



Productions and Derivation Chapter - 1: Introduction

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Basics of Grammar

A grammar G is defined as:

$$G = (V, \Sigma, P, S)$$

Where:

- •V = Set of variables (non-terminals)
- • Σ = Set of terminals (alphabet symbols)
- •P = Set of production rules
- •S = Start symbol



What are Productions?

Productions (P):

Rules used to replace variables (non-terminals) with other variables or terminal strings.

General Form:

 $A \rightarrow \alpha$

Where:

- A is a non-terminal (from V)
- α is a string from $(V \cup \Sigma)^*$

Example:

- $S \rightarrow aSb$
- $S \rightarrow \epsilon$



What is Derivation?

Derivation:

The process of repeatedly applying production rules to derive a string from the start symbol.

Goal:

Generate strings belonging to the language of the grammar.

Notation:

 $\alpha \Rightarrow \beta$ (one step derivation)

 $\alpha \Rightarrow * \beta$ (zero or more steps)

 $\alpha \Rightarrow^n \beta$ (n steps)



Derivation Example – Step by Step

- Finite Language: Has a limited number of strings
- Infinite Language: Has unlimited strings (e.g., $L = \{a^n \mid n \ge 0\}$)

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Given G = (\{S\}, \{a, b\}, \{S \rightarrow aSb, S \rightarrow \epsilon\}, S)
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Let's derive aabb:

S

 \Rightarrow aSb

 \Rightarrow aaSbb

⇒ aaεbb

= aabb

Therefore, aabb $\in L(G)$



Leftmost and Rightmost Derivation

Leftmost Derivation: Leftmost Derivation for aab
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Always replace the leftmost non-terminal 1.S

first. $2.\Rightarrow aSb$

Rightmost Derivation: 3.⇒ aaSbb

Always replace the rightmost non-terminal $4.\Rightarrow$ aabb

first.

Rightmost Derivation:

Example: 1.S

Grammar: $2.\Rightarrow aSb$

•S \rightarrow aSb | ab 3. \Rightarrow aabSb

 $4.\Rightarrow$ aabb













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