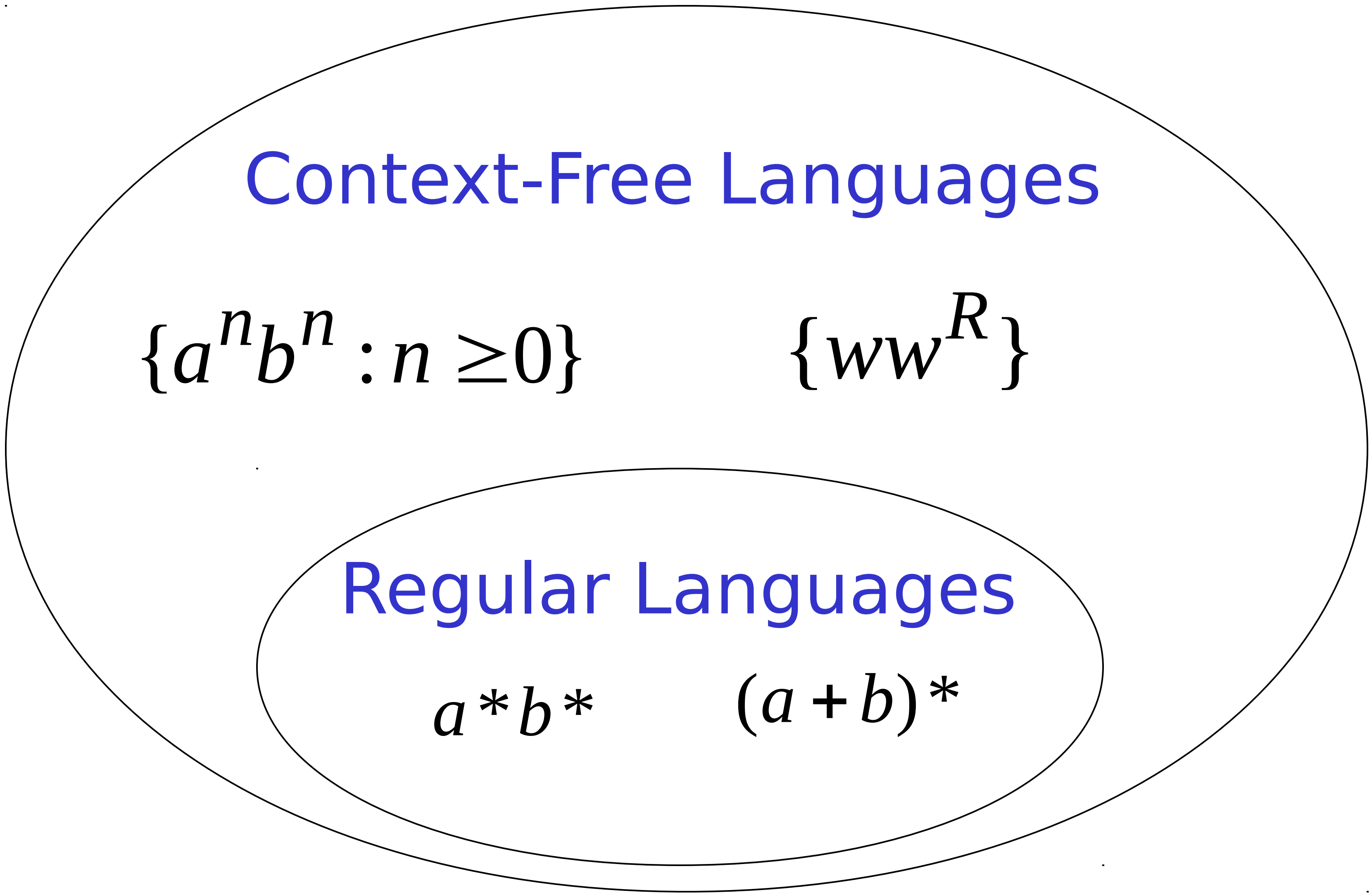
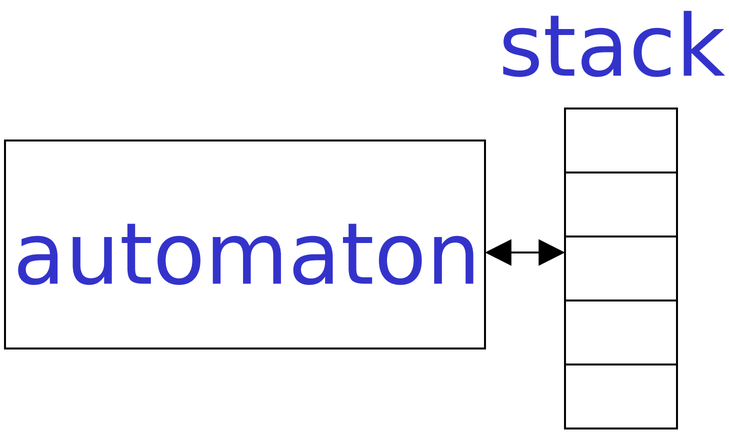
Context-Free Languages


Context-Free Languages
$\{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$
$\{ww^R\}$
Regular Languages
$a^* b^*$
$(a+b)^*$

Context-Free Languages

Context-Free Grammars

Pushdown Automata



Context-Free Grammars

Grammars

Grammars express languages

Example: the English language grammar

$$\langle sentence \rangle \rightarrow \langle noun\_phrase \rangle \ \langle predicate \rangle$$

$$\langle noun\_phrase \rangle \rightarrow \langle article \rangle \ \langle noun \rangle$$

$$\langle predicate \rangle \rightarrow \langle verb \rangle$$

$$\langle article \rangle \rightarrow a$$

$$\langle article \rangle \rightarrow the$$

$$\langle noun \rangle \rightarrow cat$$

$$\langle noun \rangle \rightarrow dog$$

$$\langle verb \rangle \rightarrow runs$$

$$\langle verb \rangle \rightarrow sleeps$$

Derivation of string “the dog sleeps”:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\langle sentence \rangle &\Rightarrow \langle noun\_phrase \rangle \ \langle predicate \rangle \\
&\Rightarrow \langle noun\_phrase \rangle \ \langle verb \rangle \\
&\Rightarrow \langle article \rangle \ \langle noun \rangle \ \langle verb \rangle \\
&\Rightarrow the \ \langle noun \rangle \ \langle verb \rangle \\
&\Rightarrow the \ \ dog \ \ \langle verb \rangle \\
&\Rightarrow the \ \ dog \ \ sleeps
\end{aligned}
$$

Derivation of string "a cat runs":

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle sentence \rangle &\Rightarrow \langle noun_phrase \rangle \ \langle predicate \rangle \\
&\Rightarrow \langle noun_phrase \rangle \ \langle verb \rangle \\
&\Rightarrow \langle article \rangle \ \langle noun \rangle \ \langle verb \rangle \\
&\Rightarrow a \ \ \langle noun \rangle \ \langle verb \rangle \\
&\Rightarrow a \ \ cat \ \ \langle verb \rangle \\
&\Rightarrow a \ \ cat \ \ runs
\end{aligned}$$

Language of the grammar:

L = { “a cat runs”,
“a cat sleeps”,
“the cat runs”,
“the cat sleeps”,
“a dog runs”,
“a dog sleeps”,
“the dog runs”,
“the dog sleeps” }

Productions

Sequence of Terminals (symbols)

$$\langle noun \rangle \rightarrow \overbrace{cat}$$

$$\langle sentence \rangle \rightarrow \underbrace{\langle noun\_phrase \rangle \ \langle predicate \rangle}$$

Variables

Sequence of Variables

Another Example

Sequence of
terminals and variables

Grammar: $S \to aSb$

$S \to \varepsilon$

Variable

The right side
may be ε

Grammar: $S \to aSb$

$S \to \varepsilon$

Derivation of string ab :

$$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow ab$$

$S \to aSb$ $\qquad$ $S \to \varepsilon$

Grammar: $S \rightarrow aSb$

$S \rightarrow \varepsilon$

Derivation of string $aabb$:

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

$S \rightarrow aSb$ $\qquad$ $S \rightarrow \varepsilon$

Grammar: $S \rightarrow aSb$

$S \rightarrow \varepsilon$

Other derivations:

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

$$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow aaSbb \Rightarrow aaaSbbb$$
$$\Rightarrow aaaaSbbbb \Rightarrow aaaabbbb$$

Grammar: $S \rightarrow aSb$

$S \rightarrow \varepsilon$

Language of the grammar:

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

A Convenient Notation

We write: $S \overset{*}{\Rightarrow} aaabbb$

for zero or more derivation steps

Instead of:

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

In general we write: $w_1 \overset{*}{\Rightarrow} w_n$

If: $w_1 \Rightarrow w_2 \Rightarrow w_3 \Rightarrow \cdots \Rightarrow w_n$

in zero or more derivation steps

Trivially: $w \overset{*}{\Rightarrow} w$

Example Grammar

$$S \rightarrow aSb$$

$$S \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

Possible Derivations

$$S \overset{*}{\Rightarrow} \varepsilon$$

$$S \overset{*}{\Rightarrow} ab$$

$$S \overset{*}{\Rightarrow} aaabbb$$

$$S \overset{*}{\Rightarrow} aaSbb \overset{*}{\Rightarrow} aaaaaSbbbbb$$

Another convenient notation:

$$S \to aSb$$
$$S \to \varepsilon$$

$$\Longrightarrow$$

$$S \to aSb \mid \varepsilon$$

$$\langle article \rangle \to a$$
$$\langle article \rangle \to the$$

$$\Longrightarrow$$

$$\langle article \rangle \to a \mid the$$

Formal Definitions

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

Set of variables

Set of terminal symbols

Start variable

Set of productions

Context-Free Grammar: $G = (V, T, S, P)$

All productions in P are of the form

$$A \rightarrow s$$

Variable

String of variables and terminals

Example of Context-Free Grammar

$$\boxed{S \to aSb \mid \varepsilon}$$

productions

$$P = \{S \to aSb,\ S \to \varepsilon\}$$

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

$$V = \{S\}$$

variables

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

terminals

start variable

Language of a Grammar:

For a grammar G with start variable S

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

String of terminals or ε

Example:

context-free grammar G : $\boxed{S \rightarrow aSb \mid \varepsilon}$

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

Since, there is derivation

$S \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} a^n b^n$ for any $n \geq 0$

<u>Context-Free Language</u> definition:

A language L is context-free

if there is a context-free grammar G

$$L = L(G)$$

with

Example:

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

is a context-free language

since context-free grammar G :

$$\boxed{S \rightarrow aSb \mid \varepsilon}$$

generates $L(G) = L$

Another Example

Context-free grammar G :

$$S \rightarrow aSa \mid bSb \mid \varepsilon$$

Example derivations:

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

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

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

Palindromes of even length

Another Example

Context-free grammar G :

$$S \to aSb \mid SS \mid \varepsilon$$

Example derivations:

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

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

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

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

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

Describes matched parentheses: () ((( ))) (( )) $a = ($, $b =)$

Derivation Order
and
Derivation Trees

Derivation Order

Consider the following example grammar with 5 productions:

$$1.\ S \to AB \qquad 2.\ A \to aaA \qquad 4.\ B \to Bb$$

$$3.\ A \to \varepsilon \qquad 5.\ B \to \varepsilon$$

$$1.\ S \to AB \qquad 2.\ A \to aaA \qquad 4.\ B \to Bb$$
$$3.\ A \to \varepsilon \qquad 5.\ B \to \varepsilon$$

Leftmost derivation order of string aab:

$$S \overset{1}{\Rightarrow} AB \overset{2}{\Rightarrow} aaAB \overset{3}{\Rightarrow} aaB \overset{4}{\Rightarrow} aaBb \overset{5}{\Rightarrow} aab$$

At each step, we substitute the leftmost variable

$$1.\ S \to AB \qquad 2.\ A \to aaA \qquad 4.\ B \to Bb$$
$$3.\ A \to \varepsilon \qquad 5.\ B \to \varepsilon$$

Rightmost derivation order of string *aab* :

$$S \overset{1}{\Rightarrow} AB \overset{4}{\Rightarrow} ABb \overset{5}{\Rightarrow} Ab \overset{2}{\Rightarrow} aaAb \overset{3}{\Rightarrow} aab$$

At each step, we substitute the rightmost variable

$$1.\ S \to AB \qquad 2.\ A \to aaA \qquad 4.\ B \to Bb$$

$$3.\ A \to \varepsilon \qquad 5.\ B \to \varepsilon$$

Leftmost derivation of aab:

$$S \overset{1}{\Rightarrow} AB \overset{2}{\Rightarrow} aaAB \overset{3}{\Rightarrow} aaB \overset{4}{\Rightarrow} aaBb \overset{5}{\Rightarrow} aab$$

Rightmost derivation of aab :

$$S \overset{1}{\Rightarrow} AB \overset{4}{\Rightarrow} ABb \overset{5}{\Rightarrow} Ab \overset{2}{\Rightarrow} aaAb \overset{3}{\Rightarrow} aab$$

Derivation Trees

onsider the same example grammar:

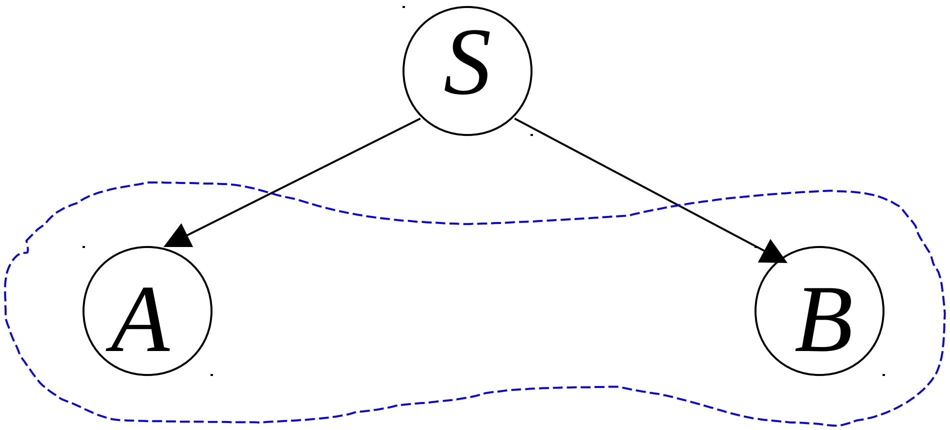
$$S \to AB \qquad A \to aaA \mid \varepsilon \qquad B \to Bb \mid \varepsilon$$

And a derivation of aab :

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

$$S \to AB \qquad A \to aaA \mid \varepsilon \qquad B \to Bb \mid \varepsilon$$

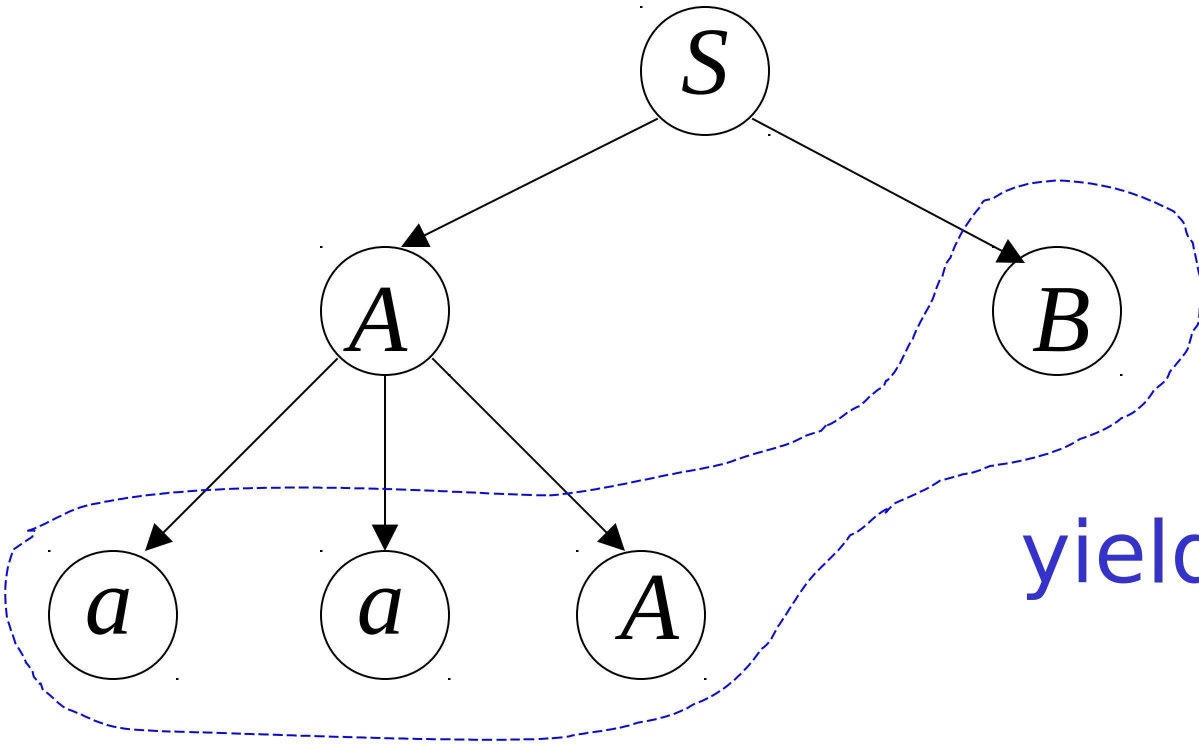
$$S \Rightarrow AB$$



yield AB

$$S \to AB \qquad A \to aaA \mid \varepsilon \qquad B \to Bb \mid \varepsilon$$

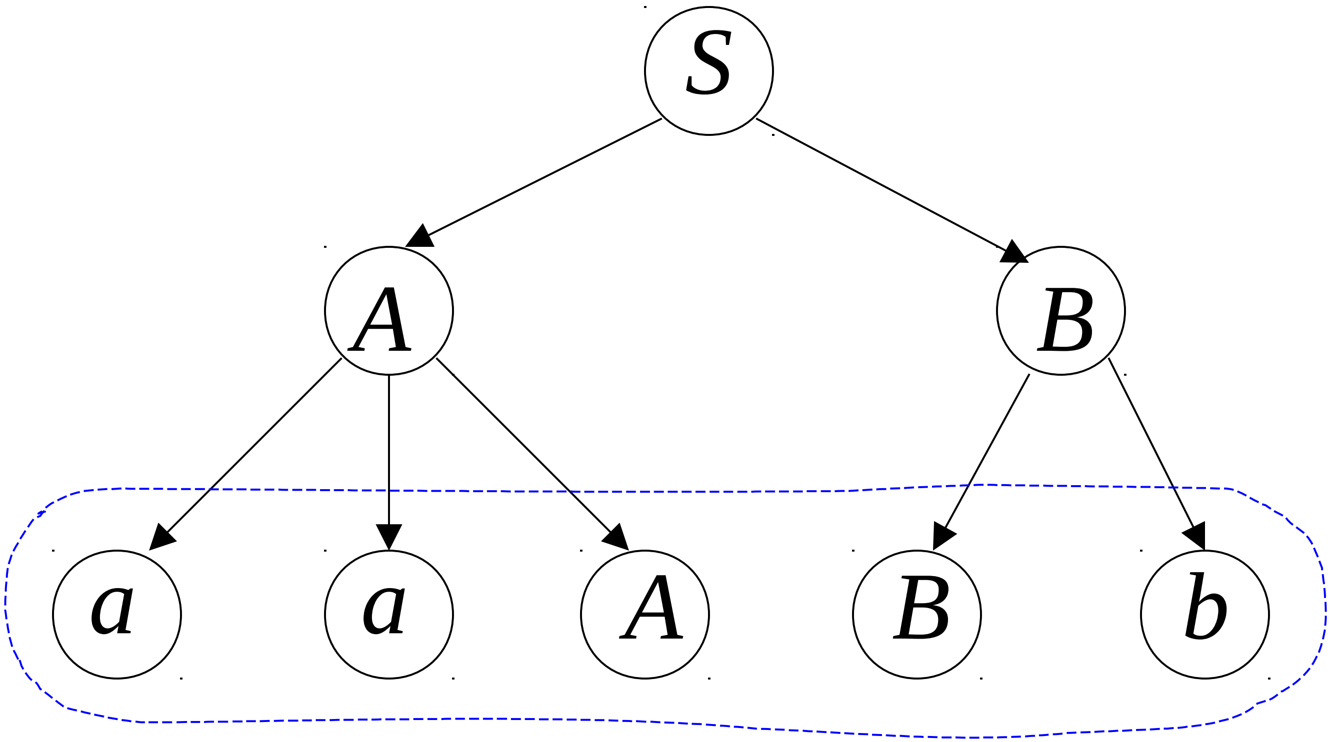
$$S \Rightarrow AB \Rightarrow aaAB$$



yield $aaAB$

$$S \to AB \qquad A \to aaA \mid \varepsilon \qquad B \to Bb \mid \varepsilon$$

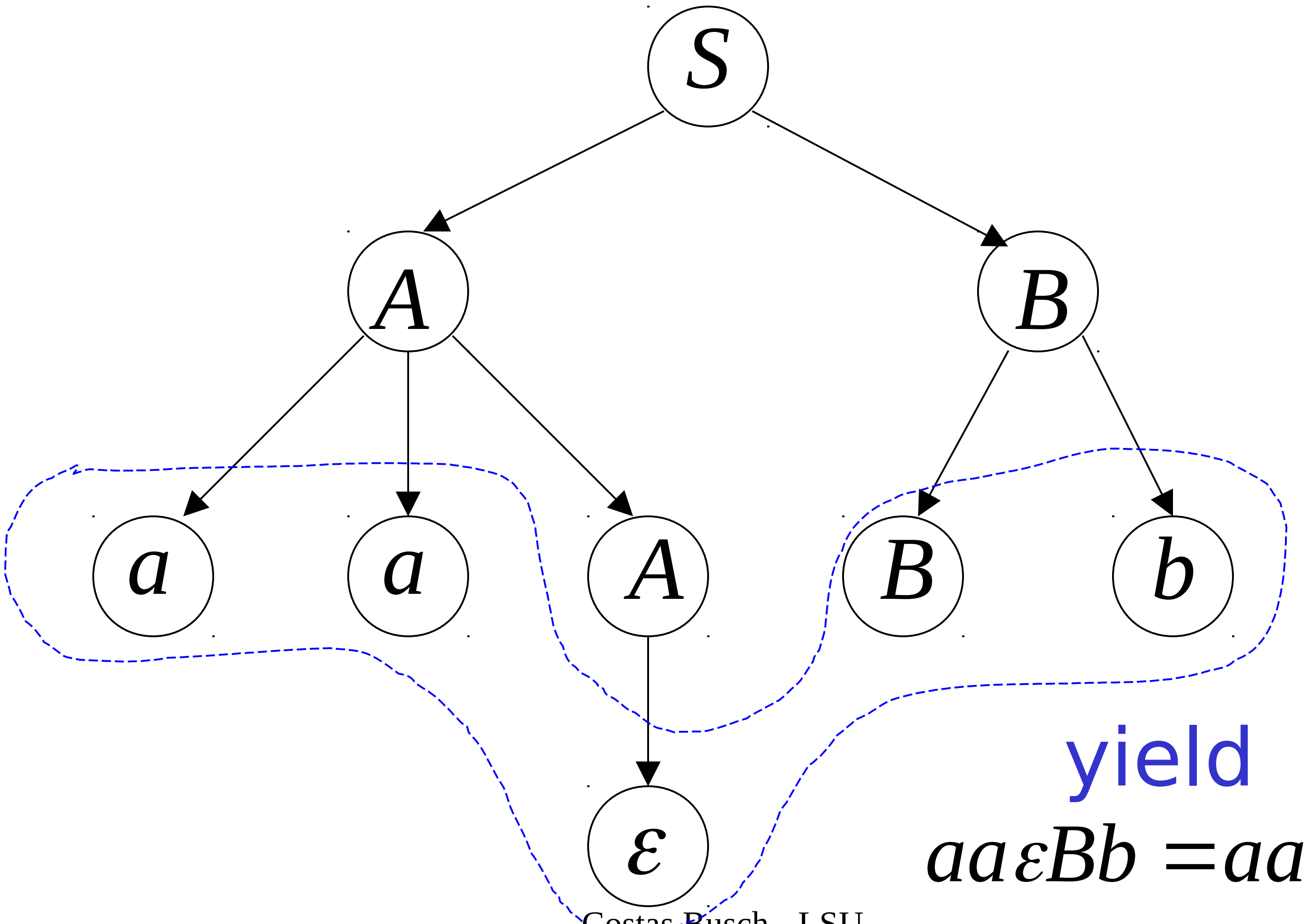
$$S \Rightarrow AB \Rightarrow aaAB \Rightarrow aaABb$$



yield $aaABb$

$$S \to AB \qquad A \to aaA \mid \varepsilon \qquad B \to Bb \mid \varepsilon$$

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

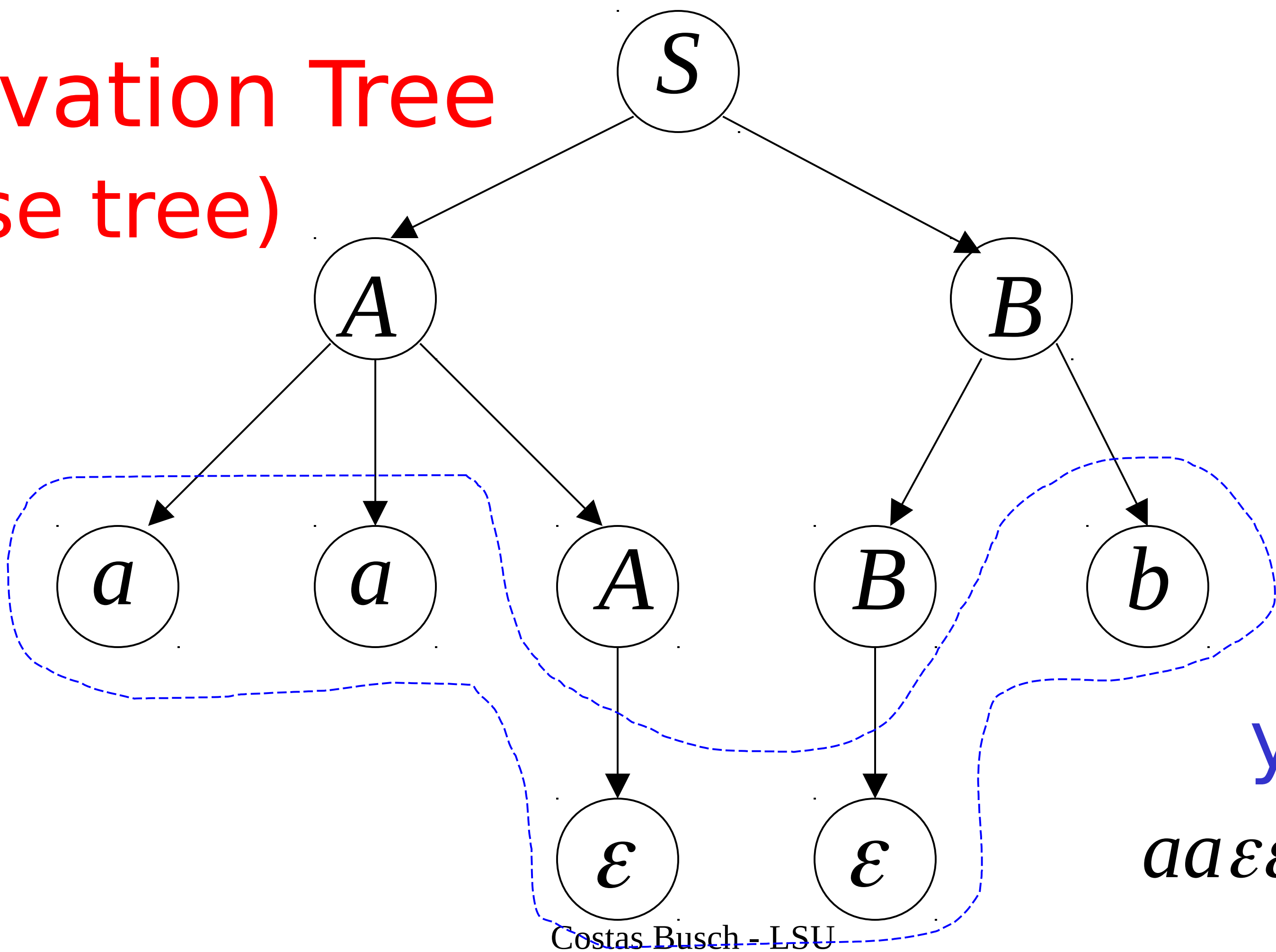


$aa\varepsilon Bb = aaBb$

$$S \to AB \qquad A \to aaA \mid \varepsilon \qquad B \to Bb \mid \varepsilon$$

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

Derivation Tree
(parse tree)



yield

$$aa\varepsilon\varepsilon b = aab$$

Sometimes, derivation order doesn't matter

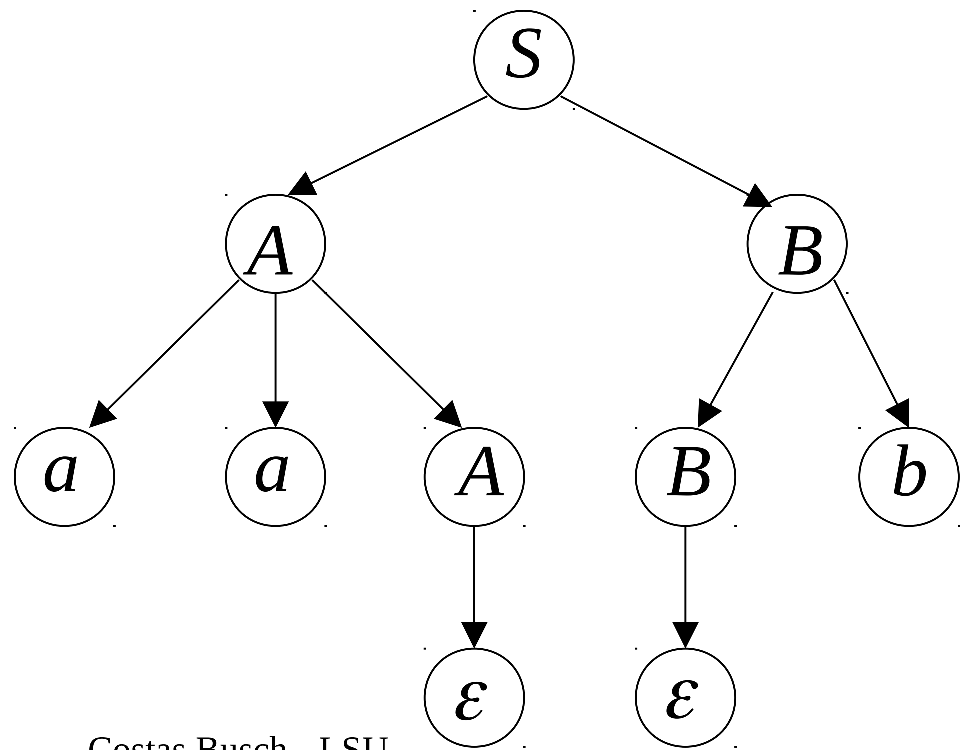
Leftmost derivation:

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

Rightmost derivation:

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

Give same derivation tree



Ambiguity

Grammar for mathematical expressions

$$\boxed{E \rightarrow E + E \ \mid E * E \mid (E) \mid a}$$

Example strings:

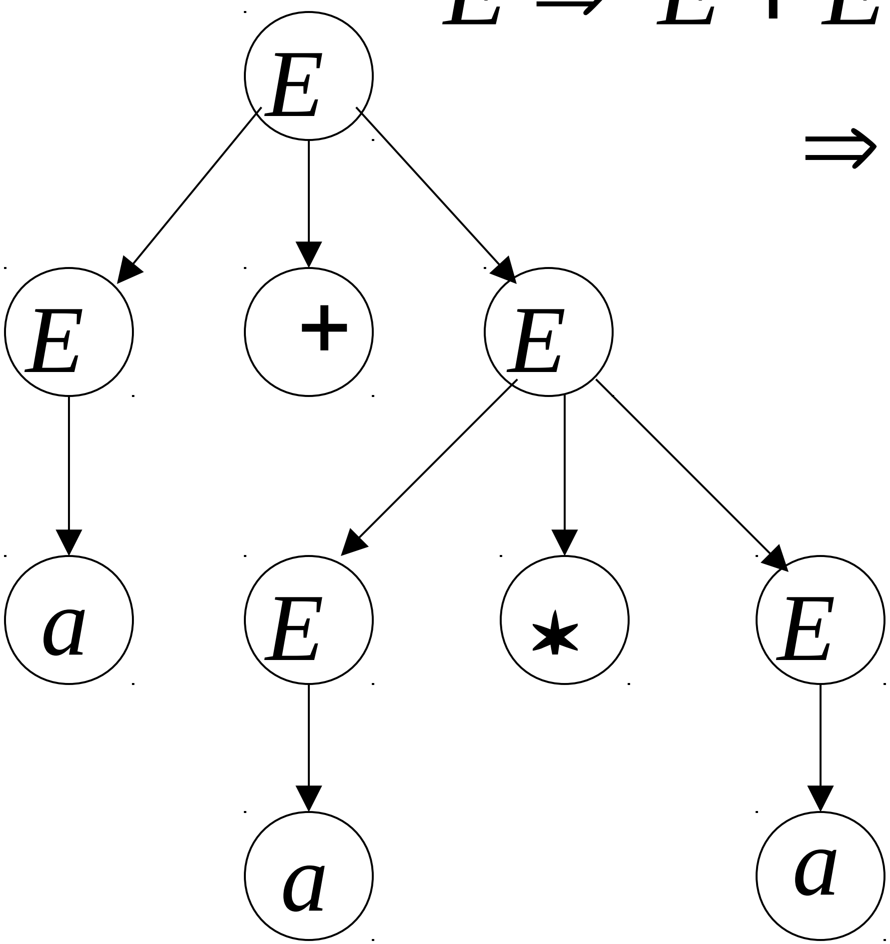
$$(a + a) * a + (a + a * (a + a))$$

Denotes any number

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

$$E \Rightarrow E + E \Rightarrow a + E \Rightarrow a + E * E$$

$$\Rightarrow a + a * E \Rightarrow a + a * a$$

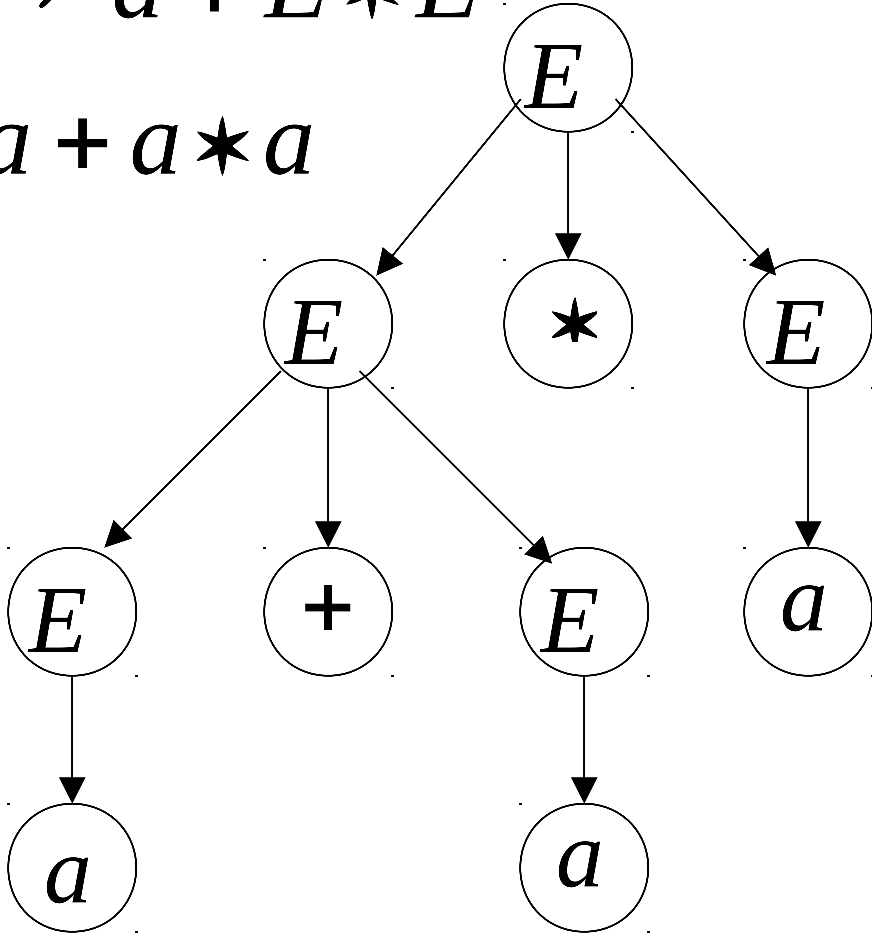


A leftmost derivation for $a + a * a$

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

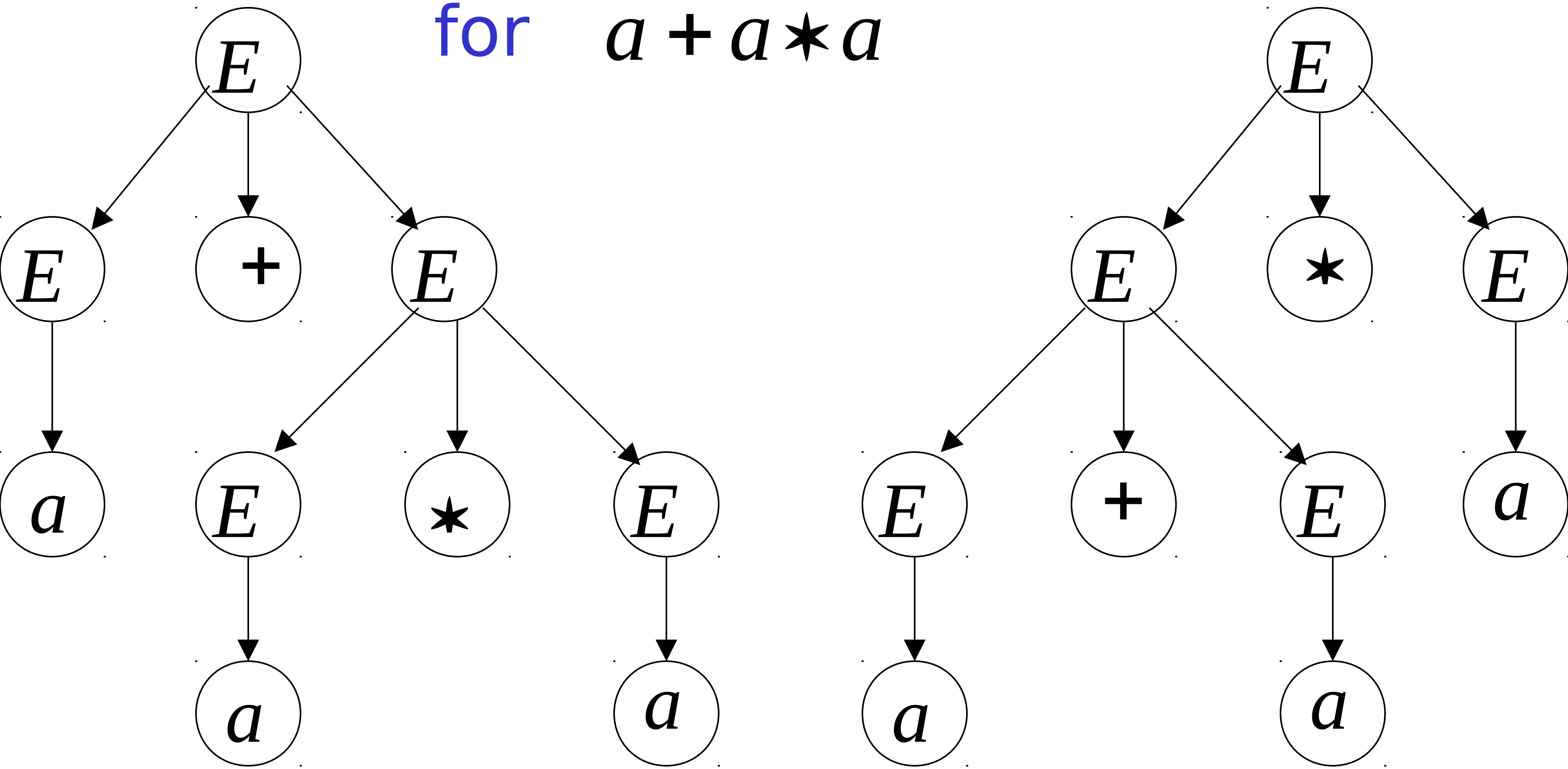
$$E \Rightarrow E * E \Rightarrow E + E * E \Rightarrow a + E * E$$
$$\Rightarrow a + a * E \Rightarrow a + a * a$$

Another
leftmost derivation
for $a + a * a$



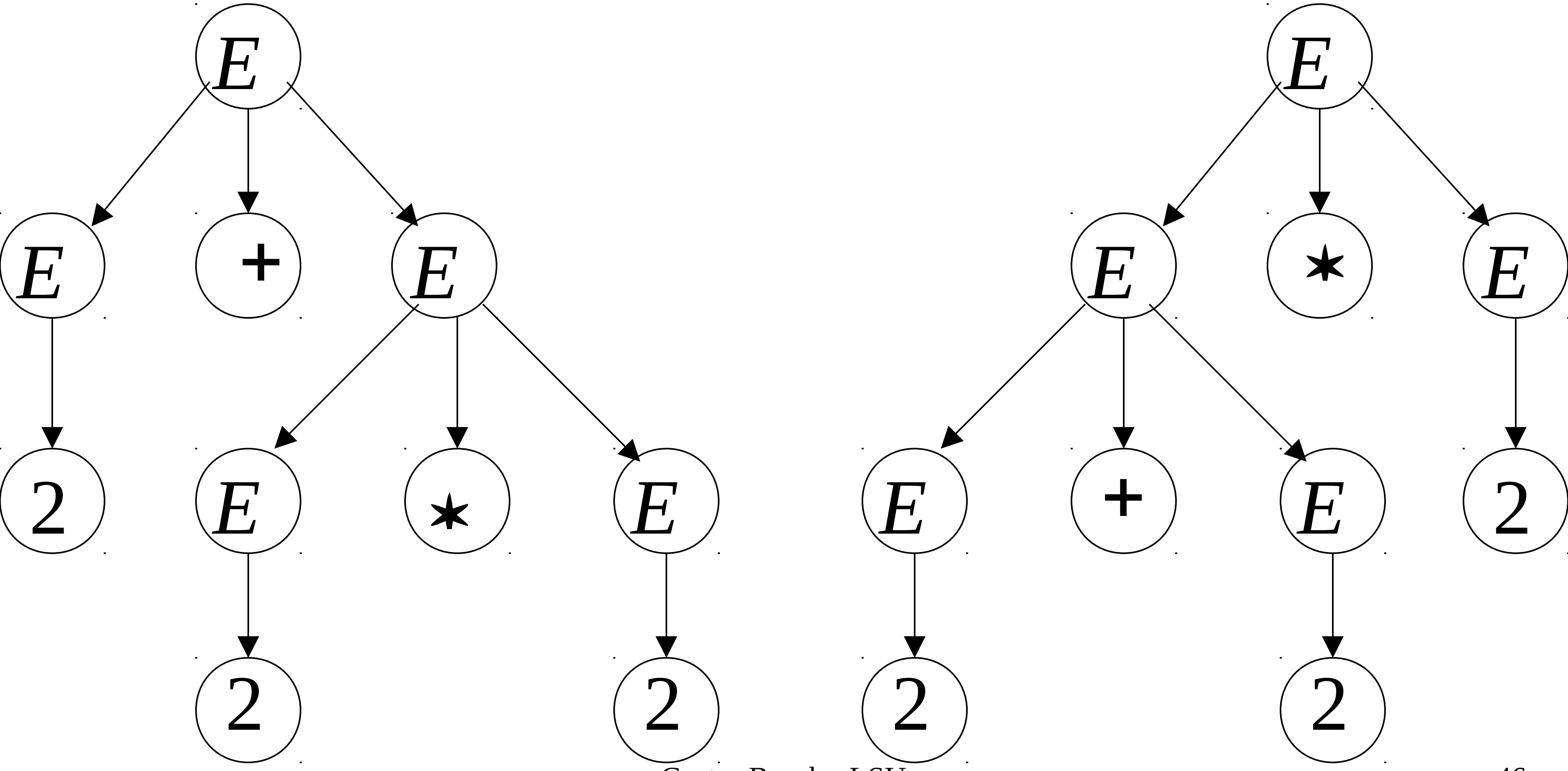
$$E \to E + E \;|\; E * E \;|\; (E) \;|\; a$$

Two derivation trees for $a + a * a$



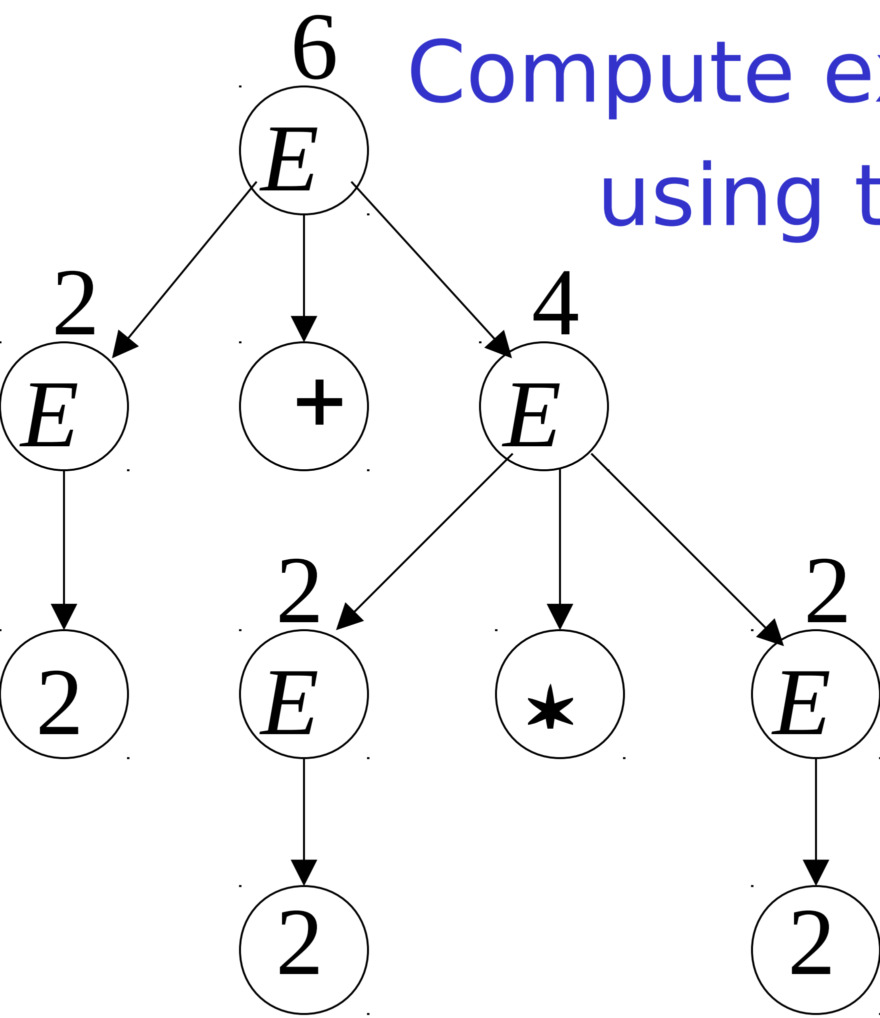
take $a = 2$

$$a + a * a = 2 + 2 * 2$$



Good Tree

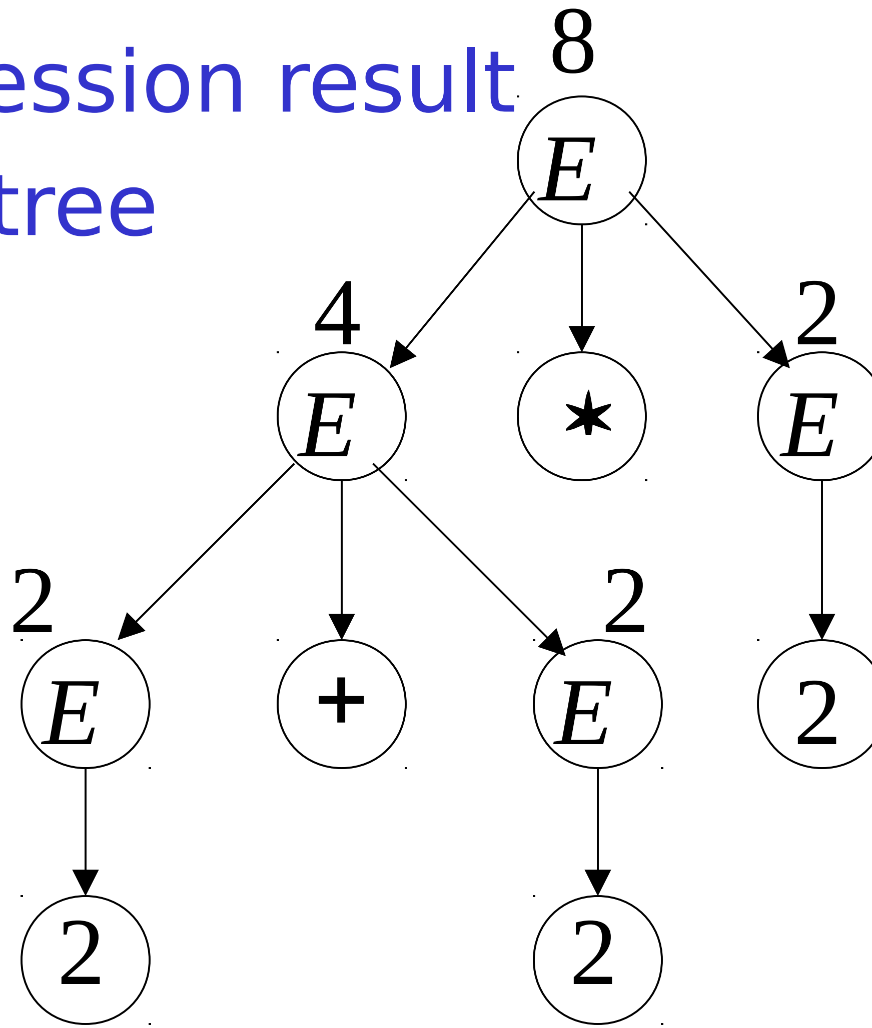
$2 + 2 * 2 = 6$



Compute expression result using the tree

Bad Tree

$2 + 2 * 2 = 8$



Two different derivation trees may cause problems in applications which use the derivation trees:

- Evaluating expressions

- In general, in compilers for programming languages

Ambiguous Grammar:

A context-free grammar G is ambiguous if there is a string $w \in L(G)$ which has:

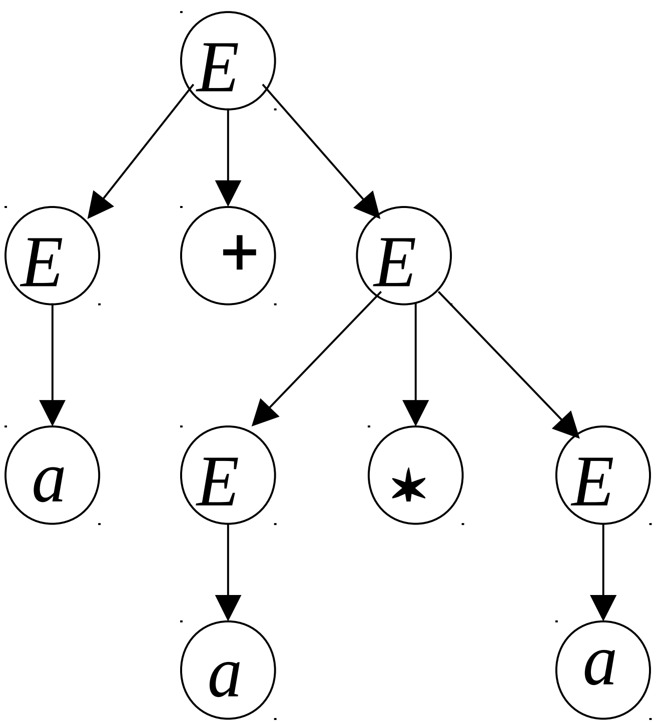
two different derivation trees
or
two leftmost derivations

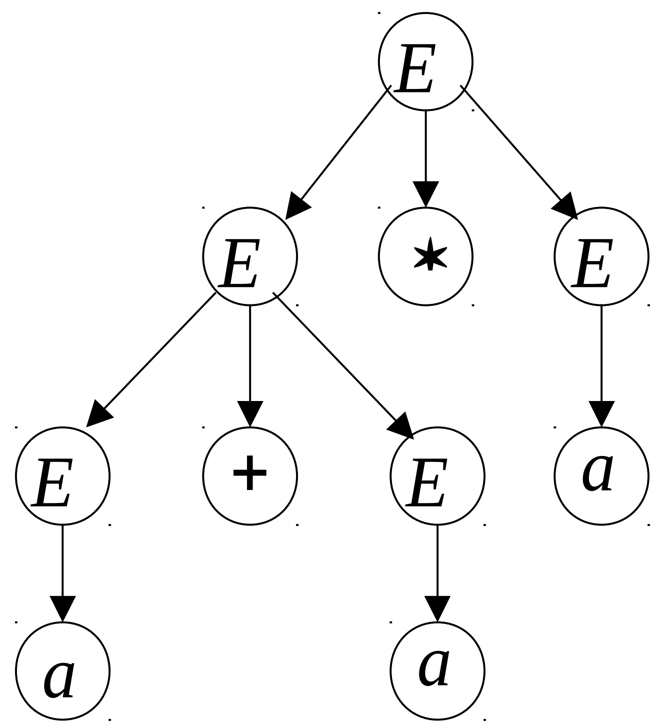
(Two different derivation trees give two different leftmost derivations and vice-versa)

Example: $\boxed{E \to E + E \mid E * E \mid (E) \mid a}$

this grammar is ambiguous since

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





$$E \to E + E \mid E \star E \mid (E) \mid a$$

his grammar is ambiguous also because

string $a + a \star a$ has two leftmost derivations

$$E \Rightarrow E + E \Rightarrow a + E \Rightarrow a + E \star E$$

$$\Rightarrow a + a \star E \Rightarrow a + a * a$$

$$E \Rightarrow E \star E \Rightarrow E + E \star E \Rightarrow a + E \star E$$

$$\Rightarrow a + a \star E \Rightarrow a + a \star a$$

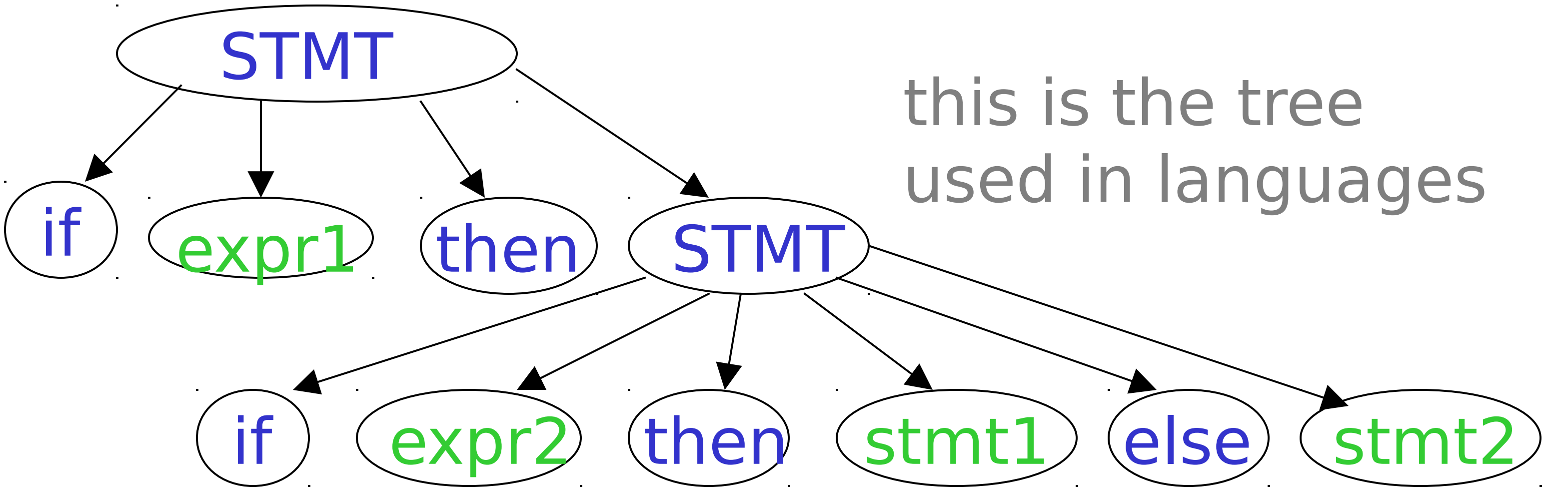
Another ambiguous grammar:

$$\text{STMT} \rightarrow \text{if EXPR then STMT}$$
$$\mid \text{ if EXPR then STMT else STMT}$$

Variables Terminals

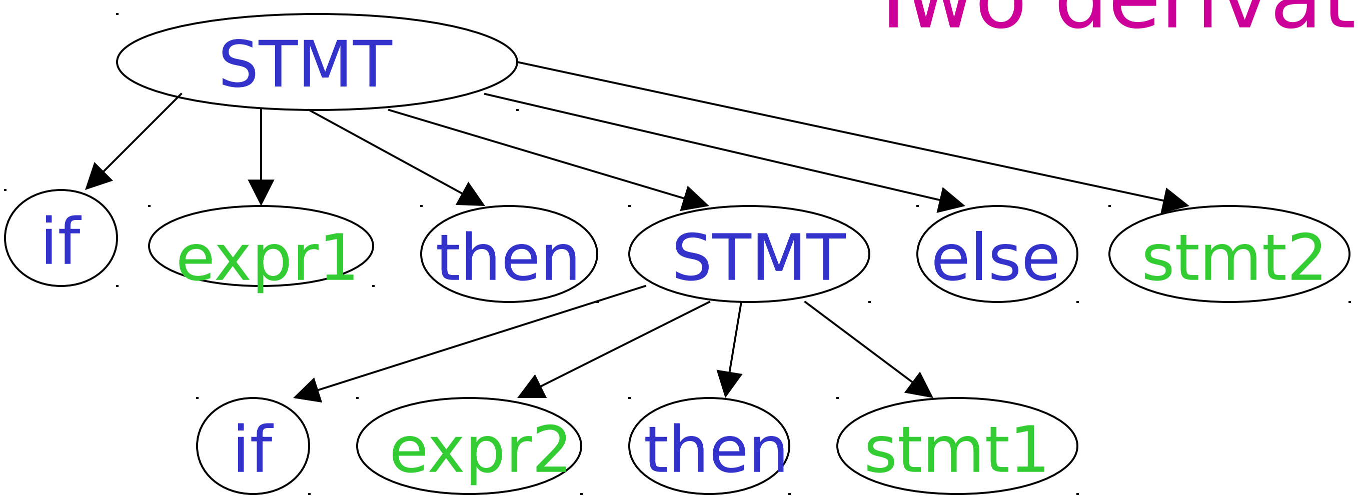
Very common piece of grammar
in programming languages

If expr1 then if expr2 then stmt1 else stmt2



this is the tree
used in languages

Two derivation trees



In general, ambiguity is bad
and we want to remove it

Sometimes it is possible to find
a non-ambiguous grammar for a language

But, in general it is difficult to achieve this

A successful example:

Ambiguous Grammar

$$E \to E + E$$
$$E \to E * E$$
$$E \to (E)$$
$$E \to a$$

Equivalent Non-Ambiguous Grammar

$$E \to E + T \mid T$$
$$T \to T * F \mid F$$
$$F \to (E) \mid a$$

generates the same language

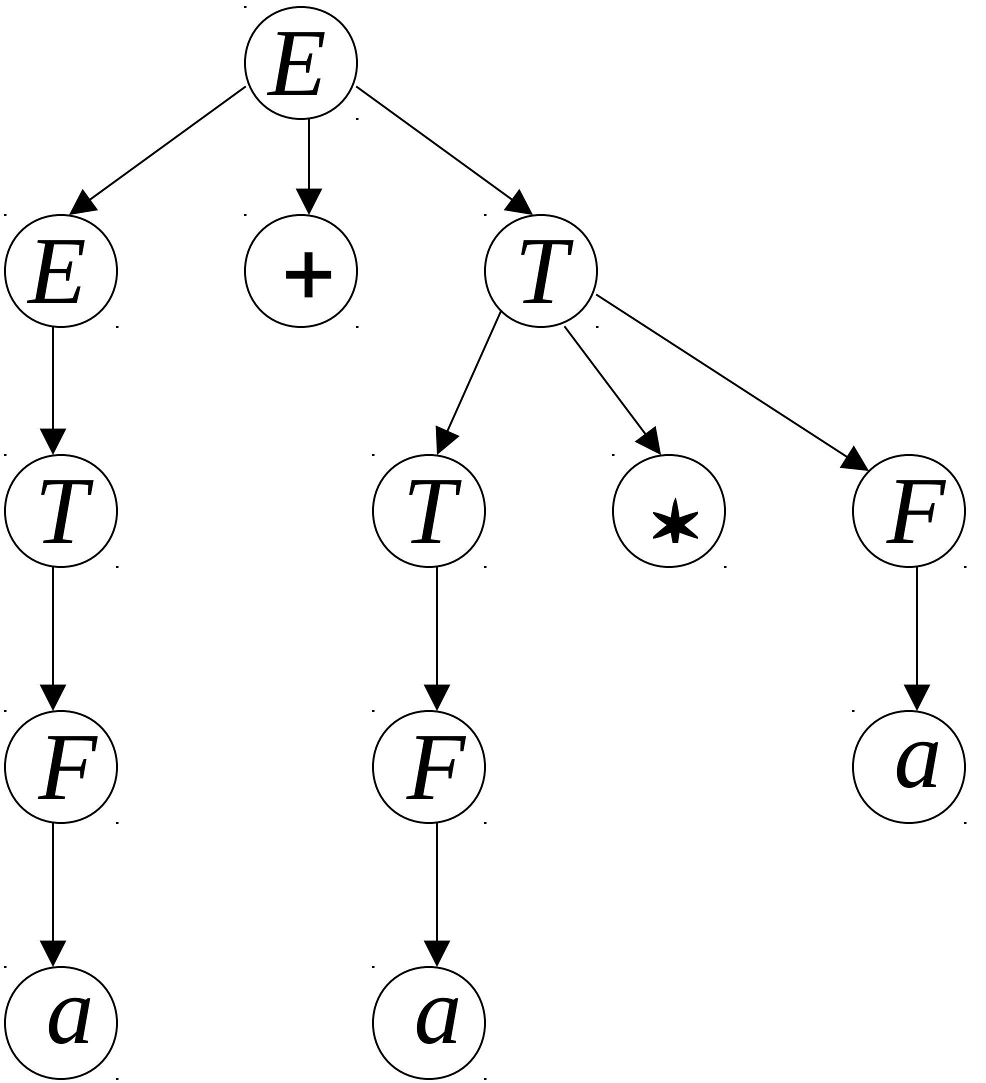
$$E \Rightarrow E+T \Rightarrow T+T \Rightarrow F+T \Rightarrow a+T \Rightarrow a+T\ast F$$

$$\Rightarrow a+F\ast F \Rightarrow a+a\ast F \Rightarrow a+a\ast a$$

$$E \rightarrow E+T \mid T$$

$$T \rightarrow T\ast F \mid F$$

$$F \rightarrow (E) \mid a$$



Unique derivation tree for $a+a\ast a$

An un-successful example:

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

$$n, m \geq 0$$

L is inherently ambiguous:

every grammar that generates this language is ambiguous

Example (ambiguous) grammar for L :

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

$$S \to S_1 \mid S_2 \qquad S_1 \to S_1 c \mid A \qquad S_2 \to a S_2 \mid B$$

$$A \to aAb \mid \varepsilon \qquad B \to bBc \mid \varepsilon$$

The string $a^n b^n c^n \in L$

has always two different derivation trees

(for any grammar)

For example