

<https://github.com/trutadan/University-Work/tree/main/Semester%205/Formal%20Languages%20and%20Compiler%20Design/lab05>

## Documentation:

The Grammar class is designed to represent a formal grammar and provide functionality for reading the grammar from a file, checking if it is context-free, and retrieving information about its structure.

The Grammar class has the following attributes:

filename: the name of the file from which the grammar is read

terminals: a list of terminals

nonterminals: a list of non-terminals

productions: a dictionary of productions

start\_symbol: the start symbol

EPSILON: the epsilon symbol string representation

The Grammar class has the following methods:

`__init__(self, filename)`: the constructor of the Grammar class

`read_grammar(self)`: reads the grammar from the file. It also checks if the symbols from the productions are already defined terminals/non-terminals, depending on the context.

The file must have the following structure:

`#Nonterminals`

`<nonterminal1> <nonterminal2> ...`

`#Terminals`

`<terminal1> <terminal2> ...`

`#Productions`

`<left1> ::= <right1> | <right2> | ...`

<left2> ::= <right3> | <right4> | ...

...

#StartSymbol

<start\_symbol>

terminal\_representation(self): returns a string representation of the terminals

nonterminal\_representation(self): returns a string representation of the non-terminals

productions\_representation(self): returns a string representation of the productions

start\_symbol\_representation(self): returns a string representation of the start symbol

cfg\_check(self): checks if the grammar is context-free

productions\_for\_nonterminal(self, nonterminal): returns a string representation of the productions for a given non-terminal

\_\_str\_\_(self): returns a string representation of the entire grammar

g1.txt:

## GRAMMARS

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1. Given the grammar  $G = (N, \Sigma, P, S)$

$$N = \{S, C\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$$

$$P : S \rightarrow ab \mid aCSb$$

$$C \rightarrow S \mid bSb$$

$$CS \rightarrow b,$$

prove that  $w = ab(ab^2)^2 \in L(G)$ .

It has been extracted from a seminar. Another one will be used in the latter laboratories.

