: [5 points]

- a) A Java class definition header statement
- b) A Java method call statement
- c) A C switch statement
- d) A C union statement
- e) C float literals

#### Exercise 2.2\*

a) Given the following EBNF declarations (based on Modula-2)

```
<simple expression> ::= [ + | - ] <term> { + <term> | - <term> | OR <term> }*
<term> ::= <factor> { * <factor> | / <factor> | DIV <factor> | MOD <factor> | AND <factor> | & <factor> }*
<factor> ::= <number> | <ident> | (<simple expression>) | NOT<factor>
<ident> ::= <letter> { <letter> | <digit> }*
```

Simplify the expressions for <simple expression> and <term> by adding other nonterminal definitions so that you can reduce the number of options in the braces.

[2 points]

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b) Construct five examples of a <simple expression>, using only terminals in the language. Try to make each example significantly different from the others so as to illustrate the range of expressions which this definition encompasses. Assume simple definitions for <letter> (i.e., a..z, A..Z), <digit> (i.e., 0..9), and <number> (i.e., <digit>+) although the actual definitions in Modula-2 are more complex. [5 points]

#### Exercise 2.3\*

a) Here are more EBNF declarations:

```
<case statement> ::= CASE <expression> OF <case> { '|' <case> }* [ ELSE <statement sequence> ] END
<case> ::= [ <case label list> ':' <statement sequence> ]
<case label list> ::= <case label> { ',' <case label> }*
<case label> ::= <const expr> [ '..' <const expr> ]
```

According to the EBNF definitions given in this exercise, indicate whether each of the following examples is or is not a legal case statement. For those that are not, explain why they are illegal according to the grammar. Assume that integers and single characters enclosed in single quotation marks are constant expressions (i.e., <const expr>), that a variable name qualifies as an <expression>, that a <statement sequence> is a sequence of semicolon-separated statements, and that a procedure call (indicated by a simple identifier, not followed by parentheses) and an assignment statement (where':=' is the assignment operator) are examples of statements. Also, 'DIV' is a legal division operator in this example language (Modula-2).

[8 points]

```
1. CASE nextChar OF
    'a' : ScanIdentifier |
    'b' : ScanIdentifier;
         bold := 1 |
    '0' : ScanNumber
   ELSE Error
  END
2. CASE nextChar OF
    'a' .. 'z' : ScanIdentifier
    '0' .. '1' : ScanNumber
   END
3. CASE nextChar OF
    'a' .. 'z' : ScanIdentifier
   ELSE
   ScanNumber
     ScanOperator
   END
4. CASE nextChar OF
    'a' .. 'z', 'A' .. 'Z' : ScanIdentifier |
    '0' .. '9' : ScanNumber |
    '+', '-', '*', '/', '^' : ScanOperator |
```

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```
5. CASE nextChar OF
    'a', 'b', 'c', .. 'z' : ScanIdentifier | '0' .. '9' : ScanNumber |
    '+', '-', '*', '/', '^' : ScanOperator
6. CASE op OF
   | '+' : total := total + operand
    | '-' : total := total - operand
    | '*' : total := total * operand
   | '/' : total := total DIV operand
  END
7. CASE op1, op2 OF
    '+' : total := total + operand |
    '-' : total := total - operand |
    '*' : total := total * operand |
    '/' : total := total DIV operand |
8. CASE ident OF
   END
```

\*both exercises have been adopted from Jonathan Mohr