## **First Problem Set: BNF**

#### Learning Abstract:

In this assignment I interpreted different languages, both in english and in Racket, and translated them into BNF grammars which were used to create parse trees for the given sequences below. This assignment allowed me to practice creating BNF grammars for more complex languages, as well as spend time developing parse trees to go along with these grammars.

#### Task 1 - What is BNF?

BNF, or Backus-Naur form, is a way to define languages and their syntax using nonterminal symbols, tokens, productions, and a start symbol. The start symbol, which is considered a nonterminal symbol, contains all other nonterminal symbols that are used to aid in defining the language. The tokens are the actual entities that make up the language, and the productions are rules where nonterminals and tokens are combined in a way that defines a specific language. BNF is so significant because it can define any number of languages in a way that can be easily interpreted.

## Task 2 - BNF Description of L1

<L1> ::= ( <plus-string> ) < L1 > | ( <minus-string> ) <L1> | ( < empty >) < L1 > | ( < empty >) < L1 > | ( < empty >) < l1> | ( < empt

#### Task 3 - Parse Trees for L1



2. (- -) (+ + +)



<L2> ::= < first-num > < nums > | 0 < first-num > ::= 1 | 2 | 3 < nums > ::= 0 < nums > | 1 < nums > | 2 < nums > | 3 < nums > | < empty >

Task 5 - Parse Trees for L2



< L3 > ::= ( < and > < L3 > ) | ( < or > < L3 > ) | ( < not > < L3 > ) | #t | #f | < tf > | < empty > < and > ::= and < L3 > < or > ::= or < L3 > < or > ::= not < L3 > < tf > ::= #t < L3 > | #f < L3 > <

Task 7 - Parse Trees for L3



2. ( and ( not #t ) #f )



#### Task 8 - BNF Description of L4

< L4 > ::= < ones > | < tens > | < hundreds > | zero < ones > ::= one | two | three | four | five | six | seven | eight | nine | < empty > < tens > ::= ten | eleven | twelve | thirteen | fourteen | fifteen | sixteen | seventeen | eighteen | nineteen | twenty | twenty < ones > | thirty < ones > | forty < ones > | fifty < ones > | sixty < ones > | seventy < ones > | eighty < ones > | ninety < ones > | < empty > < hundreds > ::= < ones > hundred | < ones > hundred < ones > | < ones > hundred < tens >

#### Task 9 - Parse Trees for L4



2. five hundred



# 3. seven hundred fifty four



## Task 10 - BNF Description of L5

<L5> ::= < add > | < show > | < describe > | colors | exit < add > ::= add ( < rgb > < rgb > < rgb > ) < color > | add ( < rgb > < rgb > < rgb > < op-value >) < color > | add color < color > < show > ::= show < color > < describe > ::= describe < color >

#### Task 11 - Parse Trees for L5



## 2. show purple



# 3. add (100 220 170) c28

