

Context Free Grammar Using User Control Parse_{JP}

- Prerequisite knowledge:
Context Free Grammar

JFLAP User Control Parse

Consider the following context-free grammar. (See: `cfguucp.jflap`)

$V = \{ A, N, O, S, V \}$

$T = \{ a, d, r, t \}$

$S = S$

$S \rightarrow OV$

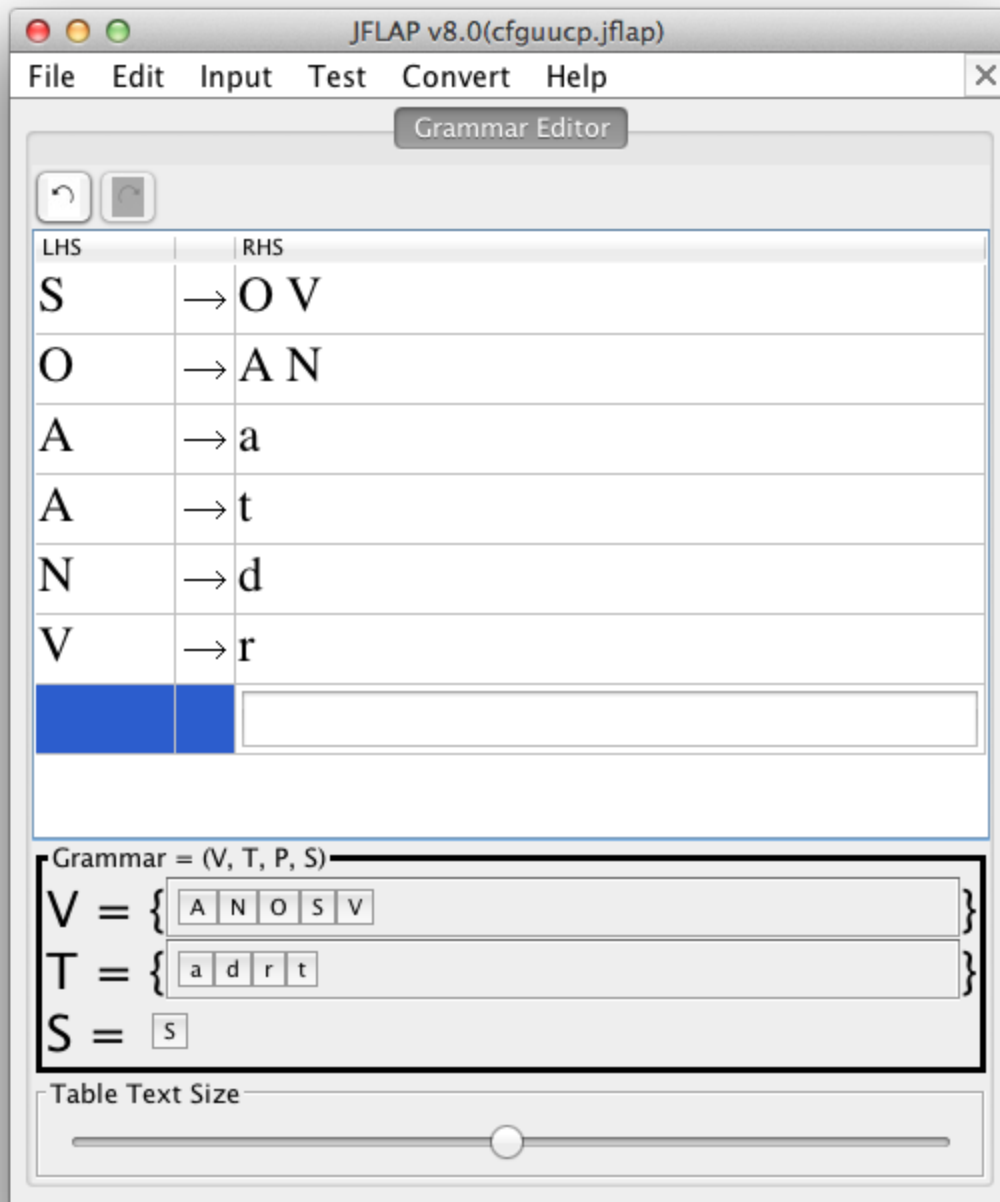
$O \rightarrow AN$

$A \rightarrow a$

$A \rightarrow a$

$N \rightarrow d$

$V \rightarrow r$



Use the Brute Force Parse to determine which of the following strings are in this language.

- adr
- tdr
- dr
- ar
- aadr

For example, here are the results for strings “adr” and “ar”.

JFLAP v8.0(cfguucp.jflap)

File Help

Grammar Editor Brute Force Parser

Input:

Input accepted! Change view to see derivation!

S	→ O V	Brute Parse Table	
A	→ a	Level	Total Nodes
A	→ t	1	1
N	→ d	2	3
O	→ A N	3	8
V	→ r	4	16
		5	17

Current Derivations

[O V]

[A N V, O r]

[a N V, A d V, A N r]

[a d V, a N r, A d r]

[a d r]

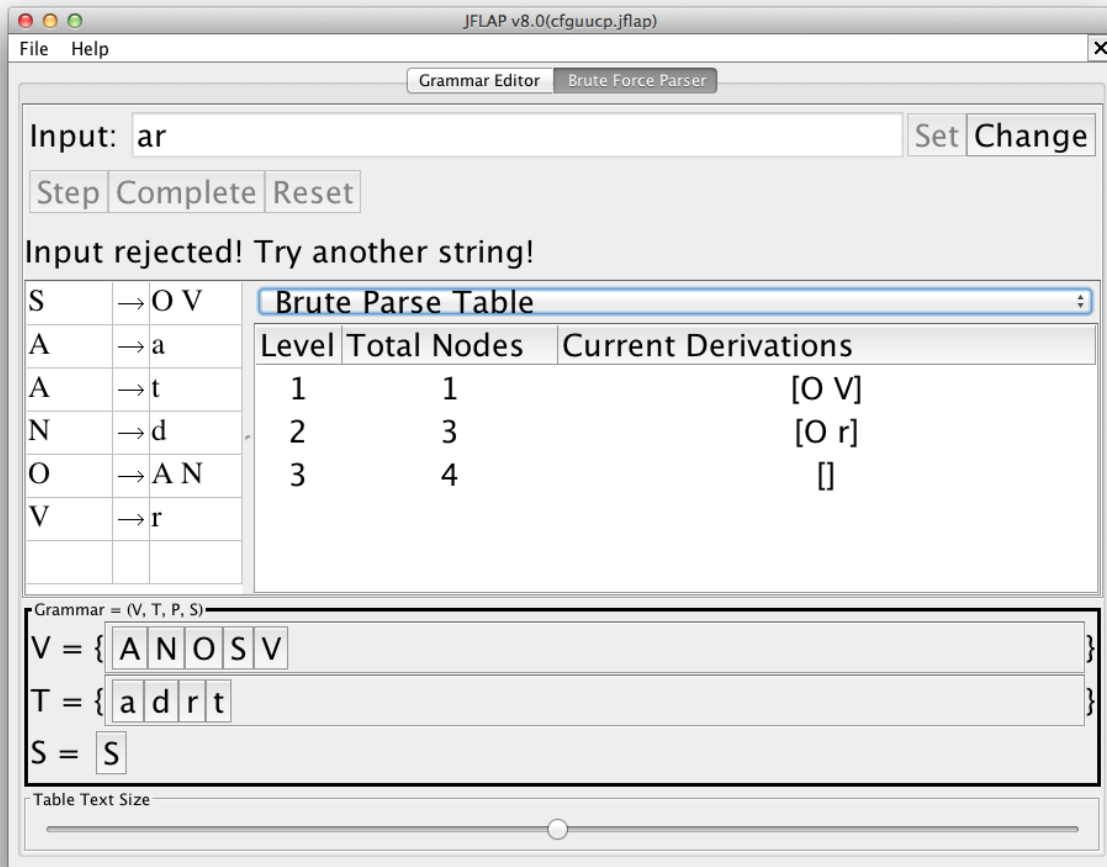
Grammar = (V, T, P, S)

V = { A N O S V }

T = { a d r t }

S = S

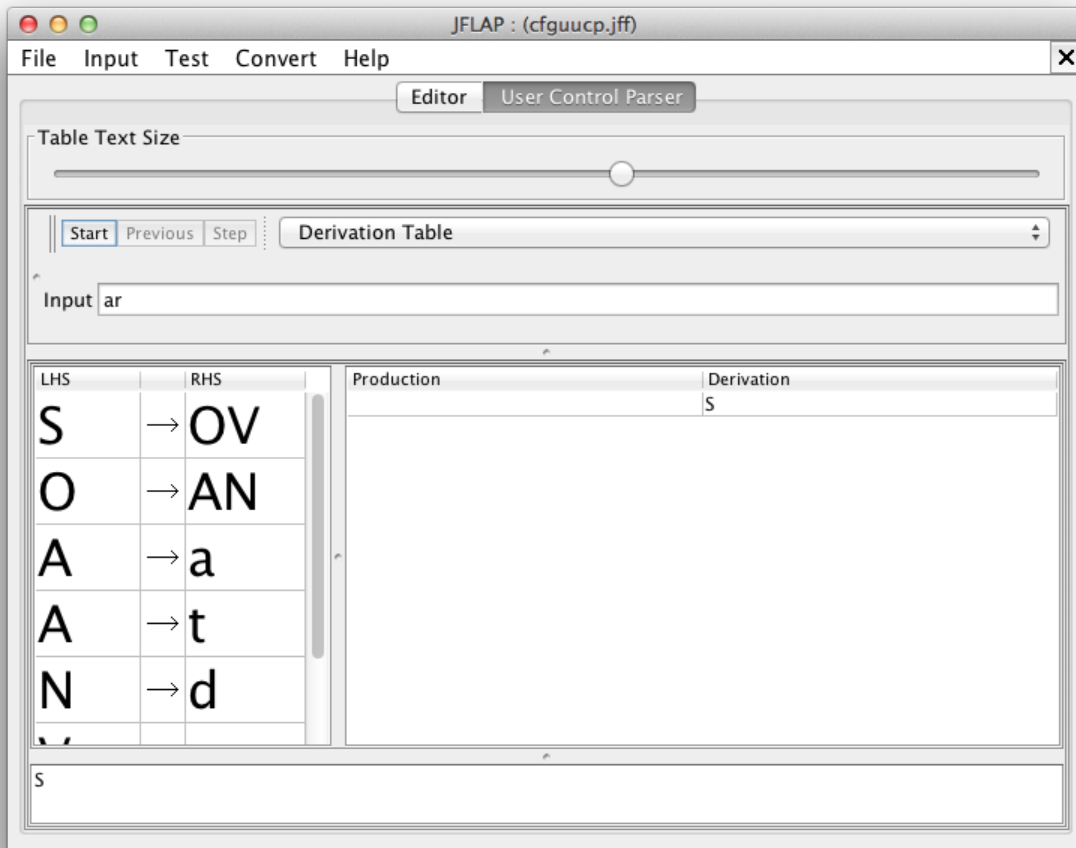
Table Text Size



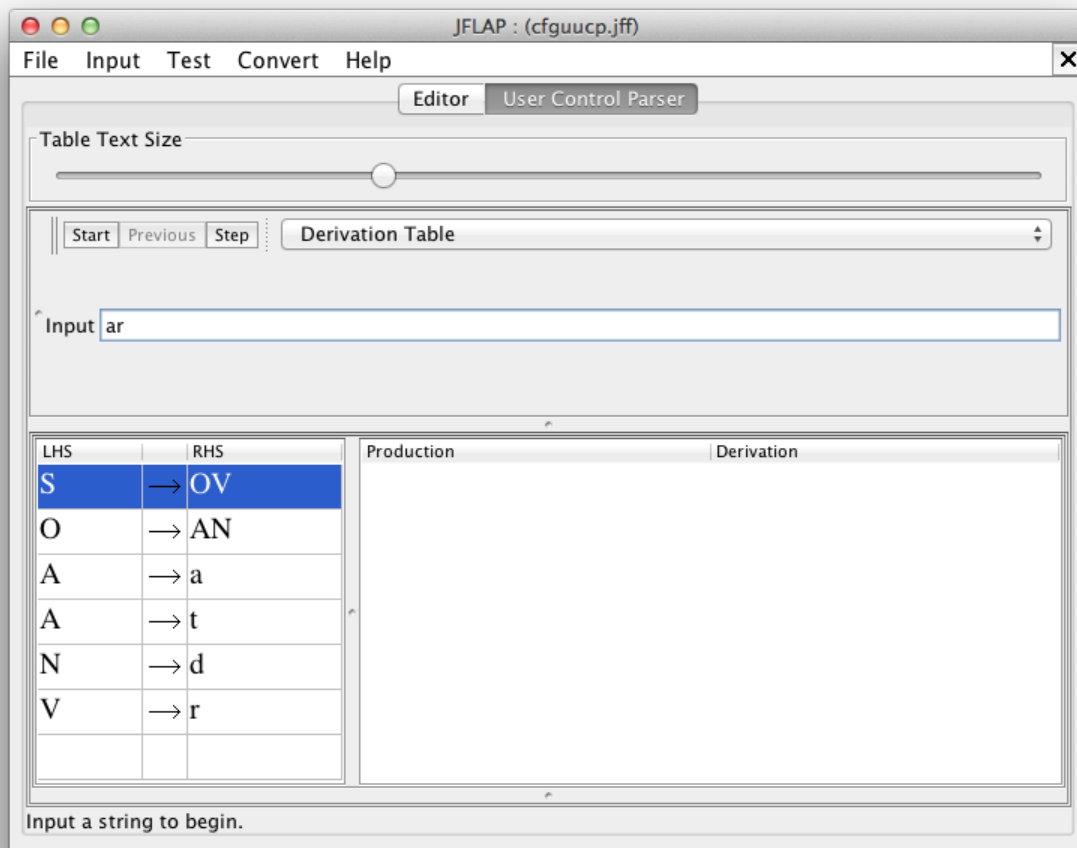
Consider the rejected string “ar”. Why is that string rejected?

JFLAP provides the User Control Parse feature to facilitate exploration of string derivations.

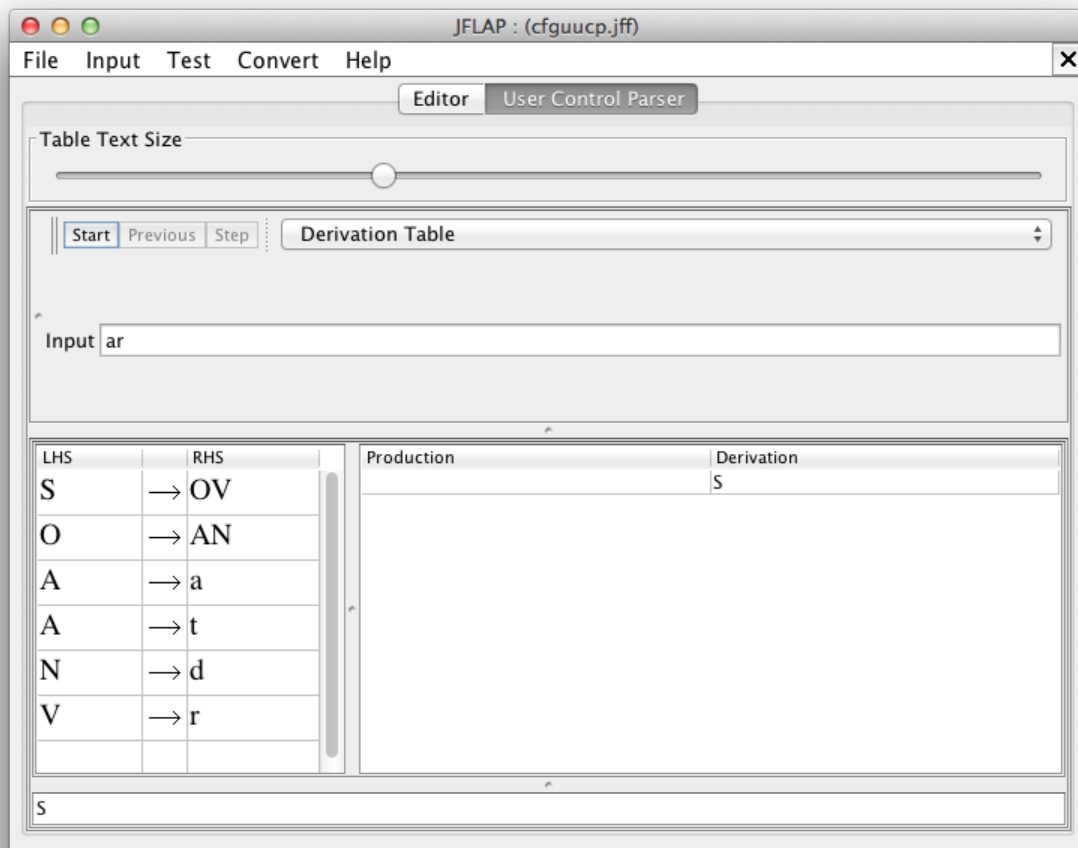
Return to the Grammar Editor and choose Input > User Control Parse.



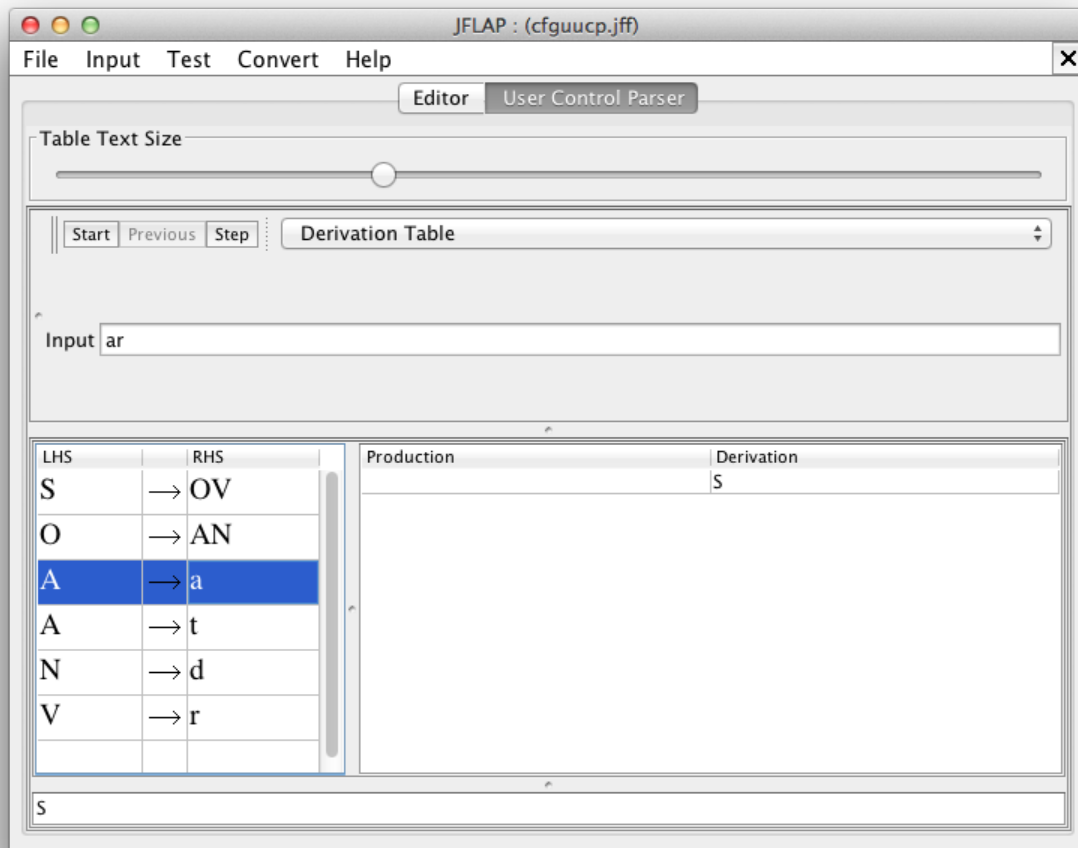
To begin, choose the rule with the start symbol on the left and click Start.

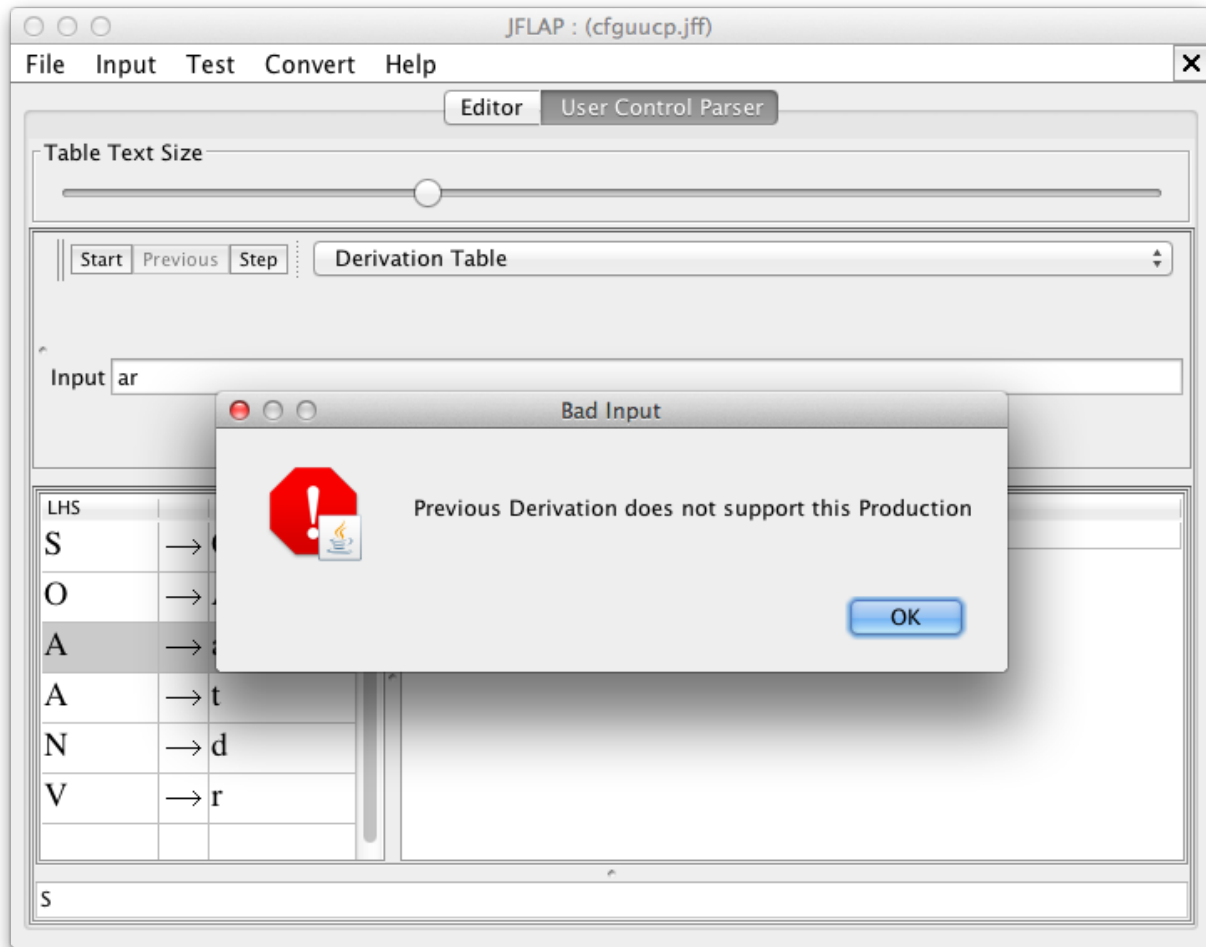


This results in showing the current state of the derivation, which is just S.

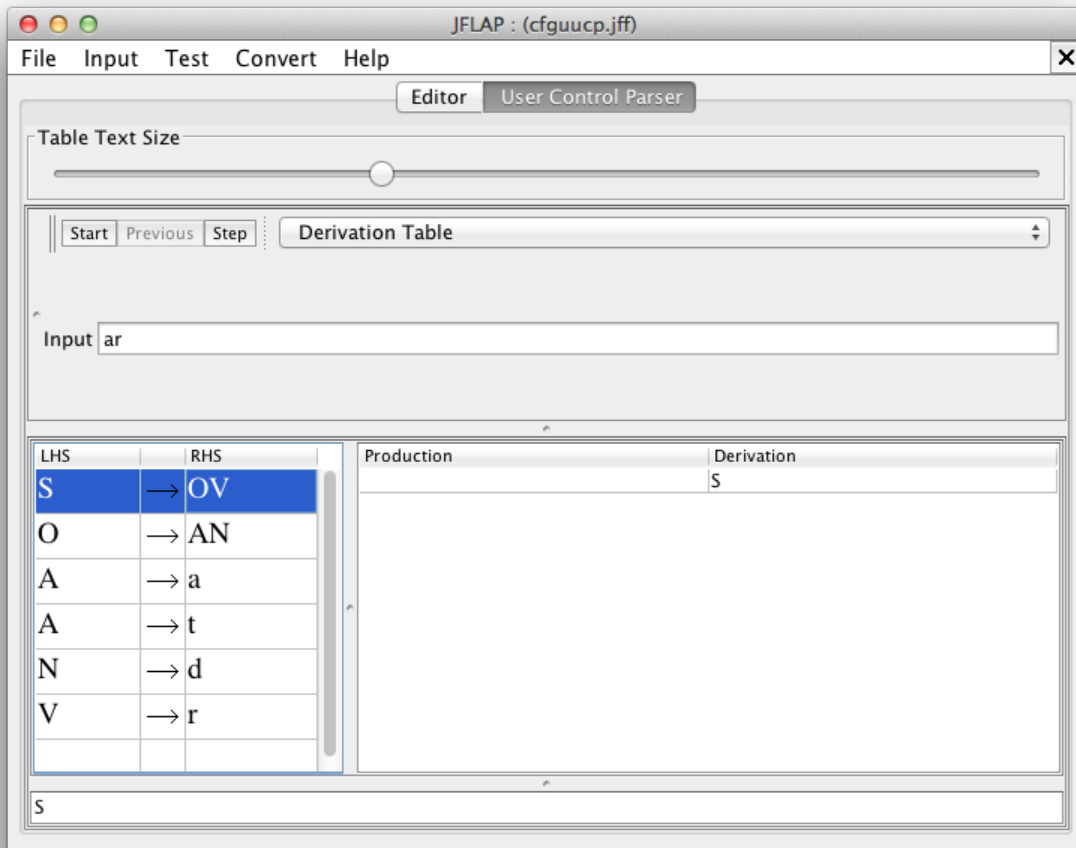


To continue the derivation, select a rule and click on Step. Note that selecting a rule that is not applicable will result in an error message, as shown in the next two images.





The following sequence of images demonstrates a potential derivation sequence.



JFLAP : (cfguucp.jff)

File Input Test Convert Help

Editor User Control Parser

Table Text Size

Start Previous Step Derivation Table

Input ar

LHS	RHS	Production	Derivation
S	→ OV		S
O	→ AN	S→OV	OV
A	→ a		
A	→ t		
N	→ d		
V	→ r		

OV

Derived current Strings using S→OV production

JFLAP : (cfguucp.jff)

File Input Test Convert Help

Editor User Control Parser

Table Text Size

Start Previous Step Derivation Table

Input ar

LHS	RHS	Production	Derivation
S	→ OV		S
O	→ AN	S→OV	OV
A	→ a		
A	→ t		
N	→ d		
V	→ r		

OV

Derived current Strings using S→OV production

JFLAP : (cfguucp.jff)

File Input Test Convert Help

Editor User Control Parser

Table Text Size

Start Previous Step Derivation Table

Input ar

LHS	RHS	Production	Derivation
S	→ OV	S→OV	S
O	→ AN	V→r	OV
A	→ a		Or
A	→ t		
N	→ d		
V	→ r		

Or

Derived current Strings using V→r production

JFLAP : (cfiguucp.jff)

File Input Test Convert Help

Editor User Control Parser

Table Text Size

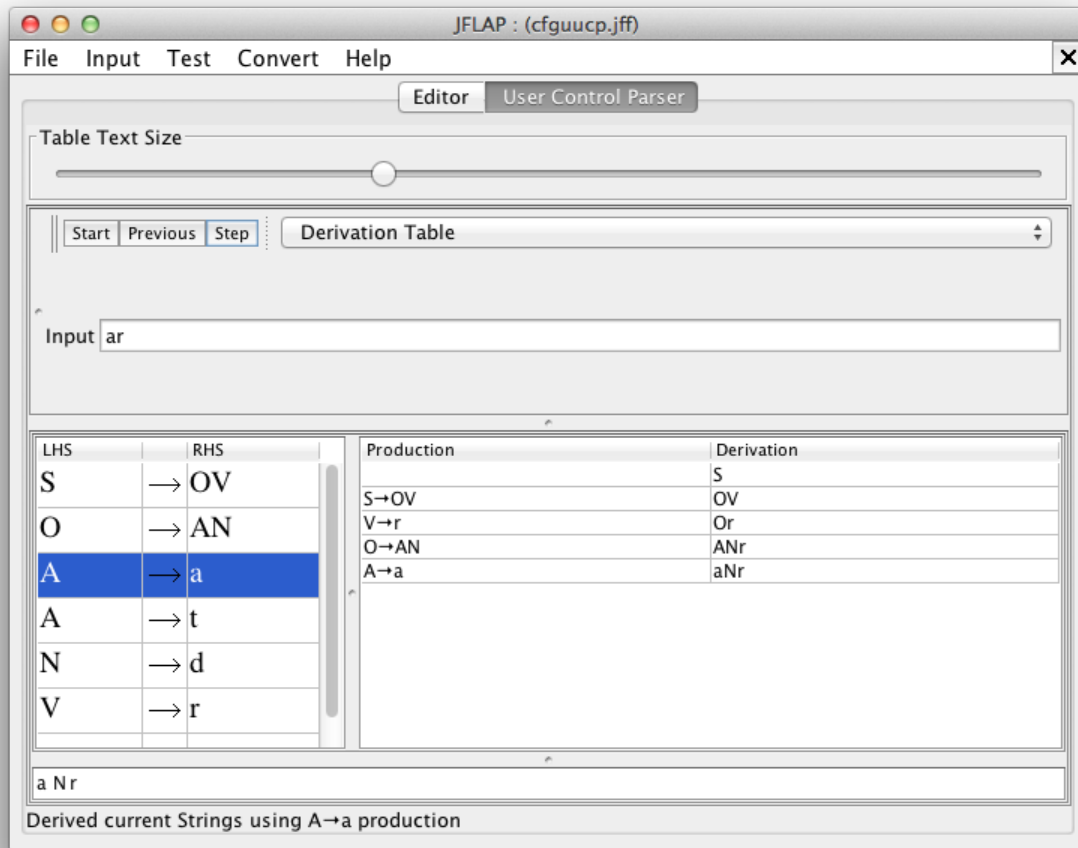
Start Previous Step Derivation Table

Input ar

LHS	RHS	Production	Derivation
S	→ OV	S→OV	S
O	→ AN	V→r	OV
A	→ a	O→AN	Or
A	→ t		ANr
N	→ d		
V	→ r		

ANr

Derived current Strings using O→AN production



Note that at this point, both terminals, a and r, have been produced, but there is a remaining non-terminal, N. There is only one production rule applicable, with N on the LHS.

JFLAP : (cfguucp.jff)

File Input Test Convert Help

Editor User Control Parser

Table Text Size

Start Previous Step Derivation Table

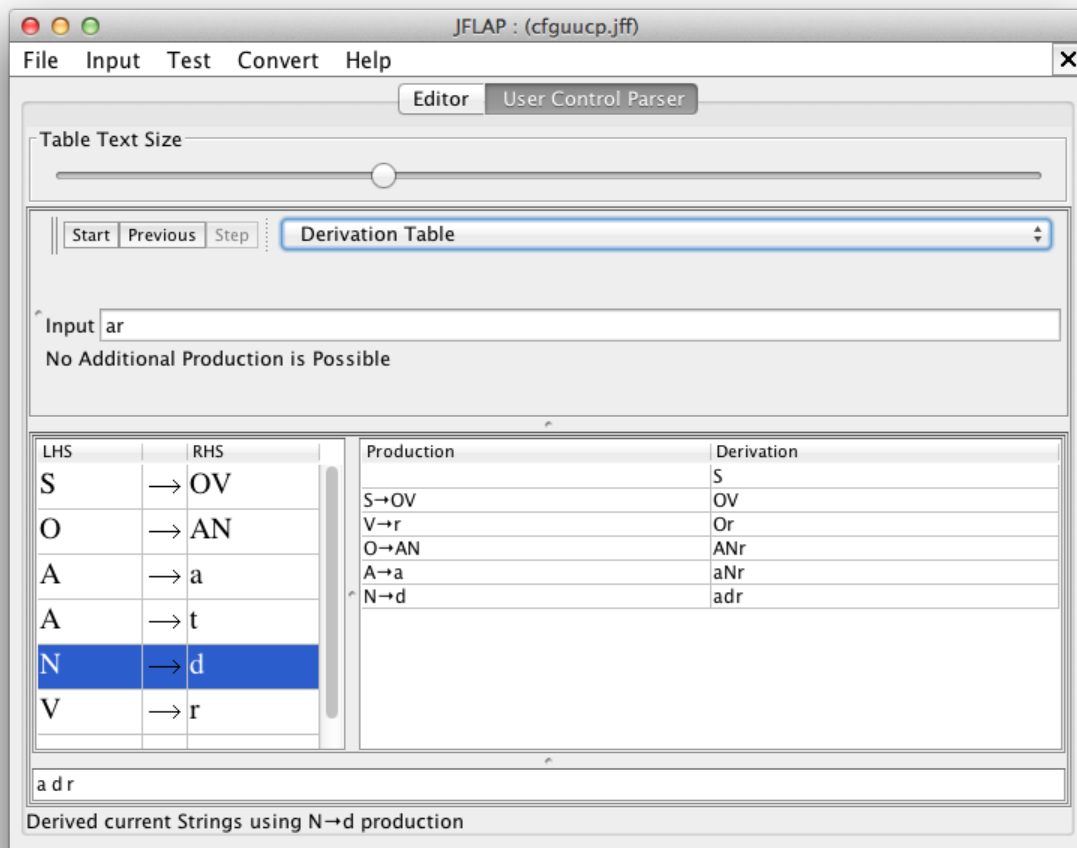
Input ar

LHS	RHS	Production	Derivation
S	→ OV	S→OV	S
O	→ AN	V→r	OV
A	→ a	O→AN	Or
A	→ t	A→a	ANr
N	→ d		aNr
V	→ r		

a Nr

Derived current Strings using A→a production

After applying that rule, as shown in the following image, there are no additional productions possible.



Questions to Think About

1. What causes each of the rejected strings from the previously specified set to be rejected?
2. What changes would you make to JFLAP to facilitate exploring rejected strings?