## Introduction to Context-Free Grammars

Deepak D'Souza

Department of Computer Science and Automation Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

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## Outline

- Intro
- 2 Examples
- Formal Definitions
- Proving grammars correct

# Why study Context-Free Grammars?

- Arise naturally in syntax of programming languages, parsing, compiling.
- Characterize languages accepted by Pushdown automata.
- Pushdown automata are an important class of system models:
  - They can model programs with procedure calls
  - Can model other infinite-state systems.
- Easier to prove properties of Pushdown languages using CFG's:
  - Pumping lemma
  - Ultimate periodicity
  - PDA = PDA without  $\epsilon$ -transitions.
- Parsing algo leads to solution to "CFL reachability" problem:
   Given a finite A-labelled graph, a CFG G, are two given
   vertices u and v connected by a path whose label is in L(G).



### CFG G<sub>1</sub>

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
S & \to & aX \\
X & \to & aX \\
X & \to & bX \\
X & \to & b
\end{array}$$

Derivation of a string: Begin with S and keep rewriting the current string by replacing a non-terminal by its RHS in a production of the grammar.

Example derivation:

S

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$$S \Rightarrow aX$$

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$$S \Rightarrow aX \Rightarrow abX$$

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Language defined by G, written L(G), is the set of all terminal strings that can be generated by G.

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Language defined by G, written L(G), is the set of all terminal strings that can be generated by G.

What is language defined by  $G_1$  above?  $a(a+b)^*b$ 

## CFG G<sub>2</sub>

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{S} & \rightarrow & a\mathcal{S}b \\ \mathcal{S} & \rightarrow & \epsilon. \end{array}$$

$$S \rightarrow \epsilon$$
.

### CFG G<sub>2</sub>

$$egin{array}{lll} {\cal S} & 
ightarrow & {\it aSb} \ {\cal S} & 
ightarrow & \epsilon. \end{array}$$

$$S \Rightarrow aSb$$

#### CFG G<sub>2</sub>

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{S} & \rightarrow & a\mathcal{S}b \\ \mathcal{S} & \rightarrow & \epsilon. \end{array}$$

$$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow aaSbb$$

#### CFG G<sub>2</sub>

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$$S \rightarrow \epsilon$$
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$$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow aaSbb \Rightarrow aaaSbbb \Rightarrow aaabbb.$$

#### CFG G<sub>2</sub>

$$S \rightarrow aSb$$
  
 $S \rightarrow \epsilon$ .

Example derivation:

$$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow aaSbb \Rightarrow aaaSbbb \Rightarrow aaabbb.$$

What is the language defined by  $G_2$  above?

#### CFG G<sub>2</sub>

$$S \rightarrow aSb$$
  
 $S \rightarrow \epsilon$ .

Example derivation:

$$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow aaSbb \Rightarrow aaaSbbb \Rightarrow aaabbb.$$

What is the language defined by  $G_2$  above?  $\{a^nb^n \mid n \geq 0\}$ .

### CFG G<sub>3</sub>

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

Example derivation:

S

### CFG G<sub>3</sub>

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

$$S \Rightarrow aSa$$

### CFG G<sub>3</sub>

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

$$S \Rightarrow aSa \Rightarrow abSba$$

### CFG G<sub>3</sub>

$$S \rightarrow aSa \mid bSb \mid a \mid b \mid \epsilon$$
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$$S \Rightarrow aSa \Rightarrow abSba \Rightarrow abbSbba \Rightarrow abbbba.$$

### CFG G<sub>3</sub>

$$S \rightarrow aSa \mid bSb \mid a \mid b \mid \epsilon$$
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Example derivation:

$$S \Rightarrow aSa \Rightarrow abSba \Rightarrow abbSbba \Rightarrow abbbba.$$

What is language defined by  $G_3$  above?

### CFG G<sub>3</sub>

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

Example derivation:

$$S \Rightarrow aSa \Rightarrow abSba \Rightarrow abbSbba \Rightarrow abbbba.$$

What is language defined by  $G_3$  above? Palindromes:  $\{w \in \{a, b\}^* \mid w = w^R\}.$ 

CFG G<sub>4</sub>

$$S \rightarrow (S) \mid SS \mid \epsilon$$
.

## CFG G<sub>4</sub>

$$S \rightarrow (S) \mid SS \mid \epsilon$$
.

### CFG G4

$$S \rightarrow (S) \mid SS \mid \epsilon$$
.

### CFG G<sub>4</sub>

$$S \rightarrow (S) \mid SS \mid \epsilon$$
.

$$S \Rightarrow (S)$$

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$$S \rightarrow (S) \mid SS \mid \epsilon$$
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$$\begin{array}{cc} S & \Rightarrow (S) \\ & \Rightarrow (SS) \end{array}$$

### CFG G<sub>4</sub>

$$S \rightarrow (S) \mid SS \mid \epsilon$$
.

$$\Rightarrow (S) \\ \Rightarrow (SS) \\ \Rightarrow (SSS)$$

### CFG G<sub>4</sub>

$$S \rightarrow (S) \mid SS \mid \epsilon$$
.

$$\Rightarrow (S) \\ \Rightarrow (SS) \\ \Rightarrow (SSS) \\ \Rightarrow ((S)SS)$$

### CFG G<sub>4</sub>

$$S \rightarrow (S) \mid SS \mid \epsilon$$
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$$\Rightarrow (S)$$

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### CFG G<sub>4</sub>

$$S \rightarrow (S) \mid SS \mid \epsilon$$
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### CFG G<sub>4</sub>

$$S \rightarrow (S) \mid SS \mid \epsilon$$
.

$$\begin{array}{ll} 5 & \Rightarrow (S) \\ & \Rightarrow (SS) \\ & \Rightarrow (SSS) \\ & \Rightarrow ((S)SS) \\ & \Rightarrow ((SS)SS) \\ & \Rightarrow (((S)S)SS) \\ & \Rightarrow (((S)S)SS) \end{array}$$

#### CFG G<sub>4</sub>

$$S \rightarrow (S) \mid SS \mid \epsilon$$
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### CFG G<sub>4</sub>

$$S \rightarrow (S) \mid SS \mid \epsilon$$
.

Exercise: Derive "((()())()())".

What is language defined by  $G_4$  above?



#### CFG G<sub>4</sub>

$$S \rightarrow (S) \mid SS \mid \epsilon$$
.

Exercise: Derive "((()())()())".

What is language defined by  $G_4$  above? Balanced Parenthesis.

## CFG's more formally

A Context-Free Grammar (CFG) is of the form

$$G=(N,A,S,P)$$

#### where

- N is a finite set of non-terminal symbols
- A is a finite set of terminal symbols.
- $S \in N$  is the start non-terminal symbol.
- P is a finite subset of  $N \times (N \cup A)^*$ , called the set of productions or rules. Productions are written as

$$X \to \alpha$$
.

# Derivations, language etc.

- " $\alpha$  derives  $\beta$  in 0 or more steps":  $\alpha \Rightarrow_{\mathbf{G}}^* \beta$ .
- First define  $\alpha \stackrel{n}{\Rightarrow} \beta$  inductively:
  - $\alpha \stackrel{1}{\Rightarrow} \beta$  iff  $\alpha$  is of the form  $\alpha_1 X \alpha_2$  and  $X \to \gamma$  is a production in P, and  $\beta = \alpha_1 \gamma \alpha_2$ .
  - $\alpha \stackrel{n+1}{\Rightarrow} \beta$  iff there exists  $\gamma$  such that  $\alpha \stackrel{n}{\Rightarrow} \gamma$  and  $\gamma \stackrel{1}{\Rightarrow} \beta$ .
- Sentential form of G: any  $\alpha \in (N \cup A)^*$  such that  $S \Rightarrow_G^* \alpha$ .
- Language defined by *G*:

$$L(G) = \{ w \in A^* \mid S \Rightarrow_G^* w \}.$$

•  $L \subseteq A^*$  is called a Context-Free Language (CFL) if there is a CFG G such that L = L(G).

# Proving that a CFG accepts a certain language

#### CFG G<sub>1</sub>

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
S & \to & aX \\
X & \to & aX \\
X & \to & bX \\
X & \to & b
\end{array}$$

Prove that  $L(G_1) = a(a+b)^*b$ .

# Proving that a CFG accepts a certain language

#### CFG G<sub>2</sub>

$$S \rightarrow aSb$$
  
 $S \rightarrow \epsilon$ 

Prove that  $L(G_2) = \{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}.$