

# CS & IT ENGINEERING


## Compiler Design

*Lexical Analysis & Syntax Analysis*

Lecture No. 6



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TOPICS TO BE  
COVERED

FOLLOW SET

LL(1) parser

- LL(1) CFG
- LL(1) Table
- LL(1) Algorithm



FOLLOW SET :



①  $S \rightarrow a$

$$\text{Follow}(S) = \{ \$ \}$$

If  $S$  is start symbol  
then  $\$ \in \text{Follow}(S)$

$S \$$   
↓  
special  
end  
terminal

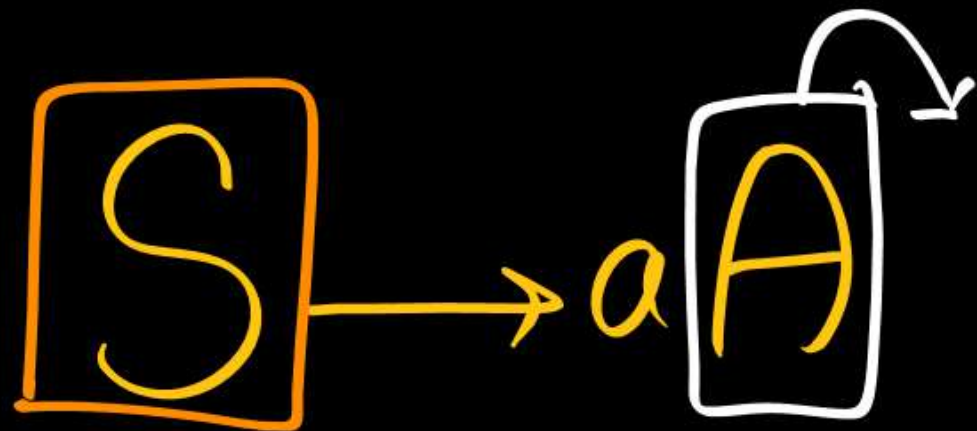
$$\textcircled{2} \quad S \rightarrow Sa \mid Sb \mid c$$

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

$$\textcircled{3} \quad S \rightarrow S \boxed{a} c \mid S \boxed{b} d \mid e$$

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

Note:



Follow(A) = we should  
compute  
Follow(S)



If  $X \rightarrow \alpha Y$  then  $\text{Follow}(Y) = \underline{\underline{\text{Follow}(X)}}$

④  $S \rightarrow aA \mid bSd \mid c$

$$A \rightarrow Ae \mid Sg \mid f$$

$$\text{Follow}(S) = \{\$, d, g\}$$

$$\text{Follow}(A) = \{e\} \cup \text{Follow}(S) = \{e, \$, d, g\}$$





⑤  $S \rightarrow A \boxed{B}$  *Follow(LHS)*

$A \rightarrow a$

$B \rightarrow b$

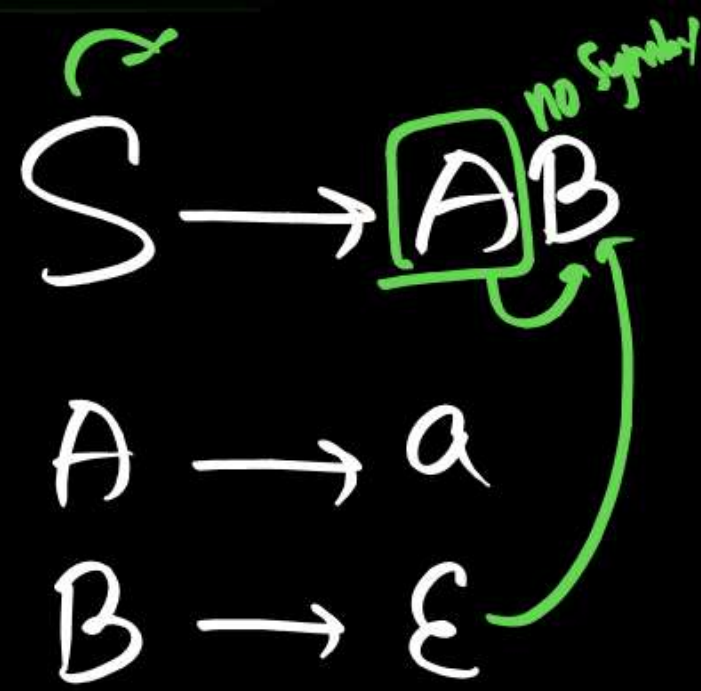
$\text{Follow}(S) = \{ \$ \}$

$\text{Follow}(A) = \{ b \}$

$\text{Follow}(B) = \{ \$ \}$



⑥

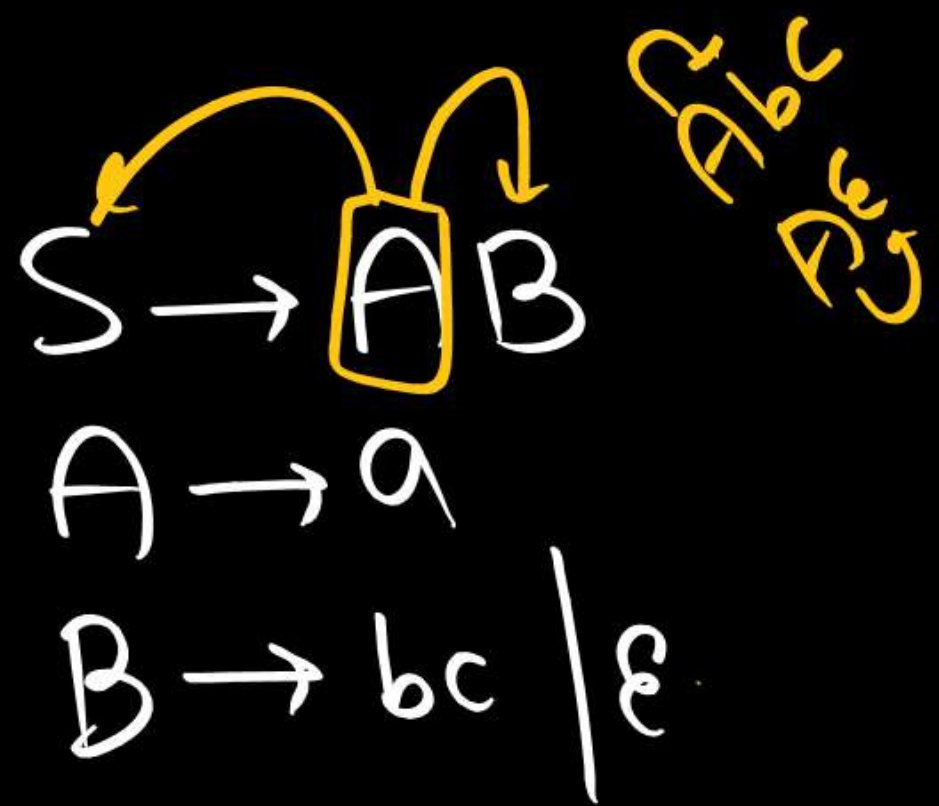


$$\text{Follow}(S) = \{\$ \}$$

$$\text{Follow}(A) = \text{Follow}(S) = \{\$ \}$$

$$\text{Follow}(B) = \{\$ \}$$

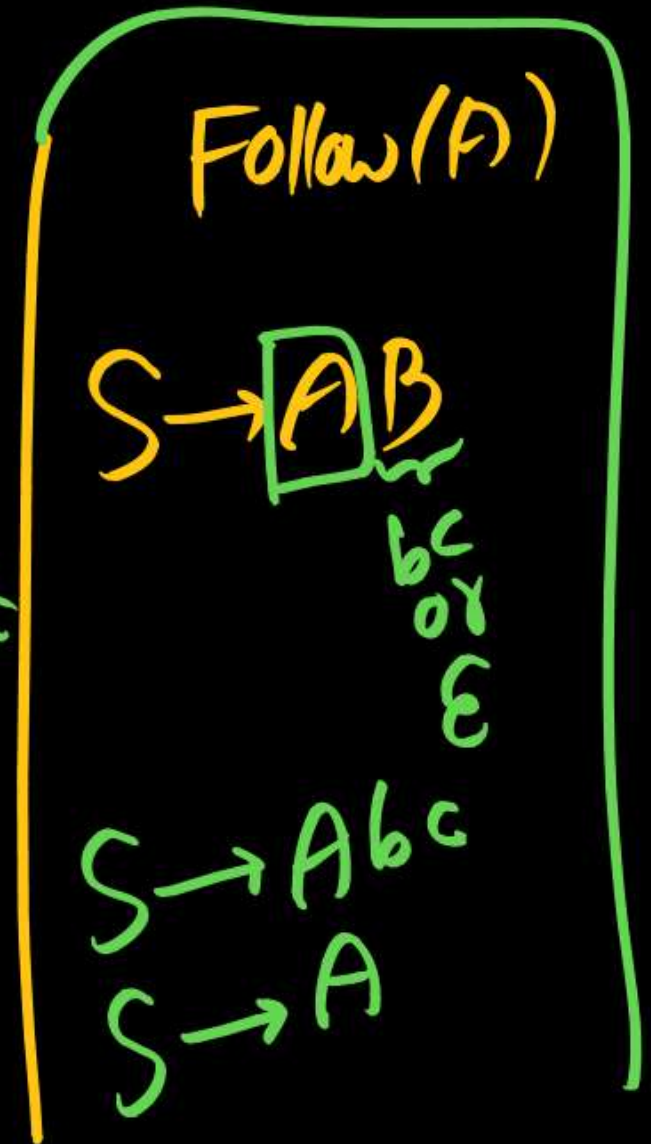
⑦



$$\text{Follow}(S) = \{\$ \}$$

$$\text{Follow}(A) = \{b, \$ \}$$

$$\text{Follow}(B) = \{\$ \}$$





# Compute FIRST & FOLLOW Sets :



$$\textcircled{1} \quad S \rightarrow SS \mid (S) \mid a$$

$$\text{FIRST}(S) = \{a, (\}$$

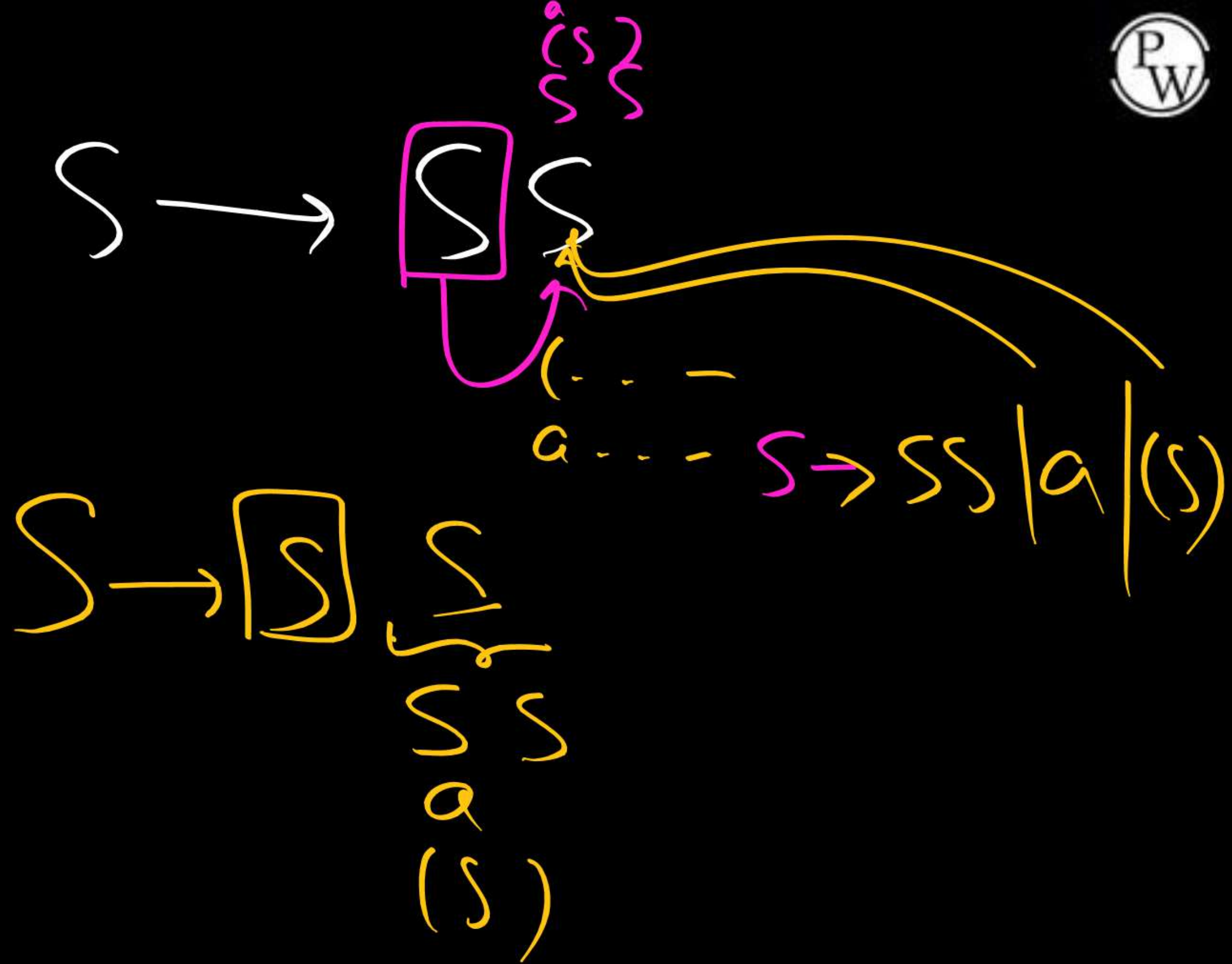
$$\text{FOLLOW}(S) = \{\$, (, a, )\}$$

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

①  $S \rightarrow \boxed{S} S$   $\Leftarrow \{(, a\}$

~~②  $S \rightarrow S \boxed{S}$   $\Leftarrow \text{FOLLOW}(S) = \text{FOLLOW}(S)$~~

③  $S \rightarrow (\boxed{S}) \Leftarrow \{)\}$



$X \rightarrow \alpha \boxed{Y}$  Follow(LHS)

~~$S \rightarrow S \boxed{S}$  Follow(LHS)  
S~~



$$\textcircled{2} \quad E \rightarrow \underbrace{E + E}_{a \dots} \mid \underbrace{E * E}_{a \dots} \mid a$$

$$\text{FIRST}(E) = \{ a \}$$

$$\text{FOLLOW}(E) = \{ \$, +, * \}$$

$$\text{Follow}(E) = \{ \$ \}$$

$$\cup$$

$$\{ + \}$$

$$\cup$$

~~$$\text{Follow}(E)$$~~

$$\cup$$

$$\{ * \}$$

$$\cup$$

~~$$\text{Follow}(E)$$~~

③

$$E \rightarrow E + T \mid a$$

$$T \rightarrow F * T \mid b$$

$$F \rightarrow \underline{(E)} \mid \underline{\epsilon}$$

$$\text{FIRST}(E) = \{a\}$$

$$\text{FIRST}(T) = \{b, c, (\}$$

$$\text{FIRST}(F) = \{(\, c\}$$

$$\text{Follow}(E) = \{\$, +, )\}$$

$$\text{Follow}(T) = \{\$, +, )\}$$

$$\text{Follow}(F) = \{*\}$$

\*\*\*④

$S \rightarrow ABC$

$A \rightarrow ab \mid \epsilon$

$B \rightarrow ef \mid \epsilon$

$C \rightarrow gh \mid \epsilon$

$\text{First}(S) = \{a, e, g, \epsilon\}$

$\text{First}(A) = \{a, \epsilon\}$

$\text{First}(B) = \{e, \epsilon\}$

$\text{First}(C) = \{g, \epsilon\}$

$\text{Follow}(S) = \{\$ \}$

$\text{Follow}(A) = \{e, g, \$ \}$

$\text{Follow}(B) = \{g, \$ \}$

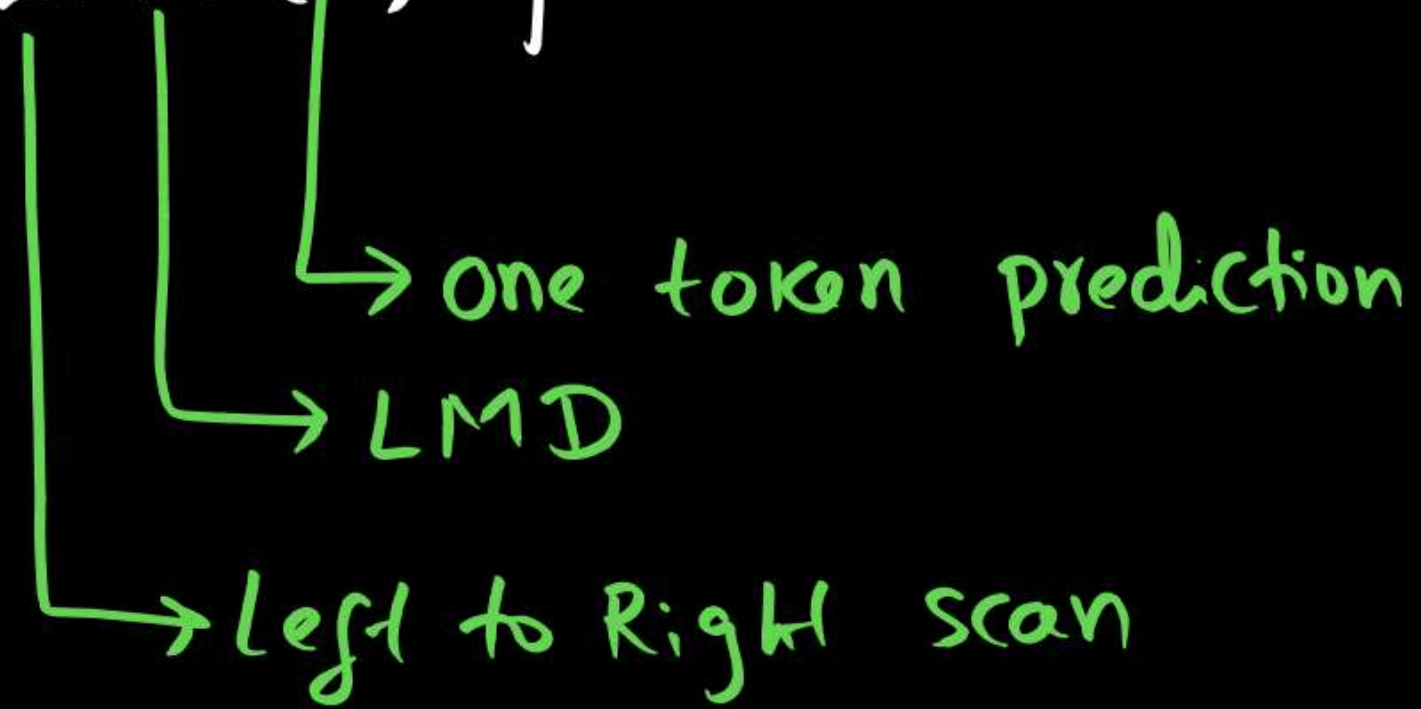
$\text{Follow}(C) = \{\$ \}$







LL(1) parser :





# LL(1) parser

- It follows LMD
- TOP-down parser
- predictive parser
- Recursive Descent OR

Non-Recursive Descent  
Table Implementation

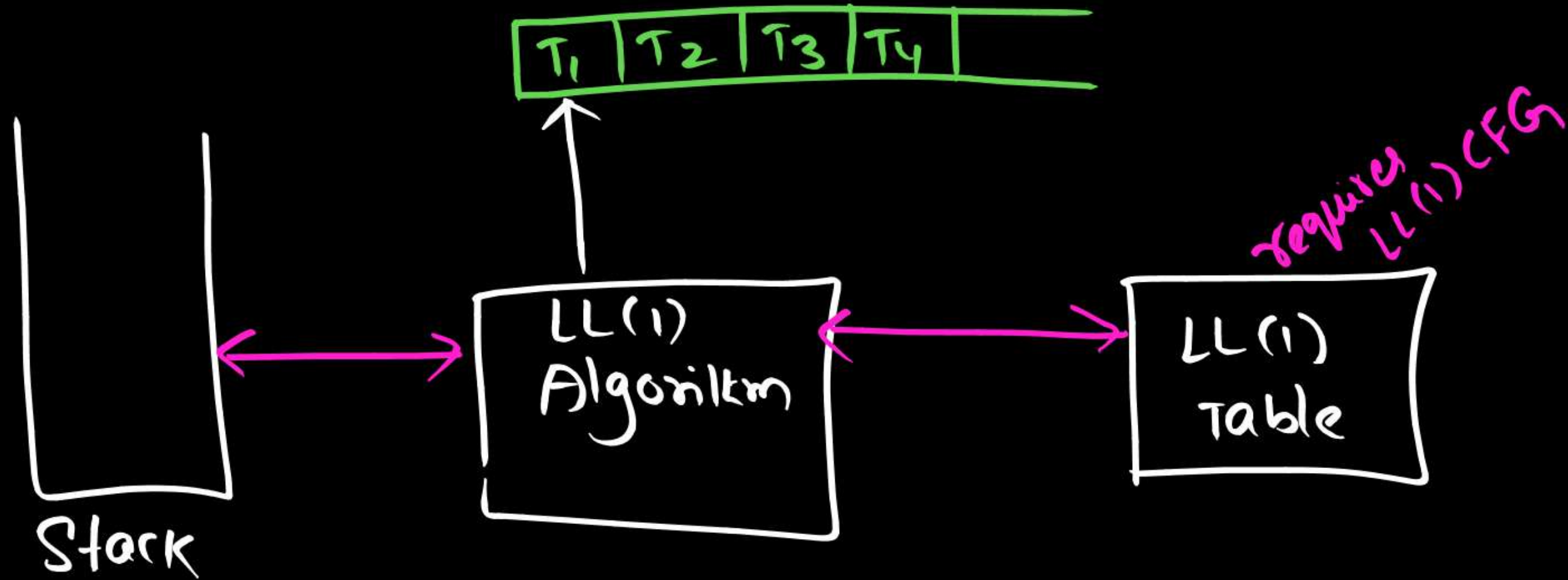
$S \rightarrow a$

writing procedure  
for each production

```
S( )  
{ ch=getchar();  
  if ch=='a'  
  }
```

	a
S	$S \rightarrow a$

# LL(1) parser Configuration :





I) LL(1) CFG

II) LL(1) Table

III) LL(1) Algorithm

# How to write LL(1) CFG ?



Step 1: Take Unambiguous CFG

⇓ Eliminate Left Recursion

Step 2: Unambiguous & Non Left Rec CFG

⇓ Apply Left Factoring

Step 3: Unambiguous, Non left Rec, and Left Factored CFG

⇓ Using First & Follow sets, construct LL(1) Table

Step 4: If no multiple productions in the same entry of table then CFG is LL(1).

How to construct LL(1) Table?



①  $S \rightarrow Aa$   
 $A \rightarrow b \mid \epsilon$

Step 1: Compute FIRST set for every non-terminal

$\text{FIRST}(S) = \{a, b\}$   
 $\text{FIRST}(A) = \{b, \epsilon\}$

Because of this  $\epsilon$ , we require  $\text{Follow}(A)$ .

Step 3: construct table

LL(1)	a	b	\$
S	$S \rightarrow Aa$	$S \rightarrow Aa$	
A	$A \rightarrow \epsilon$	$A \rightarrow b$	

Step 2:

If any FIRST set contains  $\epsilon$  then  
compute FOLLOW set only for that non-terminal

$\text{Follow}(A) = \{a\}$

$|V| \times (|V| + 1)$



$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow Aa \checkmark \\ A \rightarrow b \mid \epsilon \checkmark \end{array}}$$

Short cut :

$$i) X \rightarrow \underline{\alpha_1} \mid \underline{\alpha_2}$$

If  $F_i(\alpha_1) \cap F_i(\alpha_2) \neq \phi$   
then not LL(1)

$$ii) X \rightarrow \underline{\alpha} \mid \epsilon$$

If  $F_i(\alpha) \cap F_o(X) \neq \phi$   
then not LL(1)

It is LL(1)  $\{b\} \cap F_o(A)$   
 $\{b\} \cap \{a\} = \phi$

S	we will have only S productions			
A	"	"	" - A	"
B	"	"	" B	"

When you look  
at FIRST Set

	a
S	Fill this entry with all productions of S they derive 'a' as 1 <sup>st</sup> symbol $S \rightarrow a$ $S \rightarrow ab$

$S \rightarrow a|ab|cab$

$First(S) = \{a\}$





When we look  
at Follow set

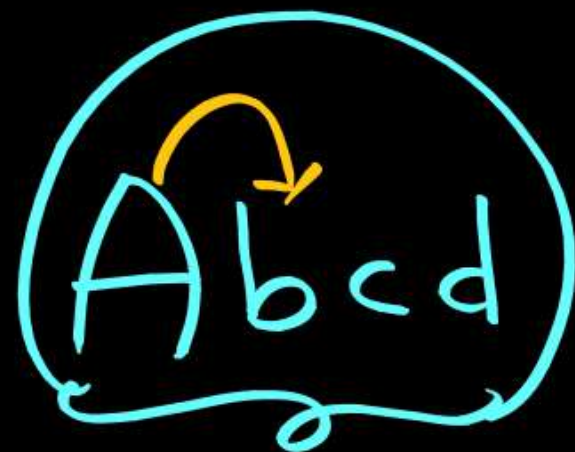
$S \rightarrow AB \mid \epsilon$

$A \rightarrow \epsilon$

$B \rightarrow \epsilon$

	$t$
$S$	<p>Fill null production of <math>S</math></p> <p><math>S \rightarrow \epsilon</math> (Direct)</p> <p><math>S \rightarrow AB</math> (Indirect)</p>

$\text{Follow}(S) = \{t, \dots\}$



What is First terminal? = a

$A \rightarrow ade$

$A \rightarrow \epsilon$

= Follow(A)

= b

②  $S \rightarrow aSb \mid \epsilon$



$F_1(aSb) \cap F_0(S)$

$\{a\} \cap \{b, \$\} = \emptyset$

It is LL(1).

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

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

	a	b	\$
S	$S \rightarrow aSb$	$S \rightarrow \epsilon$	$S \rightarrow \epsilon$

Every entry of table has at most one production



③  $S \rightarrow Sa \mid b$



Method 3:

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

	a	b	\$
S		$S \rightarrow Sa$ $S \rightarrow b$	

more than one production  
in some entry. So, not LL(1).

Method 1:

given CFG is having  
Left Recursion  
 $\Rightarrow$   
So, not LL(1).

Method 2:

$$\text{Fi}(Sa) \cap \text{Fi}(b) \neq \emptyset$$

$\{b\}$                    $\{b\}$



Note 1: Every LL(1) CFG is

- I) Unambiguous
- II) Non Left Recursive
- III) Left Factored

Note 2: If CFG is unambiguous, Non left Rec, and Left factored then CFG need not be LL(1)

④  $S \rightarrow aSa \mid \epsilon$

$F_i(S) = \{a, \boxed{\epsilon}\}$

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

$F_i(aSa) \cap F_o(S)$

$\{a\} \cap \{a, \$\} \neq \emptyset$

$a$  is common

	$a$	$\$$
$S$	$S \rightarrow aSa$ $S \rightarrow \epsilon$	$S \rightarrow \epsilon$

	$a$
$S$	multiple production



Identify CFG is LL(1) or not.



①  $S \rightarrow a$  LL(1)

②  $S \rightarrow SS | \epsilon$  not LL(1)

③  $S \rightarrow @ | @b$  not LL(1)

④  $S \rightarrow Sab | \epsilon$  not LL(1)

⑤

$S \rightarrow Ab \mid Ba$

$A \rightarrow ab$  ✓

$B \rightarrow ac$  ✓

It is not LL(1)

$F_1(Ab) \cap F_1(Ba)$

$\{ab\} \cap \{ab\} \neq \emptyset$



⑥

$$S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid acd \mid \epsilon$$

Diagram showing the decomposition of the string  $AaBb$  into  $Aa$  and  $Bb$  using the grammar rule  $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid acd \mid \epsilon$ . The decomposition is marked with a green checkmark for  $Aa$  and a red 'x' for  $Bb$ .

$$A \rightarrow d \quad \checkmark$$

$$B \rightarrow ab \quad \checkmark$$

not LL(1)  
 $F_i(Bb) \cap F_i(acd)$   
 $ab \cap ab \neq \emptyset$



- Follow Set ✓
- LL(1) Table ✓
- What is LL(1) CFG?
- How to identify CFG?

Next: LL(1) Algo

