

A grammar can only have *finitely* many productions. However, any EBNF rule can be translated into an equivalent *finite* set of BNF productions as follows.

Working from the inside outwards, eliminate all occurrences of (\dots) , $[\dots]$, and $\{ \dots \}$:

- Replace each $(x_1 \mid \dots \mid x_k)$ with a new nonterminal (D , say) that is defined by these k productions:
$$D ::= x_1 \mid \dots \mid x_k$$
- Replace each $[x_1 \mid \dots \mid x_k]$ with a new nonterminal (D , say) that is defined by these $k+1$ productions:
$$D ::= \langle \text{empty} \rangle \mid x_1 \mid \dots \mid x_k$$
- Replace each $\{x_1 \mid \dots \mid x_k\}$ with a new nonterminal (D , say) that is defined by these $k+1$ productions:
$$D ::= \langle \text{empty} \rangle \mid Dx_1 \mid \dots \mid Dx_k$$

Here k may be 1. Thus $\{ \textit{Digit} \}$ can be replaced with a new nonterminal ($\textit{DigitSeq}$, say) that is defined by:

$$\textit{DigitSeq} ::= \langle \text{empty} \rangle \mid \textit{DigitSeq} \textit{Digit}$$

Example: We now use the above method to translate

$\text{Expr} ::= [+ \mid -] \text{Term} \{ (+ \mid -) \text{Term} \} \quad (*)$

into a finite set of BNF productions.

1. First, replace $(+ \mid -)$ with a nonterminal **Op** defined by:

$\text{Op} ::= + \mid -$

$(*)$ becomes: $\text{Expr} ::= [+ \mid -] \text{Term} \{ \text{Op} \text{Term} \} \quad (**)$

2. Next, replace $\{ \text{Op} \text{Term} \}$ with a nonterminal **Rest** defined by:

$\text{Rest} ::= \langle \text{empty} \rangle \mid \text{Rest Op Term}$

$(**)$ becomes: $\text{Expr} ::= [+ \mid -] \text{Term} \text{Rest} \quad (***)$

3. Finally, replace $[+ \mid -]$ with a nonterminal **OptSign** defined by

$\text{OptSign} ::= \langle \text{empty} \rangle \mid + \mid -$

$(***)$ becomes: $\text{Expr} ::= \text{OptSign Term Rest}$

The result is the following set of 8 BNF productions:

$\text{Expr} ::= \text{OptSign Term Rest}$

$\text{OptSign} ::= \langle \text{empty} \rangle \mid + \mid -$

$\text{Rest} ::= \langle \text{empty} \rangle \mid \text{Rest Op Term}$

$\text{Op} ::= + \mid -$

While the above method always works, it will often not find a simplest finite set of grammar productions that is equivalent to the given EBNF rule!

For example, here is a simpler set of grammar productions that is equivalent to the EBNF rule

Expr ::= [+ | -] Term {(+ | -) Term}

considered above:

```
Expr ::=  Term
      |  + Term
      |  - Term
      |  Expr + Term
      |  Expr - Term
```