

## Context Free Grammars

A context free grammar (CFG) is a finite set of production rules over:

An alphabet  $\Sigma$  of "terminal symbols"

A finite set  $V$  of "nonterminal symbols"

A start symbol (one of the elements of  $V$ ) usually denoted  $S$ .

A production rule for a nonterminal  $A \in V$  takes the form

$A \rightarrow w_1 | w_2 | \dots | w_k$

Where each  $w_i \in (V \cup \Sigma)^*$  is a string of nonterminals and terminals.

5

## Examples

$S \rightarrow 0S0 | 1S1 | 0 | 1 | \varepsilon$

$S \rightarrow 0S | S1 | \varepsilon$

$S \rightarrow (S) | SS | \varepsilon$

The alphabet here is  $\{(,)\}$  i.e. parentheses are the characters.

$S \rightarrow AB$

$A \rightarrow 0A1 | \varepsilon$

$B \rightarrow 1B0 | \varepsilon$

7

## Arithmetic

$$E \rightarrow E + E | E * E | (E) | x | y | z | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9$$

Generate  $(2 * x) + y$

Generate  $2 + 3 * 4$  in two different ways

9

## Parse Trees—remember where parentheses go

Suppose a context free grammar  $G$  generates a string  $x$

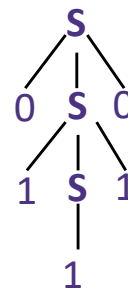
A parse tree of  $x$  for  $G$  has

Rooted at  $S$  (start symbol)

Children of every  $A$  node are labeled with the characters of  $w$  for some  $A \rightarrow w$

Reading the leaves from left to right gives  $x$ .

$$S \rightarrow 0S0 | 1S1 | 0 | 1 | \varepsilon$$



12