BRAJ KISHOR PRASAD, brajki@rediffmail.com,
Department of MCA, $2^{\text {nd }}$ 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:


$S$
$b$



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 -> E + T / T

## Left Recursive Production

$$
\begin{aligned}
& S \text {-> S a / b } \\
& \text { S -> ba* } \\
& S^{\prime}->a^{*} \quad \text { (Let ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore,
S -> bS'
S' -> aS' / E

$S \rightarrow S a / b$
$S \rightarrow b s^{\prime}$
$S^{\prime} \rightarrow a S^{\prime} / \in$

E -> E +T/T

E $->$ TE'
$E^{\prime}->+T E^{\prime} / \in$

## Example 2:

$T->T$ * $\mid F$


| S $\rightarrow$ S $\mathrm{a} / \mathrm{b}$ |
| :---: |
| S -> bs' |
| $\mathbf{S}^{\prime}$-> aS' $/$ |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{T}->\mathrm{T}^{*} \mathrm{~F} / \mathrm{F} \\
& \mathrm{~T}->\mathrm{FT}^{\prime} \\
& \mathrm{T}^{\prime}->\mathrm{FT}^{\prime} / \in
\end{aligned}
$$

## Left Factoring:

Left Factoring converts non-deterministic grammar into deterministic grammar.

## Example 1:

$$
\mathrm{S}->\mathrm{aB}_{1} / \mathrm{aB}_{2} / \mathrm{aB}_{3} / \mathrm{aB}_{4}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { S -> aS' } \\
& \text { S -> } B_{1} / B_{2} / B_{3} / B_{4}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Example 2:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { S -> aSSdS } \\
& \text { /aSaSd } \\
& \text { /add } \\
& \text { /d } \\
& \text { S -> aS'/d } \\
& \text { S' -> SSdS } \\
& \text { /SaSd } \\
& \text { /dd } \\
& \text { S -> aS'/d } \\
& \text { S" -> SS" } \\
& \text { S" -> SdS } \\
& \text { /aSd } \\
& \text { /dd }
\end{aligned}
$$

Example 2: Find the First() and Follow() of the following grammar.
$E->E+T \mid T$
$T \rightarrow T * F \mid F$
$F \rightarrow(E) /$ id
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:

E -> TE'
$\mathrm{E}^{\prime}->+$ TE' $\mid \in$
T -> FT'
T' $->$ *FT' $\mid \in$
F-> (E) |id

First() and Follow() Table

|  | First() | Follow() |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E -> TE' | \{(, id \} | \{), \$\} |
| E' -> +TE' \| $\in$ | $\{+, \in\}$ | \{, \$\} |
| T -> FT' | \{(, id \} | \{+, ), \$\} |
| T' -> *FT' $\mid \in$ | $\{*, \in\}$ | $\{+$, ), \$\} |
| $\mathrm{F}->(\mathrm{E}) \mid \mathrm{id}$ | \{(, id \} | \{*, + , ), \$\} |


|  | First() |  | Follow() |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :---: |
| E -> TE' | $\{$ | $\}$ | $\{$ |  |
| E' $^{\prime}->+$ TE' $\mid \in$ | $\{$ | $\}$ | $\{$ |  |
| T $->$ FT | $\}$ | $\}$ |  |  |
| T' $->{ }^{*}$ FT' $\mid \in$ | $\{$ | $\}$ | $\{$ |  |
| F $->(E) \mid$ id | $\{$ | $\}$ | $\{$ |  |

