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| Context-Free Grammar | |
| • A context-free grammar is specified by: | |
| A finite set of terminal symbols (input language) A finite set of nonterminal symbols A finite set of production sof the form * <a>→ α * Where <a> is a nonterminal symbol and α is a sequence (possitive symbol) | bly |
| the null sequence) of terminal and non terminal symbols - A starting nonterminal symbol | |
| A context-free language is a set of all terminal strings that can be derived from the starting symbol of a context-free grammar | ved |
| 1. $\langle s \rangle \rightarrow a \langle A \rangle \langle B \rangle c$ 2. $\langle A \rangle \rightarrow b \langle A \rangle$ 3. $\langle A \rangle \rightarrow \varepsilon$ 4. $\langle B \rangle \rightarrow b$ 5. $\langle B \rangle \rightarrow \varepsilon$ | |
| Davisastiasas | |

Derivations

- \Rightarrow : Derives
- $\stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow}$: Derives in 0 or more steps
- $\stackrel{+}{\Rightarrow}$: Derives in 1 or more steps

- $\stackrel{N}{\Rightarrow}$: Derives with N step
 - Derive string abc
- $\langle s \rangle \stackrel{1}{\Rightarrow} a \langle A \rangle \langle B \rangle c$
- $a<A>c \stackrel{2}{\Rightarrow} ab<A>c$
- abc $\stackrel{3}{\Rightarrow}$ abc
- abc $\stackrel{5}{\Rightarrow}$ abc
- Leftmost Derivation
- $\langle s \rangle \stackrel{1}{\Rightarrow} a \langle A \rangle \langle B \rangle c$
- $a<A>c \stackrel{3}{\Rightarrow} ac$
- ac $\stackrel{4}{\Rightarrow}$ abc
- Leftmost Derivation
- Can make a string in two leftmost derivations the language is ambiguous
- $\langle s \rangle \stackrel{1}{\Rightarrow} a \langle A \rangle \langle B \rangle c$
- $a<A>c \stackrel{5}{\Rightarrow} a<A>c$
- $a<A>c \stackrel{2}{\Rightarrow} ab<A>c$
- ab<A>c $\stackrel{3}{\Rightarrow}$ abc
- **Rightmost derivaion*

If there is only one leftmost and rightmost derivation tree for each string then the language is unambiguous

Grammar for Arithmetic Expressions

- 1. <E>→<E>+<T>
- $2. \langle E \rangle \rightarrow \langle T \rangle$
- 3. <T>→<T>*<P>
- $4. < T> \rightarrow < P>$
- $5. < P > \rightarrow (< E >)$
- $6. < P > \rightarrow const$
 - 1+2*3+4

- $\langle E \rangle$ Expression
- <T> Term
- <P> Primary
- <F> Factor (used for exponentiation)

Starting terminal is $\langle E \rangle$

- $\langle E \rangle \stackrel{1}{\Rightarrow} \langle E \rangle + \langle T \rangle$
- $\langle E \rangle + \langle T \rangle \stackrel{1}{\Rightarrow} \langle E \rangle + \langle T \rangle + \langle T \rangle$
- $\langle E \rangle + \langle T \rangle + \langle T \rangle \stackrel{2}{\Rightarrow} \langle T \rangle + \langle T \rangle + \langle T \rangle$
- $\langle P \rangle + \langle T \rangle + \langle T \rangle \stackrel{6}{\Rightarrow} const_1 + \langle T \rangle + \langle T \rangle$
- $const_1+<T>+<T> \stackrel{3}{\Rightarrow} const_1+<T>*<P>+<T>$
- $const_1$ +<T>* \Leftrightarrow $const_1 + const_2 * const_3 + const_4$

 $const_1$ from the lexical analyser

- Convert derivation tree to the lexical values
- Tree shows the structure of the expression

Another Grammer for Arithmetic Expressions

- 1. $\langle E \rangle \rightarrow \langle E \rangle + \langle T \rangle$
- $2. \langle E \rangle \rightarrow \langle T \rangle$
- <E> ⇒ <T>
- <E> ⇒ <E>+<T> = <E>+<T> ⇒ <T>+<T>

Replace them with the following

- 1. $\langle E \rangle \rightarrow \langle T \rangle \langle E list \rangle$
- $2. \texttt{ <E-list>} \rightarrow \texttt{+<T><E-list>}$
- $3. \langle \text{E-list} \rangle \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- $\langle E \rangle \Rightarrow \langle T \rangle \langle E list \rangle$
- $\langle T \rangle \langle E list \rangle \stackrel{3}{\Rightarrow} \langle T \rangle$
- $\langle T \rangle \stackrel{2}{\Rightarrow} \langle T \rangle + \langle T \rangle \langle E list \rangle$
- $T>+T><E-list> \Rightarrow T>+T>+T><E-list>$
- <T>+<T>+<T>+<E-list> ⇒ <T>+<T>+<T>

This is an e-list grammar

E-list Grammar

Are always leftmost derived

- 1. $\langle E \rangle \rightarrow \langle T \rangle \langle E list \rangle$
- $2. \langle E-list \rangle \rightarrow + \langle T \rangle \langle E-list \rangle$
- $3. \ \texttt{<E-list>} \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- $4. \ \ensuremath{\scriptsize \langle {\tt T} \rangle} \to \ensuremath{\scriptsize \langle {\tt P} \rangle \langle {\tt T-list} \rangle}$
- $5. < T-list > \rightarrow *< P >< T-list >$
- $6. \ \texttt{<T-list>} \to \varepsilon$
- 7. $\langle P \rangle \rightarrow (\langle E \rangle)$

1+2*3+4

- $\langle E \rangle \stackrel{1}{\Rightarrow} \langle T \rangle \langle E list \rangle$
- $\langle T \rangle \langle E list \rangle \stackrel{4}{\Rightarrow} \langle P \rangle \langle T list \rangle \langle E list \rangle$
- P<T-list>E-list> $\stackrel{8}{\Rightarrow} const_1$ <T-list>E-list>
- $const_1$ <T-list><E-list> $\stackrel{6}{\Rightarrow} const_1$ <E-list>
- $const_1 < E-list > \stackrel{7}{\Rightarrow} const_1 + < T > < E-list >$
- $const_1$ +<T>+<E-list> $\stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} const_1 + const_2 * const_3 + const_4$

Consider

- 1. **<**E>→**<**E>**<**op>**<**T>
- $2. \langle E \rangle \rightarrow \langle T \rangle$
- $3. < T > \rightarrow ident$
- $4. < op> \rightarrow +$
- $5. < op > \rightarrow or$