

Chowsky Normal form

In Chowsky Normal form (CNF) we have a restriction on the length of RHS; which is; element in RHS should either be two variables or a Terminal.

A CFG is in Chowsky Normal form if the productions are in the following forms:

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$A \rightarrow BC$$

where A, B and C are non-terminals and a is a terminal.

Steps to convert a given CFG to Chowsky Normal form:-

Step 1: If the Start Symbol S occurs on some right side, create a new Start Symbol S' and a new production $S' \rightarrow S$.

Step 2: Remove Null Productions. (Using the Null Production Removal)

Step 3: Remove Unit Productions. (Using the Unit Production Removal)

Step 4: Replace each production $A \rightarrow B_1 \dots B_n$ where $n > 2$, with $A \rightarrow B_1 C$ where $C \rightarrow B_2 \dots B_n$. Repeat this step for all productions having two or more symbols on the right side.

Step 5:- If the right side of any production is in the form $A \rightarrow aB$ where ' a ' is a terminal and A and B are non-terminals, then the production is replaced by $A \rightarrow XB$ and $X \rightarrow a$. Repeat this step for every production which is of the form $A \rightarrow aB$.

Conversion of CFG to Chomsky Normal Form

Convert the following CFG to CNF:

$$P: S \rightarrow ASA \mid aB, A \rightarrow B \mid s, B \rightarrow b \mid \epsilon$$

Step 1: Since S appears in RHS, we add a new state S' and $S' \rightarrow S$ is added to the production.

$$P: S' \rightarrow S, S \rightarrow ASA \mid aB, A \rightarrow B \mid s, B \rightarrow b \mid \epsilon$$

Step 2: Remove the Null productions: $B \rightarrow \epsilon$ and $A \rightarrow \epsilon$:

$$\text{After Removing } B \rightarrow \epsilon: P: S' \rightarrow S, S \rightarrow ASA \mid aB \mid a, A \rightarrow B \mid s \mid \epsilon, B \rightarrow b.$$

$$\text{After Removing } A \rightarrow \epsilon: P: S' \rightarrow S, S \rightarrow ASA \mid aB \mid a \mid AS \mid SA \mid S, A \rightarrow B \mid s, B \rightarrow b$$

Step 3: Remove the Unit Production: $S \rightarrow s$, $S' \rightarrow S$, $A \rightarrow B$, and $A \rightarrow s$:

$$\text{After Removing } S \rightarrow s: P: S' \rightarrow S, S \rightarrow ASA \mid aB \mid a \mid AS \mid SA, A \rightarrow B \mid s, B \rightarrow b.$$

$$\text{After Removing } S' \rightarrow S: P: S' \rightarrow ASA \mid aB \mid a \mid AS \mid SA, S \rightarrow ASA \mid aB \mid a \mid AS \mid SA,$$

$$A \rightarrow B \mid s, B \rightarrow b$$

After Removing $A \rightarrow B$:

$$P: S' \rightarrow ASA \mid aB \mid a \mid AS \mid SA, S \rightarrow ASA \mid aB \mid a \mid AS \mid SA, A \rightarrow b \mid s, B \rightarrow b$$

$$\text{After Removing } A \rightarrow s: P: S' \rightarrow ASA \mid aB \mid a \mid AS \mid SA, S \rightarrow ASA \mid aB \mid a \mid AS \mid SA, A \rightarrow b \mid ASA \mid aB \mid a \mid AS \mid SA, B \rightarrow b$$

Step 4: Now find out the productions that has more than Two variables in RHS

$S' \rightarrow ASA$, $S \rightarrow ASA$, and $A \rightarrow ASA$

After removing these, we get: P: $S' \rightarrow AX | \underline{aB} | a | AS | SA$,

$S \rightarrow AX | aB | a | AS | SA$,

$A \rightarrow b | AX | aB | a | AS | SA$

$B \rightarrow b$

$X \rightarrow SA$.

Step 5: Now change the productions $S' \rightarrow aB$, $S \rightarrow aB$
and $A \rightarrow aB$

finally we get: P: $S' \rightarrow AX | YB | a | AS | SA$,

$S \rightarrow AX | YB | a | AS | SA$,

$A \rightarrow b | AX | YB | a | AS | SA$,

$B \rightarrow b$

$X \rightarrow SA$

$Y \rightarrow a$