



ÖZYEĞİN UNIVERSITY
Automaton Theory and Formal Languages
Fall 2022

CS 410
Project 2

Design Report

By
Yasemin Orhun
S018151

I. Overview

This report describes the details and the design of a Context-free grammar to Chomsky normal form converter program written with Java.

The program will read an input file, form the CFG and convert it to CNF.

II. Objectives

- The program first reads the input files (G1 or G2 in this case).
- Stores the alphabet, non-terminals, terminals, the start symbol and the rules:

```
NON-TERMINAL
S
F
TERMINAL
0
1
RULES
S:00S
S:11F
F:00F
F:e
START
S|
```

- Example input file format:
- After storing the alphabet information, follows the below steps:
 1. Add a new starting variable and map the rules.
 2. If there exists any epsilon, eliminate and refactor rules.
 3. Delete duplicates.
 4. Handle unit rules:
 - a) $S \rightarrow S$, $A \rightarrow S$ and $B \rightarrow S$ (unit rules with start symbol)
 - b) $A \rightarrow B$, $B \rightarrow A$ (other unit rules)
 5. Delete duplicates.
 6. Add new rulesets (X_1 , X_2 , X_3 X_n) for remaining rules and convert all for Chomsky Normal Form: $A \rightarrow BC$, $A \rightarrow a$
- Prints out the results through transformation.

III. Design Choices

Java is used for the implementation of this project. To form the context free grammar with the given alphabet, HashMap is used. First the program stores the alphabet in List formats, later the program maps the lists and forms a HashMap.

Every key value in the alphabet refers to a variable, and the value is the rule:

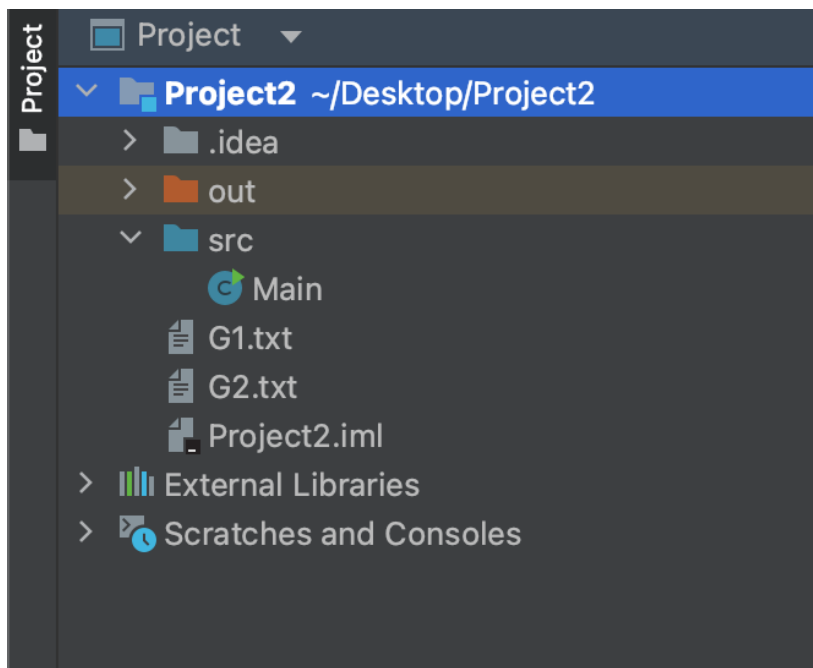
Example:

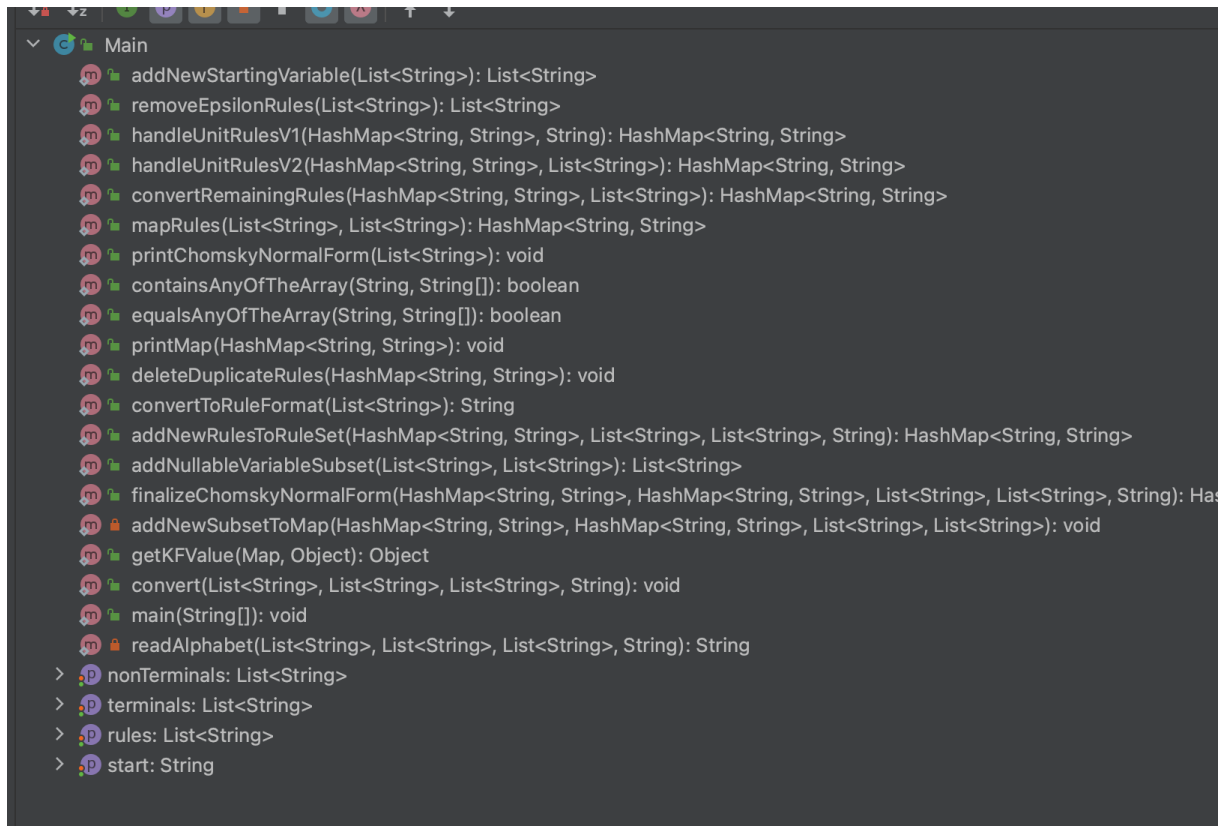
Key = S

Value = AB | b **S→AB | b**

In order to form the final Chomsky normal form reached the rules through keys and values of the HashMap.

IV. Design Details





V. Implementation

In the Main class, the file is read and the convert method is called.

```
convert( List<String> nonTerminals, List<String> terminals, List<String>
rules, String start)
```

is called.

The convert method calls the below methods:

```
addNewStartingVariable(rules);
rules = removeEpsilonRules(rules);
deleteDuplicateRules(map);
map = handleUnitRulesV1(map, start);
deleteDuplicateRules(map);
map = handleUnitRulesV2(map, nonTerminals);
deleteDuplicateRules(map);
HashMap<String, String> newRuleSet = addNewRulesToRuleSet(map,
nonTerminals, terminals, start);
HashMap<String, String> CNF = finalizeChomskyNormalForm(map, newRuleSet,
nonTerminals, terminals, start);
printMap(CNF);
```

Methods:

public List<String> addNewStartingVariable(List<String> rules)

- This method adds a new starting variable to all the rules read from the input file.

$S_0 \rightarrow S$

public List<String> removeEpsilonRules(List<String> rules)

- This method checks if a ruleset has epsilon value, if so then removes the epsilon and adds the required additional rules to the other rulesets regarding to that variable.

- Example:

$S \rightarrow Ab$ $S \rightarrow Ab \mid b$

$A \rightarrow B \mid \epsilon$ $A \rightarrow B$

public HashMap<String, String> handleUnitRulesV1(HashMap<String, String> rules, String start)

- “handleUnitRulesV1” method handles the unit rules such as $S_0 \rightarrow S$, $A \rightarrow S$ and $B \rightarrow S$. Removes unit rules and add their corresponding rulesets.

- Example:

$S_0 \rightarrow S$ $S_0 \rightarrow Ab \mid AAa$

$S \rightarrow Ab \mid AAa$ $S \rightarrow Ab \mid AAa$

$A \rightarrow AA \mid bA \mid S$ $A \rightarrow AA \mid bA \mid Ab \mid AAa$

public HashMap<String, String> handleUnitRulesV2(HashMap<String, String> rules, List<String> nonTerminals)

- “handleUnitRulesV2” method handles the unit rules such as $A \rightarrow B$. Removes unit rules and add their corresponding rulesets.

public void deleteDuplicateRules(HashMap<String, String> map)

- Deletes duplicate rules if there exists.

public HashMap<String, String> addNewRulesToRuleSet(HashMap<String, String> map, List<String> nonTerminals, List<String> terminals, String start)

- If there are any rules left that are not in the form of Chomsky normal form (**$A \rightarrow BC$ or $A \rightarrow a$**) creates new rules with adding new non terminals such as (**$X_1, X_2, X_3 \dots X_n$**)
- Example:
 $A \rightarrow aa \quad X_1 \rightarrow a$

public HashMap<String, String> finalizeChomskyNormalForm(HashMap<String, String> map, HashMap<String, String> newSubsetMap, List<String> nonTerminals, List<String> terminals, String start)

- With the new rule subset, maps the ruleset and forms the finalized Chomsky normal form with the additional variables.
 $A \rightarrow X_1 X_1$

VI. Results

Example result:
Input file:

```
NON-TERMINAL
S
A
B
TERMINAL
a
b
RULES
S:a
S:aA
S:B
A:aBB
A:e
B:Aa
B:b
START
s|
```

Result:

```
[S:a, S:aA, S:B, A:aBB, A:e, B:Aa, B:b]
Non-terminals: [S, A, B]
Terminals: [a, b]
```

```
-----
Start Process...
-----
```

```
**** 1. Add New Start Variable ****
```

```
A:aBB|e
B:Aa|b
S:a|aA|B
S0:S
```

```
**** 2. Remove Epsilon ****
```

```
Nullable variables =[A]
```

```
A:aBB
B:Aa|a|b
S:a|aA|B
S0:S
```

```
**** 3.a Handle S0-->S, A-->S and B-->S ****
```

```
A:aBB
B:Aa|a|b
S:a|aA|B
S0:a|aA|B
```

```
**** 3.b Handle A-->B and B-->A etc. ****
```

```
A:aBB
B:Aa|a|b
S:a|aA|Aa|b
S0:a|aA|Aa|b
```

```
**** 4. Convert remaining rules ****
```

```
newRulesMap
```

```
X1:a
X2:X1B
```

```
**** 4. Finalized Chomsky Normal Form ****
```

```
A:X2B
B:AX1|a|b
S:a|X1A|AX1|b
X1:a
X2:X1B
S0:a|X1A|AX1|b
```