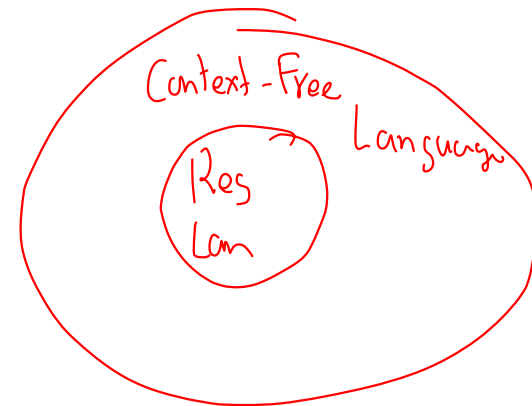


Context-Free Languages

↑ ภาษานี้ไม่ใช่ regular แล้ว



$$\{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

$$\{ww^R\}$$

Regular Languages

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

Context-Free Languages

$\{a^n b^n\}$

$\{ww^R\}$

ที่เรารู้ว่าไม่สามารถ

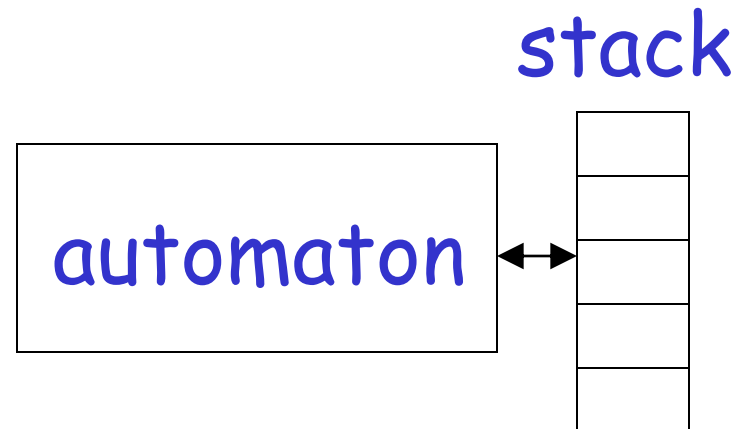
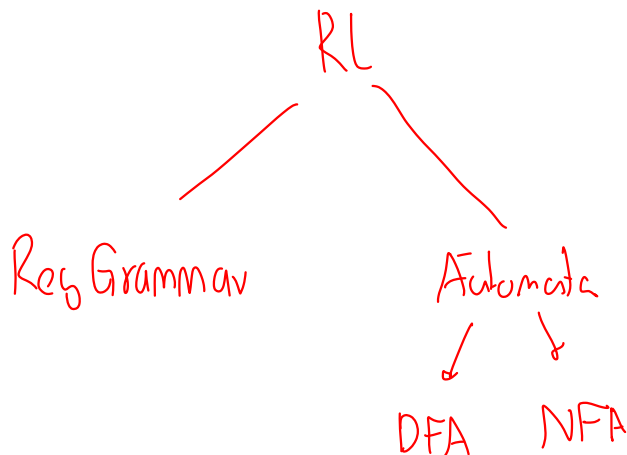
Regular Languages

Context-Free Languages

138929824

Context-Free Grammars

Pushdown Automata



Context-Free Grammars

Example

A context-free grammar G : $S \rightarrow aSb$
 $S \rightarrow \lambda$

Handwritten notes:
- Above $S \rightarrow aSb$: ចាំបាច់ (necessary)
- Between rules: \swarrow
- Below \swarrow : 42/18 reg \rightarrow left, right linear grammar only

A derivation:

Handwritten note: $\{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$

$$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow aaSbb \Rightarrow aabb$$

A context-free grammar G : $S \rightarrow aSb$
 $S \rightarrow \lambda$

Another derivation:

$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow aaSbb \Rightarrow aaaSbbb \Rightarrow aaabbbb$

$$S \rightarrow aSb$$

$$S \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$L(G) = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

↓
 ក្រណាត់ a ចំនួន (, b ចំនួន)

Describes parentheses:

(((()))

↙
 មិន balance ទេ

↘
 លំដាប់ត្រឹមត្រូវ (())

Example

↓
စာလုံးအသစ်

A context-free grammar G : $S \rightarrow aSa$

$S \rightarrow bSb$

$S \rightarrow \lambda$

အစိတ်အပိုင်း
aab | bab

A derivation:

$$S \Rightarrow aSa \Rightarrow abSba \Rightarrow abba$$

A context-free grammar G :

$$S \rightarrow aSa$$
$$S \rightarrow bSb$$
$$S \rightarrow \lambda$$

Another derivation:

$$S \Rightarrow aSa \Rightarrow abSba \Rightarrow abaSaba \Rightarrow abaaba$$

$$S \rightarrow aSa$$

$$S \rightarrow bSb$$

$$S \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$L(G) = \{ww^R : w \in \overbrace{\{a,b\}^*}^{\text{ว่ญไปจนว่ญ}}\}$$

Example

A context-free grammar G :

$$S \rightarrow aSb$$

$$S \rightarrow SS$$

$$S \rightarrow \lambda$$

A derivation:

$$S \Rightarrow SS \Rightarrow aSbS \Rightarrow abS \Rightarrow ab$$

A context-free grammar G : $S \rightarrow aSb$

$$S \rightarrow SS$$

$$S \rightarrow \lambda$$

A derivation:

$$S \Rightarrow SS \Rightarrow aSbS \Rightarrow abS \Rightarrow abaSb \Rightarrow abab$$

$$S \rightarrow aSb$$

$$S \rightarrow SS$$

$$S \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$L(G) = \{w : n_a(w) = n_b(w),$$

តើមានអត្ថបទ
prefix

$$\text{and } n_a(v) \geq n_b(v)$$

$$\text{in any prefix } v\}$$

បង្កើន prefix ១

Describes
matched
parentheses:

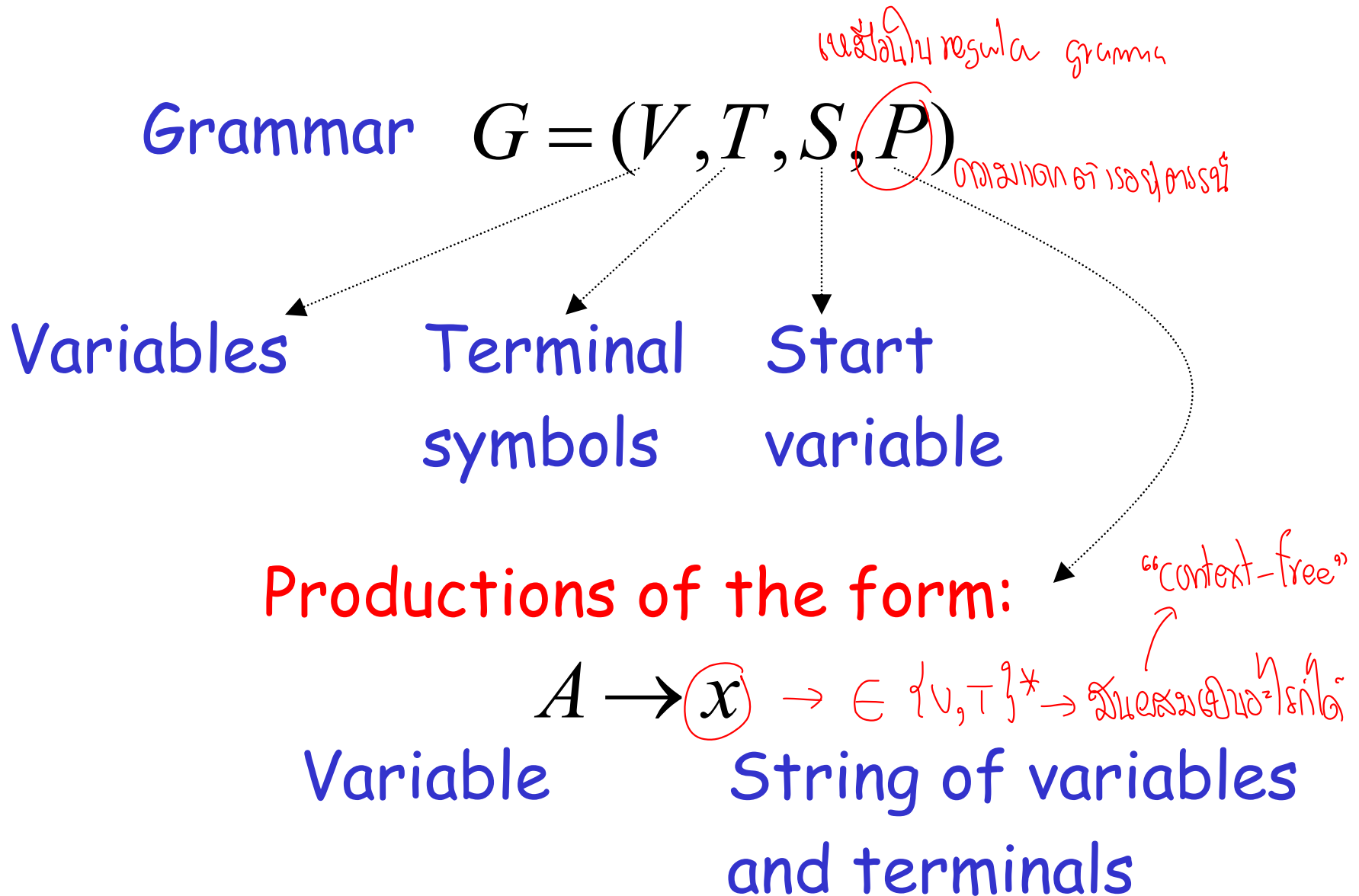
ស្រោចចំនួន (, បំបិទ)

ស្រាប់តែបំបិទ

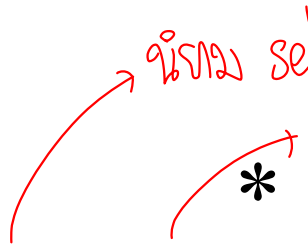
() ((())) (())

តាមរយៈសម្រាប់បំបិទ

Definition: Context-Free Grammars



$$G = (V, T, S, P)$$


 ગણના સેતુઓ string w
 * ગ્રામરના ડેરિવેશન યોગ્ય w એ T^*

$$L(G) = \{w : S \Rightarrow w, \quad w \in T^*\}$$

Definition: Context-Free Languages

A language L is context-free

if and only if

there is a context-free grammar G
with $L = L(G)$

language L is a context-free language if and only if
context free grammar G exists

Derivation Order

$$1. S \rightarrow AB$$

$$2. A \rightarrow aaA$$

အိတ်အိတ်အိတ် derivation

$$4. B \rightarrow Bb$$

$$3. A \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$5. B \rightarrow \lambda$$

အိတ်အိတ်

①

Leftmost derivation:

$$S \xRightarrow{1} \overset{2}{A}B \xRightarrow{2} \overset{3}{aa}AB \xRightarrow{3} \overset{4}{aa}B \xRightarrow{4} \overset{5}{aa}Bb \xRightarrow{5} aab$$

အိတ်အိတ်အိတ် left ခုတ် derive variable အိတ်အိတ်အိတ်

②

Rightmost derivation:

$$S \xRightarrow{1} A\overset{4}{B} \xRightarrow{4} AB\overset{5}{b} \xRightarrow{5} A\overset{2}{b} \xRightarrow{2} aa\overset{3}{A}b \xRightarrow{3} aab$$

အိတ်အိတ်

$$S \rightarrow aAB \quad \text{စာအုပ်ထဲသို့}$$

$$A \rightarrow bBb$$

$$B \rightarrow A \mid \lambda$$

Leftmost derivation:

$$\begin{aligned} S &\Rightarrow aAB \Rightarrow abBbB \Rightarrow abAbB \Rightarrow abbBbbB \\ &\Rightarrow abbbbB \Rightarrow abbbb \end{aligned}$$

Rightmost derivation:

$$\begin{aligned} S &\Rightarrow aAB \Rightarrow aA \Rightarrow abBb \Rightarrow abAb \\ &\Rightarrow abbBbb \Rightarrow abbbb \end{aligned}$$

Derivation Trees



Parse Trees



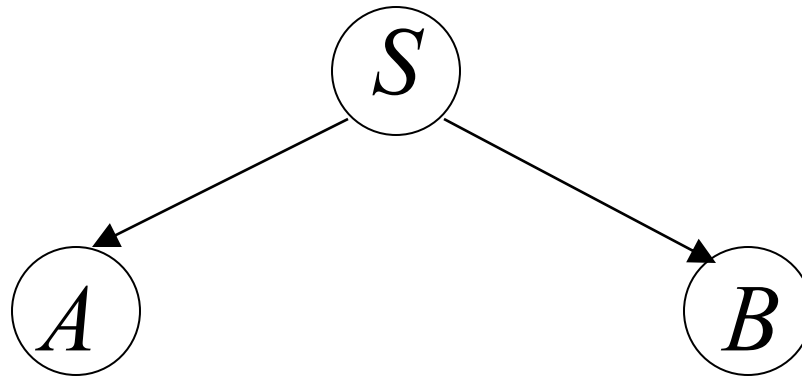
การวิเคราะห์โครงสร้างประโยค

$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow aaA \mid \lambda$$

$$B \rightarrow Bb \mid \lambda$$

$$S \Rightarrow AB$$



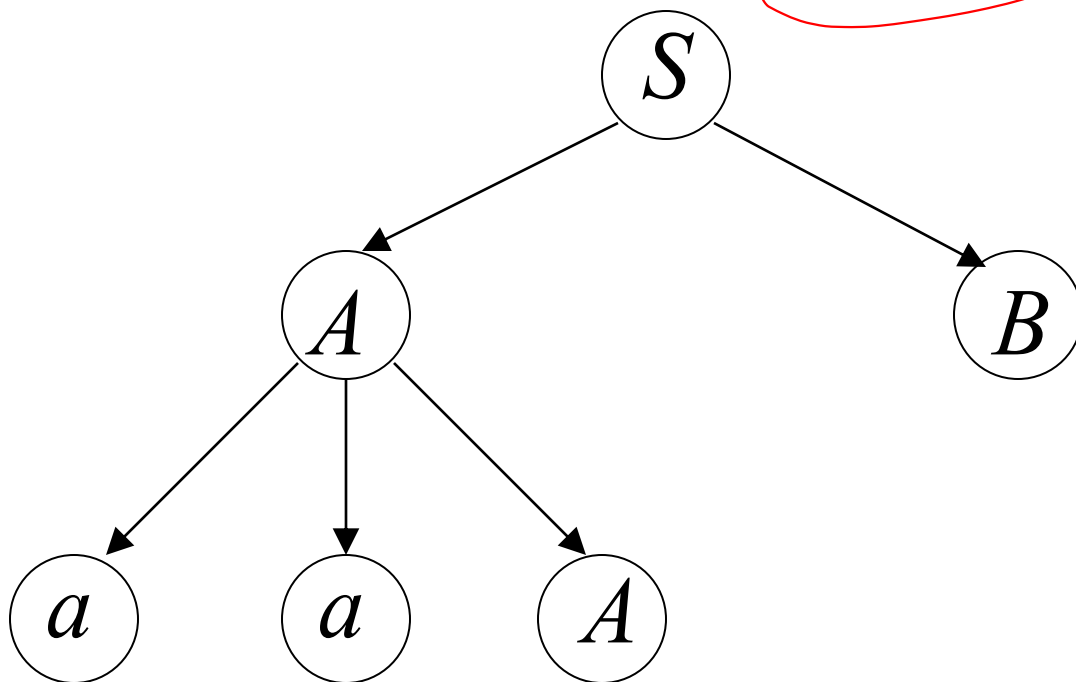
$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow aaA \mid \lambda$$

$$B \rightarrow Bb \mid \lambda$$

$$S \Rightarrow AB \Rightarrow aaAB$$

sentinal form \rightarrow 2 var, string
 vq_1

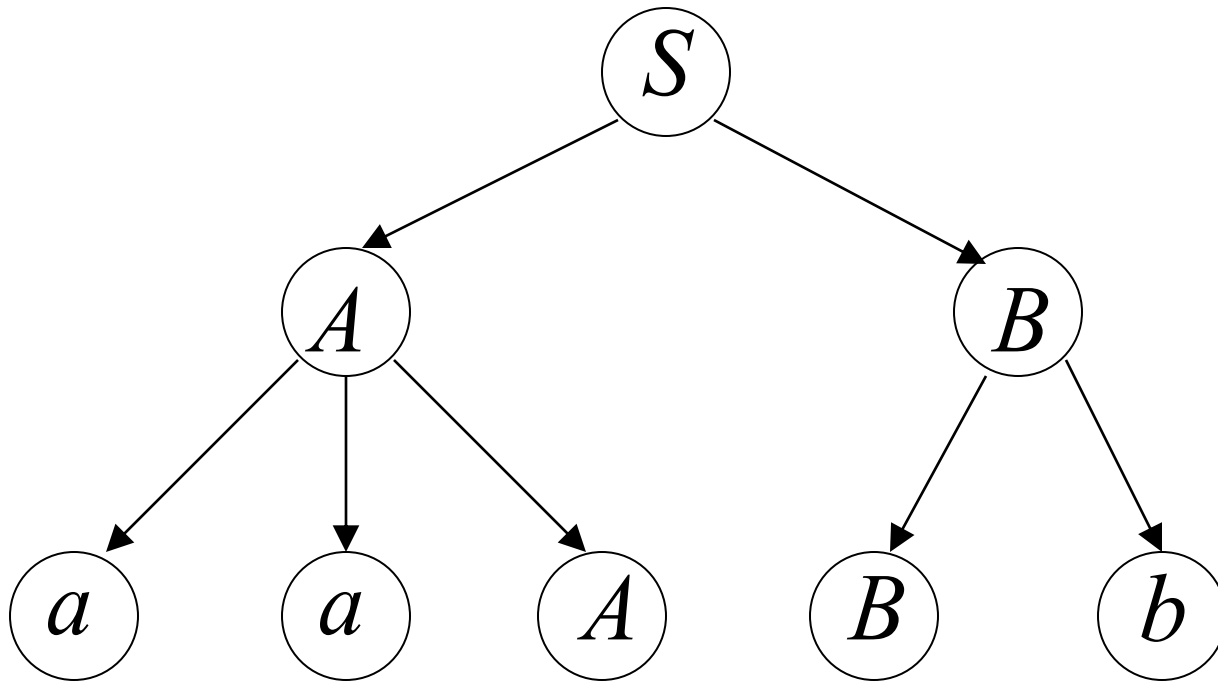


$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow aaA \mid \lambda$$

$$B \rightarrow Bb \mid \lambda$$

$$S \Rightarrow AB \Rightarrow aaAB \Rightarrow aaABb$$

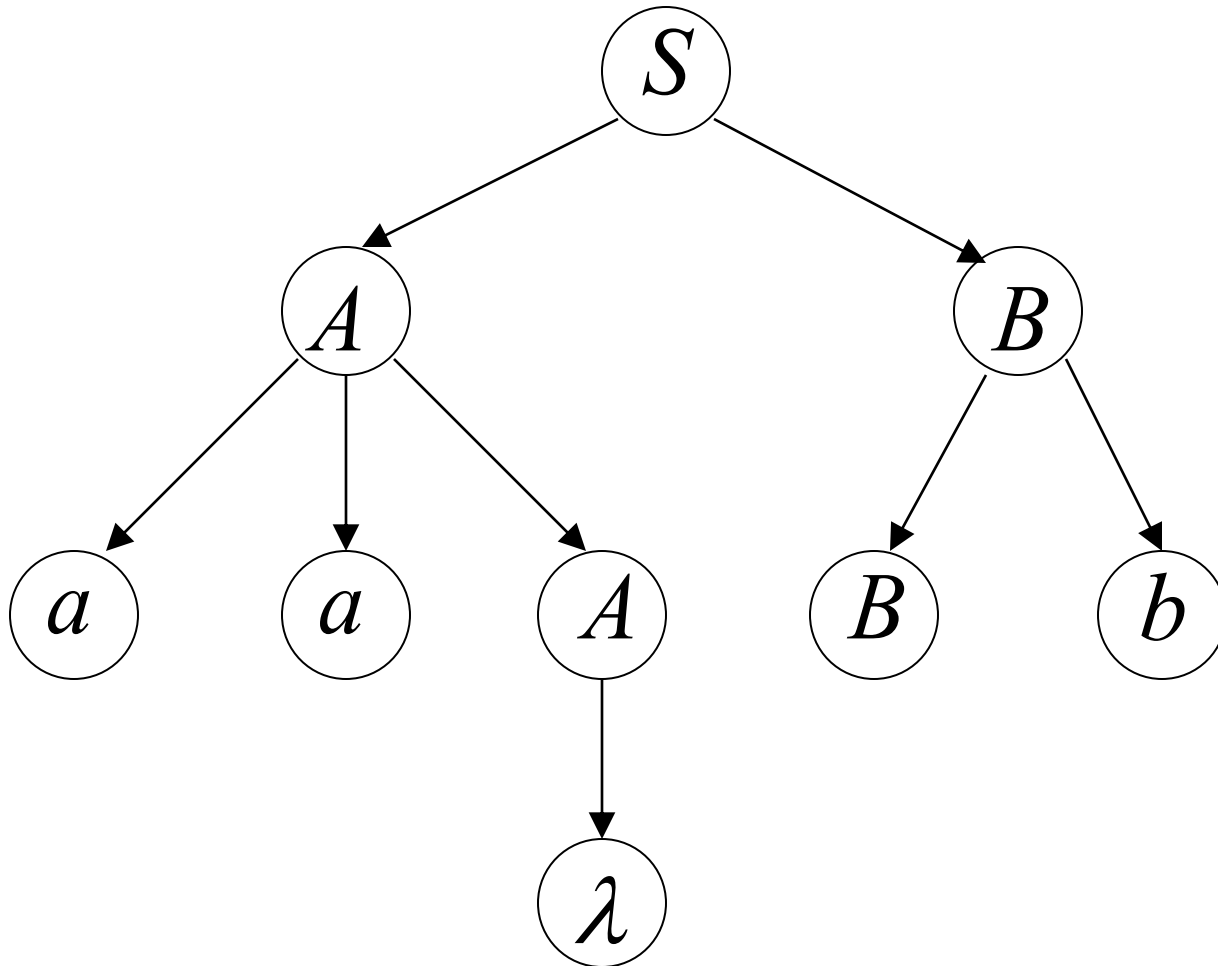


$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow aaA \mid \lambda$$

$$B \rightarrow Bb \mid \lambda$$

$$S \Rightarrow AB \Rightarrow aaAB \Rightarrow aaABb \Rightarrow aaBb$$



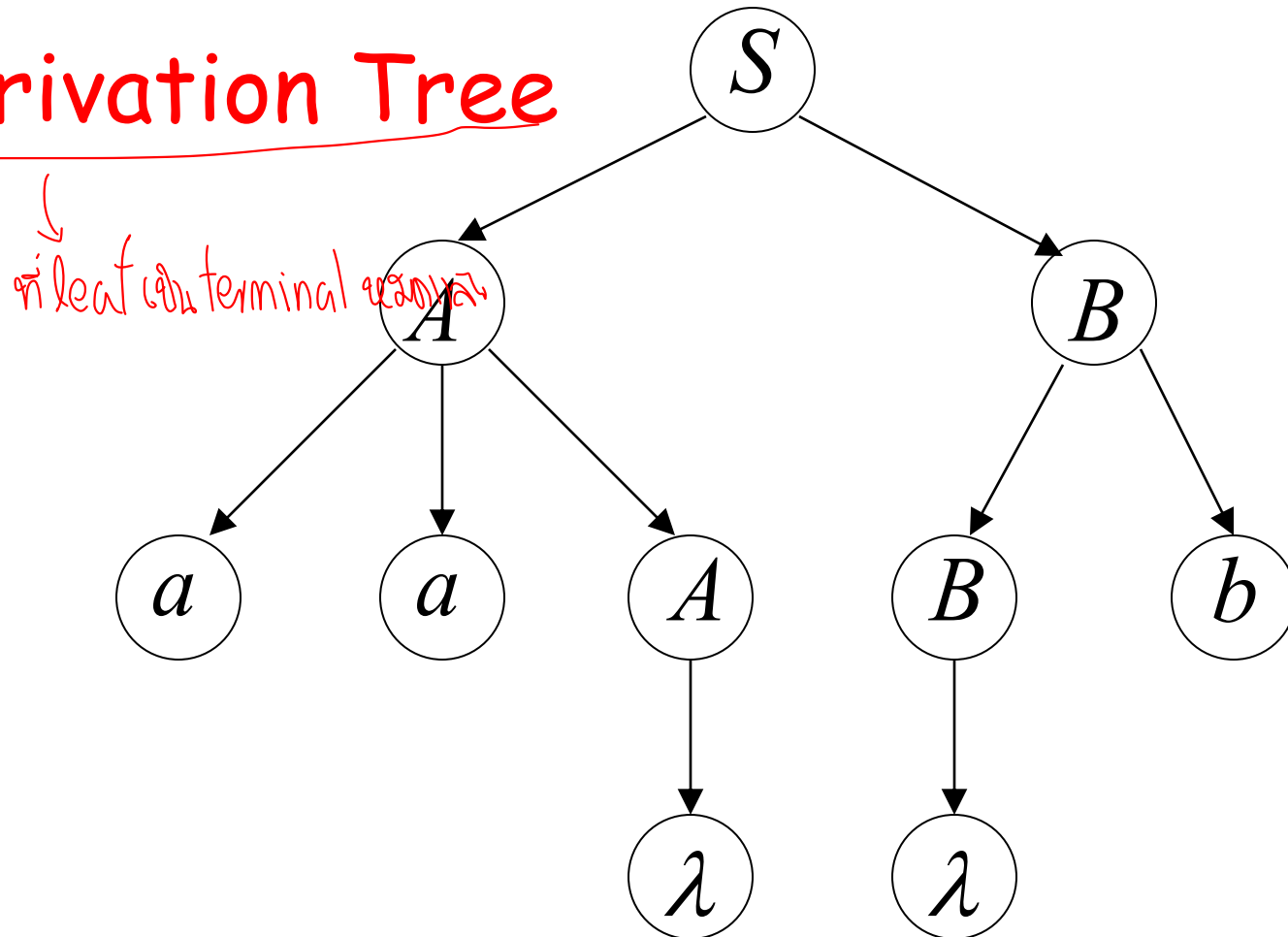
$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow aaA \mid \lambda$$

$$B \rightarrow Bb \mid \lambda$$

$$S \Rightarrow AB \Rightarrow aaAB \Rightarrow aaABb \Rightarrow aaBb \Rightarrow aab$$

Derivation Tree



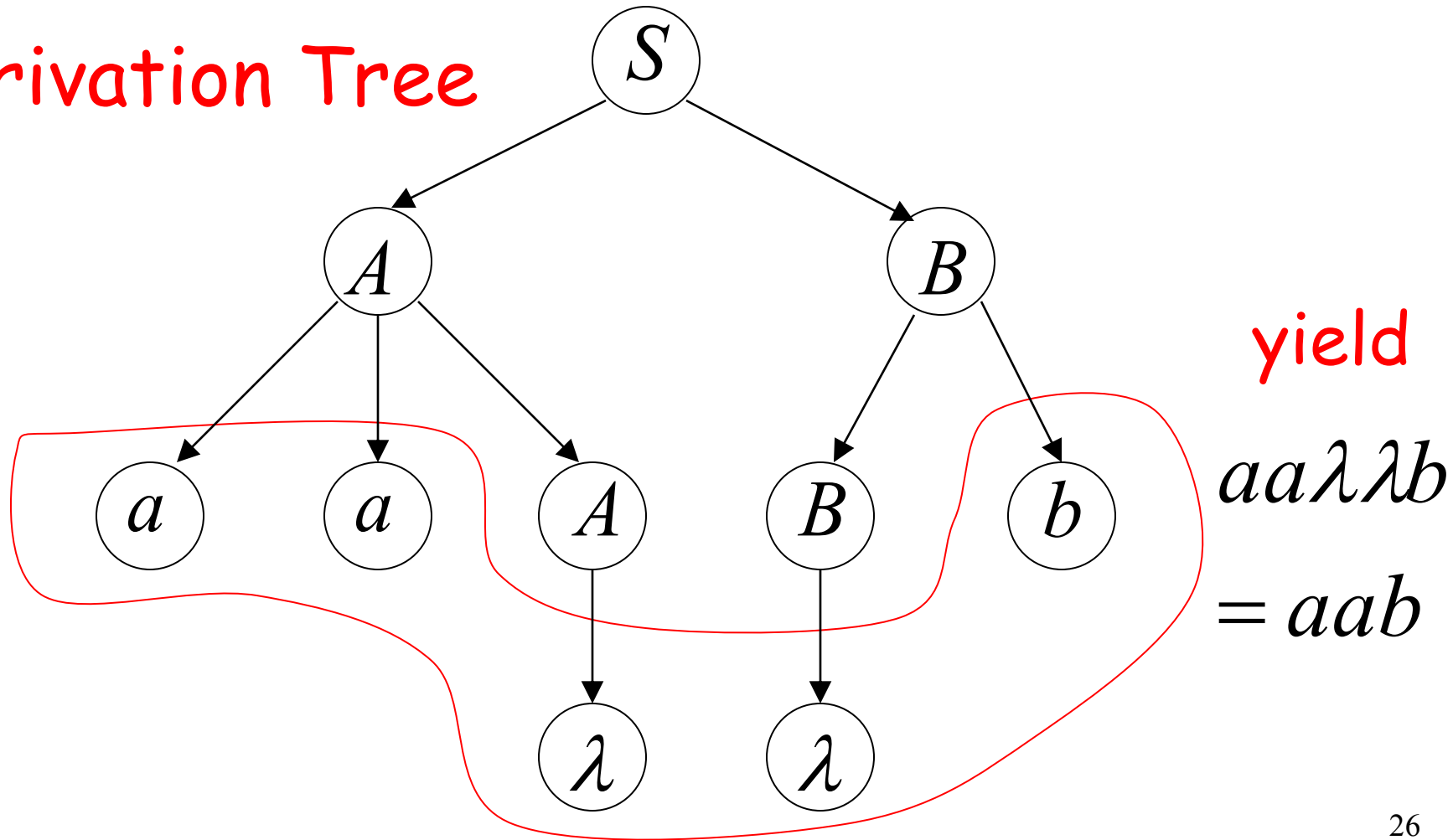
$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow aaA \mid \lambda$$

$$B \rightarrow Bb \mid \lambda$$

$$S \Rightarrow AB \Rightarrow aaAB \Rightarrow aaABb \Rightarrow aaBb \Rightarrow aab$$

Derivation Tree



Partial Derivation Trees

$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow aaA \mid \lambda$$

$$B \rightarrow Bb \mid \lambda$$

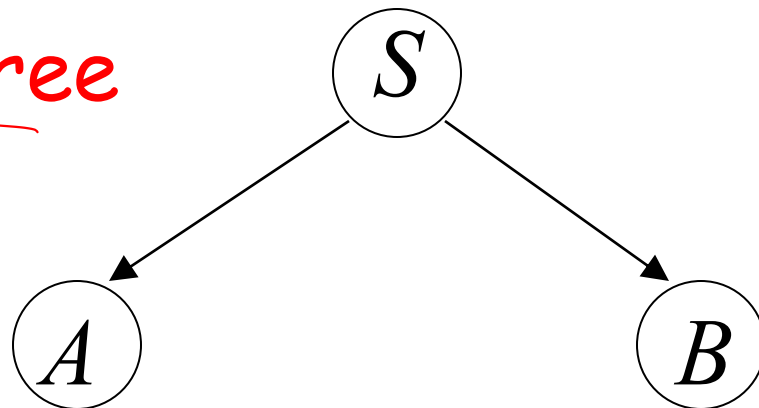
$$S \Rightarrow AB$$

Partial derivation tree

↓
ଅସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ

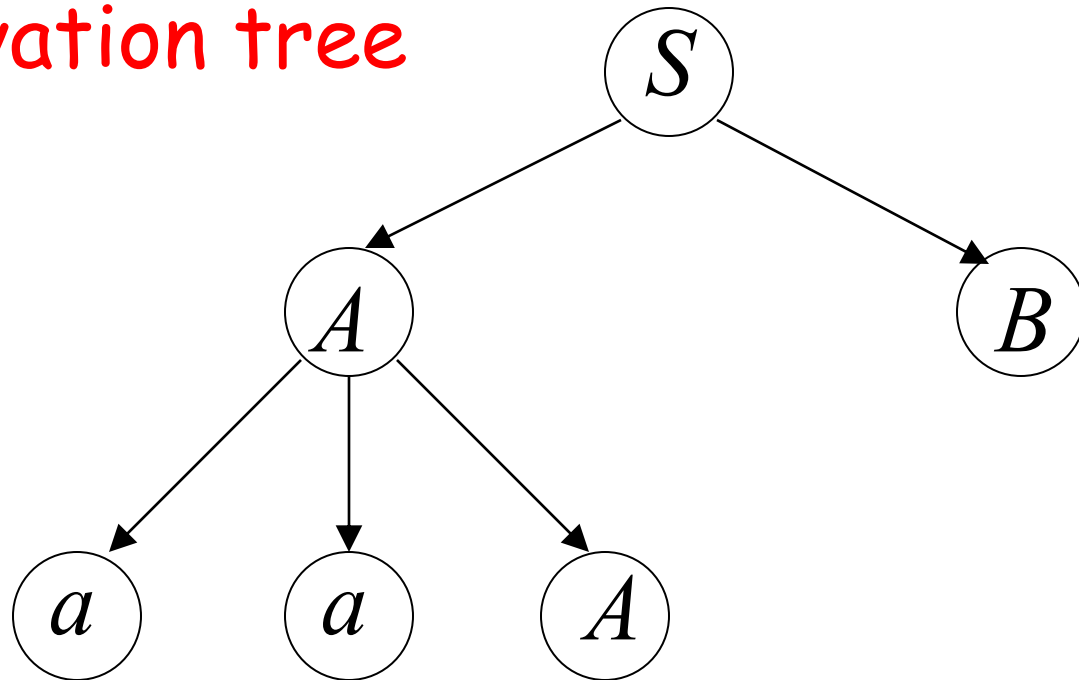
↓

2 variable n leaf only



$$S \Rightarrow AB \Rightarrow aaAB$$

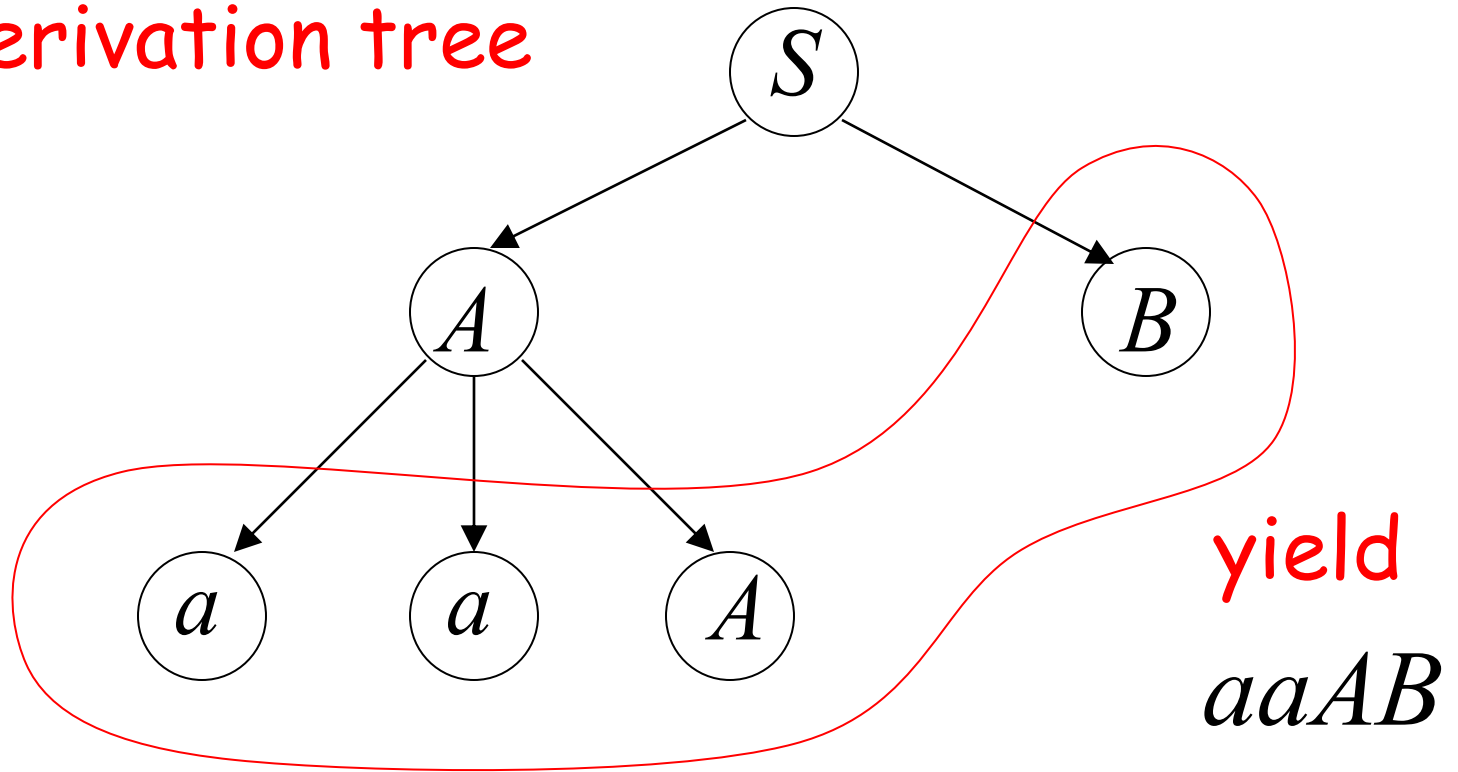
Partial derivation tree



$$S \Rightarrow AB \Rightarrow aaAB$$

sentential
form

Partial derivation tree



Sometimes, derivation order doesn't matter

Leftmost:

สามารถสร้าง string ได้เหมือนกัน 2 แบบ เราสามารถนำกฎได้
derivation tree ได้

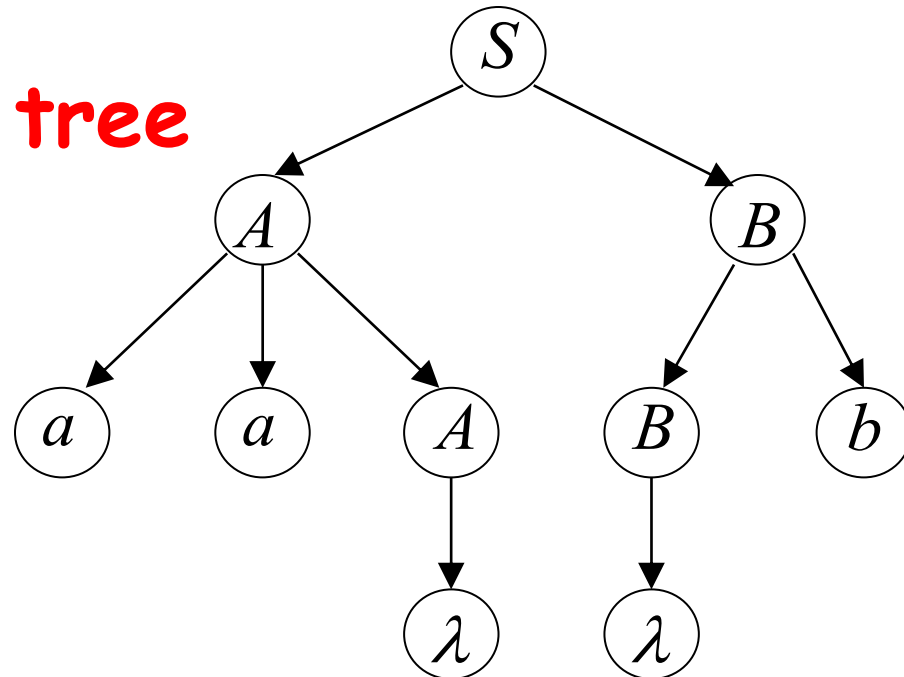
$S \Rightarrow AB \Rightarrow aaAB \Rightarrow aaB \Rightarrow aaBb \Rightarrow aab$

Rightmost:

สามารถนำกฎได้เหมือนกัน 2 แบบ เราสามารถนำกฎได้

$S \Rightarrow AB \Rightarrow ABb \Rightarrow Ab \Rightarrow aaAb \Rightarrow aab$

Same derivation tree



ambiguous ကိန်း

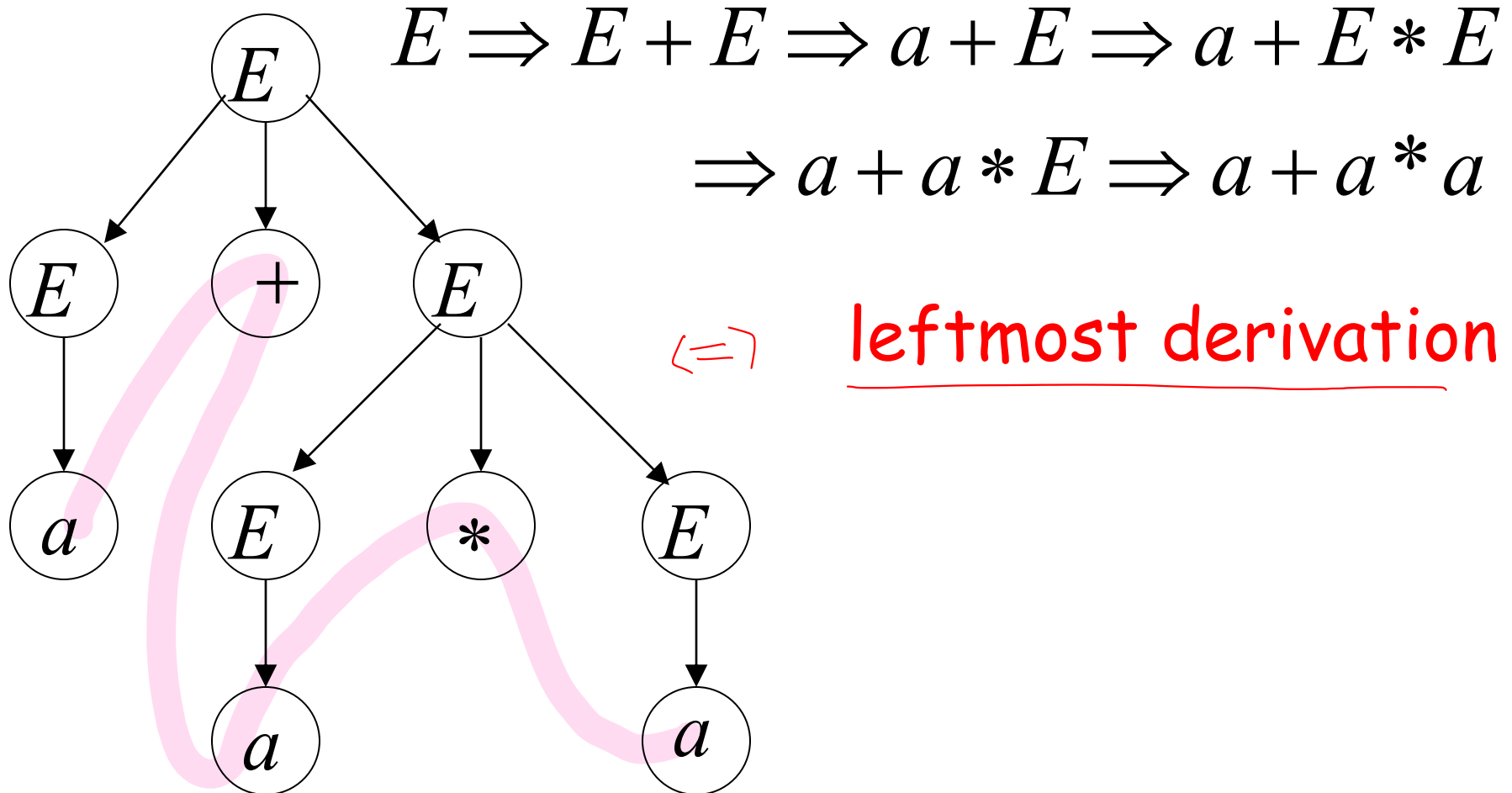
Ambiguity

↓ ↓
2 + ချီ → ကိန်း

$$E \rightarrow E + E \mid E * E \mid (E) \mid a$$

$$a + a * a$$

question 4 production rule



$$E \rightarrow E + E \mid E * E \mid (E) \mid a$$

$$a + a * a$$

derive * operation

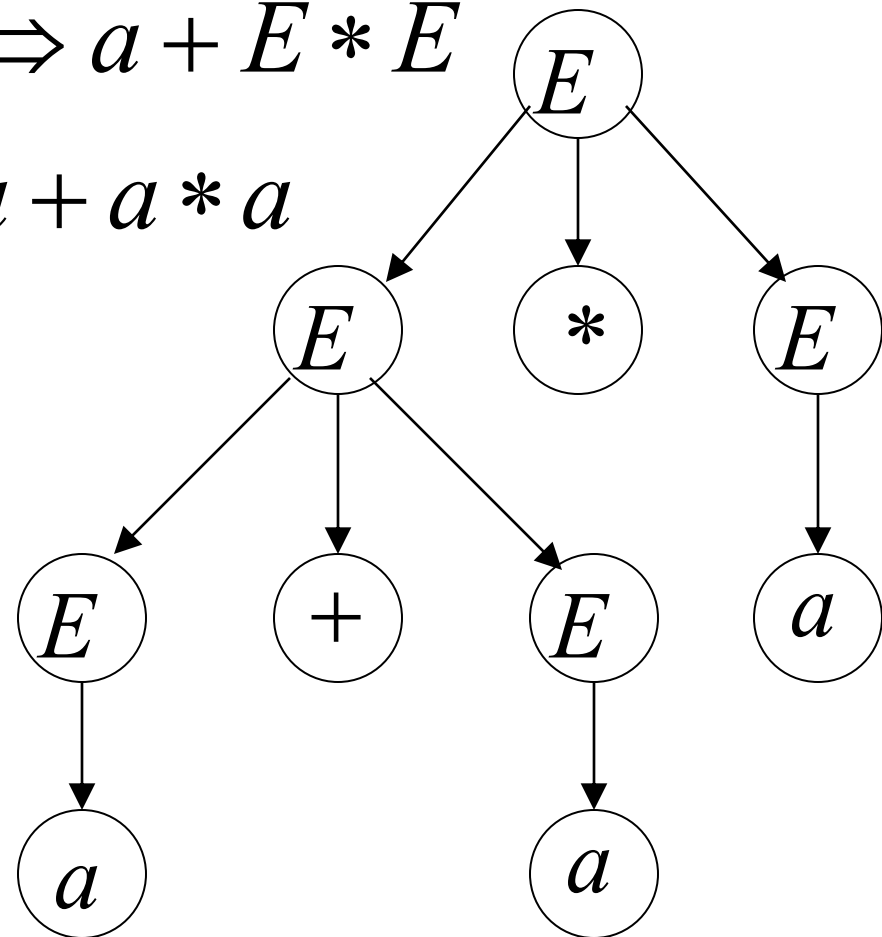
$$\begin{aligned} E &\Rightarrow E (*) E \Rightarrow E + E * E \Rightarrow a + E * E \\ &\Rightarrow a + a * E \Rightarrow a + a * a \end{aligned}$$

leftmost derivation

tree ที่สร้าง ให้ string ให้ออกมา



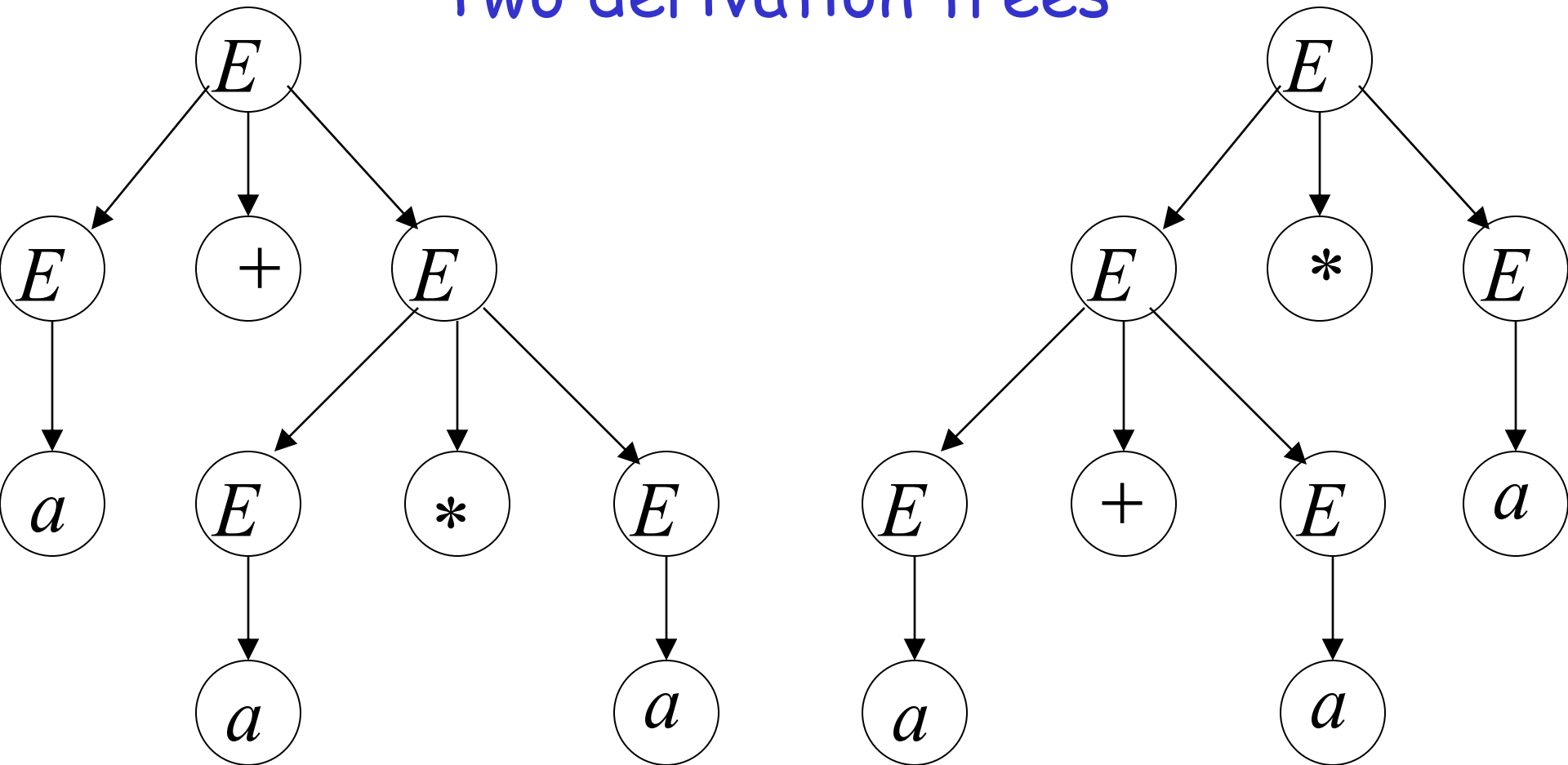
ให้ grammar ที่กำหนด



$$E \rightarrow E + E \mid E * E \mid (E) \mid a$$

$$a + a * a$$

Two derivation trees

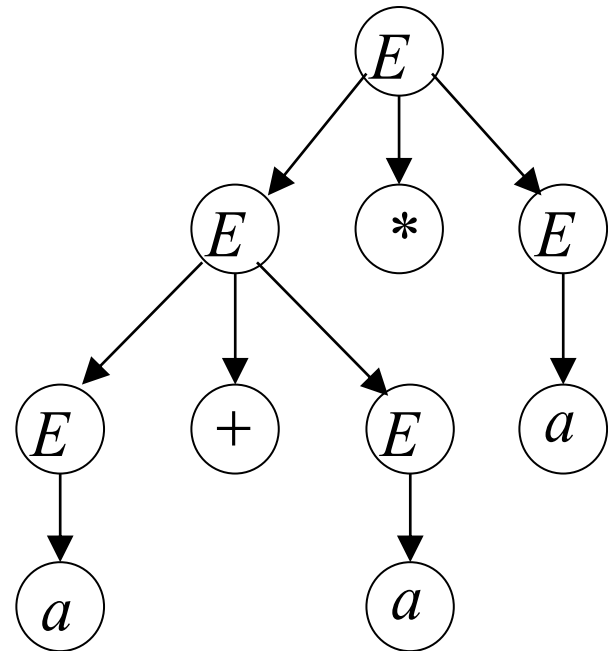
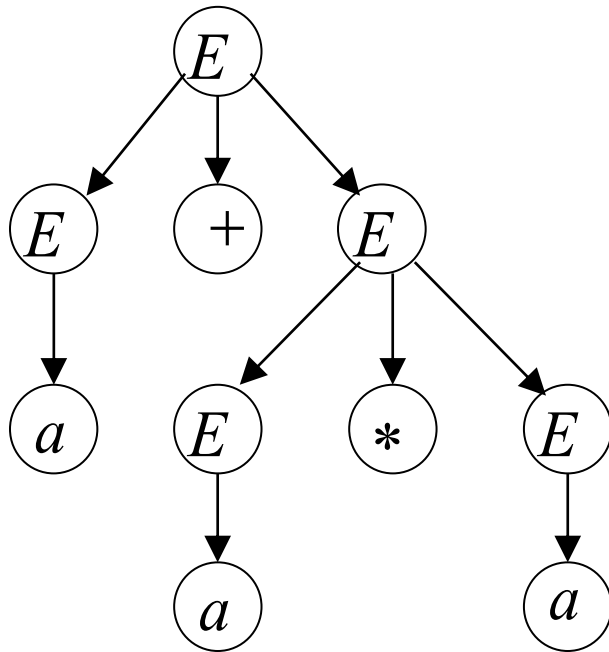


The grammar $E \rightarrow E + E \mid E * E \mid (E) \mid a$

is ambiguous:

ไวยากรณ์ grammar นี้กำกวม \rightarrow ได้มา string จำนวน 1 ตัว
แล้ว derivation tree ที่สร้างได้ ≥ 2 ตัว
↓
กำกวม ✓

string $a + a * a$ has two derivation trees



The grammar $E \rightarrow E + E \mid E * E \mid (E) \mid a$
is ambiguous:

string $a + a * a$ has two leftmost derivations

ambiguous derivation 1

$$\begin{aligned} E &\Rightarrow E + E \Rightarrow a + E \Rightarrow a + E * E \\ &\Rightarrow a + a * E \Rightarrow a + a * a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E &\Rightarrow E * E \Rightarrow E + E * E \Rightarrow a + E * E \\ &\Rightarrow a + a * E \Rightarrow a + a * a \end{aligned}$$

Definition:

A context-free grammar G is **ambiguous**

if some string $w \in L(G)$ has:

two or more derivation trees

In other words:

A context-free grammar G is **ambiguous**

if some string $w \in L(G)$ has:

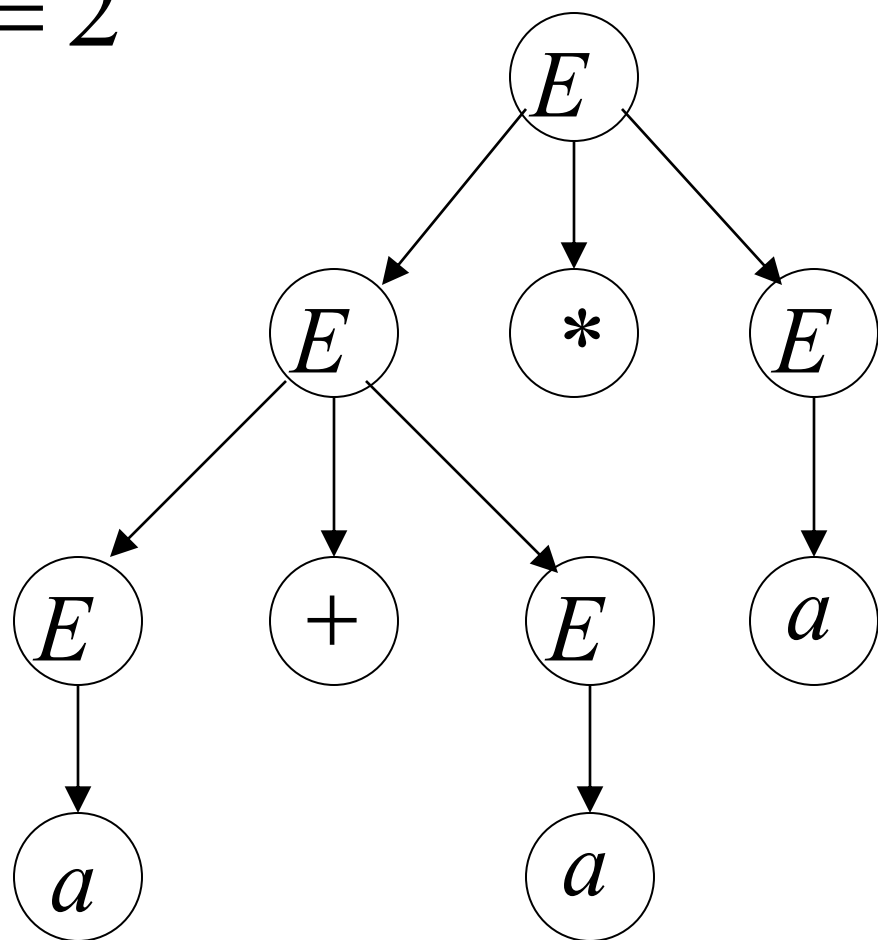
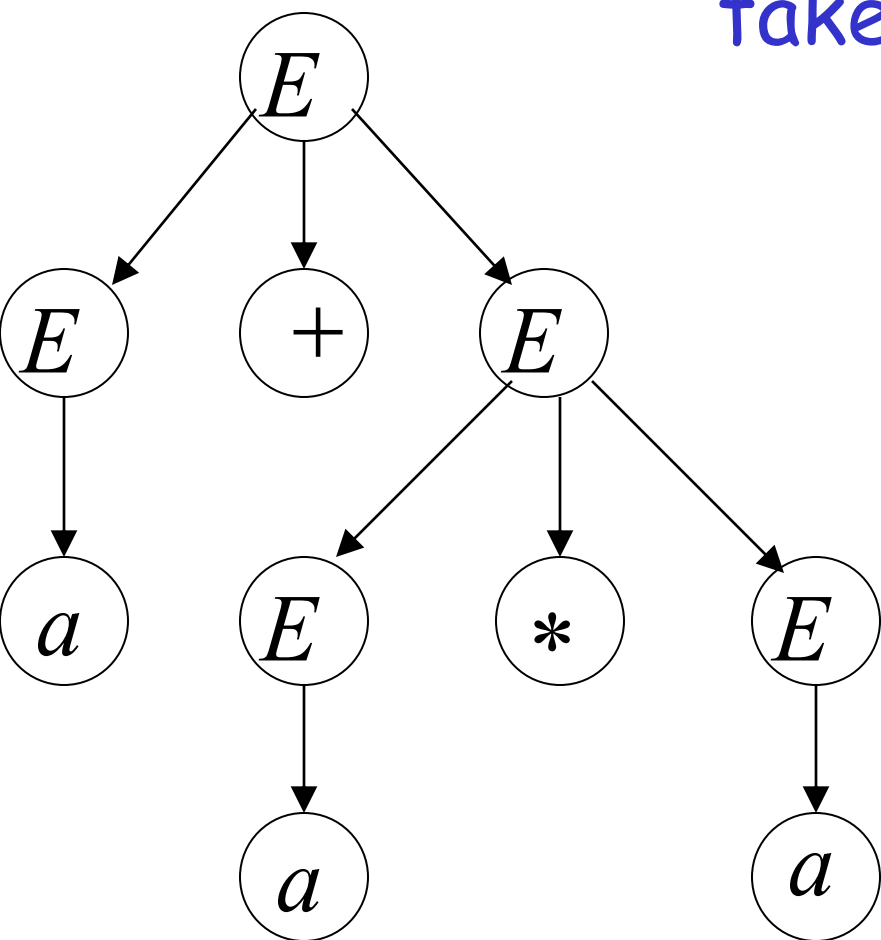
two or more leftmost derivations
(or rightmost)

Why do we care about ambiguity?

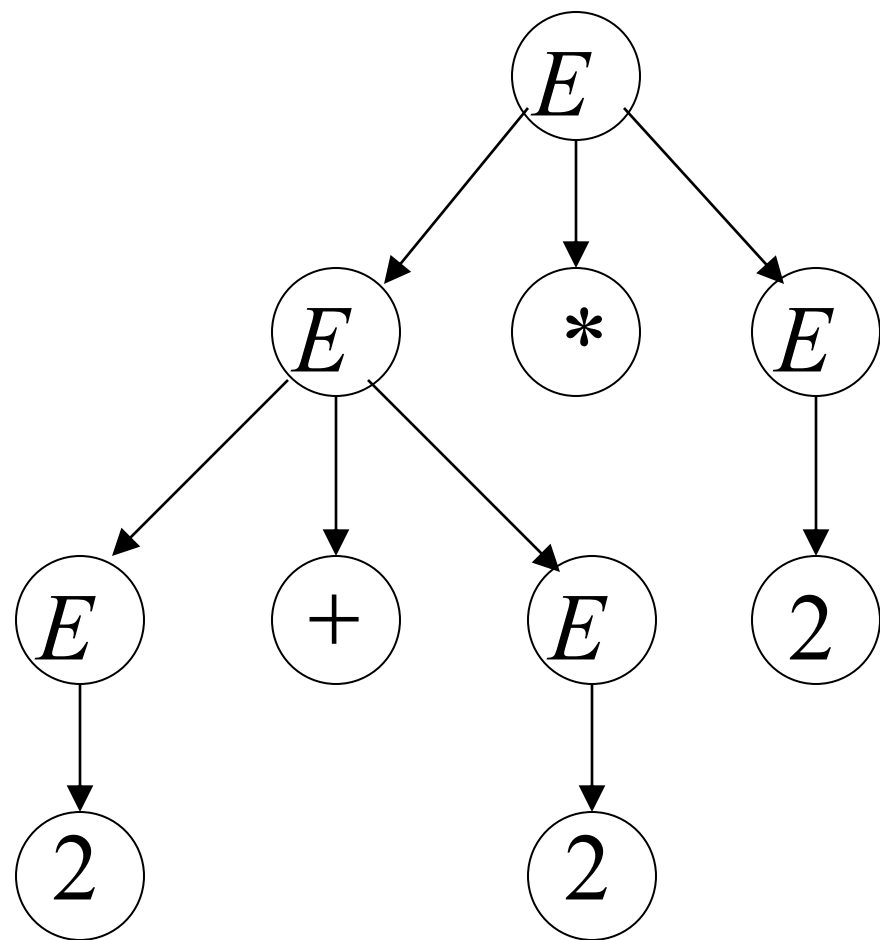
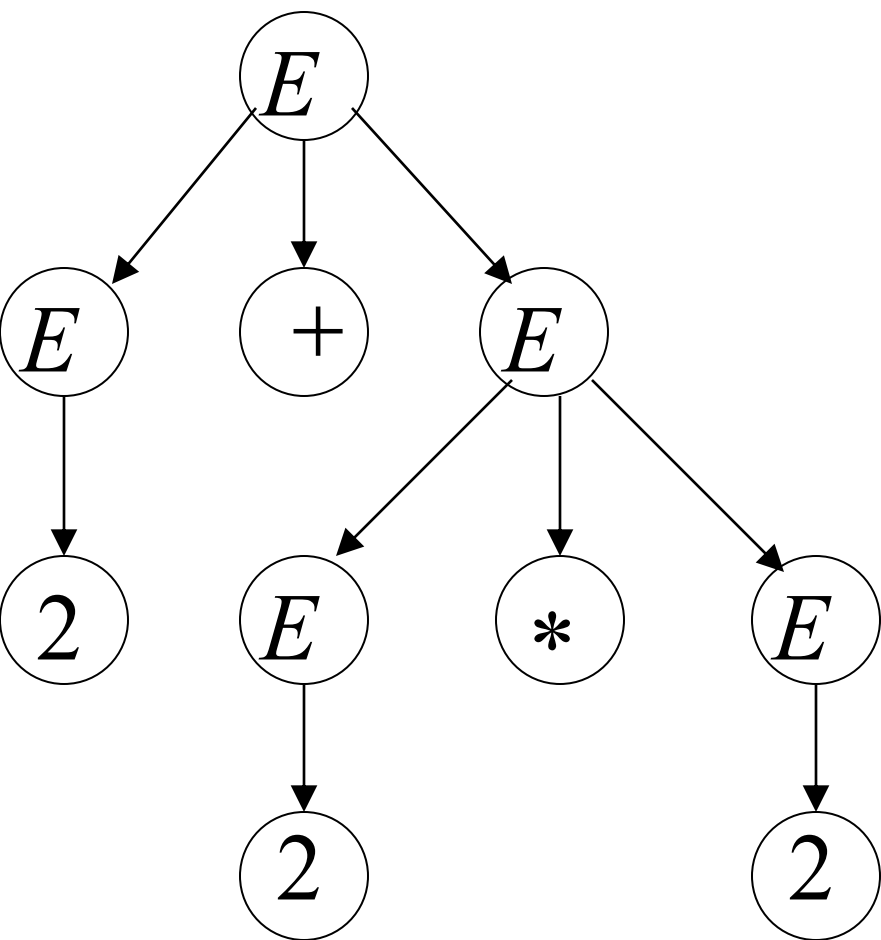
↓
กำกวม (แอมบิกิว)

$$a + a * a$$

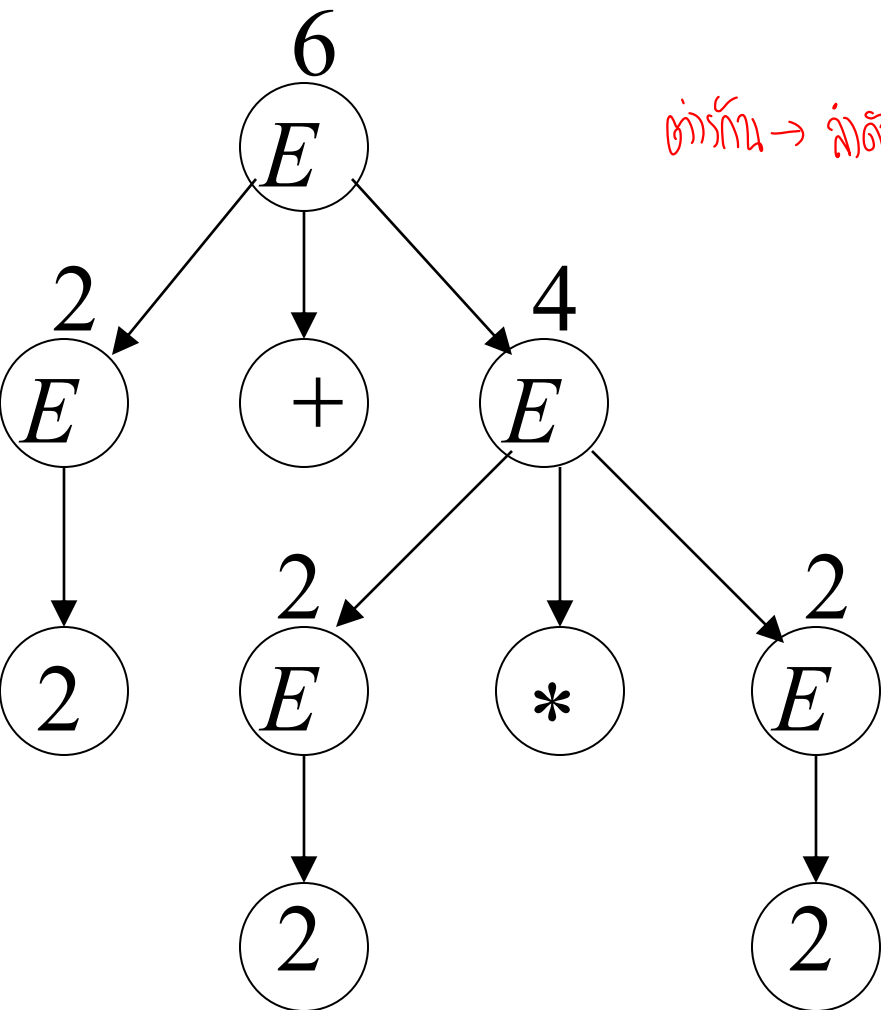
take $a = 2$



$$2 + 2 * 2$$

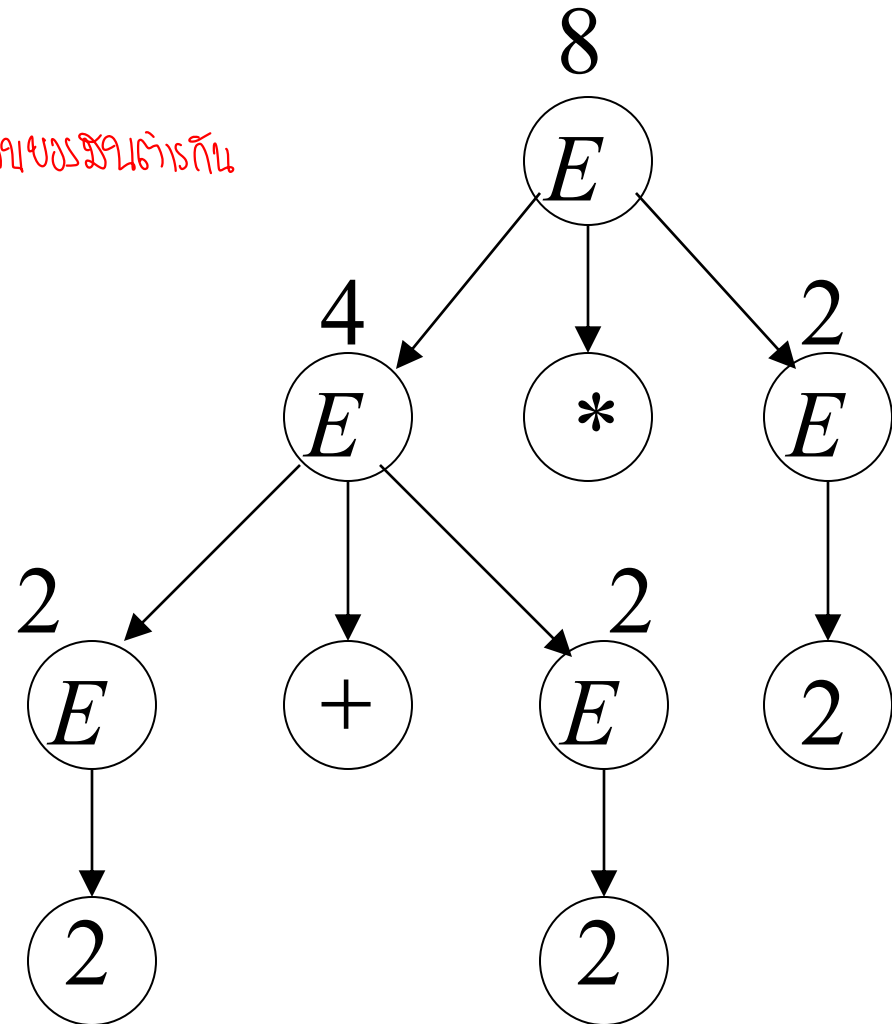


$$2 + 2 * 2 = 6$$

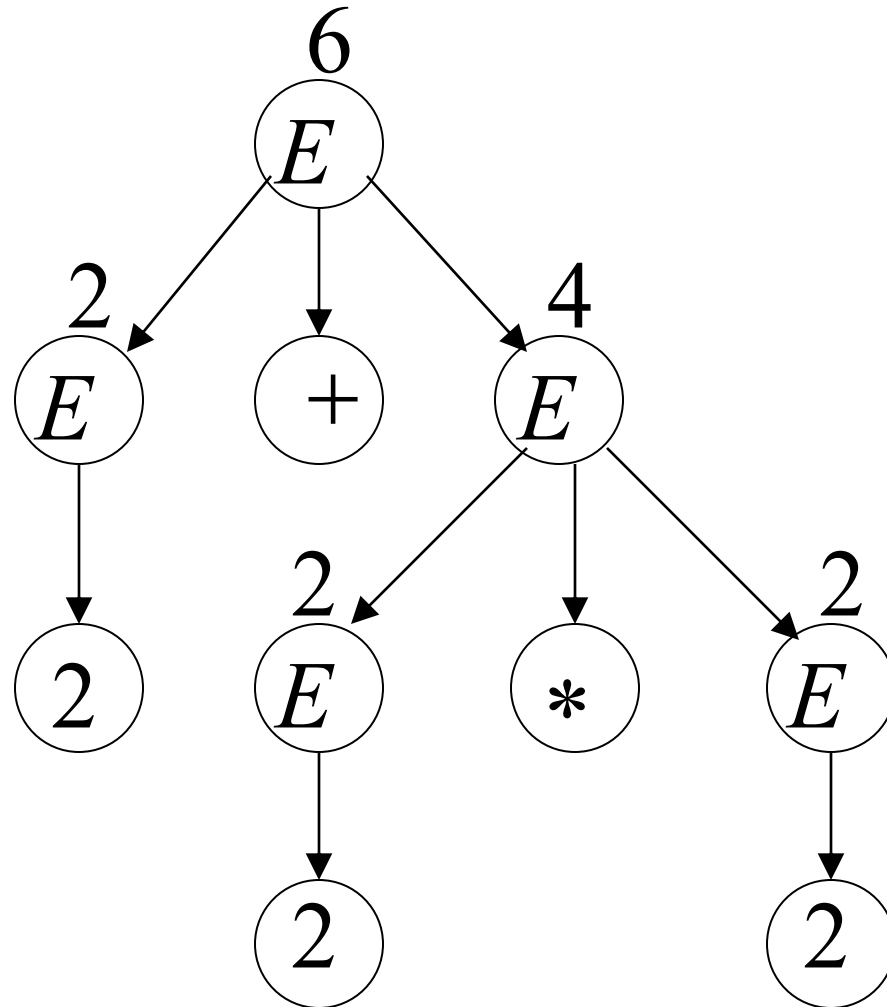


ต่างกัน \rightarrow ลำดับการคำนวณเปลี่ยนต่างกัน

$$2 + 2 * 2 = 8$$



Correct result: $2 + 2 * 2 = 6$



- Ambiguity is **bad** for programming languages
-

- We want to remove ambiguity → ตัดกำกวมทิ้ง

We fix the **ambiguous** grammar:

$$E \rightarrow E + E \mid E * E \mid (E) \mid a$$

↪ แรกขวาทั้ง left, right recursion ให้อรรถ
ambiguous แรก=2m

แก้ให้ไม่ซ้ำกัน

New non-ambiguous grammar:

$$E \rightarrow E + T$$

$$E \rightarrow T$$

$$T \rightarrow T * F$$

$$T \rightarrow F$$

$$F \rightarrow (E)$$

$$F \rightarrow a$$

↪ จดไว้ในใจ

ambiguous → non-ambiguous

จดไว้ในใจ

$$E \Rightarrow E + T \Rightarrow T + T \Rightarrow F + T \Rightarrow a + T \Rightarrow a + T * F \\ \Rightarrow a + F * F \Rightarrow a + a * F \Rightarrow a + a * a$$

$$E \rightarrow E + T$$

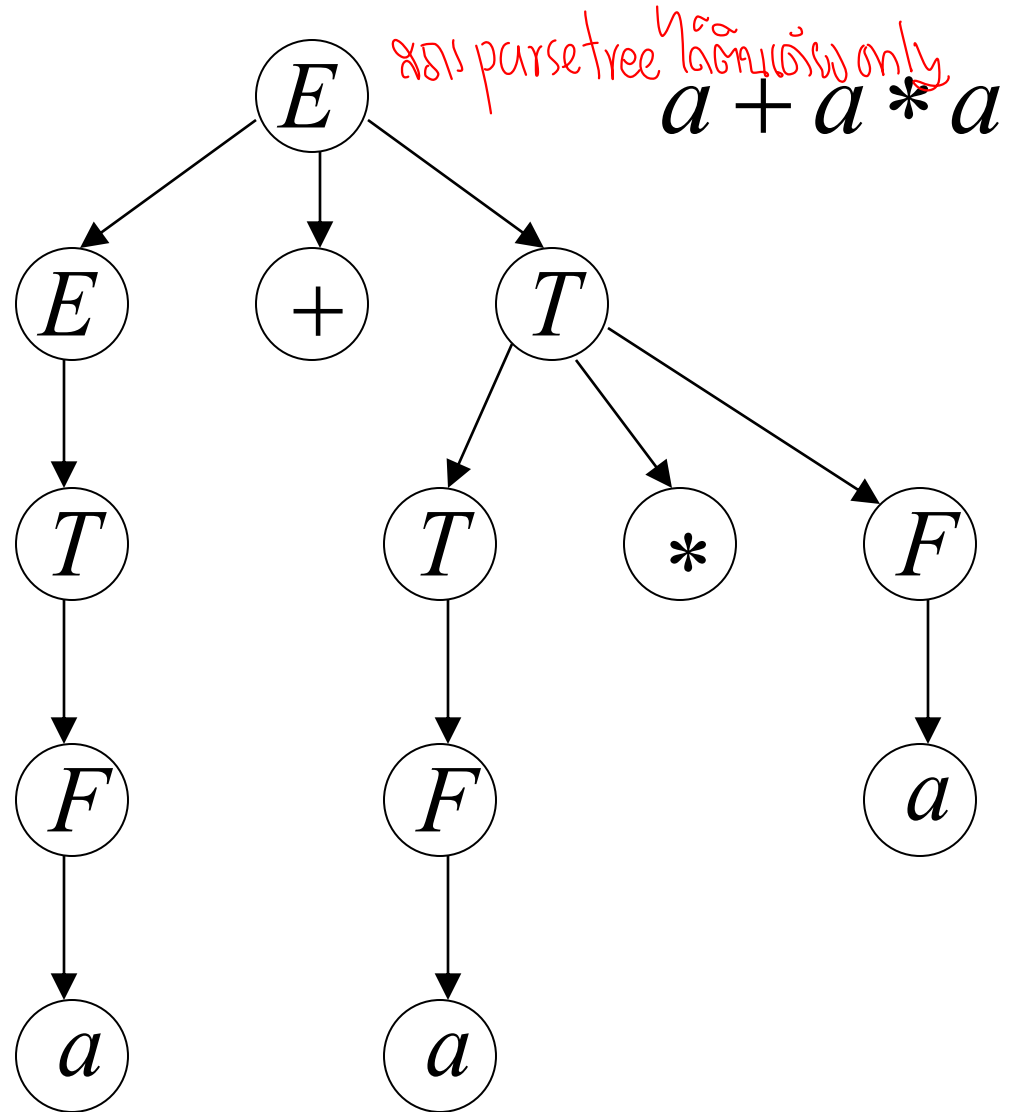
$$E \rightarrow T$$

$$T \rightarrow T * F$$

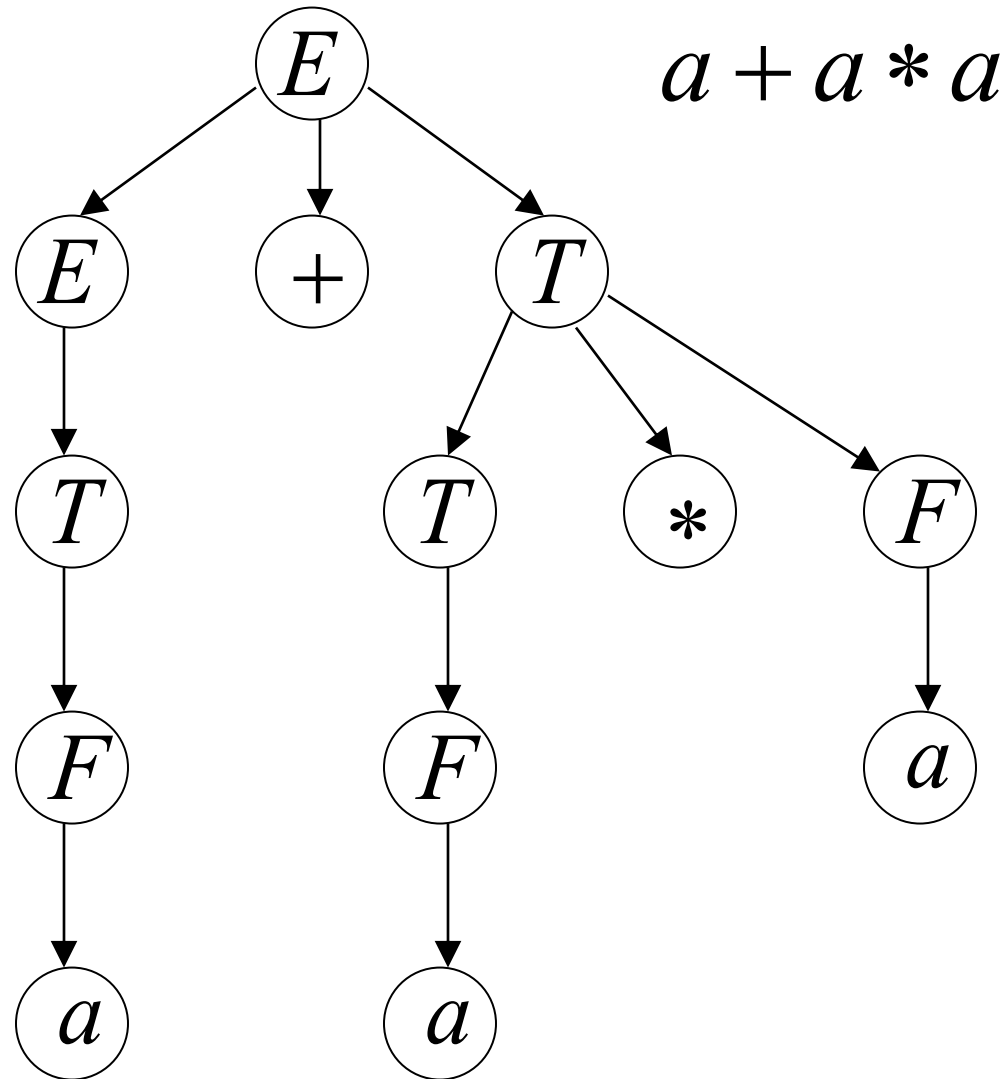
$$T \rightarrow F$$

$$F \rightarrow (E)$$

$$F \rightarrow a$$



Unique derivation tree



The grammar G :

$$E \rightarrow E + T$$
$$E \rightarrow T$$
$$T \rightarrow T * F$$
$$T \rightarrow F$$
$$F \rightarrow (E)$$
$$F \rightarrow a$$

is non-ambiguous:

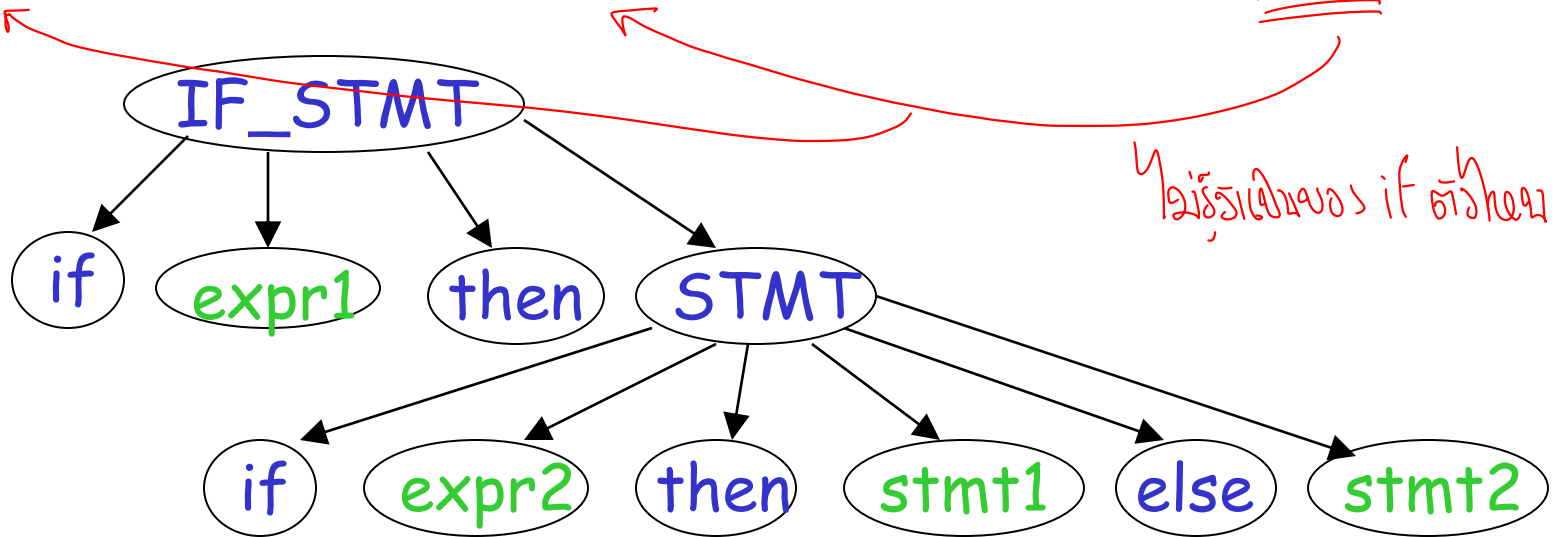
Every string $w \in L(G)$ has
a unique derivation tree

Another Ambiguous Grammar

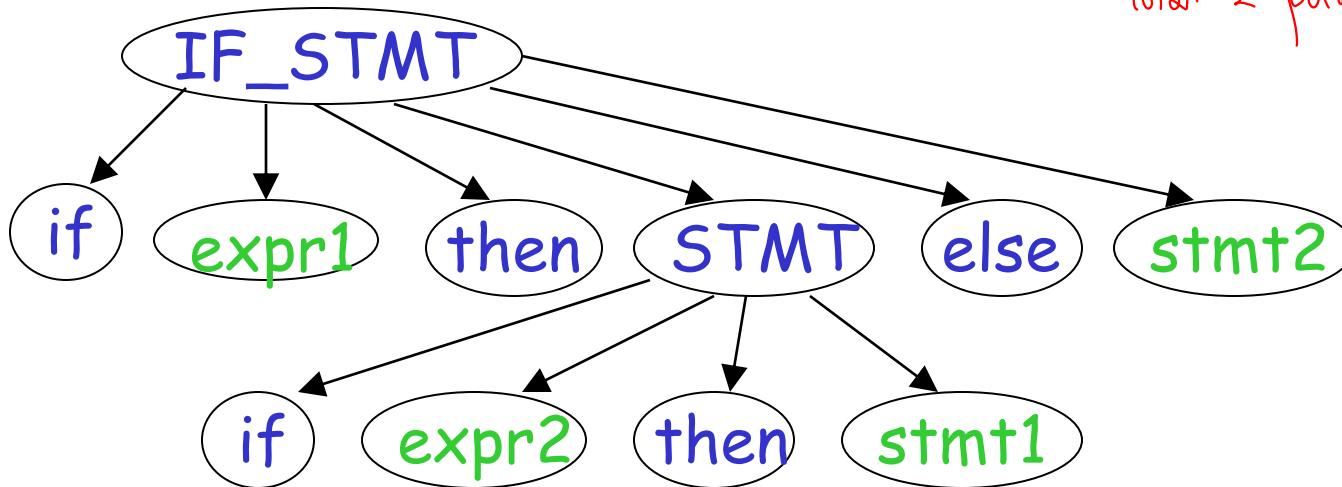
grammar is ambiguous

IF_STMT \rightarrow if EXPR then STMT
 | if EXPR then STMT else STMT

If expr1 then if expr2 then stmt1 else stmt2



Handwritten red text: *can 2 parse tree*



Inherent Ambiguity

↓
 ໄດ້ໜ້າຄວາມໝາຍແຕ່ກັນເລີຍ

Some context free languages
 have only ambiguous grammars

Example: $L = \{a^n b^n c^m\} \cup \{a^n b^m c^m\}$

ambiguous
 $a^n b^n c^n$ ອັດຕະໂນ 2 → ambiguous

$S \rightarrow S_1 \mid S_2$

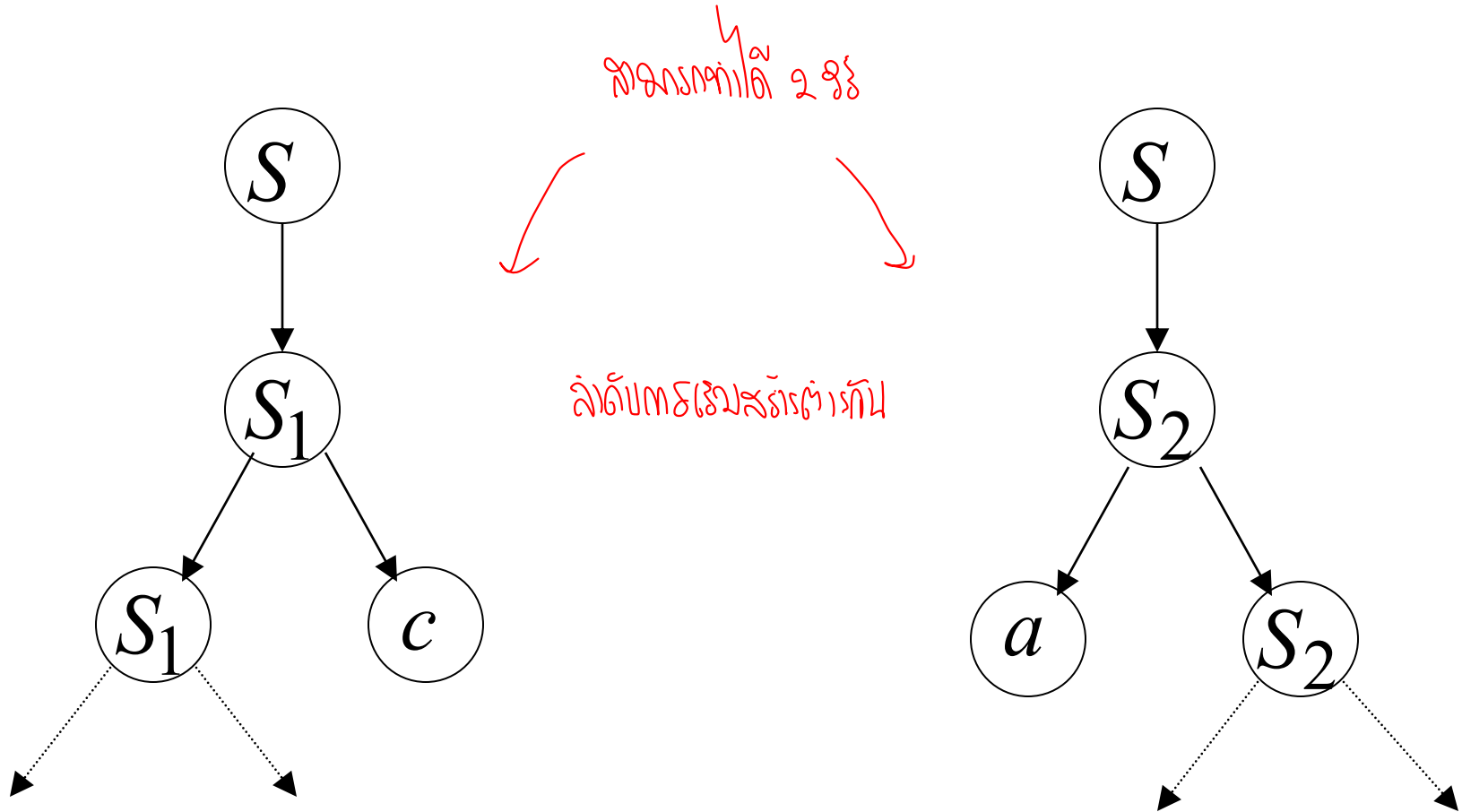
$S_1 \rightarrow S_1 c \mid A$
 $A \rightarrow aAb \mid \lambda$

$S_2 \rightarrow aS_2 \mid B$
 $B \rightarrow bBc \mid \lambda$

ໄດ້ tree ວອນໝາຍ
 ກໍໄດ້
 ວອນໝາຍໄດ້

The string $a^n b^n c^n$

has two derivation trees



Compilers

→ ကွက် ခြယ်လည်

Program

```
v = 5;  
if (v>5)  
    x = 12 + v;  
while (x != 3) {  
    x = x - 3;  
    v = 10;  
}  
.....
```

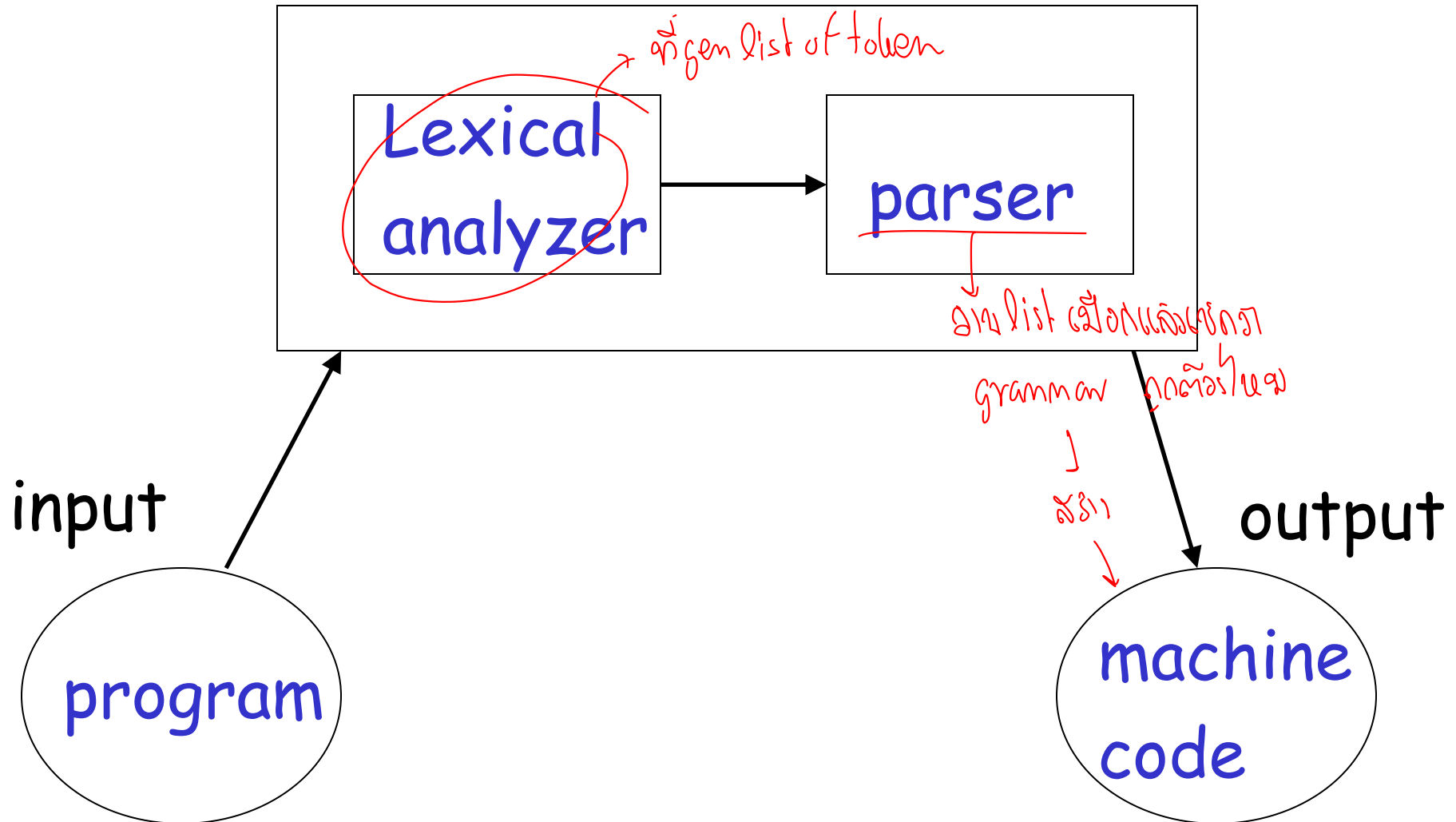
high level instructions → machine code

Compiler

Machine Code

```
Add v,v,0  
cmp v,5  
jmpl ELSE  
THEN:  
    add x, 12,v  
ELSE:  
    WHILE:  
    cmp x,3  
...
```

Compiler



A **parser** knows the grammar
of the programming language

Parser

given grammar & parser

$\text{PROGRAM} \rightarrow \text{STMT_LIST}$

$\text{STMT_LIST} \rightarrow \text{STMT}; \text{STMT_LIST} \mid \text{STMT};$

$\text{STMT} \rightarrow \text{EXPR} \mid \text{IF_STMT} \mid \text{WHILE_STMT}$
 $\mid \{ \text{STMT_LIST} \}$

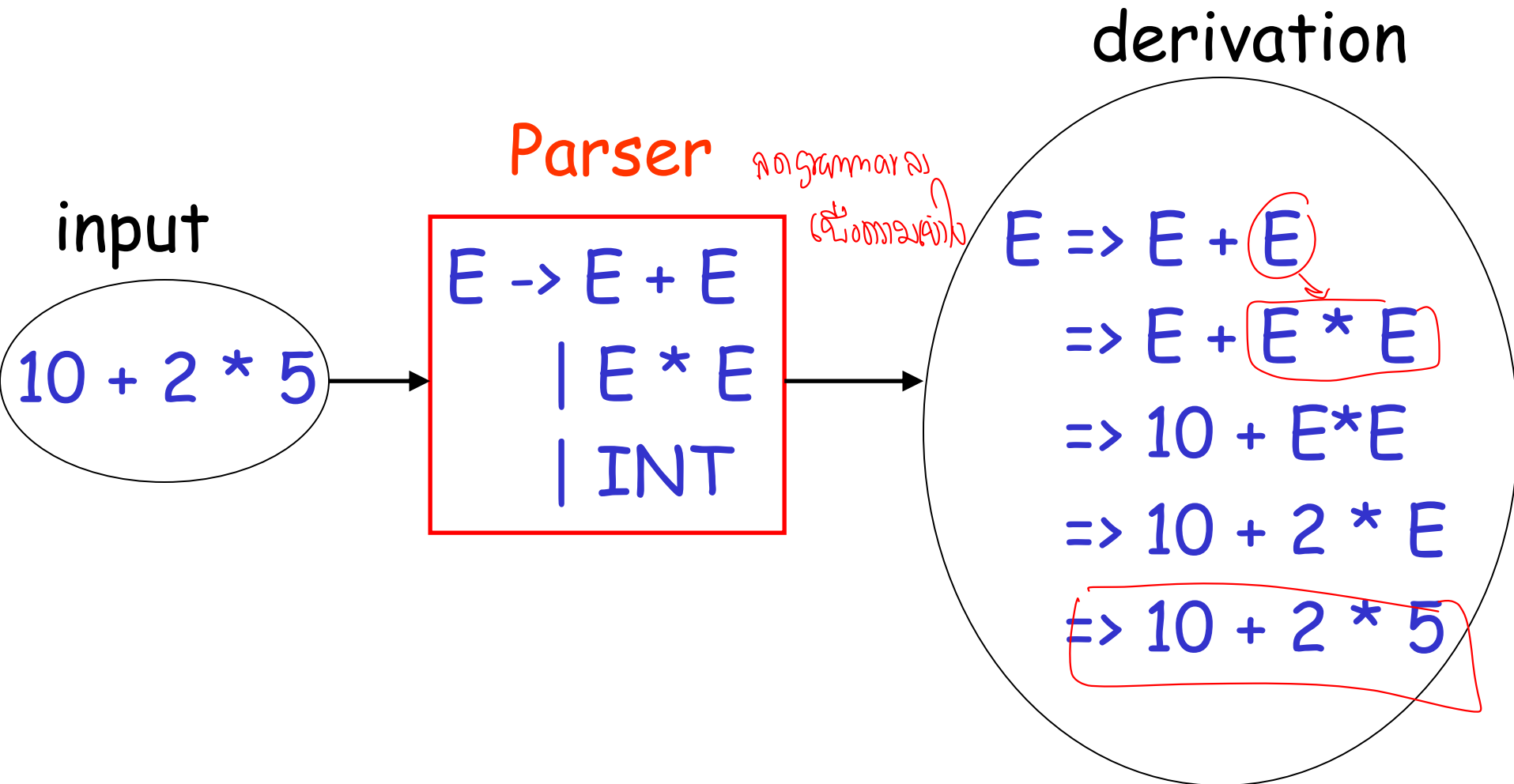
$\text{EXPR} \rightarrow \text{EXPR} + \text{EXPR} \mid \text{EXPR} - \text{EXPR} \mid \text{ID}$

$\text{IF_STMT} \rightarrow \text{if (EXPR) then STMT}$

$\mid \text{if (EXPR) then STMT else STMT}$

$\text{WHILE_STMT} \rightarrow \text{while (EXPR) do STMT}$

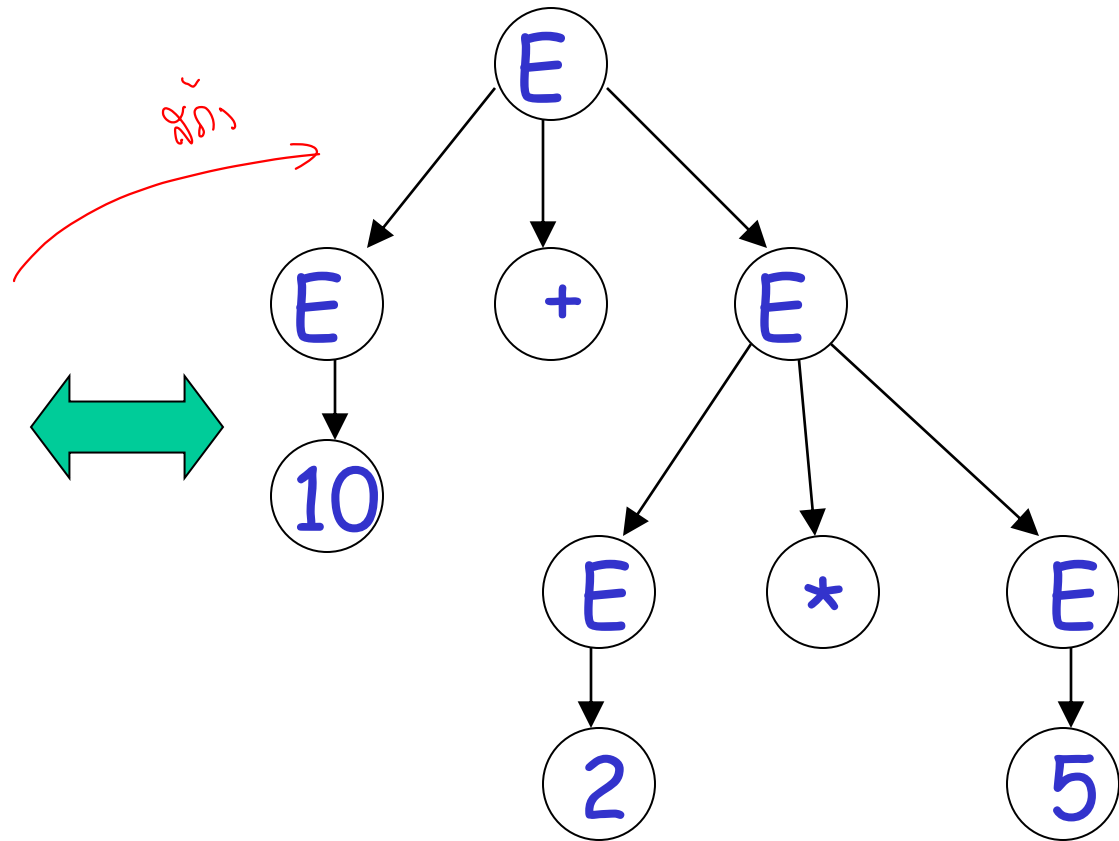
The parser finds the derivation of a particular input



derivation

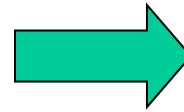
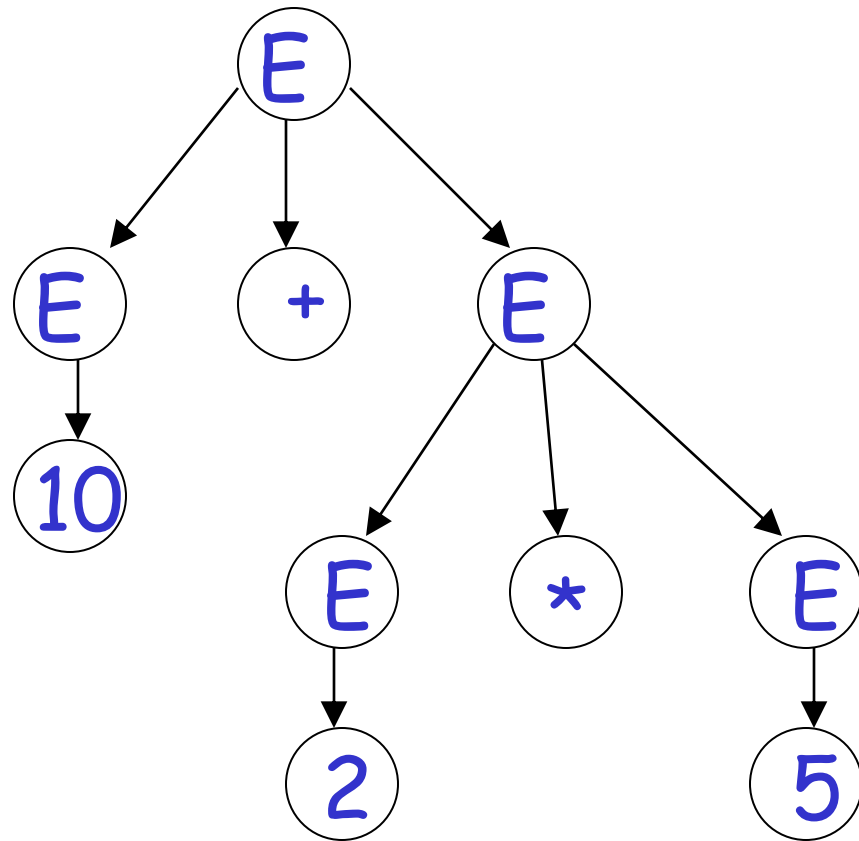
$E \Rightarrow E + E$
 $\Rightarrow E + E * E$
 $\Rightarrow 10 + E * E$
 $\Rightarrow 10 + 2 * E$
 $\Rightarrow 10 + 2 * 5$

derivation tree



derivation tree

นี่คือไดรเวอร์ทรี แปลเป็น machine code



machine code

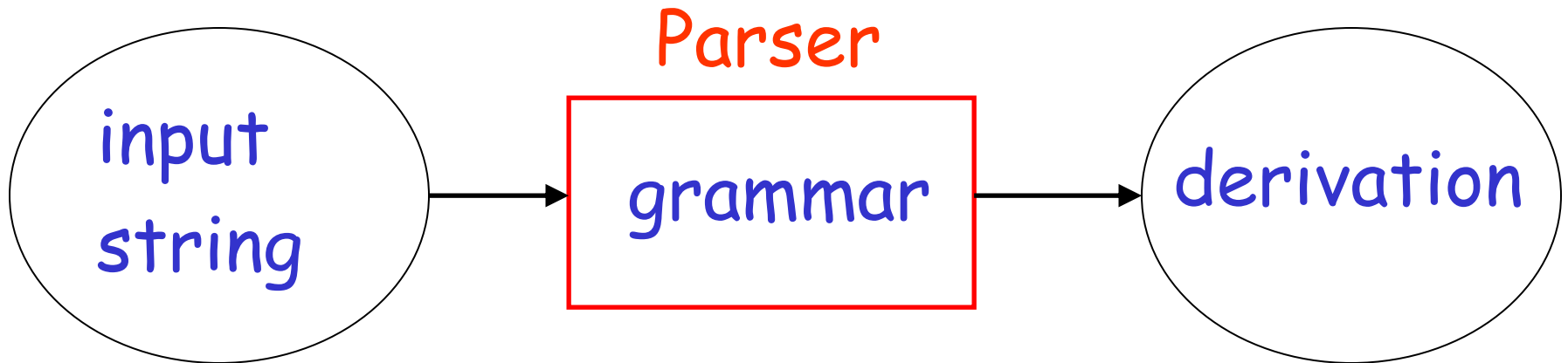
mult a, 2, 5
add b, 10, a

ສິ່ງທີ່ຈະຖືກປ່ຽນມາເປັນໂຕຂັ້ນຕົ້ນ ຈະເປັນໂຕປະຕິບັດ machine code ອອກມາ

ແຕ່ສາມາດ ສ້າງໂຕອອກໄດ້ຈາກ derivation ແບບນີ້

Parsing

ກຮ=ບາງມຸມ



Example:

Parser

input

aabb

$S \rightarrow SS$

$S \rightarrow aSb$

$S \rightarrow bSa$

$S \rightarrow \lambda$

derivation

?

Exhaustive Search

$$S \rightarrow SS \mid aSb \mid bSa \mid \lambda$$

วิธี/วิธีการ

brute force

Phase 1:

$$S \Rightarrow SS$$

$$S \Rightarrow aSb$$

$$S \Rightarrow bSa$$

$$S \Rightarrow \lambda$$

Find derivation of

$aabb$

All possible derivations of length 1

$$\begin{array}{l} S \Rightarrow SS \\ S \Rightarrow aSb \end{array}$$

Yes 2 NSD

aabb

~~$$S \Rightarrow bSa$$~~

~~$$S \Rightarrow \lambda$$~~

Phase 2 $S \rightarrow SS \mid aSb \mid bSa \mid \lambda$

$S \Rightarrow SS \Rightarrow SSS$

$S \Rightarrow SS \Rightarrow aSbS$

$aabb$

~~$S \Rightarrow SS \Rightarrow bSaS$~~

$S \Rightarrow SS \Rightarrow S$

1167 6424/6807

Phase 1

$S \Rightarrow SS$

$S \Rightarrow aSb$

$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow aSSb$

$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow aaSbb$

~~$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow abSab$~~

~~$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow ab$~~

$$S \rightarrow SS \mid aSb \mid bSa \mid \lambda$$

Phase 2

$$S \Rightarrow SS \Rightarrow SSS$$

$$S \Rightarrow SS \Rightarrow aSbS$$

$$aabb$$

$$S \Rightarrow SS \Rightarrow S$$

$$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow aSSb$$

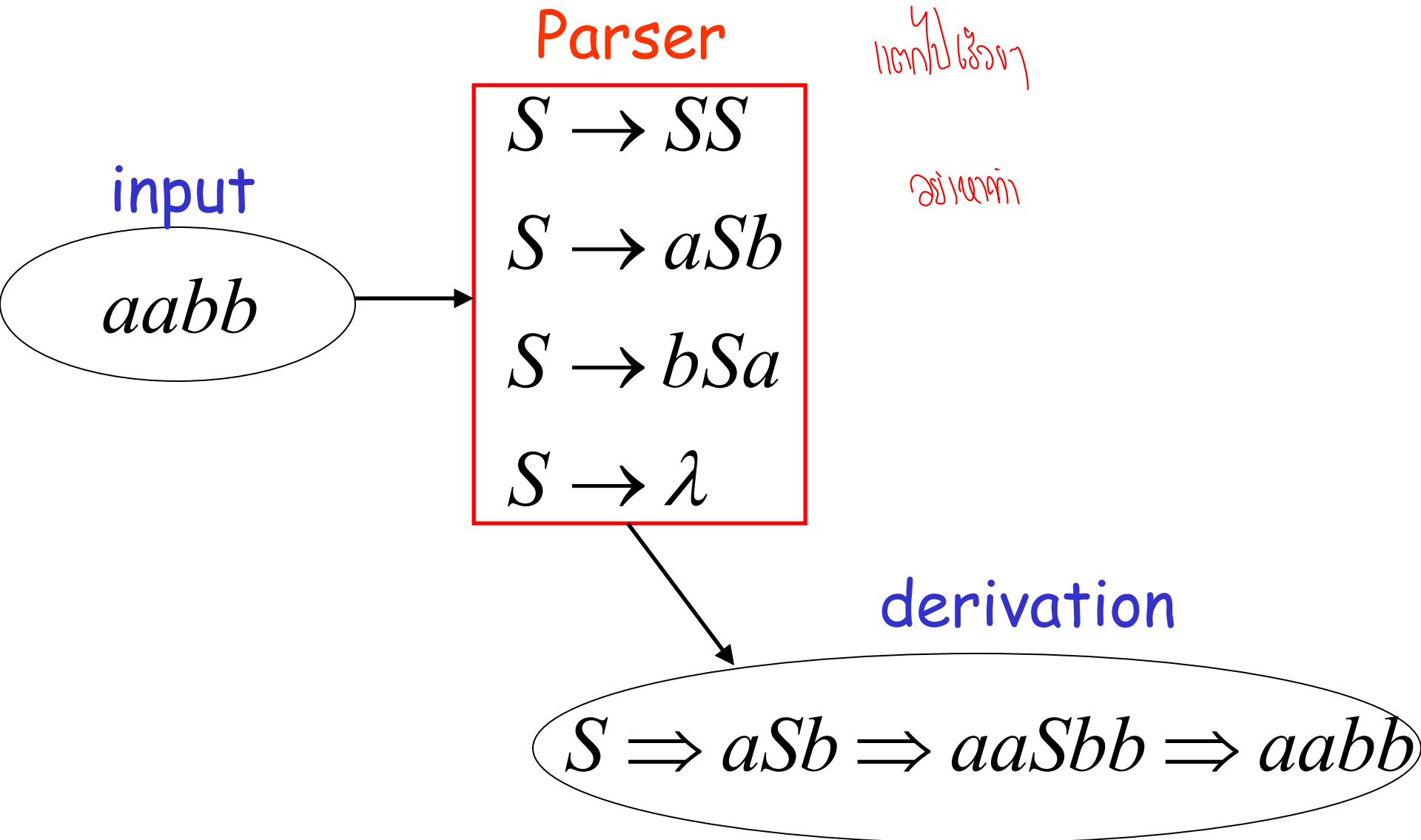
$$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow aaSbb$$

Phase 3



$$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow aaSbb \Rightarrow aabb$$

Final result of exhaustive search (top-down parsing)



Time complexity of exhaustive search

Suppose there are no productions of the form

4. $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} \right) \times 2$ 1 term in a

$$A \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$A \rightarrow B$$

Number of phases for string w : $2|w|$

↓
trans phase = 21m wovvovvovv string

For grammar with k rules

Time for phase 1: k

k possible derivations

Time for phase 2: k^2

b^2

k^2

possible derivations

$$O(d = 2|w|)$$

Time for phase $2|w|$: $k^{2|w|}$

$k^{2|w|}$ possible derivations

เวลาทั้งหมดที่ได้ออกมา

Total time needed for string w :

$$k + k^2 + \dots + k^{2|w|}$$

phase 1 phase 2 phase $2|w|$

Extremely bad!!!

There exist faster algorithms
for specialized grammars

S-grammar:

$A \rightarrow ax$

symbol

string
of variables

Pair (A, a) appears once

S-grammar example:

$$S \rightarrow \underline{a}S$$

$$S \rightarrow bSS$$

$$S \rightarrow c$$

Each string has a unique derivation

မှ
ရရှိသော
တစ်ခုတည်းသော
နံပါတ်

$$S \Rightarrow aS \Rightarrow abSS \Rightarrow abcS \Rightarrow abcc$$

For S -grammars:

In the exhaustive search parsing
there is only one choice in each phase

Time for a phase: 1

Total time for parsing string w : $|w|$

For general context-free grammars:

There exists a parsing algorithm
that parses a string $|w|$
in time $\underline{\underline{|w|^3}}$ *algorithm $O(n^3)$*

(we will show it in the next class)