

# CS 314 Principles of Programming Languages

---

## Lecture 8: LL(1) Parsing

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

Prof. Zheng Zhang



*Rutgers University*

September 28, 2018

# Class Information

---

- Homework 1 grades posted.
- Homework 3 posted, due Tuesday 10/02 11:55 pm EDT.

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

# Review: FIRST and FOLLOW Sets

---

## **FIRST( $\alpha$ ):**

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

**Assignment Project Exam Help**  
That is,  $x \in \text{FIRST}(\alpha)$  iff  $\alpha \Rightarrow^* x\gamma$  for some  $\gamma$   
<https://powcoder.com>

**Add WeChat powcoder**

<b>FIRST</b> 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 |  $\epsilon$

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

S can be rewritten as the following:

ab

aaabbbb

aabb

$\epsilon$

...

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

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

$\text{FIRST}(A)$  includes  $\text{FIRST}(B_1) \dots \text{FIRST}(B_m)$  not including  $\epsilon$  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  $\epsilon$  iff  
 $\epsilon \in \text{FIRST}(B_1), \text{FIRST}(B_2), \text{FIRST}(B_3), \dots, \text{FIRST}(B_k)$

# First Set Construction

Build FIRST(X) for all grammar symbols X:

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

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

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

add a to 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  $\varepsilon$  to 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  $\varepsilon$

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

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

# 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

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder



# 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.

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

# 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.

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

# Filling in the Details: Computing *FIRST* sets

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

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

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

$\varepsilon$  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

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

If  $\text{FIRST}(Y_1)$  contains  $\varepsilon$ , 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  $A \in \text{NT}$ ,  $\text{FIRST}(A) \leftarrow \emptyset$

$\varepsilon$  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

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

If all the rhs symbols can go to  $\varepsilon$ , then we add  $\varepsilon$  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

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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

|  $\epsilon$
- 4

Pair ::= LP List RP

1<sup>st</sup> 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
```

Assignment Project Exam Help  
<https://powcoder.com>  
Add WeChat powcoder

Symbol	Initial	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>
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
    
```

1<sup>st</sup> means first “while” iteration

Where LP is ( and RP is )

Assignment Project Exam Help  
Symbol Initial

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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

⇒

Applying

Pair ::= LP List RP

	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>
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
    
```

1<sup>st</sup> means first “while” iteration

Where LP is ( and RP is )

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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

⇒

Applying

```

List ::= Pair List
      | ε
    
```

Symbol	Initial	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>
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
    
```

1<sup>st</sup> means first “while” iteration

Where LP is ( and RP is )

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

Applying

Goal ::= List

Assignment Project Exam Help  
Symbol Initial

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

⇒

	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>
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
    
```

1<sup>st</sup> means first “while” iteration

Where LP is ( and RP is )

Assignment Project Exam Help  
Symbol Initial

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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

⇒

Applying

Pair ::= LP List RP

	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Goal	<u>LP</u> , ε	
List	<u>LP</u> , ε	
Pair	<u>LP</u>	<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
    
```

1<sup>st</sup> means first “while” iteration

Where LP is ( and RP is )

Assignment Project Exam Help  
Symbol Initial

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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

⇒

Applying

```

List ::= Pair List
      | ε
    
```

	Symbol	Initial	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>
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
    
```

1<sup>st</sup> means first “while” iteration

Where LP is ( and RP is )

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

Applying

Goal ::= List

Assignment Project Exam Help  
Symbol Initial

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

⇒

	Symbol	Initial	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>
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
    
```

1<sup>st</sup> 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

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

Symbol	Initial	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>
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.

Assignment Project Exam Help

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

Add WeChat powcoder

# Back to Our Example

---

Start ::= S eof

S ::= a S b |  
ε

*One possible derivation process from the start symbol:*

Start  $\Rightarrow$

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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

# Back to Our Example

---

Start ::= S eof

S ::= a S b |  
           $\epsilon$

*One possible derivation process from the start symbol:*

Start  $\Rightarrow$  S eof

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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



# 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

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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

# 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

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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

# Back to Our Example

Start ::= S eof

S ::= a S b |  
           $\epsilon$

*One possible derivation process from the start symbol:*

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

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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

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

# 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  $\epsilon \in \text{FIRST}(B_{i+1} \dots B_k)$

Assignment Project Exam Help

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

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

# 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  $A \rightarrow B_1 B_2 \dots B_k$  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  $A \in \text{NT}$

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

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

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

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  $\leftarrow \{ B_i \}$

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

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

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

else TRAILER  $\leftarrow \{ B_i \}$

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

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

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

else TRAILER  $\leftarrow \{ B_i \}$

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  $\epsilon \in \text{FIRST}(B_i)$

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

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

else TRAILER  $\leftarrow \{ B_i \}$

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

if the symbol is  
non-terminal,  
need to check if it  
derives  $\epsilon$

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  $\leftarrow \{ B_i \}$

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

Consecutive non-terminals that derive  $\varepsilon$  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  $\varepsilon \in \mathbf{FIRST}(B_i)$

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

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

else TRAILER  $\leftarrow \{ B_i \}$

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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  $\leftarrow \{ B_i \}$

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

when  $B_i$  does not  
derive  $\varepsilon$

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	<b>EOF</b>
List	∅
Pair	∅

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Initial Values:

Add WeChat powcoder

- 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 <sup>st</sup>
Goal	EOF	EOF
List	∅	
Pair	∅	

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 ε ∈ FIRST(Bi)
        TRAILER ← TRAILER ∪ (FIRST(Bi) - { ε })
      else TRAILER ← FIRST(Bi)
    else TRAILER ← { Bi }
```

Symbol	<b>FIRST</b> 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       |  $\epsilon$   
 4 Pair ::= LP List RP

Symbol

*Initial*

1<sup>st</sup>

Goal

**EOF**

**EOF**

List

$\emptyset$

Pair

$\emptyset$

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Iteration 1:

Add WeChat powcoder

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

Symbol

*FIRST* Set

Goal

LP,  $\epsilon$

List

LP,  $\epsilon$

Pair

LP

LP

LP

RP

RP

EOF

EOF

# An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

1 **Goal ::= List**  
 2 List ::= Pair List  
 3       |  $\epsilon$   
 4 Pair ::= LP List RP

Symbol	<i>Initial</i>	1 <sup>st</sup>
Goal	<b>EOF</b>	<b>EOF</b>
List	$\emptyset$	<b>EOF</b>
Pair	$\emptyset$	

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

Iteration 1:

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> , $\epsilon$
List	<u>LP</u> , $\epsilon$
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<sup>st</sup>

Goal

**EOF**

**EOF**

List

∅

**EOF**

Pair

∅

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Iteration 1:

Add WeChat powcoder

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 <sup>st</sup>
Goal	EOF	EOF
List	∅	EOF
Pair	∅	EOF, LP

Iteration 1:

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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*

1<sup>st</sup>

Goal

**EOF**

**EOF**

List

∅

**EOF**

Pair

∅

**EOF, LP**

Iteration 1:

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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

Iteration 1:

Assignment Project Exam Help  
<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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

Pair ::= LP List RP

- Add FIRST(RP) 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	$\epsilon$
4	Pair ::= <u>LP</u> List <u>RP</u>

Symbol

*Initial*

1<sup>st</sup>

Goal

**EOF**

**EOF**

List

$\emptyset$

**EOF, RP**

Pair

$\emptyset$

**EOF, LP**

Iteration 1:

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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

Symbol

*FIRST* Set

Goal

LP,  $\epsilon$

List

LP,  $\epsilon$

Pair

LP

LP

LP

RP

RP

EOF

EOF

# An Example

Consider the simplest parentheses grammar

1	Goal ::= List
2	List ::= Pair List
3	$\epsilon$
4	Pair ::= <u>LP</u> List <u>RP</u>

Symbol

*Initial*

1<sup>st</sup>

2<sup>nd</sup>

Goal

**EOF**

**EOF**

**EOF**

List

$\emptyset$

**EOF, RP**

**EOF, RP**

Pair

$\emptyset$

**EOF, LP**

**EOF, LP**

Iteration 2:

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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

Symbol

*FIRST* Set

Goal

LP,  $\epsilon$

List

LP,  $\epsilon$

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 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Goal	EOF	EOF	EOF
List	∅	EOF, RP	EOF, RP
Pair	∅	EOF, LP	EOF, LP

Iteration 2:

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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

Iteration 2:

Assignment Project Exam Help  
<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Goal	EOF	EOF	EOF
List	∅	EOF, RP	EOF, RP
Pair	∅	EOF, LP	EOF, RP, LP

Iteration 2:

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

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	$\epsilon$
4	Pair ::= <u>LP</u> List <u>RP</u>

Symbol

*Initial*

1<sup>st</sup>

2<sup>nd</sup>

Goal

**EOF**

**EOF**

**EOF**

List

$\emptyset$

**EOF, RP**

**EOF, RP**

Pair

$\emptyset$

**EOF, LP**

**EOF, RP, LP**

Iteration 2:

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

- 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,  $\epsilon$

List

LP,  $\epsilon$

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  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  can derive  $\epsilon$ .

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

---

Assignment Project Exam Help

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

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

Add WeChat powcoder

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

---



# 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

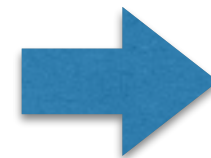
Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

Symbol	<i>FIRST</i>	<i>FOLLOW</i>
Goal	<u>LP</u> , $\epsilon$	EOF
List	<u>LP</u> , $\epsilon$	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 ::=  $\epsilon$
- 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  $A ::= \delta$

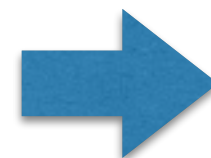
- $FIRST(\delta) - \{ \epsilon \} \cup FOLLOW(A)$ , if  $\epsilon \in FIRST(\delta)$
- $FIRST(\delta)$  otherwise

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

1	Goal ::= List
2	List ::= Pair List
3	List ::= $\epsilon$
4	Pair ::= <u>LP</u> List <u>RP</u>



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

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 ::= $\epsilon$	3	EOF, RP	Pair			
4	Pair ::= <u>LP</u> List <u>RP</u>	4	LP				

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

# 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 ::= $\epsilon$	3	EOF, RP				
4	Pair ::= <u>LP</u> List <u>RP</u>	4	LP	Pair			

Assignment Project Exam Help  
<https://powcoder.com>  
Add WeChat: powcoder

# 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	$\epsilon$	3	EOF, RP	Pair	4		
4	Pair ::= <u>LP</u> List <u>RP</u>	4	LP				

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

# 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	Goal	1		1
2	List ::= Pair List	2	List	2	3	3
3	$\epsilon$	3	Pair	4		
4	Pair ::= <u>LP</u> List <u>RP</u>	4				

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

# 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

Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder