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Department of MCA, 2nd Semester

MCA CS2T07: Automata Theory

Elimination of Left Recursion and Left Factoring

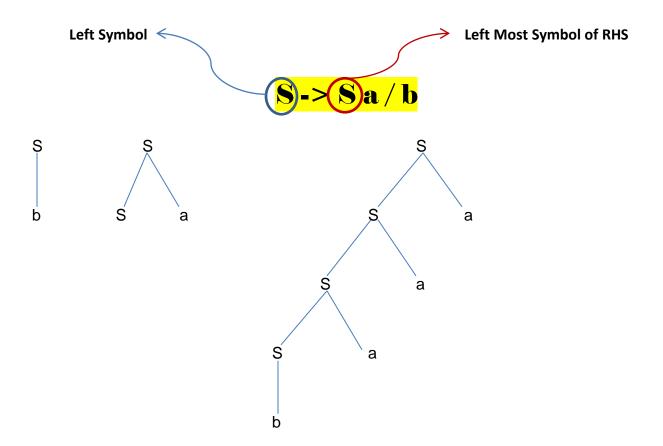
Recursion

There are *two* types of recursion:

- Left Recursion (LR)
- Right Recursion (RR)

Left Recursion (**LR**): When *left most symbols of RHS* (Right Hand Side) is same as *left symbol* in the production then we say that the production is in Left Recursion.

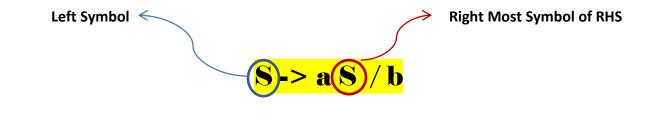
Example:

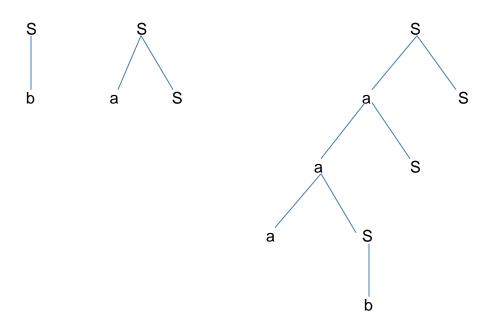


The above figure or concept can be represented as **ba*** in notational form.

Right Recursion (RR): When *right most symbols of RHS* (Right Hand Side) is same as *left symbol* in the production then we say that the production is in Right Recursion.

Example:





The above figure or concept can be represented as **a*b** in notational form.

How to eliminate Left Recursion from the production?

Example 1:

$$E \rightarrow E + T/T$$

Left Recursive Production

$$S \rightarrow Sa/b$$

Therefore,



Example 2:

$$T \rightarrow T * F | F$$



Left Factoring:

Left Factoring converts *non-deterministic grammar* into *deterministic grammar*.

Example 1:

```
S -> aB_1/aB_2/aB_3/aB_4
```

$$S -> B_1/B_2/B_3/B_4$$

Example 2:

/d

/dd

/aSd

/dd

Example 2: Find the First() and Follow() of the following grammar.

For LL (1) parsing, the grammar should be free of left recursion and should be left factored. So, we eliminate them then we get the following:

First() and Follow() Table

	First()	Follow()
E -> TE'	{(, id}	{), \$}
E' -> +TE' €	{+, € }	{), \$}
T -> FT'	{(, id}	{+,), \$}
T' -> *FT' €	{*, €}	{+,), \$}
F -> (E) id	{(, id}	{*,+,),\$}

	First()		Follow()	
E -> TE'	{	}	{	}
E' -> +TE' €	{	}	{	}
T -> FT'	{	}	{	}
T' -> *FT' €	{	}	{	}
F -> (E) id	{	}	{	}