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Content of this lecture

- What is left recursion and left factoring
- How to remove these

Left Recursion

- A grammar is *left recursive* if it has a non-terminal A such that there is a derivation

$$A \Rightarrow^+ A\alpha \quad \text{for some string } \alpha$$

- Top-down parsing techniques **cannot** handle left-recursive grammars
 - Conversion of left-recursive grammar into an equivalent non-recursive grammar is essential
- Possible ways of left-recursion
 - may appear in a single step of the derivation (*immediate left-recursion*) or
 - may appear in more than one step of the derivation

Immediate Left-Recursion

$A \rightarrow A \alpha \mid \beta$ where β does not start with A



eliminate immediate left recursion

$A \rightarrow \beta A'$

$A' \rightarrow \alpha A' \mid \varepsilon$ an equivalent grammar

In general,

$A \rightarrow A \alpha_1 \mid \dots \mid A \alpha_m \mid \beta_1 \mid \dots \mid \beta_n$ where $\beta_1 \dots \beta_n$ do not start with A



eliminate immediate left recursion

$A \rightarrow \beta_1 A' \mid \dots \mid \beta_n A'$

$A' \rightarrow \alpha_1 A' \mid \dots \mid \alpha_m A' \mid \varepsilon$ an equivalent grammar

Immediate Left Recursion example

- $E \rightarrow E+T \mid T$
- $T \rightarrow T*F \mid F$
- $F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$

Immediate Left Recursion example

- $E \rightarrow E+T \mid T$
- $T \rightarrow T * F \mid F$
- $F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$

- $E \rightarrow TE'$
- $E' \rightarrow +TE' \mid \lambda$
- $T \rightarrow FT'$
- $T' \rightarrow *FT' \mid \lambda$
- $F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$

Immediate Left Recursion example

- $S \rightarrow a \mid ^ \mid (T)$
- $T \rightarrow T, S \mid S$

Immediate Left Recursion example

- $S \rightarrow a \mid ^ \mid (T)$
- $T \rightarrow T,S \mid S$

- $S \rightarrow a \mid ^ \mid (T)$
- $T \rightarrow ST'$
- $T' \rightarrow ,ST' \mid \lambda$

Left-Recursion -- Problem

- A grammar cannot be *immediately left-recursive*, but it still can be *left-recursive*
- Just elimination of the immediate left-recursion does not guarantee a grammar which is not left-recursive

$$S \rightarrow Aa \mid b$$

$$A \rightarrow Sc \mid d$$

This grammar is not immediately left-recursive,
but it is still left-recursive

$$\underline{S} \Rightarrow Aa \Rightarrow \underline{S}ca \quad \text{or}$$

$$\underline{A} \Rightarrow Sc \Rightarrow \underline{A}ac \text{ causes to a left-recursion}$$

- Solution: *eliminate all left-recursions from the grammar*

Eliminate Left-Recursion -- Algorithm

- Arrange non-terminals in some order: $A_1 \dots A_n$
- **for** i **from** 1 **to** n **do** {
 - **for** j **from** 1 **to** $i-1$ **do** {
 - replace each production
$$A_i \rightarrow A_j \gamma$$
by
$$A_i \rightarrow \alpha_1 \gamma \mid \dots \mid \alpha_k \gamma$$
where $A_j \rightarrow \alpha_1 \mid \dots \mid \alpha_k$
- eliminate immediate left-recursions among A_i productions

Eliminate Left-Recursion -- Example

$S \rightarrow Aa \mid b$

$A \rightarrow Ac \mid Sd \mid f$

- Order of non-terminals: S, A

for S:

- we do not enter the inner loop.
- there is no immediate left recursion in S.

for A:

- Replace $A \rightarrow Sd$ with $A \rightarrow Aad \mid bd$
So, we will have $A \rightarrow Ac \mid Aad \mid bd \mid f$
- Eliminate the immediate left-recursion in A

$A \rightarrow bdA' \mid fA'$

$A' \rightarrow cA' \mid adA' \mid \epsilon$

So, the resulting equivalent grammar which is not left-recursive is:

$S \rightarrow Aa \mid b$

$A \rightarrow bdA' \mid fA'$

$A' \rightarrow cA' \mid adA' \mid \epsilon$

Indirect Left Recursion example

- $S \rightarrow Ab$
- $A \rightarrow Sc \mid d$

Indirect Left Recursion example

- $S \rightarrow Ab$
- $A \rightarrow Sc \mid d$
- Step 1: Order the non terminals S, A as A_1 and A_2 respectively.

$$A_1 \rightarrow A_2 b \quad (1)$$

$$A_2 \rightarrow A_1 c \mid d \quad (2)$$

- Step 2: Put value of 1 in 2

$$A_1 \rightarrow A_2 b \quad (3)$$

$$A_2 \rightarrow A_2 bc \mid d \quad (4)$$

- Step 3: Again substitute $A_1=S$ and $A_2=A$ in 3 and 4

$$S \rightarrow Ab$$

$$A \rightarrow Abc \mid d$$

- Step 4: Remove immediate left recursion from 6

$$S \rightarrow Ab$$

$$A \rightarrow dA'$$

$$A' \rightarrow bcA' \mid \lambda$$

Left-Factoring

- Top-down *parser without backtracking* (**predictive parser**) insists that the grammar must be *left-factored*

grammar \rightarrow a new equivalent grammar suitable for predictive parsing

$$\begin{aligned} \text{stmt} \rightarrow & \text{if expr then stmt else stmt} \mid \\ & \text{if expr then stmt} \end{aligned}$$

After seeing *if*, we cannot decide which production rule to choose to re-write *stmt* in the derivation

Left-Factoring (cont.)

- In general,

$A \rightarrow \alpha\beta_1 \mid \alpha\beta_2$ where α is non-empty and the first symbols of β_1 and β_2 (if they have one) are different

- Choice involved when processing α

A to $\alpha\beta_1$ or

A to $\alpha\beta_2$

- Re-write the grammar as follows:

$A \rightarrow \alpha A'$

$A' \rightarrow \beta_1 \mid \beta_2$ so, we can immediately expand A to $\alpha A'$

Left-Factoring -- Algorithm

- For each non-terminal A with two or more alternatives (production rules) with a common non-empty prefix, let say

$$A \rightarrow \alpha\beta_1 \mid \dots \mid \alpha\beta_n \mid \gamma_1 \mid \dots \mid \gamma_m$$

convert it into

$$A \rightarrow \alpha A' \mid \gamma_1 \mid \dots \mid \gamma_m$$

$$A' \rightarrow \beta_1 \mid \dots \mid \beta_n$$

Left-Factoring – Example1

$$A \rightarrow \underline{a}bB \mid \underline{a}B \mid cdg \mid cdeB \mid cdfB$$



$$A \rightarrow aA' \mid \underline{cd}g \mid \underline{cd}eB \mid \underline{cd}fB$$

$$A' \rightarrow bB \mid B$$



$$A \rightarrow aA' \mid cdA''$$

$$A' \rightarrow bB \mid B$$

$$A'' \rightarrow g \mid eB \mid fB$$

Left-Factoring – Example2

$$A \rightarrow ad \mid a \mid ab \mid abc \mid b$$

$$A \rightarrow aA' \mid b$$
$$A' \rightarrow d \mid \varepsilon \mid b \mid bc$$

$$A \rightarrow aA' \mid b$$
$$A' \rightarrow d \mid \varepsilon \mid bA''$$
$$A'' \rightarrow \varepsilon \mid c$$

Left Factoring example

- $S \rightarrow iCtS \mid iCtSeS \mid b$
- $C \rightarrow d$

Left Factoring example

- $S \rightarrow iCtS \mid iCtSeS \mid b$
- $C \rightarrow d$

- $S \rightarrow iCtSS' \mid b$
- $S' \rightarrow \lambda \mid eS$
- $C \rightarrow d$

THANK YOU



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