SUBAIR CALEB IBUKUN

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Good Day DR OGUNTIMILEHIN, How are you doing SIR? I hope you and your family are doing fine. Stay safe SIR and God bless you.

Grammar

A grammar also known as formal grammar describes how to form strings from a language's alphabet that are valid according to the language's syntax.

Derivation

Derivation a sequence of applications of the rules of a grammar that produces a finished string of terminals. A leftmost derivation is where we always substitute for the leftmost nonterminal as we apply the rules (we can similarly define a rightmost derivation). A derivation is also called a parse

Production

A production or production rule in computer science is a rewrite rule specifying a symbol substitution that can be recursively performed to generate new symbol sequences. A finite set of productions {P} is the main component in the specification of a formal grammar (specifically a generative grammar). The other components are a finite set {N}

of nonterminal symbols, a finite set (known as an alphabet) { Sigma } of terminal symbols that

is disjoint from { N}

and a distinguished symbol {S € N} that is the start symbol

Sentence

Grammar a set of rules by which valid sentences in a language are constructed. nonterminal a grammar symbol that can be replaced/expanded to a sequence of symbols. ... Such a string is called a sentence. In the context of programming languages, a sentence is a syntactically correct and complete program

Null symbol: Null symbol ε it is sometimes useful to specify that a symbol can be replaced by nothing at all. To indicate this, we use the null symbol ε, e.g., A –> B | ε. BNF a way of specifying programming languages using formal grammars and production rules with a particular form of notation (Backus-Naur form)