

Problem

Modify the algorithm for context-free language recognition in the proof of Theorem 7.16 to give a polynomial time algorithm that produces a parse tree for a string, given the string and a CFG, if that grammar generates the string.

THEOREM 7.16

Every context-free language is a member of P.

Step-by-step solution

Step 1 of 3

Parse tree is a tree of any grammar $G = (V, T, R, S)$ where start symbol S is root, non-terminals are interior nodes and terminals are leaf nodes. Each terminal string which is generated by some grammar G has parse tree.

[Comment](#)

Step 2 of 3

Here, consider the CFG G where,

- V is variables set.
- T is terminals or leaf nodes.
- R is rule of production.
- S is starting symbol.

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Step 3 of 3

The Theorem 7.16 states that every context free language is a member of P. There is an algorithm for the Theorem 7.16. Modify the algorithm to produce a polynomial time algorithm that produces a parse tree for a string using the CFG.

The algorithm is as follows:

```
D = "On input  $s = s_1s_2...s_n$  and CFG  $G$ 
  ParseTree  $\leftarrow$  (Initial  $S$  tree, Beginning of the string  $s$ )
  CurrentState  $\leftarrow$  POP the ParseTree
  repeat for  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, ..., n$ 
    if parsing is successful for CurrentState
      return TREE(CurrentState)
    else
      //Expand the CurrentState
      if no nodes to expand
        return reject
      else
        //Apply the rules to find the next node
        temp  $\leftarrow$  Apply the CFG rules on CurrentState
        PUSH temp into the ParseTree
      if ParseTree is empty
        return reject
      else
        // Move to the next part of the input
        CurrentState  $\leftarrow$  NEXT(ParseTree)
  return ParseTree
```

The above algorithm takes the string and apply the rules on it. For each part of the string s , apply the rules and find the next node (i.e., state). Each new state is added to the tree. If the input is processed completely then it returns the parse tree.