

Review: FIRST and FOLLOW Sets

FIRST(α):

For some $\alpha \in (T \cup NT \cup EOF \cup \varepsilon)^*$, define **FIRST** (α) as the set of tokens that appear as the first symbol in some string that derives from α .

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That is, $x \in \text{FIRST}(\alpha)$ iff $\alpha \Rightarrow^* x\gamma$ for some γ

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FIRST set is defined over the strings of grammar symbols
 $(T \cup NT \cup EOF \cup \varepsilon)^*$

T: terminals NT: non-terminals

First Set Example

Start ::= S eof

S ::= a S b | ϵ

$$FIRST(\epsilon) = \{\epsilon\}$$

S can be rewritten as the following:

ab

aaabbbb

aabb

ϵ

...

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

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aSb can be rewritten as the following:

ab

aabb

...

$$FIRST(aSb) = \{a\}$$

Computing *FIRST* Sets

For a production $A \rightarrow B_1 B_2 \dots B_k$:

- $\text{FIRST}(A)$ includes $\text{FIRST}(B_1) - \epsilon$
- $\text{FIRST}(A)$ includes $\text{FIRST}(B_2) - \epsilon$ if B_1 can be rewritten as ϵ
- $\text{FIRST}(A)$ includes $\text{FIRST}(B_3) - \epsilon$ if both B_1 and B_2 can derive ϵ
- ...
- $\text{FIRST}(A)$ includes $\text{FIRST}(B_m) - \epsilon$ if $B_1 B_2 \dots B_{m-1}$ can derive ϵ

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$\text{FIRST}(A)$ includes $\text{FIRST}(B_1) \dots \text{FIRST}(B_m)$ not including ϵ iff
 $\epsilon \in \text{FIRST}(B_1), \text{FIRST}(B_2), \text{FIRST}(B_3), \dots, \text{FIRST}(B_{m-1})$

$\text{FIRST}(A)$ includes ϵ iff
 $\epsilon \in \text{FIRST}(B_1), \text{FIRST}(B_2), \text{FIRST}(B_3), \dots, \text{FIRST}(B_k)$

First Set Construction

Build $\text{FIRST}(X)$ for all grammar symbols X :

- For each X as a terminal, then $\text{FIRST}(X)$ is $\{X\}$
- If $X ::= \varepsilon$, then $\varepsilon \in \text{FIRST}(X)$
- For each X as a non-terminal, initialize $\text{FIRST}(X)$ to \emptyset
- ***Iterate until*** no more terminals or ε can be added to any $\text{FIRST}(X)$:

For each rule in the grammar of the form $X ::= Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_k$

add a to $\text{FIRST}(X)$ if $a \in \text{FIRST}(Y_1)$

add a to $\text{FIRST}(X)$ if $a \in \text{FIRST}(Y_i)$ and $\varepsilon \in \text{FIRST}(Y_j)$

for all $1 \leq j \leq i-1$ and $i \geq 2$

add ε to $\text{FIRST}(X)$ if $\varepsilon \in \text{FIRST}(Y_i)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq k$

EndFor

End iterate

Filling in the Details: Computing *FIRST* sets

for each $x \in (T \cup \text{EOF} \cup \varepsilon)$

$\text{FIRST}(x) \leftarrow \{x\}$

for each $A \in \text{NT}$, $\text{FIRST}(A) \leftarrow \emptyset$

Initially, set *FIRST* for each terminal symbol, EOF and ε

while (*FIRST* sets are still changing) do

for each $p \in P$, of the form $X \rightarrow Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_k$ do

temp $\leftarrow \text{FIRST}(Y_1) - \{\varepsilon\}$

$i \leftarrow 1$

while ($i \leq k-1$ and $\varepsilon \in \text{FIRST}(Y_i)$)

temp $\leftarrow \text{temp} \cup (\text{FIRST}(Y_{i+1}) - \{\varepsilon\})$

$i \leftarrow i + 1$

end // while loop

if $i == k$ and $\varepsilon \in \text{FIRST}(Y_k)$

then temp $\leftarrow \text{temp} \cup \{\varepsilon\}$

$\text{FIRST}(X) \leftarrow \text{FIRST}(X) \cup \text{temp}$

end // if - then

end // for loop

end // while loop

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Filling in the Details: Computing *FIRST* sets

for each $x \in (T \cup \text{EOF} \cup \varepsilon)$

$\text{FIRST}(x) \leftarrow \{x\}$

for each $A \in \text{NT}$, $\text{FIRST}(A) \leftarrow \emptyset$

Initialize *FIRST* of each non-terminal symbol as empty set

while (*FIRST* sets are still changing) do

for each $p \in P$, of the form $X \rightarrow Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_k$ do

temp $\leftarrow \text{FIRST}(Y_1) - \{\varepsilon\}$

$i \leftarrow 1$

while ($i \leq k-1$ and $\varepsilon \in \text{FIRST}(Y_i)$)

temp $\leftarrow \text{temp} \cup (\text{FIRST}(Y_{i+1}) - \{\varepsilon\})$

$i \leftarrow i + 1$

end // while loop

if $i == k$ and $\varepsilon \in \text{FIRST}(Y_k)$

then temp $\leftarrow \text{temp} \cup \{\varepsilon\}$

$\text{FIRST}(X) \leftarrow \text{FIRST}(X) \cup \text{temp}$

end // if - then

end // for loop

end // while loop

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Filling in the Details: Computing *FIRST* sets

for each $x \in (T \cup \text{EOF} \cup \varepsilon)$

$\text{FIRST}(x) \leftarrow \{x\}$

for each $A \in \text{NT}$, $\text{FIRST}(A) \leftarrow \emptyset$

while (*FIRST* sets are still changing) do

for each $p \in P$, of the form $X \rightarrow Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_k$ do

temp $\leftarrow \text{FIRST}(Y_1) - \{\varepsilon\}$

$i \leftarrow 1$

while ($i \leq k-1$ and $\varepsilon \in \text{FIRST}(Y_i)$)

temp $\leftarrow \text{temp} \cup (\text{FIRST}(Y_{i+1}) - \{\varepsilon\})$

$i \leftarrow i + 1$

end // while loop

if $i == k$ and $\varepsilon \in \text{FIRST}(Y_k)$

then temp $\leftarrow \text{temp} \cup \{\varepsilon\}$

$\text{FIRST}(X) \leftarrow \text{FIRST}(X) \cup \text{temp}$

end // if - then

end // for loop

end // while loop

If any *FIRST* set changes, it might affect other *FIRST* set(s) due to the inter-dependence relationship.

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Filling in the Details: Computing *FIRST* sets

for each $x \in (T \cup \text{EOF} \cup \varepsilon)$

$\text{FIRST}(x) \leftarrow \{x\}$

for each $A \in \text{NT}$, $\text{FIRST}(A) \leftarrow \emptyset$

while (*FIRST* sets are still changing) do

for each $p \in P$, of the form $X \rightarrow Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_k$ do

temp $\leftarrow \text{FIRST}(Y_1) - \{\varepsilon\}$

$i \leftarrow 1$

while ($i \leq k-1$ and $\varepsilon \in \text{FIRST}(Y_i)$)

temp $\leftarrow \text{temp} \cup (\text{FIRST}(Y_{i+1}) - \{\varepsilon\})$

$i \leftarrow i + 1$

end // while loop

if $i == k$ and $\varepsilon \in \text{FIRST}(Y_k)$

then temp $\leftarrow \text{temp} \cup \{\varepsilon\}$

$\text{FIRST}(X) \leftarrow \text{FIRST}(X) \cup \text{temp}$

end // if - then

end // for loop

end // while loop

Check each rule in the grammar, see if any other *FIRST* set needs to be updated.

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Filling in the Details: Computing *FIRST* sets

for each $x \in (T \cup \text{EOF} \cup \varepsilon)$

$\text{FIRST}(x) \leftarrow \{x\}$

for each $A \in \text{NT}$, $\text{FIRST}(A) \leftarrow \emptyset$

ε complicates matters

while (*FIRST* sets are still changing) do

for each $p \in P$, of the form $X \rightarrow Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_k$ do

temp $\leftarrow \text{FIRST}(Y_1) - \{\varepsilon\}$

$i \leftarrow 1$

while ($i \leq k-1$ and $\varepsilon \in \text{FIRST}(Y_i)$)

temp $\leftarrow \text{temp} \cup (\text{FIRST}(Y_{i+1}) - \{\varepsilon\})$

$i \leftarrow i + 1$

end // while loop

if $i == k$ and $\varepsilon \in \text{FIRST}(Y_k)$

then temp $\leftarrow \text{temp} \cup \{\varepsilon\}$

$\text{FIRST}(X) \leftarrow \text{FIRST}(X) \cup \text{temp}$

end // if - then

end // for loop

end // while loop

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If $\text{FIRST}(Y_1)$ contains ε , then we need to add $\text{FIRST}(Y_2)$ to rhs, and ...

Filling in the Details: Computing *FIRST* sets

for each $x \in (T \cup \text{EOF} \cup \varepsilon)$

$\text{FIRST}(x) \leftarrow \{x\}$

for each $A \in \text{NT}$, $\text{FIRST}(A) \leftarrow \emptyset$

ε complicates matters

while (*FIRST* sets are still changing) do

for each $p \in P$, of the form $X \rightarrow Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_k$ do

temp $\leftarrow \text{FIRST}(Y_1) - \{\varepsilon\}$

$i \leftarrow 1$

while ($i \leq k-1$ and $\varepsilon \in \text{FIRST}(Y_i)$)

temp $\leftarrow \text{temp} \cup (\text{FIRST}(Y_{i+1}) - \{\varepsilon\})$

$i \leftarrow i + 1$

end // while loop

if $i == k$ and $\varepsilon \in \text{FIRST}(Y_k)$

then temp $\leftarrow \text{temp} \cup \{\varepsilon\}$

$\text{FIRST}(X) \leftarrow \text{FIRST}(X) \cup \text{temp}$

end // if - then

end // for loop

end // while loop

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If all the rhs symbols can go to ε , then we add ε to *FIRST*(lhs)

Computing *FIRST* sets

for each $x \in (T \cup \text{EOF} \cup \varepsilon)$

$\text{FIRST}(x) \leftarrow \{x\}$

for each $A \in \text{NT}$, $\text{FIRST}(A) \leftarrow \emptyset$

while (*FIRST* sets are still changing) do

for each $p \in P$, of the form $X \rightarrow Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_k$ do

temp $\leftarrow \text{FIRST}(Y_1) - \{\varepsilon\}$

$i \leftarrow 1$

while ($i \leq k-1$ and $\varepsilon \in \text{FIRST}(Y_i)$)

temp $\leftarrow \text{temp} \cup (\text{FIRST}(Y_{i+1}) - \{\varepsilon\})$

$i \leftarrow i + 1$

end // while loop

if $i == k$ and $\varepsilon \in \text{FIRST}(Y_k)$

then temp $\leftarrow \text{temp} \cup \{\varepsilon\}$

$\text{FIRST}(X) \leftarrow \text{FIRST}(X) \cup \text{temp}$

end // if - then

end // for loop

end // while loop

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Outer loop is monotone
increasing for *FIRST* sets
 $\Rightarrow |T \cup \text{NT} \cup \text{EOF} \cup \varepsilon|$ is
bounded, so it terminates

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

- 1

Goal ::= List
- 2

List ::= Pair List
- 3

| ϵ
- 4

Pair ::= LP List RP

1st means first “while” iteration

Where LP is (and RP is)

```
.....
while (FIRST sets are still changing) do
  for each p ∈ P, of the form X → Y1Y2...Yk do
    temp ← FIRST(Y1) - {  $\epsilon$  }
    i ← 1
    while ( i ≤ k-1 and  $\epsilon$  ∈ FIRST(Yi) )
      temp ← temp ∪ (FIRST(Yi+1) - {  $\epsilon$  })
      i ← i + 1
    end // while loop
    if i == k and  $\epsilon$  ∈ FIRST(Yk)
      then temp ← temp ∪ {  $\epsilon$  }
      FIRST(X) ← FIRST(X) ∪ temp
    end // if - then
  end // for loop
end // while loop
```

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Symbol	Initial	1 st	2 nd
Goal	∅		
List	∅		
Pair	∅		
LP	<u>LP</u>	<u>LP</u>	<u>LP</u>
RP	<u>RP</u>	<u>RP</u>	<u>RP</u>
EOF	EOF	EOF	EOF

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

```

1 Goal ::= List
2 List ::= Pair List
3       | ε
4 Pair ::= LP List RP
    
```

1st means first “while” iteration

Where LP is (and RP is)

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Symbol Initial

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If we visit the rules
in order 4, 3, 2, 1

⇒

Applying

Pair ::= LP List RP

	1 st	2 nd
Goal	∅	
List	∅	
Pair	∅	<u>LP</u>
LP	<u>LP</u>	<u>LP</u>
RP	<u>RP</u>	<u>RP</u>
EOF	EOF	EOF

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

```

1 Goal ::= List
2 List ::= Pair List
3       | ε
4 Pair ::= LP List RP
    
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1st means first “while” iteration

Where LP is (and RP is)

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If we visit the rules
in order 4, 3, 2, 1

⇒

Applying

```

List ::= Pair List
      | ε
    
```

Symbol	Initial	1 st	2 nd
Goal	∅		
List	∅	<u>LP</u> , ε	
Pair	∅	<u>LP</u>	
LP	<u>LP</u>	<u>LP</u>	<u>LP</u>
RP	<u>RP</u>	<u>RP</u>	<u>RP</u>
EOF	EOF	EOF	EOF

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

```

1  Goal ::= List
2  List ::= Pair List
3         | ε
4  Pair ::= LP List RP
    
```

1st means first “while” iteration

Where LP is (and RP is)

If we visit the rules
in order 4, 3, 2, 1

Applying

Goal ::= List

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⇒

	1 st	2 nd
Goal	<u>LP</u> , ε	
List	<u>LP</u> , ε	
Pair	<u>LP</u>	
LP	<u>LP</u>	<u>LP</u>
RP	<u>RP</u>	<u>RP</u>
EOF	EOF	EOF

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

```

1 Goal ::= List
2 List ::= Pair List
3       | ε
4 Pair ::= LP List RP
    
```

1st means first “while” iteration

Where LP is (and RP is)

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If we visit the rules
in order 4, 3, 2, 1

⇒

Applying

Pair ::= LP List RP

	1 st	2 nd
Goal	<u>LP</u> , ε	
List	<u>LP</u> , ε	
Pair	<u>LP</u>	<u>RP</u>
LP	<u>LP</u>	<u>LP</u>
RP	<u>RP</u>	<u>RP</u>
EOF	EOF	EOF

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

```

1 Goal ::= List
2 List ::= Pair List
3       | ε
4 Pair ::= LP List RP
    
```

1st means first “while” iteration

Where LP is (and RP is)

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If we visit the rules
in order 4, 3, 2, 1

⇒

Applying

```

List ::= Pair List
      | ε
    
```

	Symbol	Initial	1 st	2 nd
Goal		∅	<u>LP</u> , ε	
List		∅	<u>LP</u> , ε	<u>LP</u> , ε
Pair		∅	<u>LP</u>	<u>LP</u>
LP		<u>LP</u>	<u>LP</u>	<u>LP</u>
RP		<u>RP</u>	<u>RP</u>	<u>RP</u>
EOF		EOF	EOF	EOF

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

```

1 Goal ::= List
2 List ::= Pair List
3       | ε
4 Pair ::= LP List RP
    
```

1st means first “while” iteration

Where LP is (and RP is)

If we visit the rules
in order 4, 3, 2, 1

Applying

Goal ::= List

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Symbol Initial

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⇒

	Symbol	Initial	1 st	2 nd
Goal		∅	<u>LP</u> , ε	<u>LP</u> , ε
List		∅	<u>LP</u> , ε	<u>LP</u> , ε
Pair		∅	<u>LP</u>	<u>LP</u>
LP		<u>LP</u>	<u>LP</u>	<u>LP</u>
RP		<u>RP</u>	<u>RP</u>	<u>RP</u>
EOF		EOF	EOF	EOF

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

```

1 Goal ::= List
2 List ::= Pair List
3       | ε
4 Pair ::= LP List RP
    
```

1st means first “while” iteration

FIRST Sets

- Iteration 1 adds LP to *FIRST*(Pair) and {LP, ε} to *FIRST*(List) and *FIRST*(Goal)
⇒ If we take them in rule order 4, 3, 2, 1
- Algorithm reaches fixed point

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Symbol	Initial	1 st	2 nd
Goal	∅	<u>LP</u> , ε	<u>LP</u> , ε
List	∅	<u>LP</u> , ε	<u>LP</u> , ε
Pair	∅	<u>LP</u>	<u>LP</u>
LP	<u>LP</u>	<u>LP</u>	<u>LP</u>
RP	<u>RP</u>	<u>RP</u>	<u>RP</u>
EOF	EOF	EOF	EOF

FOLLOW Sets

FOLLOW(A):

For $A \in \mathbf{NT}$, define **FOLLOW**(A) as the set of *tokens* that can occur immediately after A in a valid sentential form.

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FOLLOW set is defined over the set of non-terminal symbols, **NT**.

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Back to Our Example

Start ::= S eof

S ::= a S b |
 ϵ

One possible derivation process from the start symbol:

Start \Rightarrow

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

Back to Our Example

Start ::= S eof

S ::= a S b |
 ϵ

One possible derivation process from the start symbol:

Start \Rightarrow S eof

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

Back to Our Example

Start ::= S eof

S ::= a S b |
 ϵ

One possible derivation process from the start symbol:

Start \Rightarrow S eof \Rightarrow a S b eof

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

Back to Our Example

Start ::= S eof

S ::= a S b |
ε

One possible derivation process from the start symbol:

Start \Rightarrow S eof \Rightarrow a S b eof \Rightarrow a b eof

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

Back to Our Example

Start ::= S eof

S ::= a S b |
 ϵ

One possible derivation process from the start symbol:

Start \Rightarrow S eof \Rightarrow a S b eof \Rightarrow a b eof

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$FOLLOW(S) = \{ \text{eof}, b \}$

Computing *FOLLOW* Sets

For a production $A \rightarrow B_1 B_2 \dots B_{k-1} B_k$:

- FOLLOW(B_k) includes FOLLOW(A)
- FOLLOW(B_{k-1}) includes
FIRST(B_k) - ϵ ,
and FOLLOW(A) if B_k can derive ϵ
- FOLLOW(B_{k-2}) includes
FIRST($B_{k-1} B_k$) - ϵ ,
and FOLLOW(A) if $B_{k-1} B_k$ can derive ϵ
- ...

Follow Set Construction

Given a rule p in the grammar:

$$A \rightarrow B_1 B_2 \dots B_i B_{i+1} \dots B_k$$

If B_i is a non-terminal, FOLLOW(B_i) includes

- FIRST($B_{i+1} \dots B_k$) - $\{\epsilon\}$ U FOLLOW(A), if $\epsilon \in \text{FIRST}(B_{i+1} \dots B_k)$

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- FIRST($B_{i+1} \dots B_k$) otherwise

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Follow Set Construction

To Build FOLLOW(X) for non-terminal X:

- Place EOF in FOLLOW(<start>)
- For each X as a non-terminal, initialize FOLLOW(X) to \emptyset

Iterate until no more terminals can be added to any FOLLOW(X):

For each rule p in the grammar

If p is of the form $A ::= \alpha B \beta$, then

if $\epsilon \in \text{FIRST}(\beta)$

Place $\{\text{FIRST}(\beta) - \epsilon, \text{FOLLOW}(A)\}$ in FOLLOW(B)

else

Place $\{\text{FIRST}(\beta)\}$ in FOLLOW(B)

If p is of the form $A ::= \alpha B$, then

Place FOLLOW(A) in FOLLOW(B)

End iterate

Computing *FOLLOW* Sets

for each $A \in \mathbf{NT}$

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(A) \leftarrow \emptyset$

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(S) \leftarrow \{ \mathbf{EOF} \}$

Initially, set *FOLLOW* for
each non-terminal symbol

while (*FOLLOW* sets are still changing) do

for each $p \in P$, of the form $A \rightarrow B_1B_2\dots B_k$ do

TRAILER $\leftarrow \mathbf{FOLLOW}(A)$

for $i \leftarrow k$ down to 1

if $B_i \in \mathbf{NT}$ then

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(B_i) \leftarrow \mathbf{FOLLOW}(B_i) \cup \text{TRAILER}$

if $\varepsilon \in \mathbf{FIRST}(B_i)$

TRAILER $\leftarrow \text{TRAILER} \cup (\mathbf{FIRST}(B_i) - \{ \varepsilon \})$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \mathbf{FIRST}(B_i)$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \{ B_i \}$

To build *FOLLOW* sets, we need *FIRST* sets

Computing *FOLLOW* Sets

for each $A \in \mathbf{NT}$

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(A) \leftarrow \emptyset$

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(S) \leftarrow \{ \mathbf{EOF} \}$

Set *FOLLOW* for start symbol S as {EOF}

while (*FOLLOW* sets are still changing) do

for each $p \in P$, of the form $A \rightarrow B_1 B_2 \dots B_k$ do

TRAILER $\leftarrow \mathbf{FOLLOW}(A)$

for $i \leftarrow k$ down to 1

if $B_i \in \mathbf{NT}$ then

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(B_i) \leftarrow \mathbf{FOLLOW}(B_i) \cup \text{TRAILER}$

if $\varepsilon \in \mathbf{FIRST}(B_i)$

TRAILER $\leftarrow \text{TRAILER} \cup (\mathbf{FIRST}(B_i) - \{ \varepsilon \})$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \mathbf{FIRST}(B_i)$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \{ B_i \}$

To build *FOLLOW* sets, we need *FIRST* sets

Computing *FOLLOW* Sets

for each $A \in \mathbf{NT}$

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(A) \leftarrow \emptyset$

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(S) \leftarrow \{ \mathbf{EOF} \}$

while (*FOLLOW* sets are still changing) do

for each $p \in P$, of the form $A \rightarrow B_1 B_2 \dots B_k$ do

TRAILER $\leftarrow \mathbf{FOLLOW}(A)$

for $i \leftarrow k$ down to 1

if $B_i \in \mathbf{NT}$ then

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(B_i) \leftarrow \mathbf{FOLLOW}(B_i) \cup \text{TRAILER}$

if $\varepsilon \in \mathbf{FIRST}(B_i)$

TRAILER $\leftarrow \text{TRAILER} \cup (\mathbf{FIRST}(B_i) - \{ \varepsilon \})$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \mathbf{FIRST}(B_i)$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \{ B_i \}$

As long as any
FOLLOW set
changes

To build *FOLLOW* sets, we need *FIRST* sets

Computing *FOLLOW* Sets

for each $A \in \mathbf{NT}$

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(A) \leftarrow \emptyset$

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(S) \leftarrow \{ \mathbf{EOF} \}$

while (*FOLLOW* sets are still changing) do

for each $p \in P$, of the form $A \rightarrow B_1 B_2 \dots B_k$ do

TRAILER $\leftarrow \mathbf{FOLLOW}(A)$

for $i \leftarrow k$ down to 1

if $B_i \in \mathbf{NT}$ then

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(B_i) \leftarrow \mathbf{FOLLOW}(B_i) \cup \text{TRAILER}$

if $\varepsilon \in \mathbf{FIRST}(B_i)$

TRAILER $\leftarrow \text{TRAILER} \cup (\mathbf{FIRST}(B_i) - \{ \varepsilon \})$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \mathbf{FIRST}(B_i)$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \{ B_i \}$

As long as any *FOLLOW* set changes, check all the rules

To build *FOLLOW* sets, we need *FIRST* sets

Computing *FOLLOW* Sets

for each $A \in \mathbf{NT}$

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(A) \leftarrow \emptyset$

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(S) \leftarrow \{ \mathbf{EOF} \}$

while (*FOLLOW* sets are still changing) do

for each $p \in P$, of the form $A \rightarrow B_1 B_2 \dots B_k$ do

TRAILER $\leftarrow \mathbf{FOLLOW}(A)$

for $i \leftarrow k$ down to 1

if $B_i \in \mathbf{NT}$ then

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(B_i) \leftarrow \mathbf{FOLLOW}(B_i) \cup \text{TRAILER}$

if $\varepsilon \in \mathbf{FIRST}(B_i)$

TRAILER $\leftarrow \text{TRAILER} \cup (\mathbf{FIRST}(B_i) - \{ \varepsilon \})$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \mathbf{FIRST}(B_i)$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \{ B_i \}$

set trailing
context to
FOLLOW(A)

To build *FOLLOW* sets, we need *FIRST* sets

Computing *FOLLOW* Sets

for each $A \in \mathbf{NT}$

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(A) \leftarrow \emptyset$

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(S) \leftarrow \{ \mathbf{EOF} \}$

while (*FOLLOW* sets are still changing) do

for each $p \in P$, of the form $A \rightarrow B_1 B_2 \dots B_k$ do

TRAILER $\leftarrow \mathbf{FOLLOW}(A)$

for $i \leftarrow k$ down to 1

if $B_i \in \mathbf{NT}$ then

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(B_i) \leftarrow \mathbf{FOLLOW}(B_i) \cup \text{TRAILER}$

if $\varepsilon \in \mathbf{FIRST}(B_i)$

TRAILER $\leftarrow \text{TRAILER} \cup (\mathbf{FIRST}(B_i) - \{ \varepsilon \})$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \mathbf{FIRST}(B_i)$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \{ B_i \}$

it goes
backwards

To build *FOLLOW* sets, we need *FIRST* sets

Computing *FOLLOW* Sets

for each $A \in \text{NT}$

$\text{FOLLOW}(A) \leftarrow \emptyset$

$\text{FOLLOW}(S) \leftarrow \{ \text{EOF} \}$

while (*FOLLOW* sets are still changing) do

for each $p \in P$, of the form $A \rightarrow B_1 B_2 \dots B_k$ do

TRAILER $\leftarrow \text{FOLLOW}(A)$

for $i \leftarrow k$ down to 1

if $B_i \in \text{NT}$ then

$\text{FOLLOW}(B_i) \leftarrow \text{FOLLOW}(B_i) \cup \text{TRAILER}$

if $\varepsilon \in \text{FIRST}(B_i)$

TRAILER $\leftarrow \text{TRAILER} \cup (\text{FIRST}(B_i) - \{ \varepsilon \})$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \text{FIRST}(B_i)$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \{ B_i \}$

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if the symbol is
non-terminal,
need to check if it
derives ε

To build *FOLLOW* sets, we need *FIRST* sets

Computing *FOLLOW* Sets

for each $A \in \mathbf{NT}$

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(A) \leftarrow \emptyset$

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(S) \leftarrow \{ \mathbf{EOF} \}$

while (*FOLLOW* sets are still changing) do

for each $p \in P$, of the form $A \rightarrow B_1 B_2 \dots B_k$ do

TRAILER $\leftarrow \mathbf{FOLLOW}(A)$

for $i \leftarrow k$ down to 1

if $B_i \in \mathbf{NT}$ then

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(B_i) \leftarrow \mathbf{FOLLOW}(B_i) \cup \text{TRAILER}$

if $\epsilon \in \mathbf{FIRST}(B_i)$

TRAILER $\leftarrow \text{TRAILER} \cup (\mathbf{FIRST}(B_i) - \{ \epsilon \})$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \mathbf{FIRST}(B_i)$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \{ B_i \}$

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Consecutive non-terminals that derive ϵ in trailing context

To build *FOLLOW* sets, we need *FIRST* sets

Computing *FOLLOW* Sets

for each $A \in \mathbf{NT}$

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(A) \leftarrow \emptyset$

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(S) \leftarrow \{ \mathbf{EOF} \}$

while (*FOLLOW* sets are still changing) do

for each $p \in P$, of the form $A \rightarrow B_1 B_2 \dots B_k$ do

TRAILER $\leftarrow \mathbf{FOLLOW}(A)$

for $i \leftarrow k$ down to 1

if $B_i \in \mathbf{NT}$ then

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(B_i) \leftarrow \mathbf{FOLLOW}(B_i) \cup \text{TRAILER}$

if $\epsilon \in \mathbf{FIRST}(B_i)$

TRAILER $\leftarrow \text{TRAILER} \cup (\mathbf{FIRST}(B_i) - \{ \epsilon \})$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \mathbf{FIRST}(B_i)$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \{ B_i \}$

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Trailing context
needs to be reset

To build *FOLLOW* sets, we need *FIRST* sets

Computing *FOLLOW* Sets

for each $A \in \mathbf{NT}$

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(A) \leftarrow \emptyset$

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(S) \leftarrow \{ \mathbf{EOF} \}$

while (*FOLLOW* sets are still changing) do

for each $p \in P$, of the form $A \rightarrow B_1 B_2 \dots B_k$ do

TRAILER $\leftarrow \mathbf{FOLLOW}(A)$

for $i \leftarrow k$ down to 1

if $B_i \in \mathbf{NT}$ then

$\mathbf{FOLLOW}(B_i) \leftarrow \mathbf{FOLLOW}(B_i) \cup \text{TRAILER}$

if $\varepsilon \in \mathbf{FIRST}(B_i)$

TRAILER $\leftarrow \text{TRAILER} \cup (\mathbf{FIRST}(B_i) - \{ \varepsilon \})$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \mathbf{FIRST}(B_i)$

else TRAILER $\leftarrow \{ B_i \}$

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when B_i does not
derive ε

To build *FOLLOW* sets, we need *FIRST* sets

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

```
1 Goal ::= List
2 List ::= Pair List
3       | ε
4 Pair ::= LP List RP
```

Symbol	<i>Initial</i>
Goal	EOF
List	∅
Pair	∅

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Initial Values:

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- Goal, List and Pair are set to ∅
- Goal is then set to { **EOF** }

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

1 Goal ::= List

2 List ::= Pair List

3 | ϵ

4 Pair ::= LP List RP

Symbol	Initial	1 st
Goal	EOF	EOF
List	\emptyset	
Pair	\emptyset	

Iteration 1 (of while loop):

```
while (FOLLOW sets are still changing) do
  for each p ∈ P, of the form A → B1B2...Bk do
    TRAILER ← FOLLOW(A)
    for i ← k down to 1
      if Bi ∈ NT then
        FOLLOW(Bi) ← FOLLOW(Bi) ∪ TRAILER
      if  $\epsilon$  ∈ FIRST(Bi)
        TRAILER ← TRAILER ∪ (FIRST(Bi) - {  $\epsilon$  })
      else TRAILER ← FIRST(Bi)
    else TRAILER ← { Bi }
```

Symbol	FIRST Set
Goal	<u>LP</u> , ϵ
List	<u>LP</u> , ϵ
Pair	<u>LP</u>
LP	<u>LP</u>
RP	<u>RP</u>
EOF	EOF

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

1 **Goal ::= List**
 2 List ::= Pair List
 3 | ϵ
 4 Pair ::= LP List RP

Symbol

Initial

1st

Goal

EOF

EOF

List

\emptyset

Pair

\emptyset

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Iteration 1:

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If we visit the rules
in order 1, 2, 3, 4

Symbol

FIRST Set

Goal

LP, ϵ

List

LP, ϵ

Pair

LP

LP

LP

RP

RP

EOF

EOF

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

- 1

Goal ::= List
- 2

List ::= Pair List
- 3

| ϵ
- 4

Pair ::= LP List RP

Symbol	Initial	1 st
Goal	EOF	EOF
List	\emptyset	EOF
Pair	\emptyset	

Iteration 1:

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If we visit the rules
in order 1, 2, 3, 4

Goal ::= List

Add FOLLOW(Goal) to
FOLLOW(List)

Symbol	FIRST Set
Goal	<u>LP</u> , ϵ
List	<u>LP</u> , ϵ
Pair	<u>LP</u>
LP	<u>LP</u>
RP	<u>RP</u>
EOF	EOF

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

```

1 Goal ::= List
2 List ::= Pair List
3       | ε
4 Pair ::= LP List RP
    
```

Symbol

Initial

1st

Goal

EOF

EOF

List

∅

EOF

Pair

∅

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Iteration 1:

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If we visit the rules
in order 1, 2, 3, 4

List ::= Pair List

Symbol

FIRST Set

Goal

LP, ε

List

LP, ε

Pair

LP

LP

LP

RP

RP

EOF

EOF

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

```

1 Goal ::= List
2 List ::= Pair List
3       | ε
4 Pair ::= LP List RP
    
```

Symbol	<i>Initial</i>	1 st
Goal	EOF	EOF
List	∅	EOF
Pair	∅	EOF, LP

Iteration 1:

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If we visit the rules
in order 1, 2, 3, 4

List ::= Pair List

- Add FIRST(List) to FOLLOW(Pair)
- Add FOLLOW(List) to FOLLOW(Pair)

Symbol	<i>FIRST</i> Set
Goal	<u>LP</u> , ε
List	<u>LP</u> , ε
Pair	<u>LP</u>
LP	<u>LP</u>
RP	<u>RP</u>
EOF	EOF

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

```

1 Goal ::= List
2 List ::= Pair List
3       | ε
4 Pair ::= LP List RP
    
```

Symbol

Initial

1st

Goal

EOF

EOF

List

∅

EOF

Pair

∅

EOF, LP

Iteration 1:

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If we visit the rules
in order 1, 2, 3, 4

Pair ::= LP List RP

Symbol

FIRST Set

Goal

LP, ε

List

LP, ε

Pair

LP

LP

LP

RP

RP

EOF

EOF

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

```

1 Goal ::= List
2 List ::= Pair List
3       | ε
4 Pair ::= LP List RP
    
```

Symbol	<i>Initial</i>	1 st
Goal	EOF	EOF
List	∅	EOF, RP
Pair	∅	EOF, LP

Iteration 1:

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If we visit the rules
in order 1, 2, 3, 4

Pair ::= LP List RP

- Add FIRST(RP) to FOLLOW(List)

Symbol	<i>FIRST</i> Set
Goal	<u>LP</u> , ε
List	<u>LP</u> , ε
Pair	<u>LP</u>
LP	<u>LP</u>
RP	<u>RP</u>
EOF	EOF

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

1	Goal ::= List
2	List ::= Pair List
3	ϵ
4	Pair ::= <u>LP</u> List <u>RP</u>

Symbol

Initial

1st

Goal

EOF

EOF

List

\emptyset

EOF, RP

Pair

\emptyset

EOF, LP

Iteration 1:

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If we visit the rules
in order 1, 2, 3, 4

Symbol

FIRST Set

Goal

LP, ϵ

List

LP, ϵ

Pair

LP

LP

LP

RP

RP

EOF

EOF

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

1	Goal ::= List
2	List ::= Pair List
3	ϵ
4	Pair ::= <u>LP</u> List <u>RP</u>

Symbol

Initial

1st

2nd

Goal

EOF

EOF

EOF

List

\emptyset

EOF, RP

EOF, RP

Pair

\emptyset

EOF, LP

EOF, LP

Iteration 2:

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If we visit the rules
in order 1, 2, 3, 4

Symbol

FIRST Set

Goal

LP, ϵ

List

LP, ϵ

Pair

LP

LP

LP

RP

RP

EOF

EOF

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

```

1 Goal ::= List
2 List ::= Pair List
3       | ε
4 Pair ::= LP List RP
    
```

Symbol	<i>Initial</i>	1 st	2 nd
Goal	EOF	EOF	EOF
List	∅	EOF, RP	EOF, RP
Pair	∅	EOF, LP	EOF, LP

Iteration 2:

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If we visit the rules
in order 1, 2, 3, 4

Goal ::= List

~~Add FOLLOW(Goal) to
FOLLOW(List)~~

Symbol	<i>FIRST</i> Set
Goal	<u>LP</u> , ε
List	<u>LP</u> , ε
Pair	<u>LP</u>
LP	<u>LP</u>
RP	<u>RP</u>
EOF	EOF

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

1 Goal ::= List

2 List ::= Pair List

3 | ε

4 Pair ::= LP List RP

Symbol	Initial	1 st	2 nd
Goal	EOF	EOF	EOF
List	∅	EOF, RP	EOF, RP
Pair	∅	EOF, LP	EOF, LP, RP

Iteration 2:

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If we visit the rules
in order 1, 2, 3, 4

List ::= Pair List

- ~~Add FIRST(List) to FOLLOW(Pair)~~
- Add FOLLOW(List) to FOLLOW(Pair)

Symbol	FIRST Set
Goal	<u>LP</u> , ε
List	<u>LP</u> , ε
Pair	<u>LP</u>
LP	<u>LP</u>
RP	<u>RP</u>
EOF	EOF

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

```

1 Goal ::= List
2 List ::= Pair List
3       | ε
4 Pair ::= LP List RP
    
```

Symbol	<i>Initial</i>	1 st	2 nd
Goal	EOF	EOF	EOF
List	∅	EOF, RP	EOF, RP
Pair	∅	EOF, LP	EOF, RP, LP

Iteration 2:

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If we visit the rules
in order 1, 2, 3, 4

Pair ::= LP List RP

- ~~• Add FIRST(RP) to~~
- ~~— FOLLOW(List) —~~

Symbol	<i>FIRST</i> Set
Goal	<u>LP</u> , ε
List	<u>LP</u> , ε
Pair	<u>LP</u>
LP	<u>LP</u>
RP	<u>RP</u>
EOF	EOF

An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

1	Goal ::= List
2	List ::= Pair List
3	ϵ
4	Pair ::= <u>LP</u> List <u>RP</u>

Symbol

Initial

1st

2nd

Goal

EOF

EOF

EOF

List

\emptyset

EOF, RP

EOF, RP

Pair

\emptyset

EOF, LP

**EOF, RP,
LP**

Iteration 2:

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- Production 1 adds nothing new
- Production 2 adds RP to **FOLLOW**(Pair)
from **FOLLOW**(List), $\epsilon \in \mathbf{FIRST}(\text{List})$
- Production 3 does nothing
- Production 4 adds nothing new

Symbol

FIRST Set

Goal

LP, ϵ

List

LP, ϵ

Pair

LP

LP

LP

RP

RP

EOF

EOF

Iteration 3 produces the same result \Rightarrow reached a fixed point

Review: LL(1) Predictive Parsing

Key Property:

Whenever two productions $A ::= \alpha$ and $A ::= \beta$ both appear in the grammar, we would like

- $FIRST(\alpha) \cap FIRST(\beta) = \emptyset$, and
- if $\alpha \Rightarrow^* \epsilon$, then $FIRST(\beta) \cap FOLLOW(A) = \emptyset$

Analogue case for $\beta \Rightarrow^* \epsilon$.

Note: due to first condition, at most one of α and β can derive ϵ .

This would allow the parser to make a correct choice with a lookahead of only one symbol!

Review: LL(1) Grammar

Define $PREDICT(A ::= \delta)$ for rule $A ::= \delta$

- $FIRST(\delta) - \{ \epsilon \} \cup Follow(A)$, if $\epsilon \in FIRST(\delta)$
- $FIRST(\delta)$ otherwise

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A Grammar is LL(1) iff <https://powcoder.com>

$(A ::= \alpha \text{ and } A ::= \beta)$ implies

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$$PREDICT(A ::= \alpha) \cap PREDICT(A ::= \beta) = \emptyset$$

Building Top-down Parsers

Building the PREDICT set

- Need a **PREDICT set** for every rule

Define $PREDICT(A ::= \delta)$ for rule $A ::= \delta$

- $FIRST(\delta) - \{ \epsilon \} \cup Follow(A)$, if $\epsilon \in FIRST(\delta)$
- $FIRST(\delta)$ otherwise

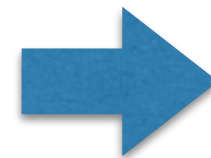
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Symbol	<i>FIRST</i>	<i>FOLLOW</i>
Goal	<u>LP</u> , ϵ	EOF
List	<u>LP</u> , ϵ	EOF, RP
Pair	<u>LP</u>	EOF, RP, LP
LP	<u>LP</u>	-
RP	<u>RP</u>	-
EOF	EOF	-

- Goal ::= List
- List ::= Pair List
- List ::= ϵ
- Pair ::= LP List RP



Rule	<i>PREDICT</i>
1	EOF, LP
2	LP
3	EOF, RP
4	LP

Building Top-down Parsers

Building the PREDICT set

- Need a **PREDICT set** for every rule

Define $PREDICT(A ::= \delta)$ for rule $A ::= \delta$

- $FIRST(\delta) - \{ \epsilon \} \cup Follow(A)$, if $\epsilon \in FIRST(\delta)$
- $FIRST(\delta)$ otherwise

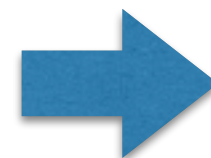
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Symbol	<i>FIRST</i>	<i>FOLLOW</i>
Goal	<u>LP</u> , ϵ	EOF
List	<u>LP</u> , ϵ	EOF, RP
Pair	<u>LP</u>	EOF, RP, LP
LP	<u>LP</u>	-
RP	<u>RP</u>	-
EOF	EOF	-

- Goal ::= List
- List ::= Pair List
- List ::= ϵ
- Pair ::= LP List RP



Rule	<i>PREDICT</i>
1	EOF, LP
2	LP ← FIRST(Pair List)
3	EOF, RP ← FOLLOW(List)
4	LP

Building Top-down Parsers

Building the complete parse table

- Need a row for every **NT** and a column for every **T**
- Need an interpreter for the table (skeleton parser)

		<i>Rule</i>	<i>PREDICT</i>		<i>LP</i>	<i>RP</i>	<i>EOF</i>
1	Goal ::= List	1	EOF, LP	Goal	1		1
2	List ::= Pair List	2	LP	List			
3	List ::= ϵ	3	EOF, RP	Pair			
4	Pair ::= <u>LP</u> List <u>RP</u>	4	LP				

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Building Top-down Parsers

Building the complete parse table

- Need a row for every **NT** and a column for every **T**
- Need an interpreter for the table (skeleton parser)

		<i>Rule</i>	<i>PREDICT</i>		<i>LP</i>	<i>RP</i>	<i>EOF</i>
1	Goal ::= List	1	EOF, RP	Goal	1		1
2	List ::= Pair List	2	LP	List	2	3	3
3	List ::= ϵ	3	EOF, RP				
4	Pair ::= <u>LP</u> List <u>RP</u>	4	LP	Pair			

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Building Top-down Parsers

Building the complete parse table

- Need a row for every **NT** and a column for every **T**
- Need an interpreter for the table (skeleton parser)

		<i>Rule</i>	<i>PREDICT</i>		<i>LP</i>	<i>RP</i>	<i>EOF</i>
1	Goal ::= List	1	EOF, RP	Goal	1		1
2	List ::= Pair List	2	LP	List	2	3	3
3	ϵ	3	EOF, RP	Pair	4		
4	Pair ::= <u>LP</u> List <u>RP</u>	4	LP				

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Building Top-down Parsers

Building the complete parse table

- Need a row for every **NT** and a column for every **T**
- Need an interpreter for the table (skeleton parser)

		<i>Rule</i>	<i>PREDICT</i>		<i>LP</i>	<i>RP</i>	<i>EOF</i>
1	Goal ::= List	1	EOF, RP	Goal	1		1
2	List ::= Pair List	2	LP	List	2	3	3
3	ϵ	3	EOF, RP	Pair	4		
4	Pair ::= <u>LP</u> List <u>RP</u>	4	LP				

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Next Lecture

Things to do:

- Start programming in C.
- Read Scott, Chapter 3.1 - 3.3; ALSU 7.1
- Read Scott, Chapter 8.1 - 8.2; ALSU 7.1 - 7.3

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