

# Tutorial-07

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U19CS009

Q1

$$S \rightarrow aAb \mid \epsilon$$

$$A \rightarrow aAb \mid \epsilon$$

for the given grammar find out terminators and start symbols

Terminator  $\rightarrow \{a, b, \epsilon\}$

non terminal  $\rightarrow \{S, A\}$

Start with  $\{S\}$

Q-2

Consider the context free grammar

$$S \rightarrow SS + \mid SS^* \mid a$$

Show that string  $aa+a^*$  can be generated by grammar.

$$S \rightarrow SS^*$$

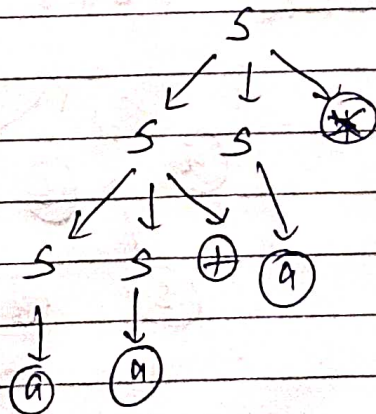
$$S \rightarrow SS + S^*$$

$$S \rightarrow aS + S^*$$

$$S \rightarrow a a + S^*$$

$$S \rightarrow a a + a^*$$

Q3 Construct parse tree for the string



② What language does this grammar generate? Justify

→ It will generate postfix expression of addition and multiplication.

Q-3 What language is generated by following grammar? In each case justify your ans. Also check which of the grammar is ambiguous

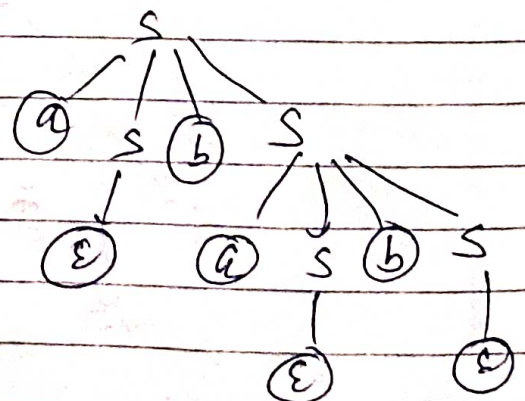
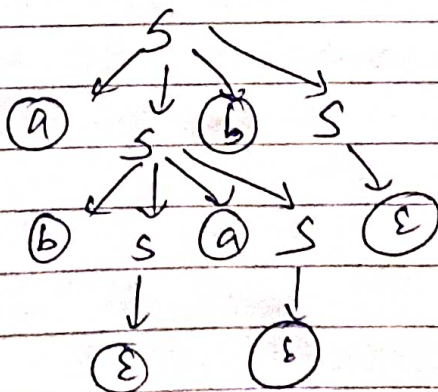
a)  $S \rightarrow 0S1 \mid 01$   
 $L = \{0^n 1^n \mid n \geq 1\}$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  not ambiguous

b)  $S \rightarrow +SS \mid -SS \mid a$   
 $L = \{\text{prefix expression consisting of addition and subtraction operations}\}$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  not ambiguous

c)  $S \rightarrow aSbS \mid bSaS \mid \epsilon$

$L = \{\text{string with equal no. of a \& b}\}$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  Ambiguous

say we want to generate  $abab$



→ We are able to generate two parse trees for same string.

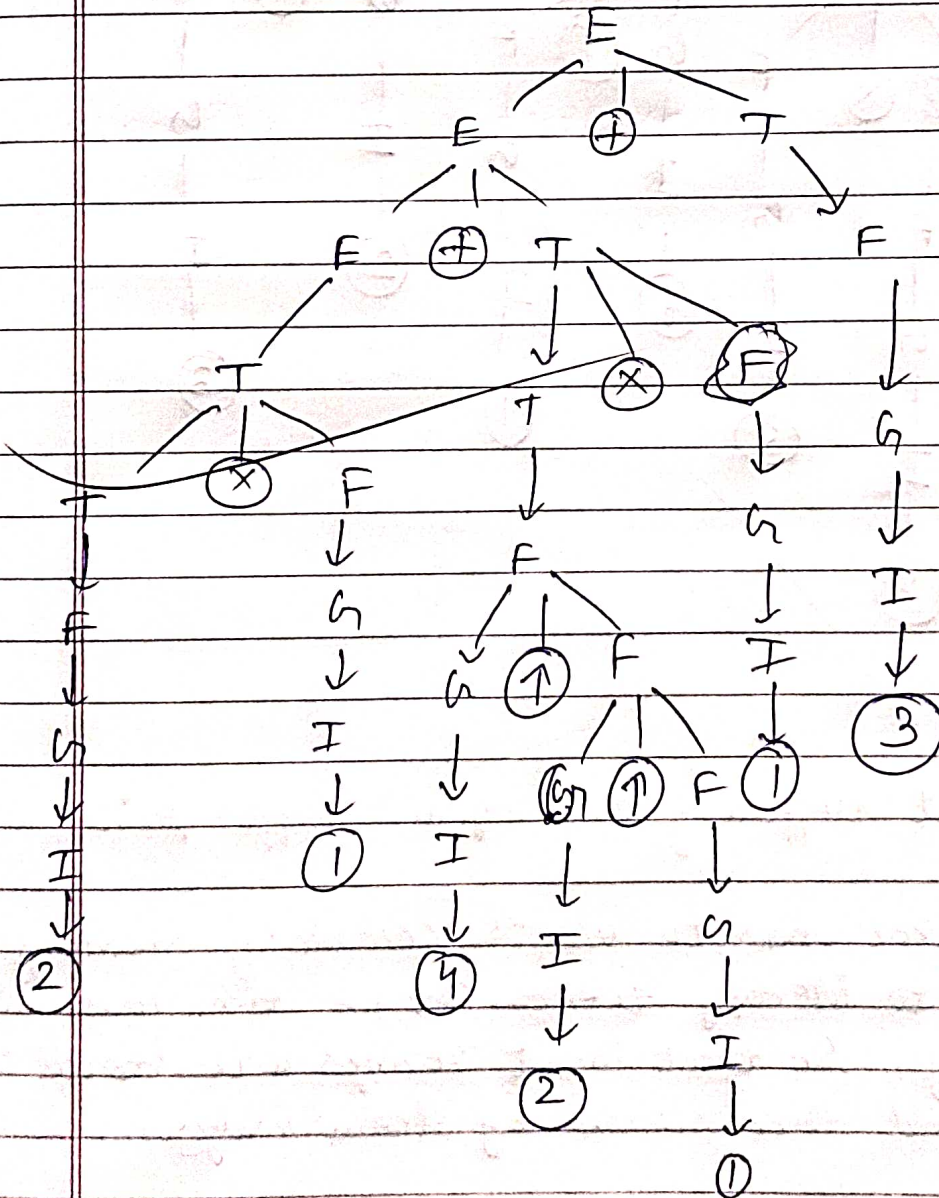


Q9

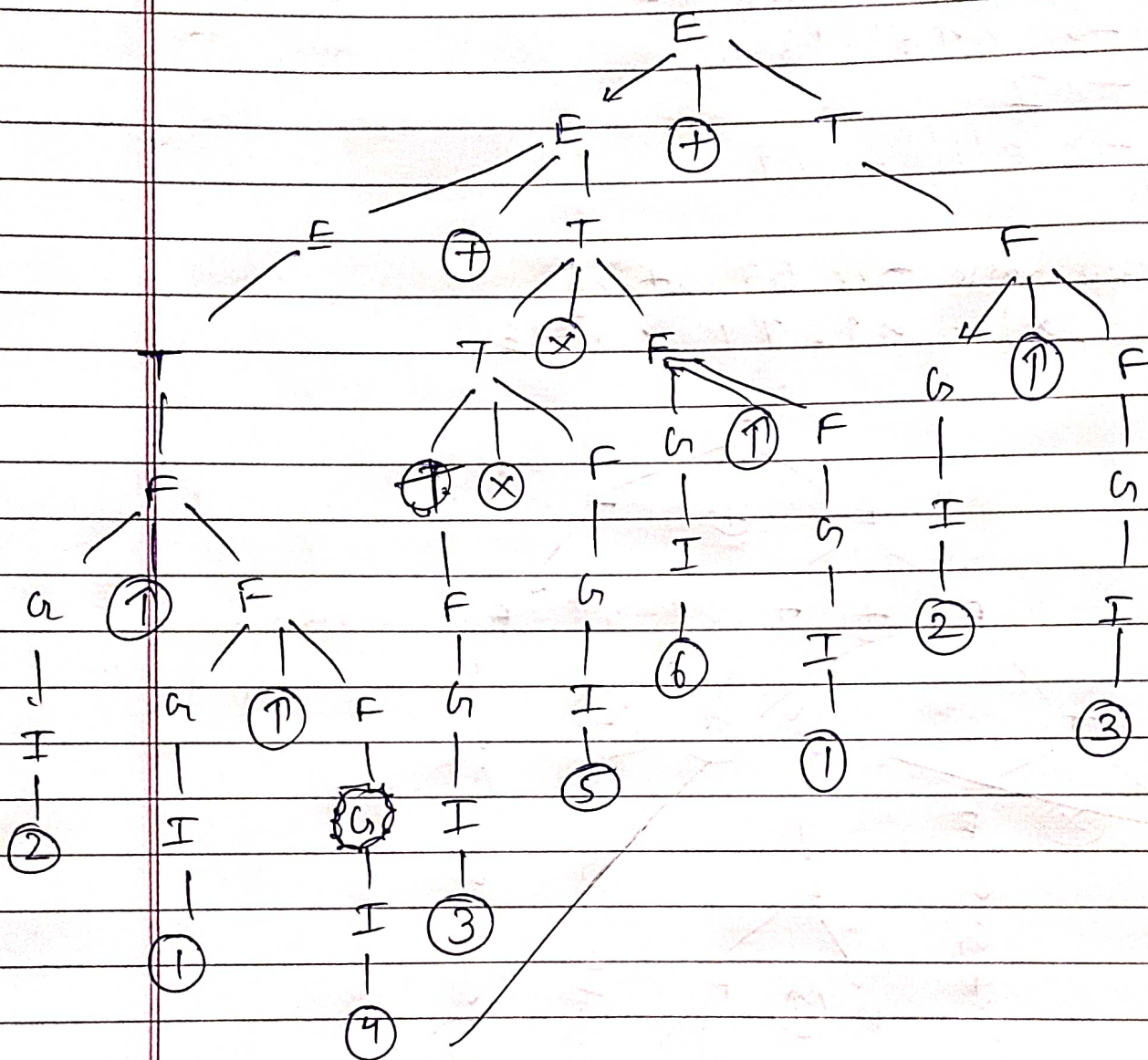
$$\begin{aligned}
 E &\rightarrow E + T \mid E - T \mid T \\
 T &\rightarrow T \times F \mid T \div F \mid F \\
 F &\rightarrow G P F \mid G \\
 G &\rightarrow I \\
 I &\rightarrow 0 \mid 1 \mid \dots \mid 9
 \end{aligned}$$

→ Draw parse tree for string

a)  $2 \times 1 + 4 \uparrow 2 \uparrow 1 \times 1 + 3$



b)  $2 \uparrow 1 \uparrow 4 + 3 \times 5 \times 6 \uparrow 1 + 2 \uparrow 3$



Q.5 Define input buffering and explain buffer pair

→ Logical analyzer has to access secondary memory each time to identify tokens. It is time-consuming and costly, so that input strings are stored into a buffer and then scanned by lexical analyzer.

→ Lexical analyzer scans input string from left to right one character at a time to identify tokens. It uses two pointers to scan: ① Begin pointer and ② look-ahead pointer.



Buffer pair → a specialized buffering technique can decrease the amount of overhead, which is needed to process as input characters in transferring characters. It includes two buffers, each includes  $N$ -character size which is reloaded alternatively.