

# Chapter 6

## 하향식 파싱 알고리즘 - **Part I**

# First and Follow Sets

$$S \rightarrow (S)S \mid a \mid \epsilon$$

## ■ 어떤 생성 규칙을 선택할 것인가?

- $lookahead = '('$  이면  $S \rightarrow (S)S$
- $lookahead = 'a'$  이면  $S \rightarrow a$

## ■ $FIRST(S) = \{ (, a, \epsilon \}$

- $\epsilon$  는 어떤 정보도 제공하지 않음
  - $S \rightarrow \epsilon$  인 생성 규칙은 언제 선택해야 하나?
    - $FOLLOW(S)$  :  $S$  바로 뒤에 나오는 기호를 찾음

## ■ $FOLLOW(S) = \{ ), \$ \}$

- $\$$  : EOF (*end of file*)

## FIRST: 기본 정의

$FIRST(\alpha)$ : 기호  $\alpha$ 로부터 파생(*derive*)되어 만들어진 문자열 맨 앞에 나타나는 *terminal* 기호. 단,  $\alpha \in V^*$

$$FIRST(\alpha) = \{a \in V_T \mid \alpha \overset{*}{\Rightarrow} a\gamma, \gamma \in V^*\}$$

$V_T$  : *terminal* 기호 집합

$$V = V_T \cup V_N$$

$\gamma$  : 임의의 기호

## FIRST: 예1

```
type -> simple
      | ^ id
      | array [simple] of type
simple -> integer
      | char
      | num dotdot num
```

<i>type</i> -> <i>simple</i>	First ( <i>type</i> ) = First ( <b><i>simple</i></b> )
<i>type</i> -> ^ <i>id</i>	First ( <i>type</i> ) = { <b>^</b> }
<i>type</i> -> <b><i>array</i></b> [ <i>simple</i> ] <b><i>of type</i></b>	First ( <i>type</i> ) = { <b><i>array</i></b> }
<i>simple</i> -> <b><i>integer</i></b>	First ( <i>simple</i> ) = { <b><i>integer</i></b> }
<i>simple</i> -> <b><i>char</i></b>	First ( <i>simple</i> ) = { <b><i>char</i></b> }
<i>simple</i> -> <b><i>num</i></b> <i>dotdot</i> <b><i>num</i></b>	First ( <i>simple</i> ) = { <b><i>num</i></b> }

## FIRST: 예1

```
type -> simple
      | ^ id
      | array [simple] of type
simple -> integer
      | char
      | num dotdot num
```

<i>type</i> -> <i>simple</i>	First ( <i>type</i> ) = First ( <b><i>simple</i></b> ) $\cup$ {^, array} = { <b>integer</b> , <b>char</b> , <b>num</b> , ^, array}
<i>type</i> -> ^ <b>id</b>	
<i>type</i> -> <b>array</b> [ <i>simple</i> ] of <b>type</b>	
<i>simple</i> -> <b>integer</b>	First ( <i>simple</i> ) = { <b>integer</b> , <b>char</b> , <b>num</b> }
<i>simple</i> -> <b>char</b>	
<i>simple</i> -> <b>num</b> dotdot <b>num</b>	

## FIRST: 정의 (1/2)

$$FIRST(a) = \{a\}, \text{단 } a \in V_T$$

*terminal* 기호의 FIRST 는 자기 자신

$$X \rightarrow a\gamma, a \in V_T \text{ 일 경우 } FIRST(X) = \{a\}$$

생성 규칙의 오른쪽 표현 맨 앞에 나타나는 *terminal* 기호가 FIRST

$$X \rightarrow \alpha_1 | \alpha_2 | \cdots | \alpha_n \text{ 일 경우}$$

$$FIRST(X) = FIRST\{\alpha_1\} \cup FIRST\{\alpha_2\} \cup \cdots \cup FIRST\{\alpha_n\}$$

## FIRST: 정의 (2/2)

$X \rightarrow \varepsilon$  일 때,  $X$  가 *nullable* 하다고 함

$A \rightarrow X_1 X_2 \cdots X_k$  일 때

$FIRST(A) = FIRST\{X_1\}$

$\cup FIRST\{X_2\}$

$X_1$  이 *nullable* 한 경우

$\cup FIRST\{X_3\}$

$X_2$  가 *nullable* 한 경우

$\cup \dots$

# Ring sum $\oplus$

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## ■ Ring sum $\oplus$

- If  $\varepsilon \notin A$  then  $A \oplus B = A$
- If  $\varepsilon \in A$  then  $A \oplus B = (A - \{\varepsilon\}) \cup B$

## ■ FIRST( $A_1 A_2 \cdots A_n$ )

- $\text{FIRST}(A_1 A_2 \cdots A_n) = \text{FIRST}(A_1) \oplus \text{FIRST}(A_2) \oplus \cdots \oplus \text{FIRST}(A_n)$ 
  - 첫 번째 기호  $A_1$  이 nullable 하면, 다음 기호  $A_2$  의 FIRST도 포함
  - 순차적으로 다음 기호가 nullable이 아닐 때까지 기호들의 FIRST를 구한다.



## FIRST: 예2

$$\begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow aB \mid B \\ B \rightarrow bC \mid C \\ C \rightarrow c \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} FIRST(C) = \{ c \} \\ FIRST(B) = \{ b, c \} \\ FIRST(A) = \{ a, b, c \} \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow ABc \\ A \rightarrow bA \mid \varepsilon \\ B \rightarrow c \end{array}$$

## FIRST: 예2

$$\begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow aB \mid B \\ B \rightarrow bC \mid C \\ C \rightarrow c \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow ABc \\ A \rightarrow bA \mid \varepsilon \\ B \rightarrow c \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} FIRST(S) = \{ b, c \} \\ FIRST(A) = \{ b \} \\ FIRST(B) = \{ c \} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} FIRST(S) &= FIRST(A) \oplus FIRST(B) \oplus FIRST(C) \\ &= \{ b, \varepsilon \} \oplus FIRST(B) \oplus FIRST(C) \\ &= \{ b \} \oplus \{ c \} \oplus FIRST(C) = \{ b, c \} \end{aligned}$$

$$S \Rightarrow ABc \Rightarrow bABc$$

$$S \Rightarrow ABc \Rightarrow Bc \Rightarrow cc$$

## FIRST: 예3

First (**Tail**) = { + }

First (**Prefix**) = { f }

First ( E ) = ?

$E \Rightarrow \text{Prefix ( E )}$

$E \Rightarrow \text{Prefix ( E )} \Rightarrow ( E )$

$E \Rightarrow v \text{ Tail}$

First ( **E** ) = { f, (, v }

1	E	→	Prefix ( E )
2			v Tail
3	Prefix	→	f
4			λ
5	Tail	→	+ E
6			λ

First (**Prefix**) = { f }

First ( ( **E** ) ) = { ( }

First ( **v** Tail ) = { v }

# Quiz #1

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1  $S \rightarrow A B c$   
2  $A \rightarrow a$   
3  $\quad \mid \lambda$   
4  $B \rightarrow b$   
5  $\quad \mid \lambda$

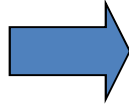
First ( S ) = ?

First ( A ) = ?

First ( B ) = ?

## FOLLOW: 기본 정의

*nonterminal symbol A*  
가 *nullable* 하면,  
FIRST 만 갖고는 생성  
규칙을 선택할 수 없음



*nullable symbol A* 바로 뒤에  
어떤 *terminal symbol* 이  
유도되는 지 알 수 있다면,  
이 문제를 해결할 수 있음

$FOLLOW(A)$ : *nonterminal symbol A* 바로 다음에 올 수 있는  
*terminal symbol* 들의 집합

$$FOLLOW(A) = \{ \mathbf{a} \in V_T \cup \{\$ \} \mid S \xRightarrow{*} \alpha A \mathbf{a} \beta, \alpha, \beta \in V^* \}$$

$V_T$  : *terminal symbol* 집합

$\alpha, \beta$  : 임의의 *symbol*

$\$$  : *endmarker* of the input stream.

## FOLLOW: 정의

$$FOLLOW(S) = \{\$ \}$$

시작 기호 S 의 FOLLOW는 무조건 '\$'를 포함

$$A \rightarrow \alpha B \beta, \beta \neq \varepsilon$$

$$FOLLOW(B) = FOLLOW(B) \cup FIRST(\beta) - \{\varepsilon\}$$

$$A \rightarrow \alpha B \overset{*}{\Rightarrow} A \rightarrow \alpha B \beta, \beta \Rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$FOLLOW(B) = FOLLOW(B) \cup FOLLOW(A)$$

$A \rightarrow \alpha B \beta, \beta \overset{*}{\Rightarrow} \varepsilon$  인 생성 규칙이 있을 때

$$S \overset{*}{\Rightarrow} \alpha_1 \boxed{A} \alpha_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 \alpha \mathbf{B} \beta \alpha_2 \overset{*}{\Rightarrow} \alpha_1 \alpha \boxed{\mathbf{B}} \alpha_2$$

## FOLLOW: 예

$$\begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow aAb \\ A \rightarrow aS \mid b \end{array}$$

$$FOLLOW(S) = \{ \$, b \}$$
$$FOLLOW(A) = \{ b \}$$

$A \rightarrow \alpha B$  일 때  
 $FOLLOW(B) = FOLLOW(B) \cup FOLLOW(A)$  이므로

$A \rightarrow a S$  에서  
 $FOLLOW(S) = FOLLOW(S) \cup FOLLOW(A)$

$$\begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow ABc \\ A \rightarrow bA \mid \varepsilon \\ B \rightarrow c \end{array}$$

$$FOLLOW(S) = \{ \$ \}$$
$$FOLLOW(A) = \{ c \}$$
$$FOLLOW(B) = \{ c \}$$

## Quiz #2

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1	$S \rightarrow A B c$
2	$A \rightarrow a$
3	$\mid \lambda$
4	$B \rightarrow b$
5	$\mid \lambda$

First ( S ) = ?

First ( A ) = ?

First ( B ) = ?

Follow ( S ) = ?

Follow ( A ) = ?

Follow ( B ) = ?



## Quiz #3

1	$E$	$\rightarrow$	Prefix	(	$E$	)
2			$v$		Tail	
3	Prefix	$\rightarrow$	$f$			
4			$\lambda$			
5	Tail	$\rightarrow$	$+$		$E$	
6			$\lambda$			

First (  $E$  ) = ?

First ( Prefix ) = ?

First ( Tail ) = ?

Follow (  $E$  ) = ?

Follow ( Prefix ) = ?

Follow ( Tail ) = ?

## Practice #1

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- Construct First and Follow sets for the Nonterminals for the following grammars

$$S \rightarrow a S A \mid \varepsilon$$

$$A \rightarrow b$$

## Practice #2

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- Construct First and Follow sets for the Nonterminals for the following grammars

$$S \rightarrow a R T b \mid b R R$$

$$R \rightarrow c R d \mid \varepsilon$$

$$T \rightarrow R S \mid T a T$$

## Practice #2 : Answer

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$$S \rightarrow a R T b \mid b R R$$

$$R \rightarrow c R d \mid \varepsilon$$

$$T \rightarrow R S \mid T a T$$

$$\text{First} ( S ) = \{ a, b \}$$

$$\text{First} ( R ) = \{ c \}$$

## Practice #2 : Answer

$$S \rightarrow a R T b \mid b R R$$

$$R \rightarrow c R d \mid \varepsilon$$

$$T \rightarrow R S \mid T a T$$

$$T \rightarrow T a T \mid R S$$



$$\begin{aligned} T &\rightarrow R S T' \\ T' &\rightarrow a T T' \mid \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$A \rightarrow A a \mid b$$



$$\begin{aligned} A &\rightarrow b A' \\ A' &\rightarrow a A' \mid \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{First} ( T ) = \text{First} (RS)$$

$$= \text{First} (R) \cup \text{First} (S)$$

$$= \{ c \} \cup \{ a, b \} = \{ a, b, c \}$$

## Practice #2 : Answer

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$$S \rightarrow a R T b \mid b R R$$

$$R \rightarrow c R d \mid \varepsilon$$

$$T \rightarrow R S \mid T a T$$

$$\text{First} ( S ) = \{ a, b \}, \text{First} ( R ) = \{ c \}, \text{First} ( T ) = \{ a, b, c \}$$

$$\text{Follow} ( T ) = \{ a \} \cup \{ b \} = \{ a, b \}$$

$$\text{Follow} ( S ) = \{ \$ \} \cup \text{Follow} ( T ) = \{ a, b, \$ \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Follow}(R) &= \text{First}(S) \cup \{d\} \cup \text{First} (Tb) \cup \text{First} (R) \cup \text{Follow}(S) \\ &= \{ a, b \} \cup \{ d \} \cup \{ a, b, c \} \cup \{ c \} \cup \{ a, b, \$ \} = \{ a, b, c, d, \$ \} \end{aligned}$$