

# CS & IT ENGINEERING

Theory of Computation

**Push Down Automata:**

Context Free Grammar



Lecture No. 01



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# TOPICS TO BE COVERED

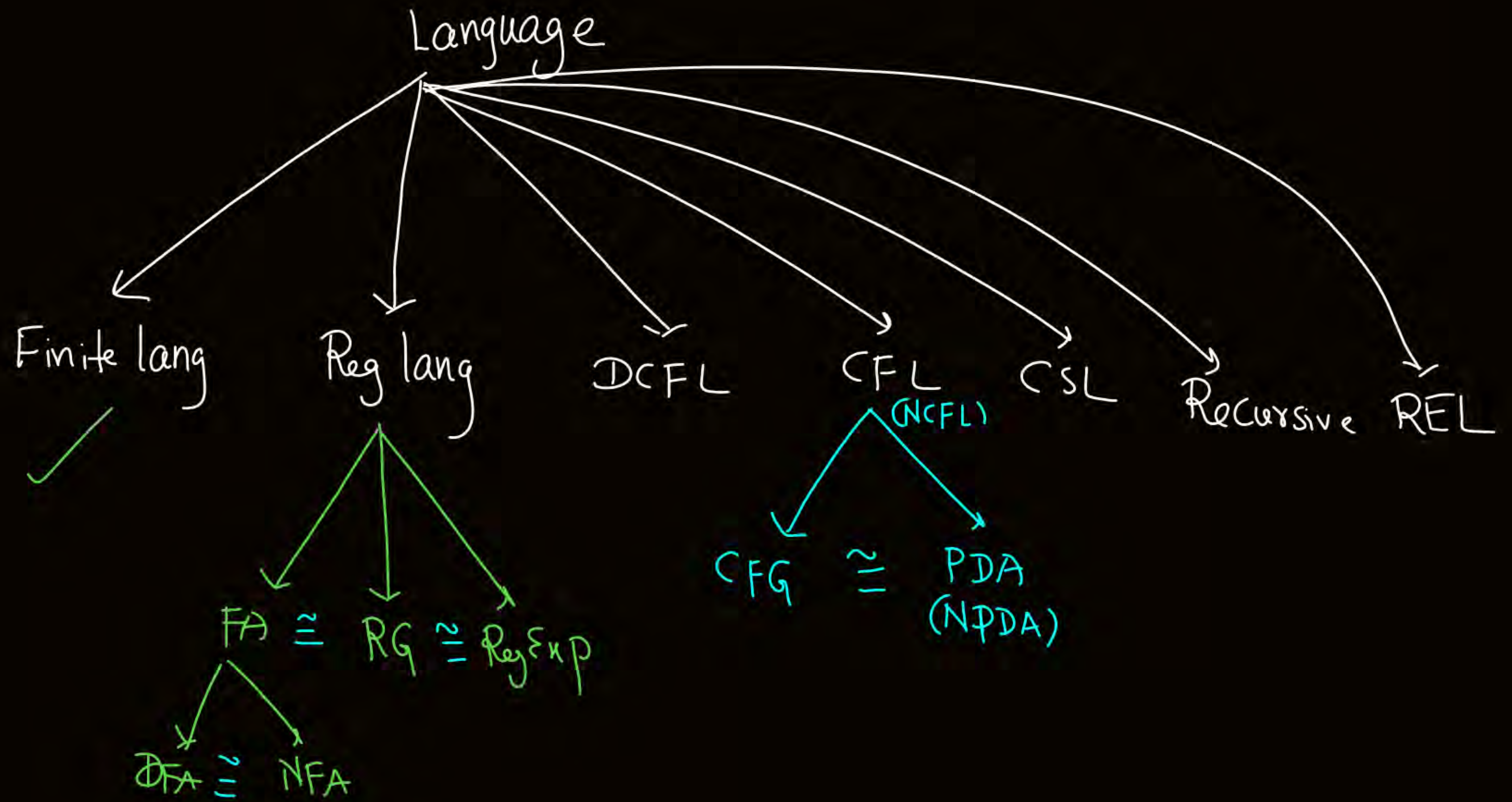
01 Context Free Grammar

02 Derivation of a String

03 Practice on CFGs

04

05





Regular Grammar (RG)

LLG

$$V \rightarrow VT^* \mid T^*$$

RLG

$$V \rightarrow T^*V \mid T^*$$

Linear Grammar (LG)

$$V \rightarrow T^*VT^* \mid T^*$$

$$S \rightarrow aS \mid b$$

$$S \rightarrow Sa \mid b$$

$$S \rightarrow aSb \mid c$$

CFG

$$\underbrace{V}_{\text{exactly one non-terminal}} \rightarrow \underbrace{(VUT)^*}_{\text{no restriction}}$$

$$S \rightarrow AaBSb \mid c$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$B \rightarrow b$$



Every LLG is RG

Every LLG is LG

Every LLG is CFG

Every RLG is RG

Every RLG is LG

Every RLG is CFG

Every RG is LG

Every RG is CFG

Every LG  $\Rightarrow$  CFG



# Context Free Grammar



①  $S \rightarrow a$

LLG ✓  
RLG ✓  
RG ✓  
LG ✓  
CFG ✓

②  $S \rightarrow Sab \mid c$

LLG ✓  
RLG ✗  
RG ✓  
LG ✓  
CFG ✓

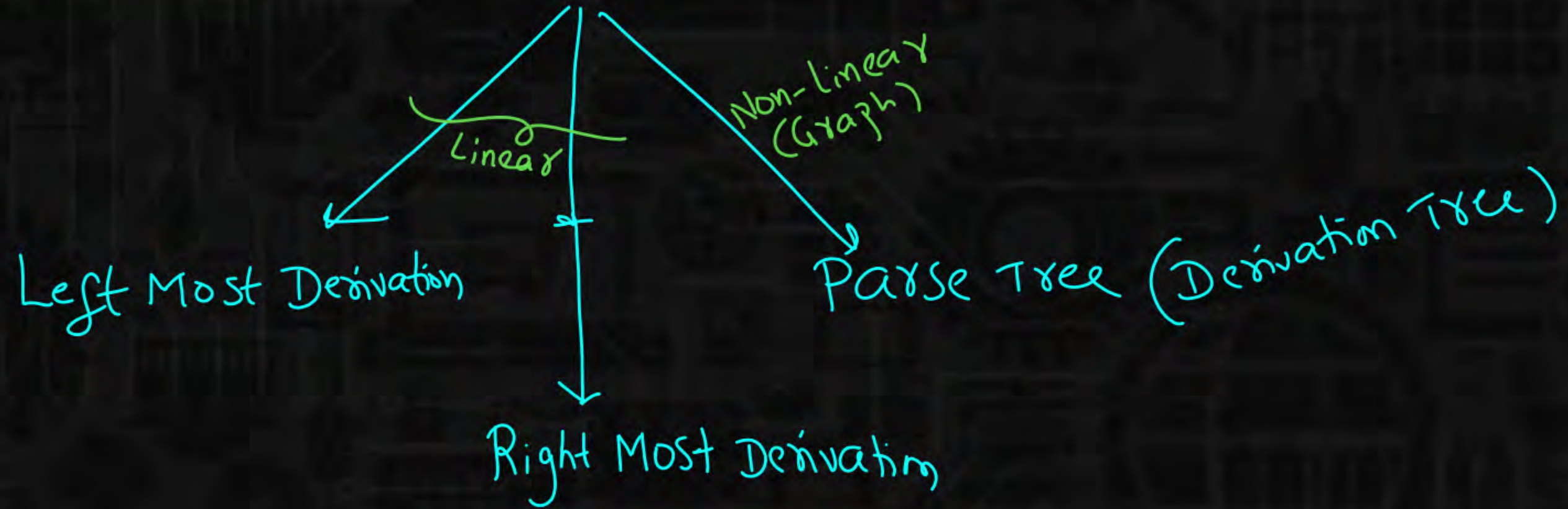
③  $S \rightarrow aS \mid Sb \mid c$

LLG ✗  
RLG ✗  
RG ✗  
LG ✓  
CFG ✓

④  $S \rightarrow SS \mid a$

RG ✗  
LG ✗  
CFG ✓

# Derivation of a String



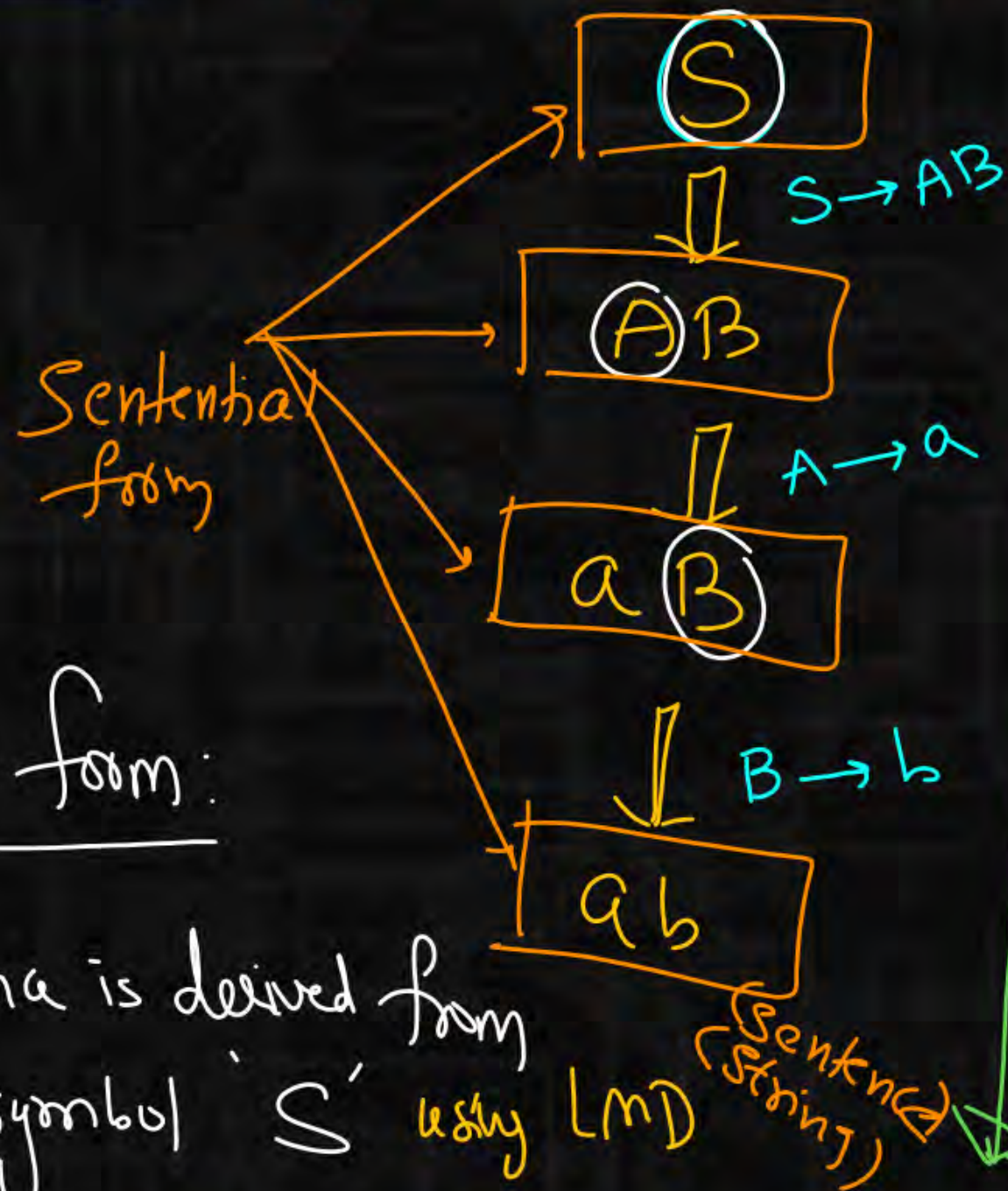


$$S \rightarrow AB$$
$$A \rightarrow a$$
$$B \rightarrow b$$
$$\boxed{w = ab}$$

## Left Sentential form:

→ Any Sequence is derived from Start symbol 'S' using LMD

$S, AB, aB, ab$



No. of Substitutions

=

No. of steps

11

## Length of Derivation

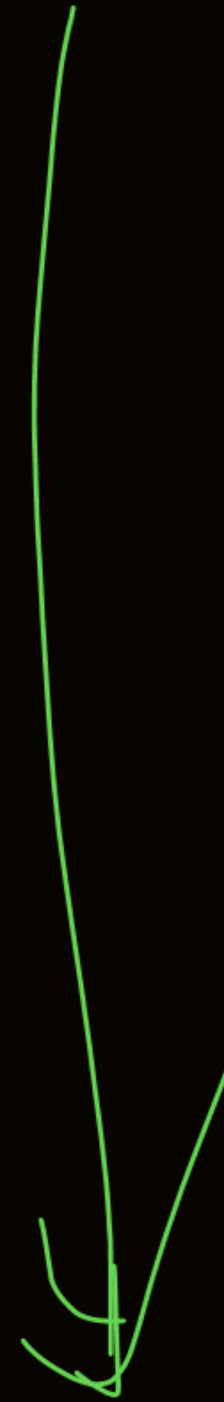
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3





Any sequence  
Sentential form





What is LMD?

In every sentential form, left most nonterminal is substituted to derive a string.

What is RMD?

In every sentential form, Right most non-terminal is substituted to derive a string.



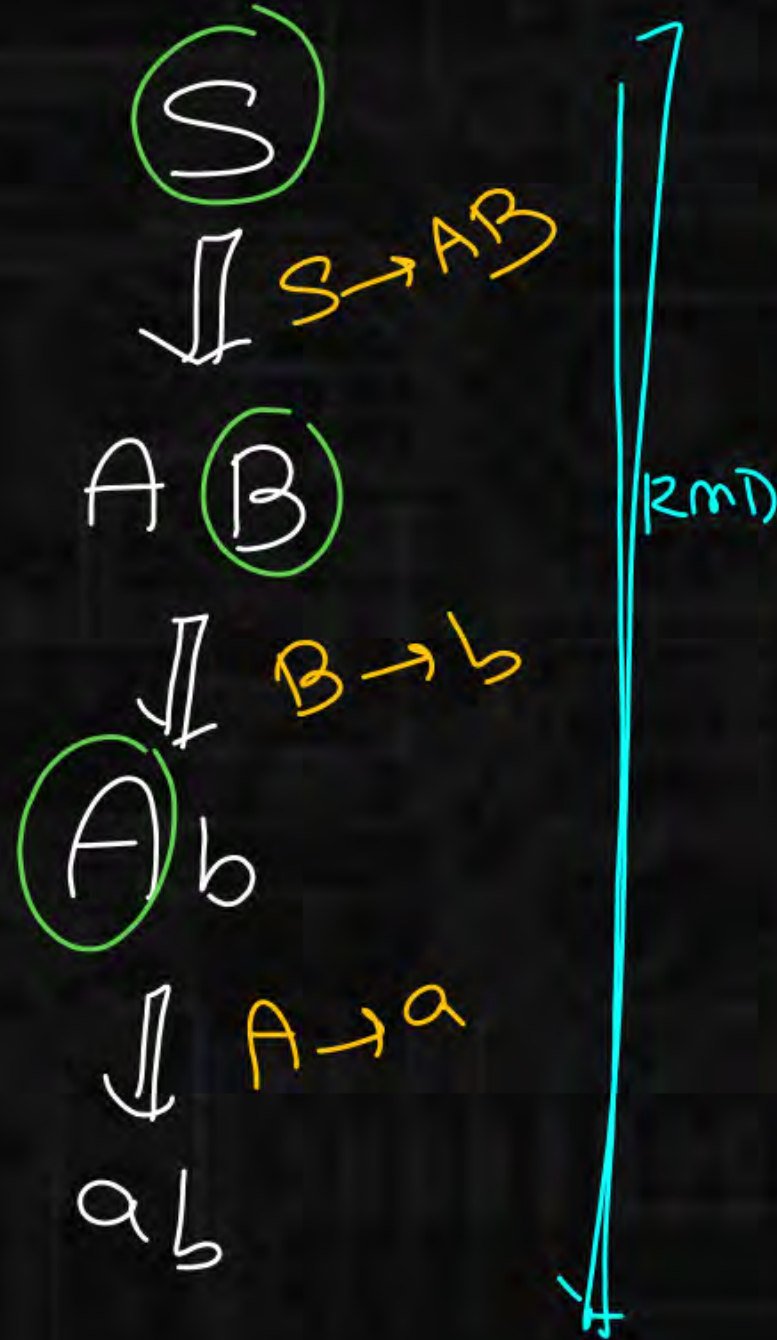
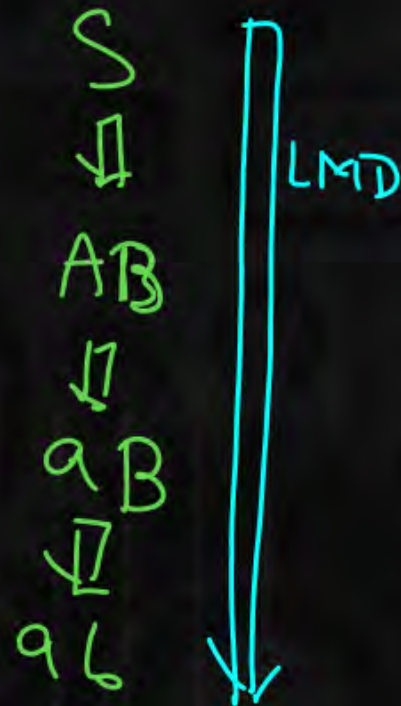
$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$B \rightarrow b$$

$$w = ab$$

LMD:



Identify Right Sentential forms for deriving "ab" using  $\{S \rightarrow AB, A \rightarrow a, B \rightarrow b\}$

$S$  ✓  
 $AB$  ✓  
 $aB$  ✗  
 $Ab$  ✓  
 $ab$  ✓  
 $bB$  ✗  
 $Aa$  ✗



Note: I) LMD and RMD need not be same to derive string

II)  $\boxed{\text{No. of steps in LMD} = \text{No. of steps in RMD}}$  if unique derivation exist for string

III)  $\boxed{\text{No. of LMDs} = \text{No. of RMDs} = \text{No. of parse trees}}$

$S \rightarrow a \mid AB$

$A \rightarrow \epsilon \mid a$

$B \rightarrow \epsilon \mid a \mid b$

$\boxed{w=a} \Rightarrow$  How many derivations?  $= 3$



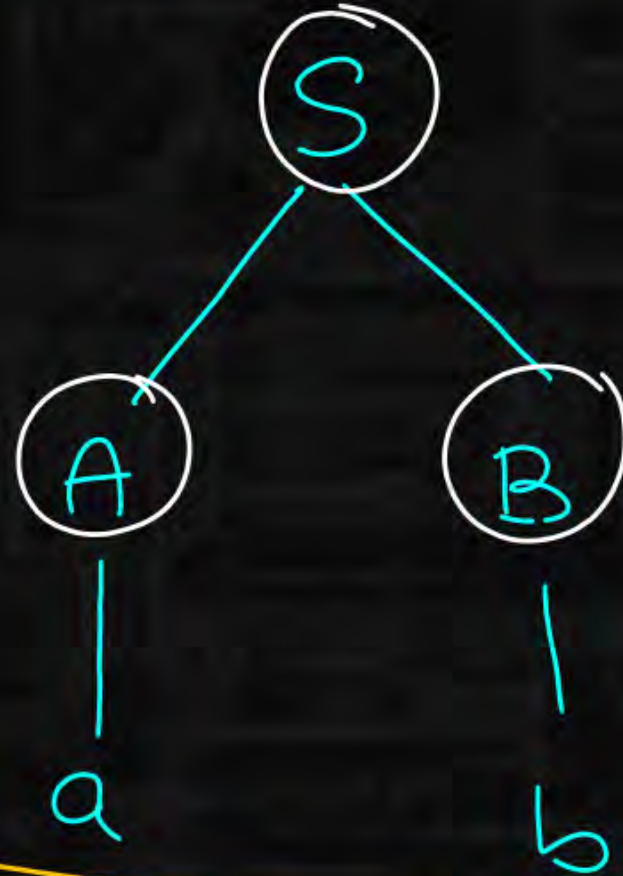
$\Rightarrow 3$  parse trees  
(3 LMDs)  
(3 RMDs)



Root: <sup>start</sup> S

Leaf:  $\epsilon$  or terminal

Non leaf: Non-terminal



LMD order: S, A, B

RMD order: S, B, A

$S \rightarrow AB$

$A \rightarrow a$

$B \rightarrow b$

$w = ab$

Length of derivation

No. of steps in derivation

No. of steps in LMD

No. of steps in RMD

No. of Substitutions in LMD or RMD

$\Rightarrow w = ab$

$\Rightarrow$  No. of non leaf nodes in parse tree



I) If every string derived from given CFG has only one parse tree  
then CFG is Unambiguous  
(not ambiguous)

$$\boxed{\forall w \in L(G) \quad \# \text{Parse trees} = \# \text{LMDs} = \# \text{RMDs} = 1}$$

iff  
 $G$  is unambiguous

---

II) If some string has more than one parse tree then CFG is Ambiguous

$$\boxed{\exists w \in L(G), \# \text{Parse trees} \geq 2}$$



# Context Free Grammar

Identify Ambiguous and Unamb CFGs.



①

$$S \rightarrow a | b$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &\Rightarrow 1 \text{ PT} \\ b &\Rightarrow 1 \text{ PT} \end{aligned}$$

Unamb CFG

②

$$S \rightarrow Sa | b$$

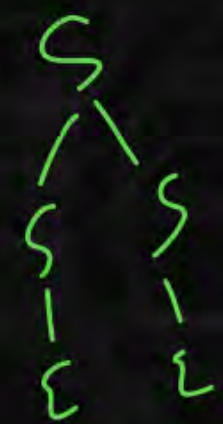
$$\begin{aligned} b &\Rightarrow 1 \text{ PT} \\ ba &\Rightarrow 1 \text{ PT} \\ baa &\Rightarrow 1 \text{ PT} \end{aligned}$$

Unamb CFG

③

$$S \rightarrow SS | \epsilon$$

$\epsilon \Rightarrow$  inf parse tree  
Amb CFG

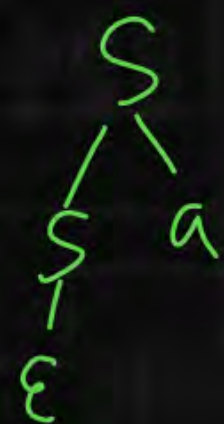


④

$$S \rightarrow Sa | a | \epsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon &\Rightarrow 1 \text{ PT} \\ a &\Rightarrow 2 \text{ PTs} \end{aligned}$$

Amb CFG



In compiler,  
we will practice  
more



Note: No Algo exist for checking <sup>CFG is</sup> Ambiguous/Unambiguous

Amb CFG

Some string



>1 PT

Unamb CFG

Every string



1 PT



$$\textcircled{1} \quad S \rightarrow S@a|a$$

$$L = aa^* = a^+$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad S \rightarrow S@a|b$$

$$L = ba^*$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad S \rightarrow Sa|Sb|\epsilon$$

$$L = (a+b)^*$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad S \rightarrow Sa|Sb|a|b$$

$$L = (a+b)(a+b)^* = (a+b)^+$$



$$\textcircled{5} \quad S \rightarrow aS \mid \varepsilon$$

$$L = a^*$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad S \rightarrow aS \mid bS \mid \varepsilon$$

$$L = (a+b)^*$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad S \rightarrow aS \mid bS \mid c$$

$$L = (a+b)^* S = (a+b)^* c$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad S \rightarrow aS \mid bS \mid cS \mid dS \mid \varepsilon$$

$$L = (a+b+c+d)^*$$

⑨

 $S \rightarrow Aa$ 

$$\Rightarrow L = A \cdot a \\ = (a+b)^+ a$$

 $A \rightarrow Ba \mid Bb$ 

$$= B(a+b) = (a+b)^*(a+b) = (a+b)^+$$

 $B \rightarrow Ba \mid Bb \mid \epsilon$ 

$$\Rightarrow (a+b)^*$$

$$L = (a+b)^+ a$$



$$(11) \quad S \rightarrow aS \mid Sb \mid c$$

$$\boxed{X} \rightarrow \alpha \boxed{X} \mid \boxed{X} \beta \mid \gamma$$

$$L = \alpha^* \gamma \beta^*$$

$c$  ✓  
 $ac$  ✓  
 ~~$cb$  ✓~~  
 $acb$  ✓  
 $aacb$  ✓  
 $acbb$  ✓

$$\boxed{a^* c b^*}$$



$$(12) \quad S \rightarrow aS \mid Sb \mid \boxed{a}$$

$$L = a^* a b^* = a^+ b^* \\ = \{a^m b^n \mid m \geq 1, n \geq 0\}$$

$$(13) \quad S \rightarrow aS \mid Sb \mid b$$

$$L = a^* b^+$$

\*\*\*

$$(14) \quad S \rightarrow aS \mid Sb \mid a \mid b$$

$$L = a^*(a+b)b^*$$

$$= (a^*a + a^*b)b^*$$

$$= a^+b^* + a^*b^+$$



# Context Free Grammar

(15)

$$S \rightarrow a S b \mid c$$

Diagram illustrating the grammar rule  $S \rightarrow a S b \mid c$ . The non-terminal  $S$  is shown with two possible derivations:  $a S b$  and  $c$ . A bracket under  $a S b$  indicates that the string  $a S b$  is repeated  $n$  times, leading to the language  $L = \{a^n c b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$ .

$$L = \{a^n c b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$$

$c \checkmark$   
 $ac b \checkmark$

$\underline{a} a c \underline{b} b \checkmark$

$\underline{\underline{a^n c b^n}} \checkmark$

$$X \rightarrow \alpha X \beta \mid \gamma$$

Diagram illustrating the grammar rule  $X \rightarrow \alpha X \beta \mid \gamma$ . The non-terminal  $X$  is shown with two possible derivations:  $\alpha X \beta$  and  $\gamma$ . A bracket under  $\alpha X \beta$  indicates that the string  $\alpha X \beta$  is repeated  $n$  times, leading to the language  $L = \alpha^n \gamma \beta^n$ . The text "Same no. of times" is written below the bracket.

$$L = \alpha^n \gamma \beta^n$$



# Context Free Grammar

$$(16) S \rightarrow aSb \mid \epsilon$$

$$L = \{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$$

$$(17) S \rightarrow aSb \mid ab$$

$$L = \{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 1\} \quad \underline{\text{OR}} \quad L = \{a^{n+1} b^{n+1} \mid n \geq 0\}$$

$$(18) S \rightarrow aSb \mid a$$

$$L = \{a^{n+1} b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$$

$$(19) S \rightarrow aSa \mid \epsilon$$

$$L = a^n a^n = a^{2n} = (aa)^*$$

$\epsilon \checkmark$   
 $aa \checkmark$   
 $aaaa \checkmark$   
 $aaaaaa \checkmark$

$$(20) S \rightarrow aSa \mid a$$

$$L = a^n a a^n = \{a^{2n+1} \mid n \geq 0\}$$

$$= a(aa)^* = (aa)^*a$$

$$(21) S \rightarrow aaSb \mid \epsilon$$

$$L = \{a^{2n} b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$$

$$(22) S \rightarrow aSbb \mid \epsilon$$

$$L = \{a^n b^{2n} \mid n \geq 0\}$$

$$(23) S \rightarrow aaSbb \mid \epsilon$$

$$L = (aa)^n (bb)^n = \{a^{2n} b^{2n} \mid n \geq 0\}$$





# Context Free Grammar



(24)

$S \rightarrow AB$

$A \rightarrow aA \mid \epsilon \Rightarrow a^*$

$B \rightarrow aBb \mid \epsilon \Rightarrow a^n b^n$

$L = \{a^* a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$

(26)

$S \rightarrow AB$

$A \rightarrow aAb \mid \epsilon \Rightarrow a^k b^k$

$B \rightarrow bBc \mid \epsilon \Rightarrow b^n c^n$

$L = \{a^k b^k b^n c^n\} = \{a^k b^{k+n} c^n \mid k, n \geq 0\}$

(25)

$S \rightarrow AB$

$A \rightarrow aAb \mid \epsilon \Rightarrow a^n b^n$

$B \rightarrow bB \mid \epsilon \Rightarrow b^*$

$L = a^n b^n b^*$   
 $= a^n b^{n+m}$   
 $= \{a^i b^j \mid j \geq i\}$

(27)

$S \rightarrow AB$

$A \rightarrow aAb \mid \epsilon$

$B \rightarrow cBd \mid \epsilon$

$L = \{a^n b^n c^k d^k\} = \{a^m b^m c^n d^n\}$



(28)

$$S \rightarrow a S b \mid A$$

$$A \rightarrow c A b \mid \epsilon$$

 $c^n b^n$ 

$$S \rightarrow \underbrace{a S b}_G \mid \underbrace{c^n d^n}_{\text{circle}}$$

$$L = \{w \mid w \in a^* c^* b^*,$$

$$n_b(w) = n_a(w) + n_c(w)\}$$

$$L = a^k c^n b^{n+k}$$

$$= \{a^k c^n b^{n+k}\} = \{a^m c^n b^{m+n}\}$$



(29)

$$S \rightarrow S \underset{G}{A} \mid \epsilon$$

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

$$\hookrightarrow a^n b^n$$

$$A^* = (A)^* = \{a^n b^n\}^* \\ = \{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}^*$$

$$i) \{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$$

$$ii) \{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}^*$$

$$iii) \{(a^n b^n)^* \mid n \geq 0\}$$

$$iv) \left\{ \underbrace{a^{n_1} b^{n_1}}_A \underbrace{a^{n_2} b^{n_2}}_A \underbrace{a^{n_3} b^{n_3}}_A \dots \underbrace{a^{n_k} b^{n_k}}_A \mid k \geq 1 \right\}$$

$$v) \{a^n b^n a^n b^n \dots k \text{ times} \mid k \geq 1\}$$

 $\epsilon \sim$  $\sim$ 

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{AA} \xrightarrow{\quad} \overbrace{ab}^{\quad} \underbrace{a^3 b^3}_{\quad} \\ AAA \sim \end{array}$$

$$\left\{ (a^n b^n)^* \mid n \geq 0 \right\}$$

 $n=0$ 

$$n=1 \Rightarrow (a^1 b^1)^*$$

$$n=2 \Rightarrow (a^2 b^2)^*$$



~~not CFL~~

$$\left\{ (a^n b^n)^* \mid n \geq 0 \right\} = (a^n b^n)^0 \cup (a^n b^n)^1 \cup (a^n b^n)^2 \cup \dots$$

$(ab)^*$

$\downarrow$

$a^n b^n a^n b^n$   
 $a^2 b^2 a^2 b^2$

$a'b'$   $aa$   $bb$  not generated

$$S \rightarrow SA \mid \epsilon$$

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

$$S \Rightarrow SA \Rightarrow SAA \Rightarrow AAA$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{aAb} A$$

$$\Rightarrow ab \triangle$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a^3 b^3$$

$$\Rightarrow a^4 b^4$$



(30)

$$S \rightarrow aSa \mid bSb \mid \epsilon$$



$$L = \{ ww^R \mid w \in \{a, b\}^* \}$$

= Set of all even length palindromes

(31)

$$S \rightarrow aSa \mid bSb \mid a \mid b$$

$$L = \{ wxw^R \mid w \in \{a, b\}^*, x \in \{a, b\} \}$$

= Set of all odd length palindromes

(32)

$$S \rightarrow aSa \mid bSb \mid a \mid b \mid \epsilon$$

$$L = \text{Set of all palindromes}$$

palindrome  
concept





$$S = S^{\text{Rev}}$$

$$X \rightarrow \boxed{a} X \boxed{a} \mid \boxed{b} X \boxed{b}$$



(33)  
 $\Sigma = \{a, b, \#\}$

$$S \rightarrow aSa \mid bSb \mid \#$$

$$L = \{w \# w^R \mid w \in \{a, b\}^*\}$$

(33)  $S \rightarrow aSa \mid bSb \mid cSc \mid \varepsilon \mid a \mid b \mid c$

$$L = \{wxw^R \mid w \in \{a, b, c\}^*, x \in \{\varepsilon, a, b, c\}\}$$

= Set of all palindromes over  $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$



H.W.

(34)

$$S \rightarrow ABC$$

$$A \rightarrow aA | \epsilon$$

$$B \rightarrow Bb | \epsilon$$

$$C \rightarrow aC | \epsilon$$

(35)

$$S \rightarrow ABC$$

$$A \rightarrow aAb | \epsilon$$

$$B \rightarrow bBd | \epsilon$$

$$C \rightarrow dBa | \epsilon$$

(36)

$$S \rightarrow AB | CD$$

$$A \rightarrow aA | \epsilon$$

$$B \rightarrow bBc | \epsilon$$

$$C \rightarrow aCb | \epsilon$$

$$D \rightarrow cD | \epsilon$$

(37)

$$S \rightarrow aSb | A$$

$$A \rightarrow aA | Ab | a | b$$



## Summary



→ CFG ✓

Next: PDA

Every Reg lang is CFL

→ Some non regulars are CFL,  
Some non regulars are not CFL

$a^n b^n$  ✓

$a^n b^n c^{m+n}$  ✓

$a^m b^n \mid m \geq n$  ✓

$a^m b^n \mid m \leq n$  ✓

$ww^R \mid w \in \{a,b\}^*$  ✓

$w \# w^R \mid \cdot$  ✓



