# Compiler Design(18CSC304J)

## **Experiment 8**

## **Computation of Follow**

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Aim: To study and implement Computation of Follow.

Language: C

#### Procedure:

- 1. Create a file or select the file for performing the operations on.
- 2. Start any python IDE and type the necessary code.
- 3. Run the code and perform the operations required.
- 4. Note the output and document it.

#### Algorithm:

For computing the follow:

- 1. Always check the right side of the productions for a non-terminal, whose FOLLOW set is being found. ( never see the left side ).
- 2. Follow =>
  - a. If that non-terminal (S,A,B...) is followed by any terminal (a,b...,\*,+,(,)...), then add that "terminal" into FOLLOW set.
  - b. If that non-terminal is followed by any other non-terminal then add "FIRST of other nonterminal" into FOLLOW set.

### **Code Snippet:**

```
#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h>

#include<conio.h>

#define max 20
char prod[max][10];
char ter[10], nt[10];
char first[10][10], follow[10][10];
int eps[10];
```

```
int count = 0;
int findpos(char ch) {
  for (n = 0; nt[n] != '\0'; n++)
    if (nt[n] == ch)
      break;
  if (nt[n] == '\0')
    return 1;
  return n;
int IsCap(char c) {
 if (c >= 'A' && c <= 'Z')
    return 1;
 return 0;
void add(char * arr, char c) {
 int i, flag = 0;
  for (i = 0; arr[i] != '\0'; i++) {
    if (arr[i] == c) {
      flag = 1;
      break;
  if (flag != 1)
    arr[strlen(arr)] = c;
void addarr(char * s1, char * s2) {
  int i, j, flag = 99;
  for (i = 0; s2[i] != '\0'; i++) {
    flag = 0;
    for (j = 0;; j++) {
      if (s2[i] == s1[j]) {
        flag = 1;
        break;
      if (j == strlen(s1) && flag != 1) {
        s1[strlen(s1)] = s2[i];
        break;
void addprod(char * s) {
  int i;
  prod[count][0] = s[0];
  for (i = 3; s[i] != '\0'; i++) {
    if (!IsCap(s[i]))
```

```
add(ter, s[i]);
    prod[count][i - 2] = s[i];
  prod[count][i - 2] = ' 0';
  add(nt, s[0]);
  count++;
void findfirst() {
  int i, j, n, k, e, n1;
  for (i = 0; i < count; i++) {
    for (j = 0; j < count; j++) {
      n = findpos(prod[j][0]);
      if (prod[j][1] == (char) 238)
        eps[n] = 1;
      else {
        for (k = 1, e = 1; prod[j][k] != '\0' && e == 1; k++) {
          if (!IsCap(prod[j][k])) {
            e = 0;
            add(first[n], prod[j][k]);
          } else {
            n1 = findpos(prod[j][k]);
            addarr(first[n], first[n1]);
            if (eps[n1] == 0)
              e = 0;
        if (e == 1)
          eps[n] = 1;
void findfollow() {
  int i, j, k, n, e, n1;
  n = findpos(prod[0][0]);
  add(follow[n], '$');
  for (i = 0; i < count; i++) {
    for (j = 0; j < count; j++) {
      k = strlen(prod[j]) - 1;
      for (; k > 0; k--) {
        if (IsCap(prod[j][k])) {
          n = findpos(prod[j][k]);
          if (prod[j][k + 1] == '\0') // A -> aB
            n1 = findpos(prod[j][0]);
            addarr(follow[n], follow[n1]);
          if (IsCap(prod[j][k + 1])) // A \rightarrow aBb
```

```
n1 = findpos(prod[j][k + 1]);
            addarr(follow[n], first[n1]);
            if (eps[n1] == 1) {
              n1 = findpos(prod[j][0]);
              addarr(follow[n], follow[n1]);
          } else if (prod[j][k + 1] != '\0')
            add(follow[n], prod[j][k + 1]);
void main() {
  char s[max], i;
  printf("\nEnter the productions(type 'end' at the last of the produ
ction)\n");
  scanf("%s", s);
  while (strcmp("end", s)) {
    addprod(s);
    scanf("%s", s);
  findfirst();
  findfollow();
  for (i = 0; i < strlen(nt); i++) {
    printf("%c\t", nt[i]);
    printf("%s", first[i]);
    if (eps[i] == 1)
      printf("%c\t", (char) 238);
      printf("\t");
    printf("%s\n", follow[i]);
  getch();
```

## **Output Screenshots:**

```
Enter the productions(type 'end' at the last of the production)
```

E->TA

A->+TA

A->ε

T->FB

B->\*FB

B->ε

F->(E)

F->i

end

NT First		
E (i A +ε T (i B *ε F (i	#) #) +#) +#) *+#)	

Result:

The code was successfully implemented in C language and output was recorded.