

# Department of Computer Science and Engineering

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## UCS1602 - Compiler Design

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### Exercise 3: Elimination of Immediate LeftRecursion using C

#### Objective:

Write a program in C to find whether the given grammar is LeftRecursive or not. If it is found to be left recursive, convert the grammar in such a way that the left recursion is removed.

#### Code:

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<string.h>
3 #include<stdlib.h>
4
5 int elim_lr(char* production){
6
```

```

7     char* prod = (char*)calloc(100, sizeof(char));
8     strcpy(prod, production);
9
10    char* token = strtok(prod, "->");
11    char sym = token[0];
12    printf("%c->", sym);
13
14    token = strtok(NULL, "->");
15
16    char* tok = strtok(token, "|");
17    int flag = 0;
18    char *alpha = (char*)calloc(100, sizeof(char));
19    char *beta[10];
20    int be = 0;
21    while(tok){
22        if(flag == 0){
23            for(int i = 1; tok[i]; i++){
24                alpha[i-1] = tok[i];
25            }
26            flag = 1;
27        }
28        else{
29            beta[be++] = (char*)calloc(100, sizeof(char));
30            strcpy(beta[be-1], tok);
31        }
32        tok = strtok(NULL, "|");
33    }
34
35    if(be == 0){
36        printf("%s is a Left Recursive production, but cannot
37        be reduced", production);
38        return 0;
39    }
40
41    for(int i = 0; i < be; i++){
42        printf("%s%c'", beta[i], sym);
43        if(i+1 != be)
44            printf(" | ");
45    }
46    printf("\n");
47    printf("%c'->epsilon | %s%c'\n", sym, alpha, sym);
48 }
49
50 int check_lr(char* production){
51     char* prod = (char*)calloc(100, sizeof(char));

```

```

51     strcpy(prod, production);
52     char *token = strtok(prod, "->");
53     char sym = token[0];
54     token = strtok(NULL, "->");
55     if(sym == token[0])
56         elim_lr(production);
57     else
58         printf("%s\n", production);
59 }
60
61 int line_count(char *file){
62     FILE *fp;
63     int count = 0;
64     fp = fopen(file, "r");
65
66     if (fp == NULL){
67         return 0;
68     }
69     for(char c = getc(fp); c != EOF; c = getc(fp))
70         if (c == '\n')
71             count = count + 1;
72     fclose(fp);
73     return count;
74 }
75
76 int main(){
77     char *file_name = (char*)calloc(100, sizeof(char));
78     char *production = (char *)calloc(100, sizeof(char));
79     printf("\nEnter file name: ");
80     scanf(" %[^\\n]", file_name);
81
82     FILE *fp;
83     fp = fopen(file_name, "r+");
84     int ctr = 0;
85     fscanf(fp, " %[^\\n]", production);
86     while (ctr < line_count(file_name))
87     {
88         check_lr(production);
89         fscanf(fp, " %[^\\n]", production);
90         ctr++;
91     }
92 }

```

### Input file:

```
1 A->AB1 | B0 | 1
2 B->B1 | A0 | 0
```

### Output:

```
Enter file name: file2
A->B0A' | 1A'
A'->epsilon | B1A'
B->A0B' | 0B'
B'->epsilon | 1B'
```

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