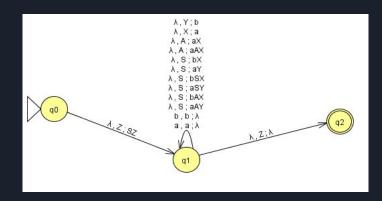
## Graphical Conversion of CFG to PDA

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# Context Free Grammars, and Pushdown Automata

- CFG formal definition developed in 1950's by Noam Chomsky
  - Defined by a 4-tuple with non-terminal symbols, terminal symbols, start symbol, and productions.
  - $\circ$  G = {V, T, S, P}, V = non-terminals, T = terminals, S = start symbol, and P = productions.
- Pushdown Automata also first formalized by Noam Chomsky
  - o More powerful than a finite state machine since a PDA also has a memory in the form of a stack.
  - Can be used to describe CFG's, and prove a language is a CFG. Can also describe regular languages.



#### Process Overview of CFG to PDA.

- Simplification of CFG first.
  - Lambda production removals first.
  - Unit production removals.
  - Useless production removals.
- Then conversion to Greibach Normal Form.
- Convert GNF grammar to a PDA.
- Output both transition functions and PDA in the console.
- Prove PDA describes simplified grammar by parsing a string using transition functions.

#### Lambda Removal

- Lambda Productions are denoted with '?'
- Once a production with '?' is found, erase and insert each instance that occurs in other productions.
- Once this is done, each production rule with '?' is removed.

```
char key;
string temp;
vector<pair<char, string>> temp_vec;
for(unsigned int i = 0; i < grammar.size(); i++)</pre>
    if(grammar[i].second[0] == '?'){
        key = grammar[i].first;
        for(unsigned int j = 0; j < grammar.size(); j++){</pre>
            temp = grammar[j].second;
            for(string::size type u = 0; u < grammar[j].second.size(); u++){</pre>
                 if(grammar[j].second[u] == key){ //u = production
                     temp.erase(u, 1);
                     temp_vec.push_back(make_pair(grammar[j].first, temp)); // Push new productions into temp container.
```

#### Unit Removal

- Vector of productions with only terminals used to find and replace unit productions.
- Searches and finds matching states, and replaces those production rules.

```
string temp;
vector<pair<char, string>> temp vec;
for (auto it = grammar.begin(); it != grammar.end(); ++it)
   // First find productions of length = 1 and non-terminal.
   if (it->second.length() == 1 && (isupper(it->second[0])))
        // Now iterate through the single terminals vector to find anything that matches.
        for (auto jt = single terminals.begin(); jt != single terminals.end(); ++jt)
            if (jt->first == it->second[0])
                temp vec.push back(make pair(it->first, jt->second));
```

#### Useless Removal

- Iterates through each string in a productions rule, checking whether it is reachable in another production rule.
- Pushes reachable productions, which is later referenced in removing unreachable production rules.

```
vector<char> keys;
                         // hold the reachable variables
vector<pair<char, string>> ret, temp; // will override the grammar at the end
vector<char>::iterator it:
keys.push back(grammar[0].first);
for(unsigned int i = 0; i < grammar.size(); i++){</pre>
    for(string::size type k = 0; k < grammar[i].second.size(); k++)</pre>
        if(isupper(grammar[i].second[k]))
            for(unsigned int j = 0; j < grammar.size(); j++)</pre>
                if(grammar[i].second[k] == grammar[j].first)
                    // Check if the key is already present in the container.
                    it = find(keys.begin(), keys.end(), grammar[i].second[k]);
                    if (it == keys.end())
                         keys.push back(grammar[i].second[k]); // push the reachable keys
```

- Variables + temporary vectors that are needed are intialized
- Simplified grammar is copied into temp\_grammar for GNF modification
- Single\_terminals converted and pushed into <string, string > pair form to allow GNF\_singles to operate with Z(n) productions ( Z1, Z2, Z3 ... Z(n))

```
//new var and new prod are used to help generate Z(n) productions, temp is used for char->string conversion
string new var, new prod, temp;
//counter keeps track of n in the Z(n) productions
int counter = 0:
//separate vector temp grammar is used to edits are separate from original grammar
vector<pair<char,string>> temp grammar = grammar;
//production will be used a temp to help compare substitutions for GNF conversion
pair<string, string> production;
//vector to store productions that start with non terminals to then remove later
vector<pair<char, string>> nonterminals;
vector<pair<char,string>> nonterminal subs;
int static tempsize = temp grammar.size();
//convert single terminals into GNF singles since GNF singles will contain Z(n) productions
for(auto pair: single terminals) {
    temp = pair.first;
   GNF singles.push back(make pair(temp, pair.second));
```

- Looping through simplified grammar
- First we check if it starts with terminal and is not a single production
- Second we loop through the production's derivation to replace every terminal with a matching variable production that produces the same
- If one exists we replace it
- Else if, if it is a nonterminal or a
   Z(n) variable we skip
- Else, we create a new Z(n) production that matches

```
//begin loop to convert
for (unsigned int i=0; i < temp grammar.size(); i++) {
    //if production starts with a terminal and has more afterwards, search through it
    if( islower(temp grammar[i].second[0]) && temp grammar[i].second.size()>1 ) {
        for(unsigned int j=1; j<temp_grammar[i].second.size(); j++) {</pre>
            /* any terminals after the first will be exchanged with non-terminals
                seen in the single terminal productions, if not they will be created and pushed into GNF singles
            if( islower(temp grammar[i].second[j]) && !isdigit(temp grammar[i].second[j])) {
                //searches through GNF singles each time to find a matching single production, then sets a temporary pair
                for(unsigned int k = 0; k<GNF_singles.size(); k++) {
                    if(temp grammar[i].second[j] == GNF_singles[k].second[0]) {
                        production = GNF singles[k];
                if( production.second[0] == temp_grammar[i].second[j] ) {
                    temp grammar[i].second.replace(j,1,production.first);
                else if( isupper(temp grammar[i].second[j]) || temp grammar[i].second[j] == 'Z' || isdigit(temp grammar[i].second[j]) ) {
                else {
                    new var = "Z" + to string(counter);
                    new prod = temp grammar[i].second[j];
                    GNF singles.push back(make pair(new var,new prod));
                    temp grammar[i].second.replace(j,1,new var);
                    counter++:
```

- If the derivation does not start with a nonterminal, it must begin with a variable production
- The variable identified will be substituted by every single matching production that matches in a temporary vector and stored
- The production that begins with said variable is stored in a temporary vector
- At the end, substitutions are pushed into temp\_grammar
- Then the productions that begin with variables in question will be searched through and removed

```
//in the case of productions that begin with a nonterminal they will be replaced
    else -
        for ( int j = 0; j < static tempsize; j++)
               each case identified will be pushed to nonterminals and the new productions without the beginning
                terminal will be replaced and pushed back into another vector, nonterminal subs. to be handled afterwards
            string s = temp_grammar[i].second;
            if(temp grammar[i].second[0] == temp grammar[j].first) {
               if(islower(temp grammar[j].second[0])) {
                    nonterminals.push back(temp grammar[i]);
                    s.replace(0,1,temp grammar[j].second);
                    nonterminal_subs.push_back(make_pair(temp_grammar[i].first,s));
//push nonterminal subs into temp grammar
for(auto pair: nonterminal subs) {
   temp grammar.push back(make pair(pair.first, pair.second));
//remove leftover productions that begin with a nonterminal
for(unsigned int k = 0; k<temp grammar.size(); k++) {
   for(auto duplicate: nonterminals) {
        if(temp grammar[k].first == duplicate.first && temp grammar[k].second == duplicate.second)
            temp grammar.erase(temp grammar.begin()+k);
```

- Temp\_grammar is pushed into class data member vector, GNF, via char-> conversion.
- Lastly, new Z(n) productions in GNF\_singles, are pushed into GNF and the conversion to Greibach Normal Form is complete and ready to be converted to a Pushdown Automata

```
//now that conversion is finished, temp_grammar is now converted to a <string, string> form to accept Z(n) productions in private var GNF
for(auto pair: temp_grammar) {
    temp = pair.first;
    GNF.push_back(make_pair(temp, pair.second));
}
//after conversion the Z(n) productions GNF_singles are added to the main GNF grammar
for(auto pair: GNF_singles) {
    if(pair.first[0] == 'Z')
        GNF.push_back(make_pair(pair.first,pair.second));
}
```

#### Conversion to PDA

- Each PDA converted will have three states.
- Struct created to hold the transition functions of the PDA.

```
struct PDA {
    char state;
    std::string read;
    std::string pop;
    std::string push;
};
```

```
temp.state = '1';
temp.read = "?";
temp.pop = "Z";
temp.push = "SZ";
automaton.push_back(temp);

temp.state = '3';
temp.read = "?";
temp.pop = "Z";
temp.push = "?";
automaton.push_back(temp);
```

```
for (auto it = GNF.begin(); it != GNF.end(); ++it)
    temp.state = '2';
    temp.read = "?":
    temp.pop = it->first;
    temp.push = it->second;
    automaton.push back(temp):
for (auto it = GNF singles.begin(); it != GNF singles.end(); ++it)
    temp.state = '2';
    temp.read = it->second;
    temp.pop = it->second;
    temp.push = "?";
    automaton.push back(temp);
```

### Displaying PDA

- To display the PDA, we used ASCII art to create boxes to hold all the transitions in each of the states.
- To do this, we generate the first and last transition with adding a 'Z' to the stack and removing it at the end, then in between the these state transitions is a loop that displays the rest of the transitions in the second state.
- The image shows a portion of the display PDA function.

```
(q1, ?, Z, SZ)
(q2, ?, S, aCA)
(q2, ?, S, aS)
(q2, ?, S, a)
(q2, ?, A, aSC)
(q2, ?, A, aC)
(q2, ?, A, y)
(q2, ?, C, b)
```

#### Observations and Conclusions

- Trial and error of implementation.
  - Attempted using hash tables, but collisions with keys kept occurring.
  - Settled on vector of pairs, due to familiarity.
- Process of simplification.
  - It became necessary to sort the grammar.
  - Multiple cases tested to prevent unwanted behavior of the program.
- PDA conversion.
  - o Most PDA's converted from a grammar follow a very simple structure.