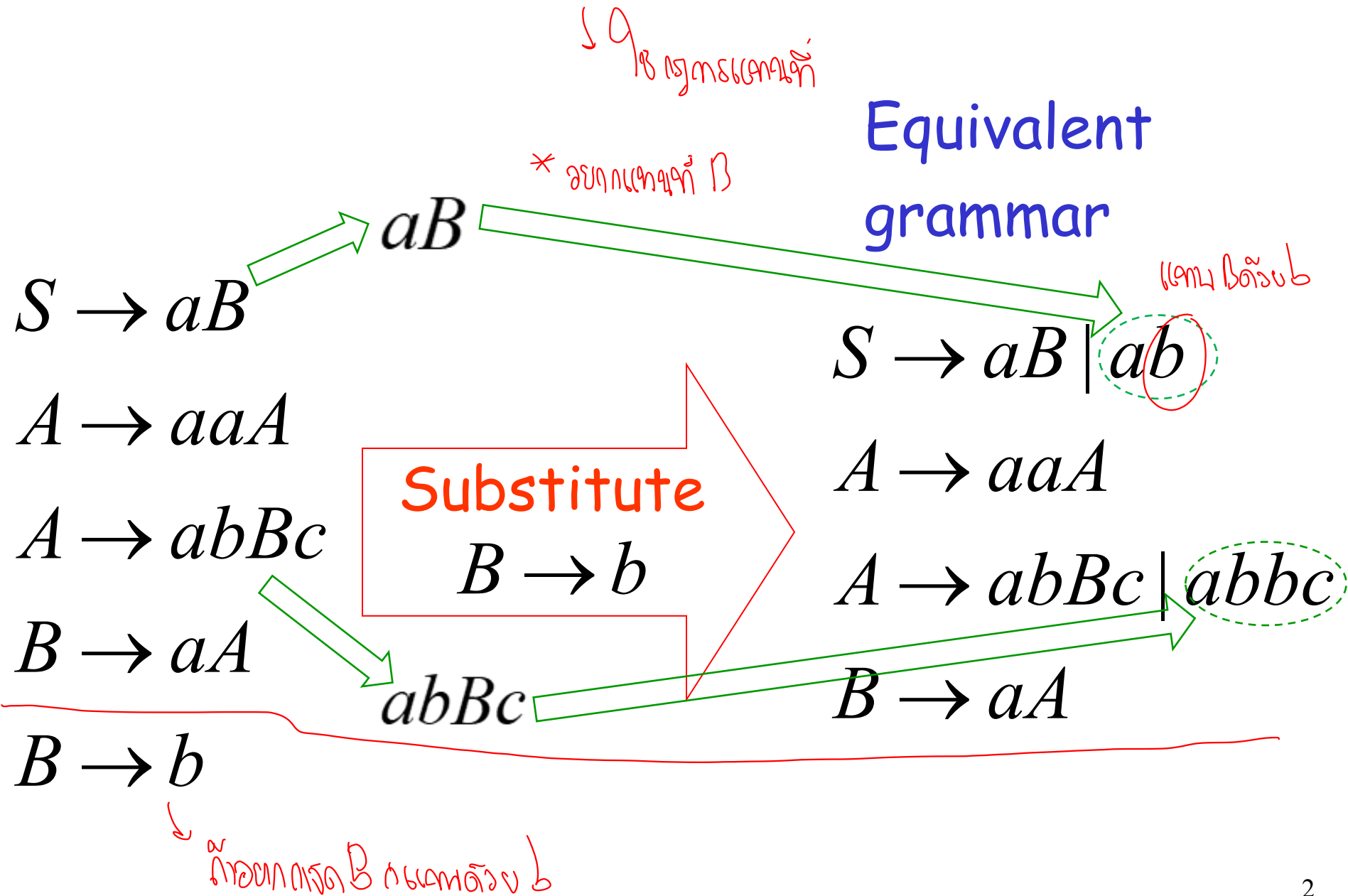


# Simplifications of Context-Free Grammars

→ simplification

# A Substitution Rule



# A Substitution Rule

$$S \rightarrow aB \mid ab$$

$$A \rightarrow aaA$$

$$A \rightarrow abBc \mid abbc$$

$$B \rightarrow aA$$

บรรทัด  $B \rightarrow baaA$  ไม่เอา

Substitute

$$B \rightarrow aA$$

$$S \rightarrow \cancel{aB} \mid ab \mid aaA$$

$$A \rightarrow aaA$$

$$A \rightarrow \cancel{abBc} \mid abbc \mid abaAc$$

Equivalent  
grammar

ตัดทิ้งก็ได้อะ  $B \rightarrow aA$

In general:

$$A \rightarrow xBz$$

↓  
ကားအချို့က  
grammar ပေါင်း

$$B \rightarrow y_1$$

Substitute

$$B \rightarrow y_1$$

$$A \rightarrow xBz \mid xy_1z$$

equivalent  
grammar

(1) အစောဆုံးကိစ္စ

# Nullable Variables

↓  
if a sentence associated loop

→  $\lambda$  null  
 $\lambda$  - production:

$$A \rightarrow \lambda$$

Nullable Variable:

$$A \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \lambda$$

# Removing Nullable Variables

Example Grammar:

$$S \rightarrow aMb$$

$$M \rightarrow aMb$$

$$M \rightarrow \lambda$$

Nullable variable



$$S \rightarrow aMb$$

$$M \rightarrow aMb$$

~~$$M \rightarrow \lambda$$~~

Substitute

$$M \rightarrow \lambda$$

Final Grammar

$$S \rightarrow aMb$$

$$S \rightarrow ab$$

$$M \rightarrow aMb$$

$$M \rightarrow ab$$

②

# Unit-Productions

↓  
production of a variable from a single non-terminal

Unit Production:  $A \rightarrow B$

(a single variable in both sides)



# Removing Unit Productions

Observation:

$$\cancel{A \rightarrow A}$$

Is removed immediately

## Example Grammar:

$$S \rightarrow aA$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$A \rightarrow B$$

$$B \rightarrow A$$

$$B \rightarrow bb$$

} unit production

$$S \rightarrow aA$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

~~$$A \rightarrow B$$~~

$$B \rightarrow A$$

$$B \rightarrow bb$$

Substitute

$$A \rightarrow B$$

$$S \rightarrow aA \mid aB$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$B \rightarrow A \mid B$$

$$B \rightarrow bb$$

$B \rightarrow B$  ตัดทิ้งไป

$$S \rightarrow aA \mid aB$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$B \rightarrow A \mid \cancel{B}$$

$$B \rightarrow bb$$

Remove

$$B \rightarrow B$$

$$S \rightarrow aA \mid aB$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$B \rightarrow A$$

$$B \rightarrow bb$$

$$S \rightarrow aA \mid aB$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

~~$$B \rightarrow A$$~~

$$B \rightarrow bb$$

Substitute

$$B \rightarrow A$$

$$S \rightarrow aA \mid aB \mid aA$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$B \rightarrow bb$$

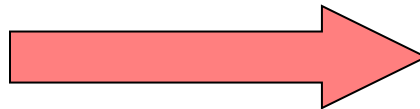
ແຂ້ວມາທັງສອງສຳໄດ້ເລ

# Remove repeated productions

$$S \rightarrow aA \mid aB \mid \cancel{aA}$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$B \rightarrow bb$$



## Final grammar

$$S \rightarrow aA \mid aB$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$B \rightarrow \underline{bb}$$

*simplification*

# Useless Productions

↓ production expansion ↗

$$S \rightarrow A$$

# Useless Production

$$S \Rightarrow A \Rightarrow aA \Rightarrow aaA \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow aa\dots aA \Rightarrow \dots$$

## Another grammar:

$$S \rightarrow A$$

$$A \rightarrow aA$$

$$A \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$B \rightarrow bA$$

↑ useless production

Useless Production

Not reachable from S



In general:

contains only  
terminals

if

*derivation*

$$S \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow x \underbrace{A}_{\text{useful}} y \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow w$$

*derivation to terminal*

*Var A is useful because it can derive*

$$w \in L(G)$$

then variable  $A$  is useful

otherwise, variable  $A$  is useless

A production  $A \rightarrow x$  is useless  
if any of its variables is useless

$$S \rightarrow aSb$$

$$S \rightarrow \lambda$$

Variables

$$S \rightarrow A$$

useless

$$A \rightarrow aA$$

useless

$$B \rightarrow C$$

useless

$$C \rightarrow D$$

Productions

useless

useless

useless

useless

↓  
ကန့်သတ်ချက်မရှိ

↓  
သဘောတရားမရှိ

↓  
မရှိပါ

↓  
မရှိပါ

derive လုပ်နိုင်

# Removing Useless Productions

Example Grammar:

$\{S\}$

$$S \rightarrow aS \mid A \mid C$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$B \rightarrow aa$$

$$C \rightarrow aCb$$

**First:** find all variables that can produce strings with only terminals

① unvariable ~~generate~~ terminal strings

$$S \rightarrow aS \mid A \mid C$$

Round 1:  $\{A, B\}$

$$A \rightarrow a \quad \checkmark$$

$$S \rightarrow A$$

$$B \rightarrow aa \quad \checkmark$$

$$C \rightarrow aCb$$

Round 2:  $\{A, B, S\}$

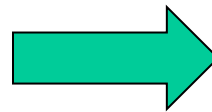
② ~~will~~ derive for A and B

↓  
also S

๕๕๑/๒๕๖๒ และ ๒๕๖๓

that produce terminal symbols:  $\{A, B, S\}$

(the rest variables are useless)

$$S \rightarrow aS \mid A \mid \text{C}$$
$$A \rightarrow a$$
$$B \rightarrow aa$$
 ~~$C \rightarrow aCb$~~ 
$$S \rightarrow aS \mid A$$
$$A \rightarrow a$$
$$B \rightarrow aa$$

## Remove useless productions

**Second:** Find all variables  
reachable from  $S$

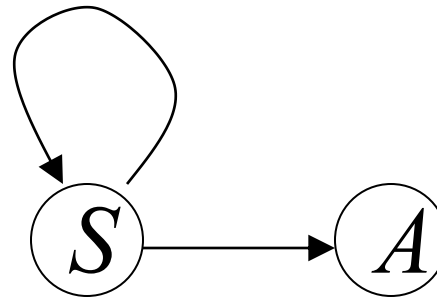
↓ หาตัวแปรที่ S ใช้

Use a Dependency Graph

$S \rightarrow aS \mid A$

$A \rightarrow a$

$B \rightarrow aa$



$B$

not  
reachable

Keep only the variables  
reachable from  $S$

(the rest variables are useless)

Final Grammar

$$S \rightarrow aS \mid A$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

~~$$B \rightarrow aa$$~~ *useless*



$$S \rightarrow aS \mid A$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

Remove useless productions

# Removing All

**Step 1:** Remove Nullable Variables

**Step 2:** Remove Unit-Productions

**Step 3:** Remove Useless Variables

ตรวจสอบว่าป็นวัจนรูปหรือไม่



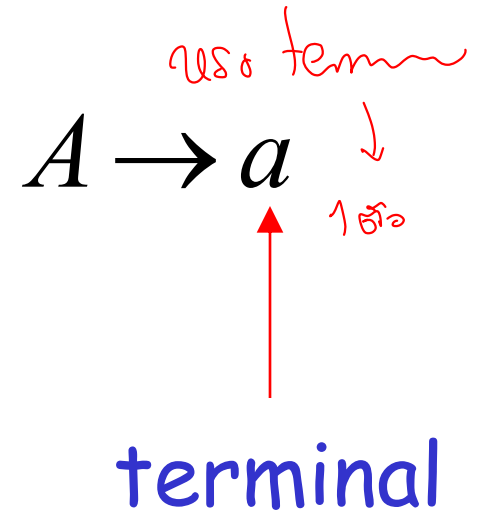
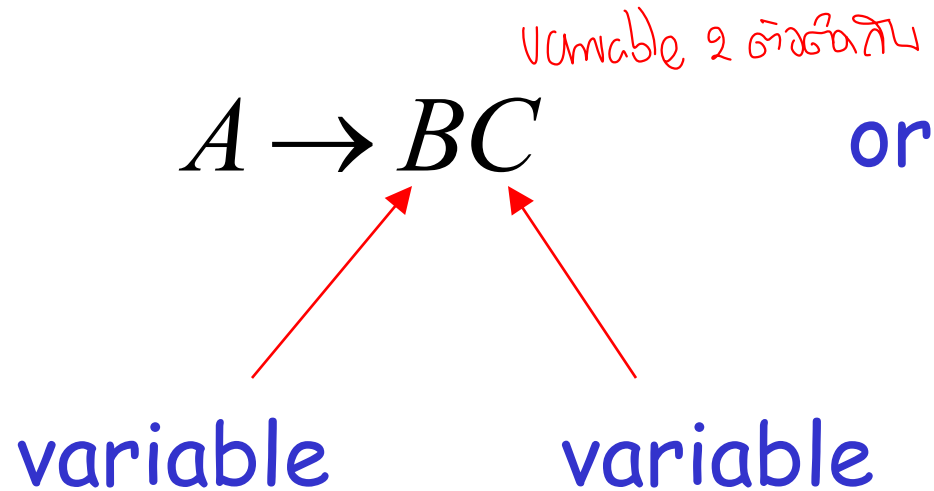
algorithm parse strings context  
free သို့မဟုတ် normal forms

# Normal Forms for Context-free Grammars

မေးခွန်း ①

# Chomsky Normal Form

Each productions has form:



## Examples:

$$S \rightarrow \underline{A}S$$

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

$$A \rightarrow \underline{S}\underline{A}$$

$$A \rightarrow \underline{b}$$

Chomsky  
Normal Form

$$S \rightarrow \underline{A}S$$

$$S \rightarrow \underline{A}\underline{A}S$$

$$A \rightarrow \underline{S}\underline{A}$$

$$A \rightarrow \underline{a}a$$

Not Chomsky  
Normal Form

# Conversion to Chomsky Normal Form

Example:

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

$$A \rightarrow \underline{a}ab$$

$$B \rightarrow \underline{A}c$$

} 3 rules

Not Chomsky  
Normal Form

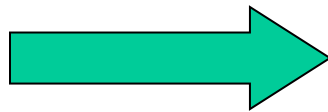
Introduce variables for terminals:  $T_a, T_b, T_c$

ഉദാഹരണം

$$S \rightarrow ABa$$

$$A \rightarrow aab$$

$$B \rightarrow Ac$$



3 വേർതിരിച്ച  
3 variables

$$S \rightarrow ABT_a$$

$$A \rightarrow T_a T_a T_b$$

$$B \rightarrow AT_c$$

$$T_a \rightarrow a$$

$$T_b \rightarrow b$$

$$T_c \rightarrow c$$

Introduce intermediate variable:  $V_1$

$$S \rightarrow ABT_a$$

$$A \rightarrow T_a T_a T_b$$

$$B \rightarrow AT_c$$

$$T_a \rightarrow a$$

$$T_b \rightarrow b$$

$$T_c \rightarrow c$$



$$S \rightarrow AV_1$$

$$V_1 \rightarrow BT_a$$

$$A \rightarrow T_a T_a T_b$$

$$B \rightarrow AT_c$$

$$T_a \rightarrow a$$

$$T_b \rightarrow b$$

$$T_c \rightarrow c$$

Introduce intermediate variable:  $V_2$

$$S \rightarrow AV_1$$

$$V_1 \rightarrow BT_a$$

$$A \rightarrow T_a T_a T_b$$

$$B \rightarrow AT_c$$

$$T_a \rightarrow a$$

$$T_b \rightarrow b$$

$$T_c \rightarrow c$$



$$S \rightarrow AV_1$$

$$V_1 \rightarrow BT_a$$

$$A \rightarrow T_a V_2$$

$$V_2 \rightarrow T_a T_b$$

$$B \rightarrow AT_c$$

$$T_a \rightarrow a$$

$$T_b \rightarrow b$$

$$T_c \rightarrow c$$

# Final grammar in Chomsky Normal Form:

$$S \rightarrow AV_1$$

$$V_1 \rightarrow BT_a$$

$$A \rightarrow T_aV_2$$

$$V_2 \rightarrow T_aT_b$$

$$B \rightarrow AT_c$$

$$T_a \rightarrow a$$

$$T_b \rightarrow b$$

$$T_c \rightarrow c$$

မှ  
၆၀၀၀  
↓  
၀၇၂၆၀၀၇၇၂၆၀၇

## Initial grammar

$$S \rightarrow ABa$$

$$A \rightarrow aab$$

$$B \rightarrow Ac$$



In general:

From any context-free grammar  
(which doesn't produce  $\lambda$ )  
not in Chomsky Normal Form

we can obtain:

An equivalent grammar  
in Chomsky Normal Form

କୌଣସି context-free grammar ଯାହା  $\lambda$  ଉତ୍ପାଦନ କରେ ନାହିଁ, ତାହା ଚମ୍ବସ୍କି ନର୍ମାଲ ଫର୍ମ (CNF) ରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କରାଯାଇପାରେ।

# The Procedure

First remove:

Nullable variables

Unit productions

Then, for every symbol  $a$ :

Add production  $T_a \rightarrow a$  msam terminal ois vuw

In productions: replace  $a$  with  $T_a$

New variable:  $T_a$

Replace any production  $A \rightarrow C_1 C_2 \cdots C_n$

with  $A \rightarrow C_1 V_1$

$V_1 \rightarrow C_2 V_2$

$\dots$

$V_{n-2} \rightarrow C_{n-1} C_n$

New intermediate variables:  $V_1, V_2, \dots, V_{n-2}$

**Theorem:** For any context-free grammar  
(which doesn't produce  $\lambda$ )  
there is an equivalent grammar  
in Chomsky Normal Form

# Observations

- Chomsky normal forms are good for parsing and proving theorems
- It is very easy to find the Chomsky normal form for any context-free grammar

๑

# Greibach Normal Form

กรีนบาค

All productions have form:

$$\overset{\text{non-terminal}}{\textcircled{A}} \rightarrow \overset{\text{terminal}}{\textcircled{a}} \overset{\text{variables}}{\textcircled{V_1 V_2 \cdots V_k}} \quad k \geq 0$$

symbol                      variables

## Examples:

$$S \rightarrow cAB$$

$$A \rightarrow aA \mid bB \mid b \quad \checkmark$$

$$B \rightarrow b$$

Greibach  
Normal Form

$$S \rightarrow a\cancel{b}S\cancel{b}$$

$$S \rightarrow a\cancel{a}$$

Not Greibach  
Normal Form



# Conversion to Greibach Normal Form:

မသတ်မှတ်သေးသေးဘဲ

$$S \rightarrow abSb$$

$$S \rightarrow aa$$



အခြေခံအားဖြင့်  
ကလေးတစ်ခု  $\rightarrow T_{ကလေး}$

$$S \rightarrow aT_bST_b$$

$$S \rightarrow aT_a$$

$$T_a \rightarrow a$$

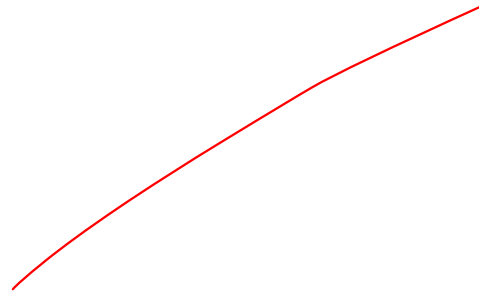
$$T_b \rightarrow b$$

Greibach  
Normal Form

**Theorem:** For any context-free grammar  
(which doesn't produce  $\lambda$ )  
there is an equivalent grammar  
in Greibach Normal Form

# Observations

- Greibach normal forms are very good for parsing



- It is possible to find the Greibach normal form of any context-free grammar

# The CYK Parser (Cocke-Younger-Kasami)

algorithm  $n^3$  parses string  $n$  characters.

# The CYK Membership Algorithm

↓ how to check if  $w \in L$

Input:

- Grammar  $G$  in Chomsky Normal Form
- String  $w$   $w \in L(G)$

Output:

find if  $w \in L(G)$

# The Algorithm

Input example:

- Grammar  $G$ :
  - $S \rightarrow AB$
  - $A \rightarrow BB$
  - $A \rightarrow a$
  - $B \rightarrow AB$
  - $B \rightarrow b$
- String  $w$ :  $aabbbb$

*aabbbb*

a            a            b            b            b

aa           ab           bb           bb

aab           abb           bbb

*riggy answer window  
ms slide*

aabb           abbb

aabbbb

$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow BB$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$B \rightarrow AB$$

$$B \rightarrow b$$

*Handwritten red text:*  
 $\delta = 1$  (some)  $\delta = 0$

a	a	b	b	b
A	A	B	B	B
<hr/>				
aa	ab	bb	bb	
aab	abb	bbb		
aabb	abbb			
aabbb				



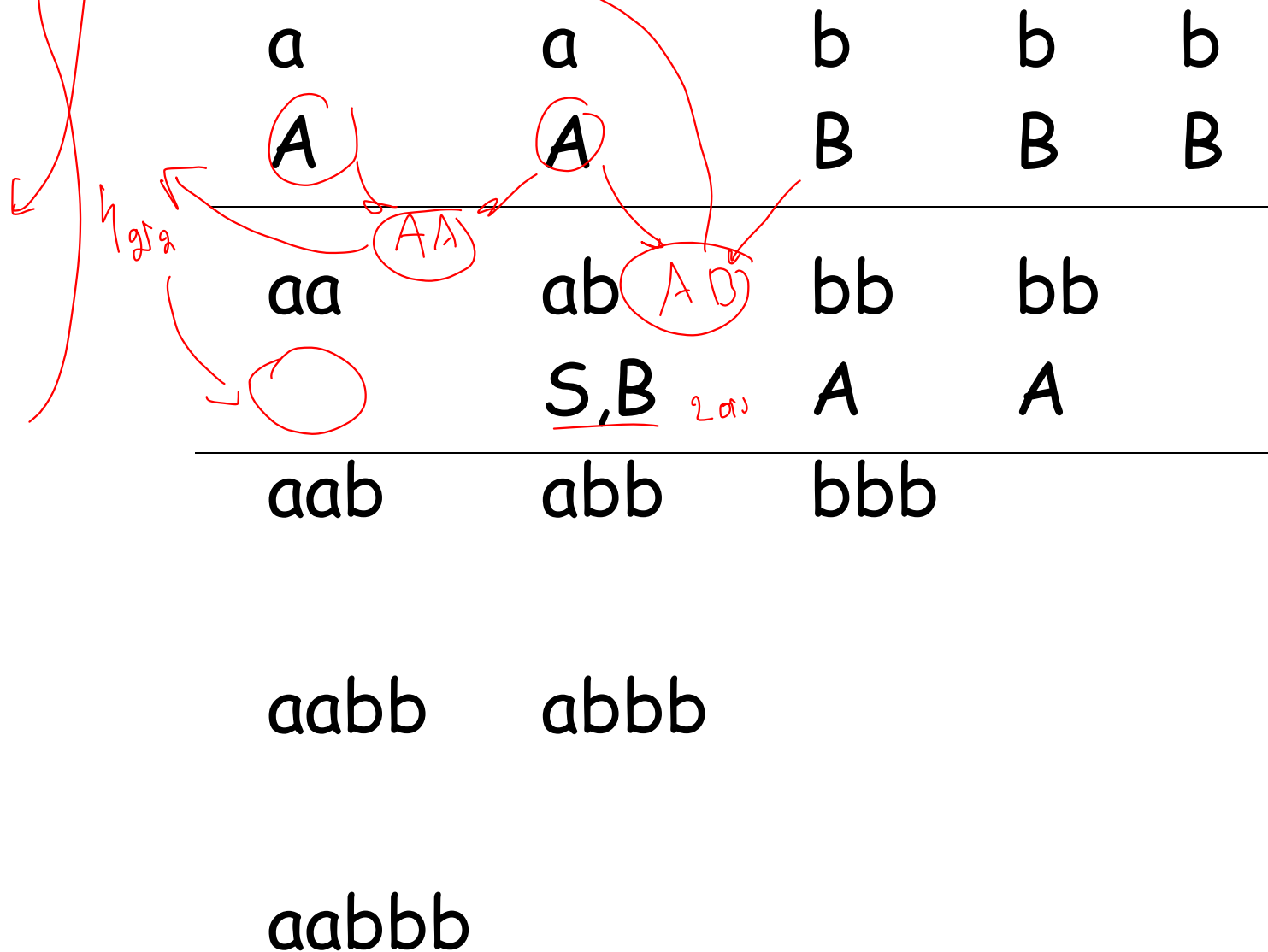
$S \rightarrow AB$

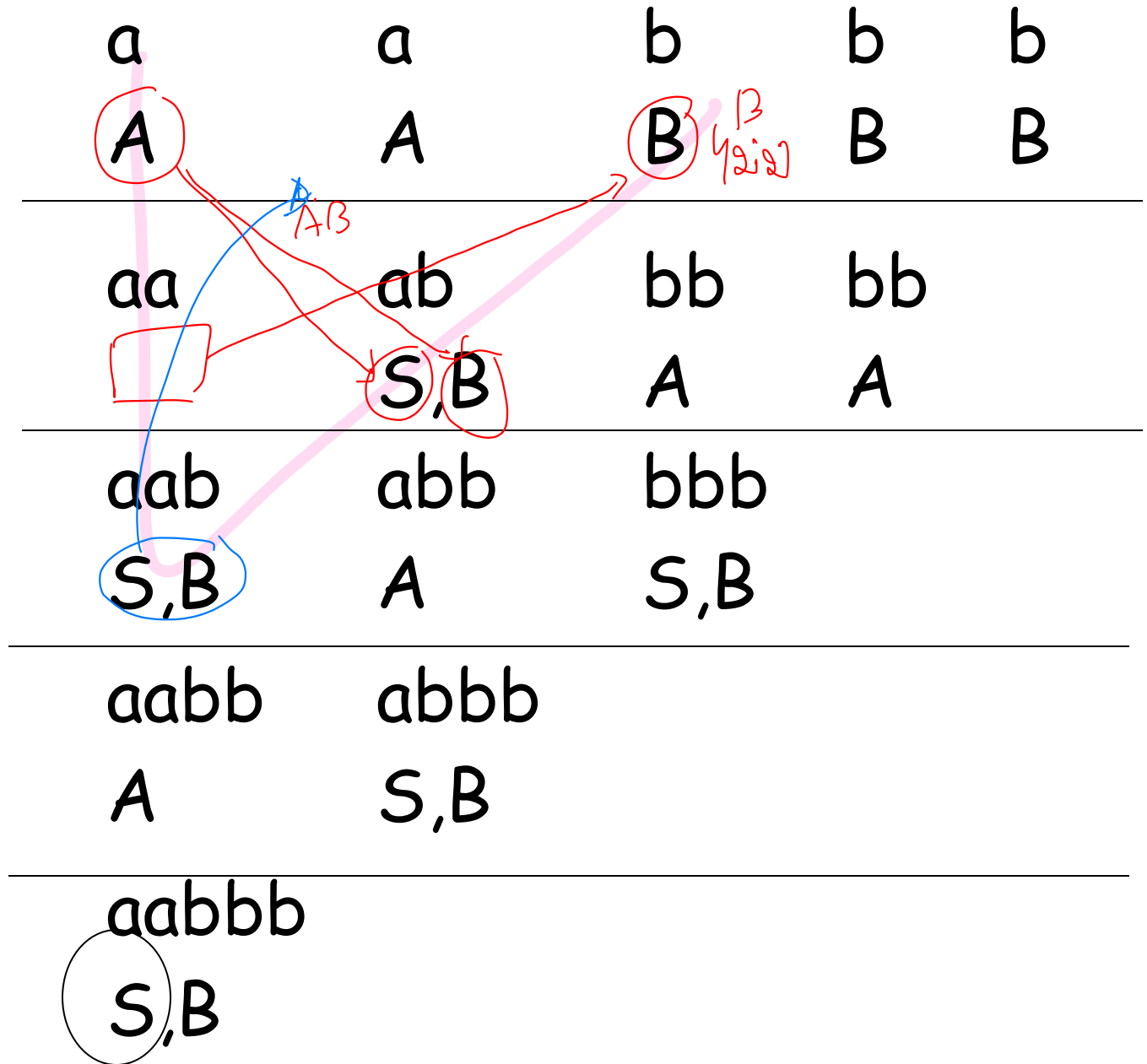
$A \rightarrow BB$

$A \rightarrow a$

$B \rightarrow AB$

$B \rightarrow b$



$$S \rightarrow AB$$
$$A \rightarrow BB$$
$$A \rightarrow a$$
$$B \rightarrow AB$$
$$B \rightarrow b$$


$S \rightarrow AB$

$A \rightarrow BB$

$A \rightarrow a$

$B \rightarrow AB$

$B \rightarrow b$

Handwritten note in red: *...သို့မဟုတ်မဟုတ်ပါဘူး*

a	a	b	b	b
A	A	B	B	B
<hr/>				
aa	ab	bb	bb	
	S,B	A	A	
<hr/>				
aab	abb	bbb		
S,B	<sup>BB</sup> A	S,B		
<hr/>				
aabb	abbb			
A	S,B			
<hr/>				
aabbb				
S,B				

$S \rightarrow AB$

$A \rightarrow BB$

$A \rightarrow a$

$B \rightarrow AB$

$B \rightarrow b$

a	a	b	b	b
A	A	B	B	B
<hr/>				
aa	ab	bb	bb	
	S,B	A	A	
<hr/>				
aab	abb	bbb		
S,B	A	S,B		
<hr/>				
aabb	abbb			
A	S,B			
<hr/>				
aabbb				
S,B				

$S \rightarrow AB$

$A \rightarrow BB$

$A \rightarrow a$

$B \rightarrow AB$

$B \rightarrow b$

a A	a A	b B	b B	b B
aa S,B	ab S,B	bb A	bb A	
aab S,B	abb A	bbb S,B		
aabb A	abbb S,B			
aabbb S,B				

Handwritten notes:

- Yellow diagonal line from (1,1) to (5,5).
- Red triangle around 'b' in row 1, column 4.
- Red circle around 'aa' in row 2, column 1.
- Red circle around 'bb' in row 2, column 3.
- Red triangle around 'aab' in row 3, column 1.
- Blue circle around 'abb' in row 3, column 2.
- Red circle around 'aabb' in row 4, column 1.
- Red circle around 'aabbb' in row 5, column 1.
- Blue text: ការប្រើប្រាស់ក្របខណ្ឌ (Use of constraints)
- Red text: វិធីសាស្ត្រស្វែងរក (Search method)
- Red text: ក្របខណ្ឌនៃ S ចង់ → ឧបករណ៍ L(A) ទី

Therefore:  $aabbbb \in L(G)$

Time Complexity:

$$|w|^3$$

3 for loop



**Observation:** The CYK algorithm can be easily converted to a parser (bottom up parser)