

$E \rightarrow E + E \quad | \quad E * E \quad | \quad E - E \quad | \quad E / E \quad | \quad (E) \quad | \quad \underline{id} \quad | \quad \underline{num}$
2 2 3 4 5 6 7

$G = \langle \{E\}, \{+, *, -, /, (,), \underline{id}, \underline{num}\}, E, P \rangle$
↓ nonterminals ↓ terminals ↓ initial symbol

Productions

$P: \dots$
 $E \rightarrow E + E$
 $E \rightarrow E * E$
 $E \rightarrow \underline{num}$

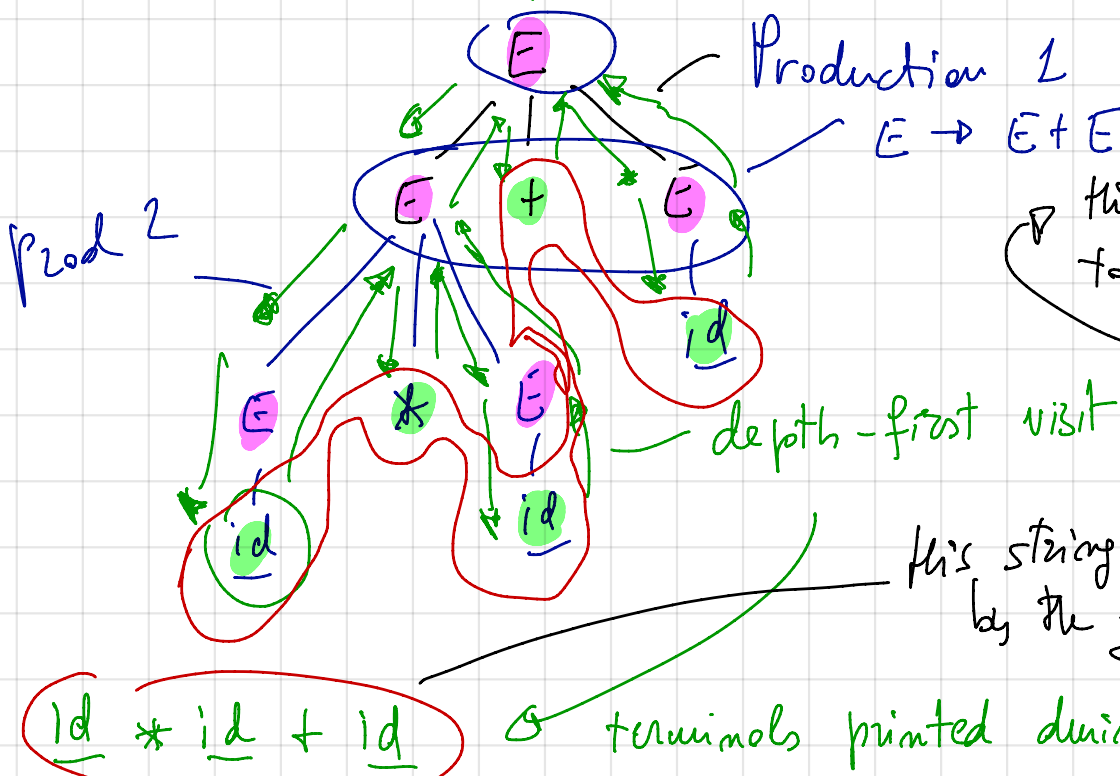
Context-free grammar

LEFT

is always only one non-terminal symbol

any string of $(V \cup T)^*$

example of a parse tree



this string belongs to the language generated by the grammar

this string is generated by the grammar

⊗ terminals printed during the visit
≡ frontier of the tree

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &\rightarrow E^2 + T^2 \mid (E^2 - T^2) T^3 \\
 T &\rightarrow T^4 * F^5 \mid T^5 / F^6 \mid F^6 \\
 F &\rightarrow (E)^7 \mid \underline{id}^8 \mid \underline{num}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

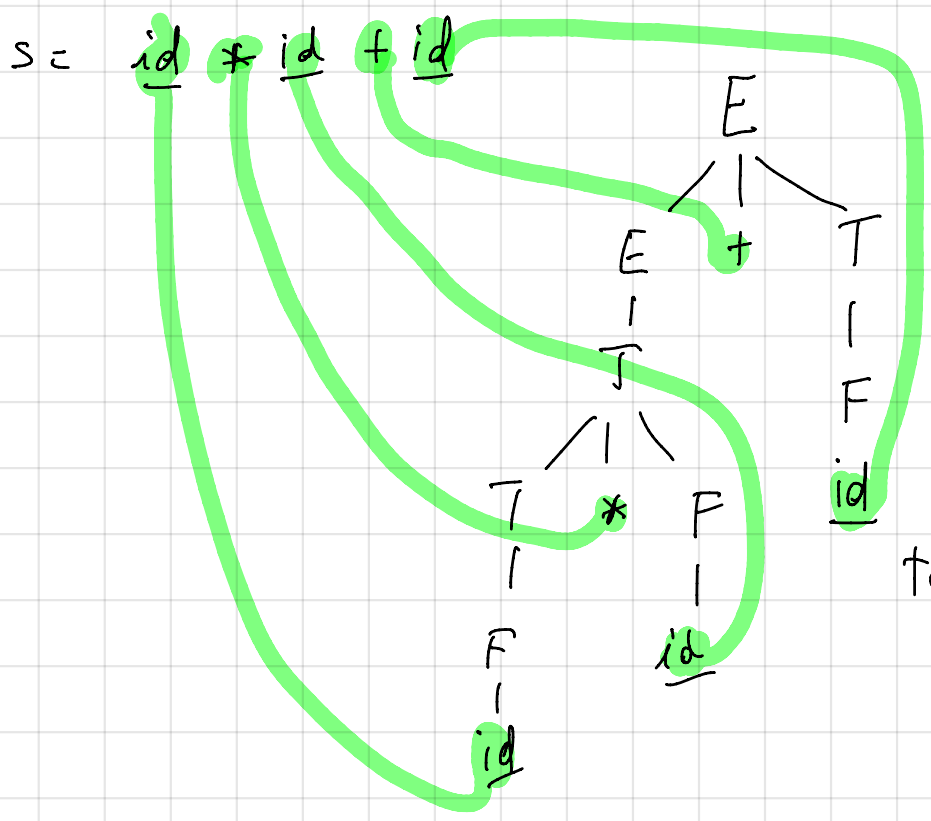
Non-terminals = $\{E, T, F\}$

Terminals the same

Start symbol E
(it is listed first)

3 productions

PARSING PROBLEM: Does a string s belong to the language generated by the grammar?

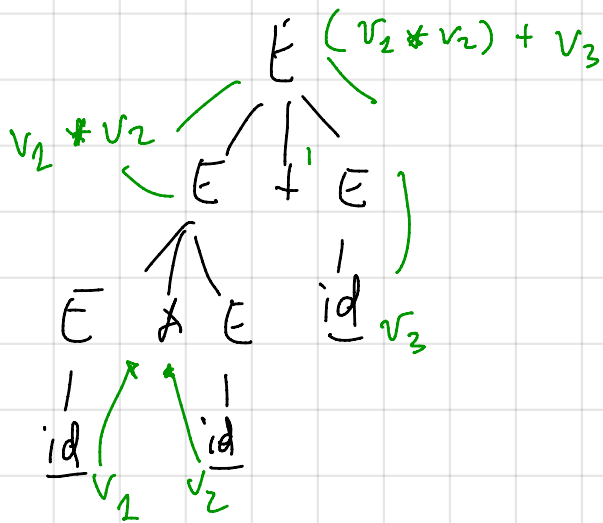


Answer in this case
is yes

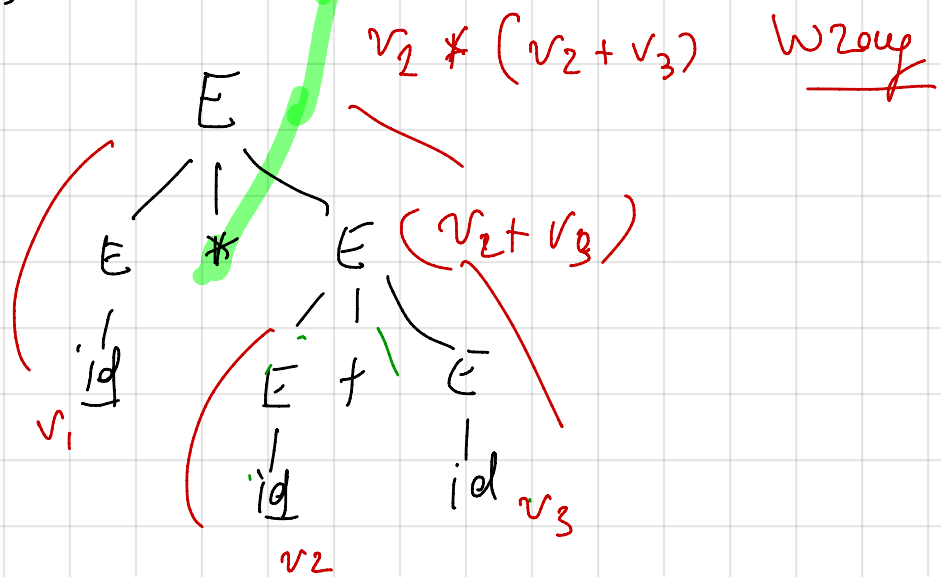
$\underline{id} * \underline{id} + \underline{id}$ belongs
to the language of the
grammar

The first grammar is AMBIGUOUS

- we generated a parse tree for $\underline{id} * \underline{id} + \underline{id}$



- There is ANOTHER parse tree for that string using the same productions

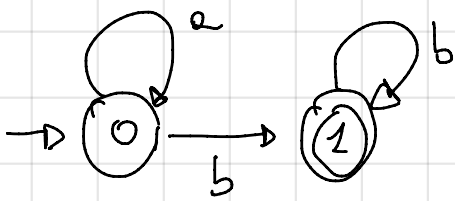


PARSING ALGORITHMS, in general, DO NOT WORK with Ambiguous grammars

Expressive power of FSA

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

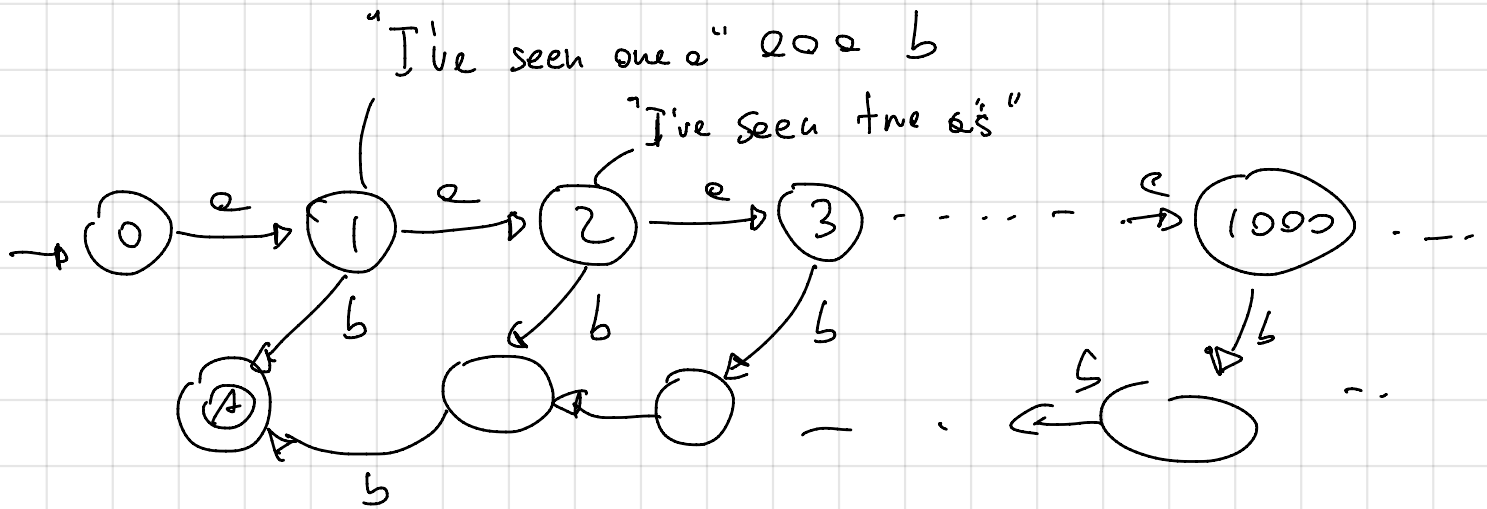
$$\mathcal{L} = \{a^m b^m \mid m > 0\}$$



→ accepts $a^2 b^2$
 $a^3 b^3$
 $a^4 b^4$

~~NO~~

but also accepts $a^1 b^2$



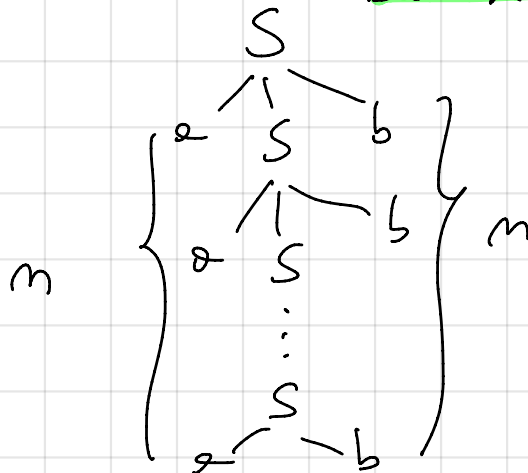
The problem is that I would need an INFINITE number of states. But we are using FINITE state automata.

\mathcal{L} IS NOT a REGULAR LANGUAGE

There is a CFG for \mathcal{L}

$$S \rightarrow a^1 S b^2 \mid a b$$

BUT \mathcal{L} IS a CONTEXT FREE LANGUAGE



Push-down Automaton accepting $L = \{a^m b^n \mid m > 0\}$

initial state

s_0	a	b	\$
z_0	new state s_1 / string to put on stack A	/	/
A	/	/	/

aaabbb\$

initial symbol of the stack

s_1	a	b	\$
A	s_2, AA	s_2, ϵ	/
z_0	/	/	/

A means "I've seen one a"

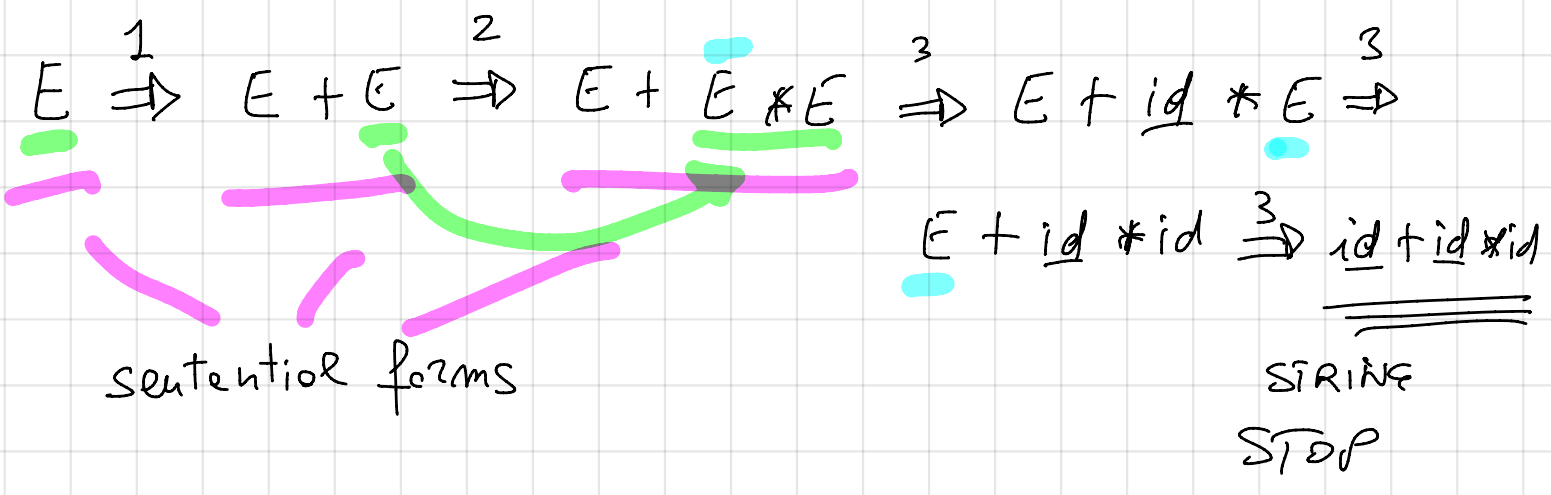
s_2	a	b	\$
A	/	s_2, ϵ	/
z_0	/	/	/

$F = \emptyset$ there is not a final state, but a string is accepted if the input is finished and the stack is empty

INPUT	STATE	STACK	MOVE
aaabbb\$	S ₀	\$ z ₀	S ₂ , A
aa bbb\$	S ₁	\$ A	S ₁ , AA
a bbb\$	S ₂	\$ AA	S ₂ , AA
b bbb\$	S ₂	\$ AAA	S ₂ , ε
b b\$	S ₂	\$ AA	S ₂ , ε
b\$	S ₂	\$ A	S ₂ , ε
\$	S ₂	\$	ACCEPT

because the input is finished and the stack is empty

Derivation (general) $E \rightarrow E^1 + E^2 \mid E^3 * E^4 \mid \underline{id}^5 \mid \underline{num}^5$



leftmost derivation : you have to select every time the non-terminal at the left (most)

$$\begin{aligned} E &\xRightarrow{1} \underline{E} + E \xRightarrow{3} \underline{id} + \underline{E} \xRightarrow{2} \underline{id} + \underline{E} * \underline{E} \xRightarrow{3} \underline{id} + \underline{id} * \underline{E} \\ &\xRightarrow{3} \underline{id} + \underline{id} * \underline{id} \end{aligned}$$

rightmost derivation

$$\begin{aligned} E &\xRightarrow{1} E + \underline{E} \xRightarrow{2} E + \underline{E} * \underline{E} \xRightarrow{3} E + \underline{E} * \underline{id} \xRightarrow{3} E + \underline{id} * \underline{id} \\ &\xRightarrow{3} \underline{id} + \underline{id} * \underline{id} \end{aligned}$$