

# CS & IT ENGINEERING

## Compiler Design

*Lexical Analysis & Syntax Analysis*

Lecture No. 5



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First & Follow Sets

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LL(1) parser

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LL(1) CFG

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LL(1) Algorithm

First(X) :  $\{ t \mid t \text{ is derived as 1st symbol from } X \}$



$X \rightarrow a|d|e$

$\text{First}(X) = \{a, d, e\}$

Follow(X) = { t | t is derived as 1<sup>st</sup> symbol after X } 

S → A a B

A → A b | A c | d

B → a | A c | f

Follow(A) = { a, b, c, e }



# FIRST and FOLLOW Sets Computation



①  $S \rightarrow \epsilon$

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

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

↓  
Start  
Symbol

# FIRST and FOLLOW Sets Computation



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

Diagram illustrating the derivation of the FIRST set for the non-terminal  $S$ . The production rule is  $S \rightarrow Sa \mid Sb \mid c$ . Green arrows and underlines show that the terminal  $c$  is the first symbol derived from  $S$  in all three cases.

$$\text{FIRST}(S) = \{c\}$$

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

# FIRST and FOLLOW Sets Computation



$$\textcircled{3} \quad S \rightarrow A$$

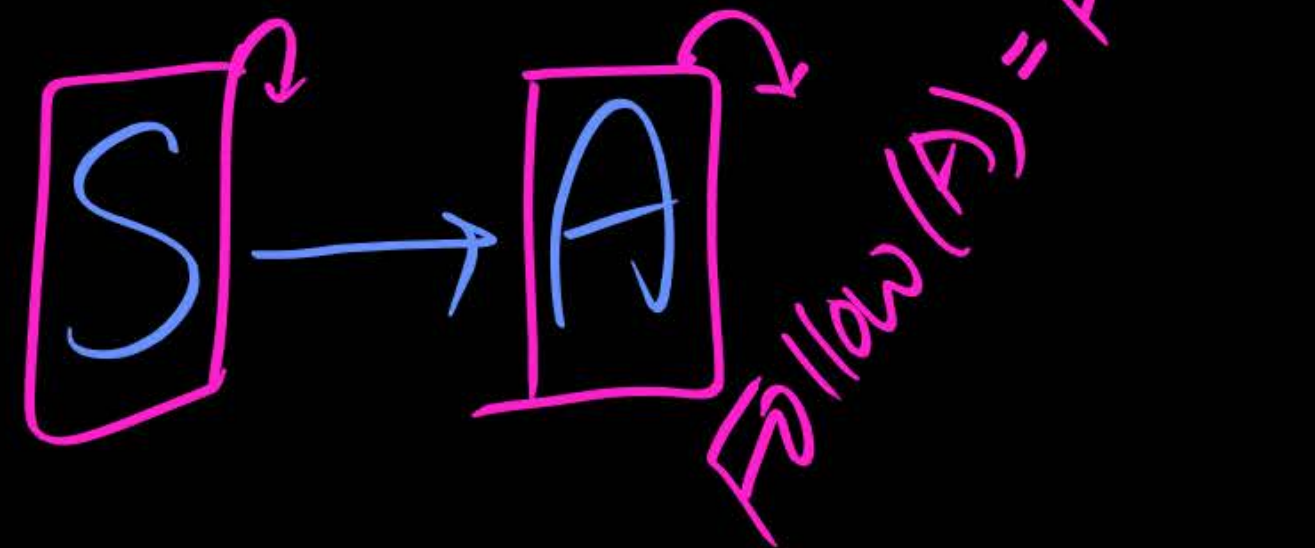
$$A \rightarrow a$$

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

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

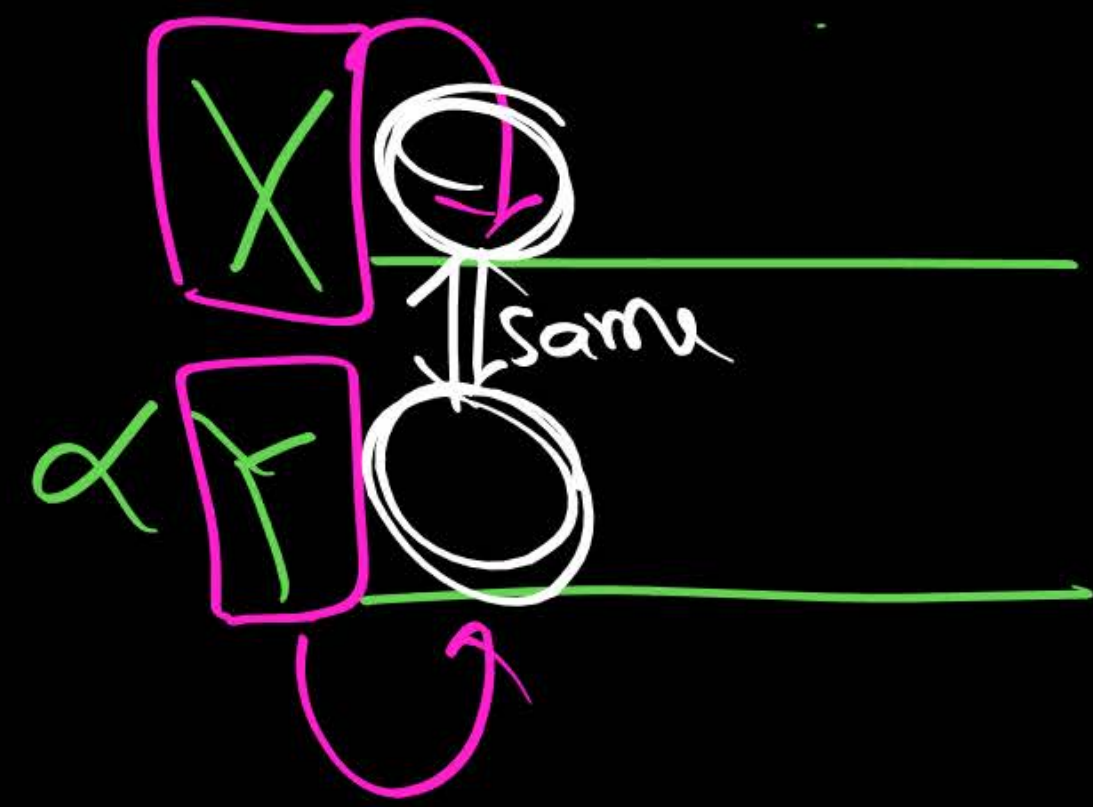
$$\text{FOLLOW}(S) = \{\$ \}$$

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



Note: If  $\boxed{X} \rightarrow \alpha \boxed{Y}$  then

$$\text{Follow}(Y) = \text{Follow}(X)$$





# FIRST and FOLLOW Sets Computation



④  $S \rightarrow AB$   
 $A \rightarrow ab \mid \epsilon$   
 $B \rightarrow cd \mid \epsilon$

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

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

$$\text{FIRST}(B) = \{c, \epsilon\}$$

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

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

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

# FIRST and FOLLOW Sets Computation



⑤  
7.7

$$S \rightarrow aAB \mid bAaB \mid \epsilon$$

$$A \rightarrow S$$

$$B \rightarrow S$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Follow}(S) &= \{\$ \} \cup \text{Follow}(A) \cup \text{Follow}(B) \\ &= \{\$, a, b\} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Follow}(B) &= \text{Follow}(S) \\ &= \{\$, a, b\} \end{aligned}$$

Follow(S)

$$\begin{aligned} A &\rightarrow \boxed{S} \\ B &\rightarrow \boxed{S} \end{aligned}$$

Follow(A)

$$\begin{aligned} a &\boxed{A} b B \\ b &\boxed{A} a B \end{aligned}$$

Follow(B)

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow a A b \boxed{B} \\ S &\rightarrow b A a \boxed{B} \end{aligned}$$



# FIRST and FOLLOW Sets Computation



⑥  
7.6

$P \rightarrow x \boxed{Q} R S$

$Q \rightarrow yz \mid z$

$R \rightarrow w \mid \epsilon$

$S \rightarrow y$

$\text{Follow}(Q) = \text{First}(RS)$   
 $= \{w, y\}$

$\text{First}(P) = \{x\}$

$\text{First}(Q) = \{y, z\}$

$\text{First}(R) = \{w, \epsilon\}$

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

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

$\text{Follow}(Q) = \{w\} \cup \text{First}(S)$   
 $= \{w, y\}$

$\text{Follow}(R) = \text{First}(S) = \{y\}$

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



# FIRST and FOLLOW Sets Computation



⑦  $S \rightarrow ABC$

$A \rightarrow a$

$B \rightarrow b$

$C \rightarrow d$

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

$$F_i(A) = \{a\}$$

$$F_i(B) = \{b\}$$

$$F_i(C) = \{d\}$$

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

$$F_o(A) = \{b\}$$

$$F_o(B) = \{d\}$$

$$F_o(C) = F_o(S) - \{\$ \}$$

# FIRST and FOLLOW Sets Computation



\*\*\* ⑧  $S \rightarrow ABC$   $\rightarrow$

$A \rightarrow ab \mid \epsilon$

$B \rightarrow cde \mid \epsilon$

$C \rightarrow f \mid \epsilon$

$Fi(S) = \{a, c, f, \epsilon\}$

$Fi(A) = \{a, \epsilon\}$

$Fi(B) = \{c, \epsilon\}$

$Fi(C) = \{f, \epsilon\}$

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

$Fo(A) = \{c, f, \$ \}$

$Fo(B) = \{f, \$ \}$

$Fo(C) = Fo(S) = \{\$ \}$



Note :

If  $S \rightarrow ABC$  and

$$|First(A)| = 1$$

$$|First(B)| = 2$$

$$|First(C)| = 3$$

only 3 symbols

then Find max & min size of  $First(S)$ .

$$1 \leq |First(S)| \leq 4$$

Min case :

$$First(A) = \{t_1\} \rightarrow \text{not epsilon}$$

$$|First(S)| = 1$$

Max case :

$$First(A) = \{\epsilon\}$$

$$First(B) = \{t_1, \epsilon\}$$

$$First(C) = \{t_2, t_3, t_4\}$$

$$First(S) = \{t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4\}$$





# FIRST and FOLLOW Sets Computation



⑨  $E \rightarrow aX$   
 $X \rightarrow +TX \mid \epsilon$   
 $T \rightarrow b$

*(Note: A green arrow points from the 'T' in the second rule to the 'T' in the third rule.)*

$$F_1(E) = \{a\}$$

$$F_1(X) = \{+, \epsilon\}$$

$$F_1(T) = \{b\}$$

---

$$F_0(E) = \{\$ \}$$

$$F_0(T) = \{+, \$ \}$$

$$F_0(X) = \{\$ \}$$

# FIRST and FOLLOW Sets Computation



$$\textcircled{10} \quad E \rightarrow E + b \mid b$$

$$F_i(E) = \{b\}$$

$$F_o(E) = \{\$, +\}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad S \rightarrow Sa \mid b$$

$$F_i(S) = \{b\}$$

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

# FIRST and FOLLOW Sets Computation



⑫  $S \rightarrow AB$

$A \rightarrow a$

$B \rightarrow b$

	S	A	B
First	{a, b}	{a}	{b}
Follow	{ \$ }	{ b }	{ \$ }

⑬  $S \rightarrow [s] | a$

$Fi(S) = \{ [, a \}$

$Fo(S) = \{ $, ] \}$



# FIRST and FOLLOW Sets Computation

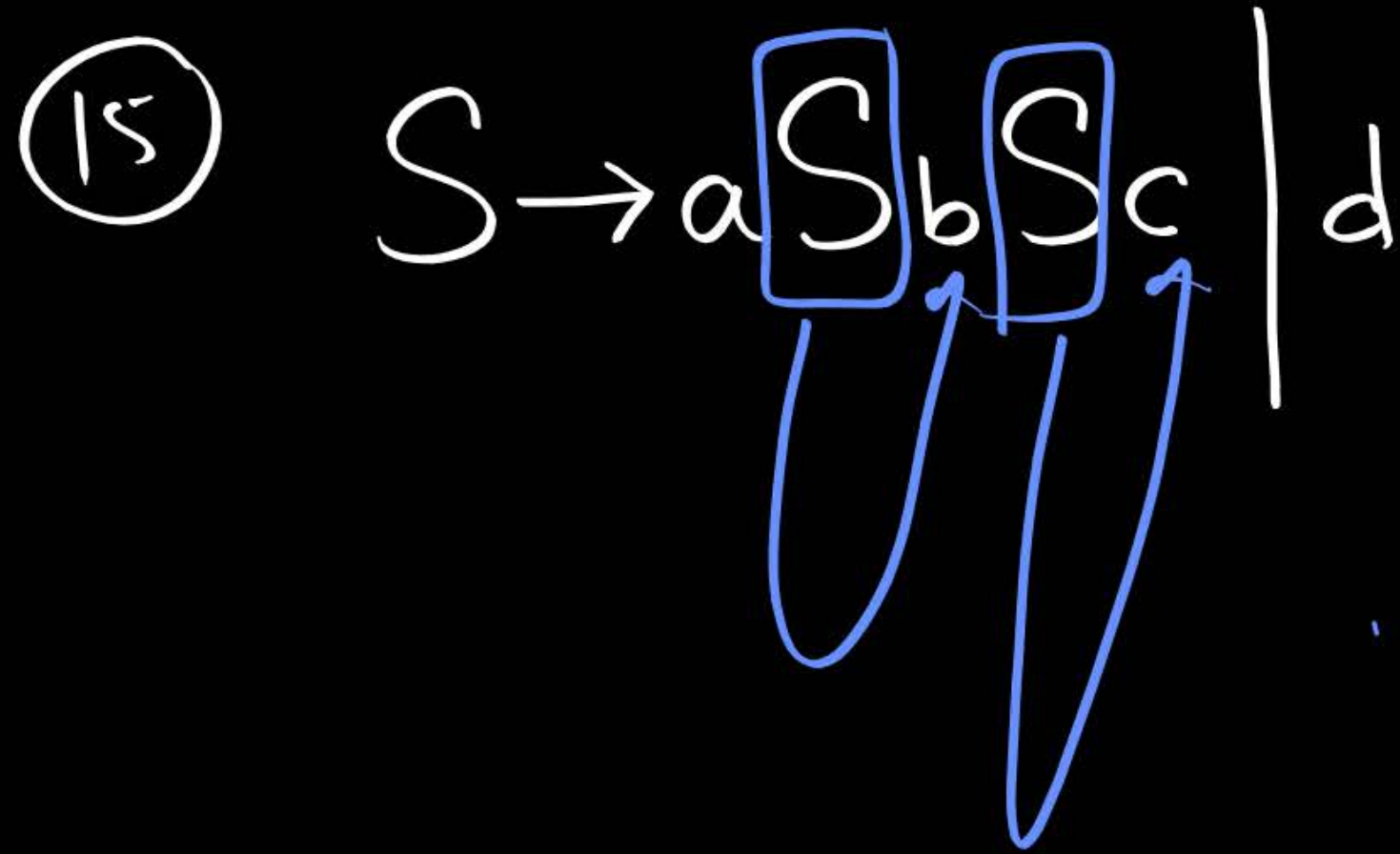


$$\textcircled{14} \quad S \rightarrow aSb \mid \epsilon$$

$$F_1(S) = \{a, \epsilon\}$$

$$F_0(S) = \{ \$, b \}$$

# FIRST and FOLLOW Sets Computation



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

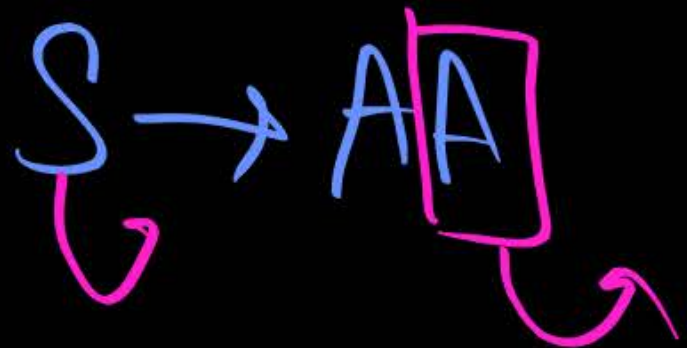
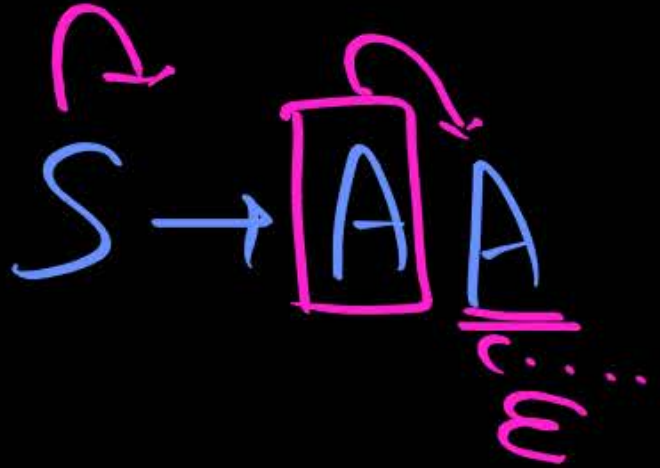
$$\text{Follow}(S) = \{\$, b, c\}$$

# FIRST and FOLLOW Sets Computation



\*\*\* (16)  $S \rightarrow AA \mid b$

$A \rightarrow cd \mid \epsilon$



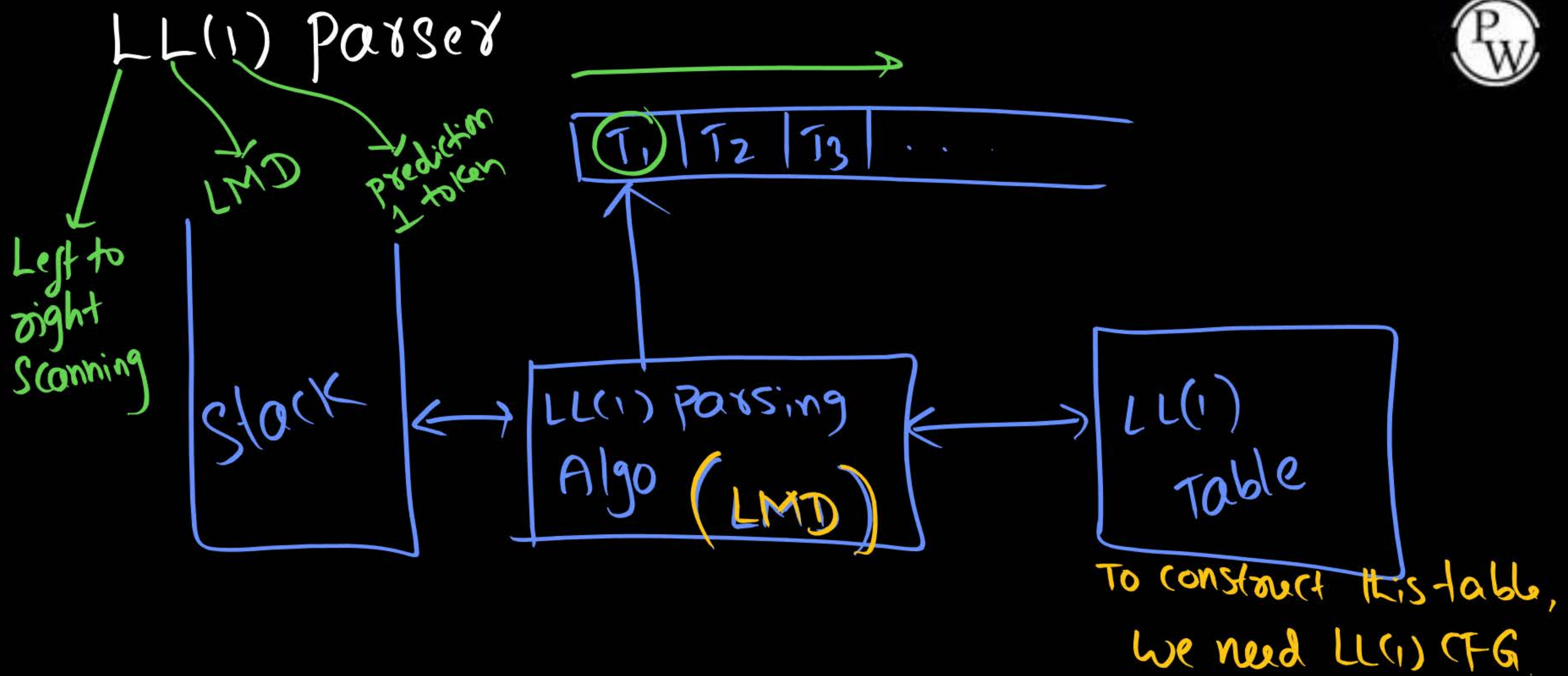
$$F_1(S) = \{c, \epsilon, b\}$$

$$F_1(A) = \{c, \epsilon\}$$

$$F_0(S) = \{\$ \}$$

$$F_0(A) = \{c, \$ \}$$





# LL(1) CFG



Method 1:

If we construct LL(1) table and no multiple entries in the table for given CFG

then we say CFG is LL(1).

Method 2:

Short cut

$$\textcircled{\text{I}} A \rightarrow \alpha_1 / \alpha_2$$

$$F_i(\alpha_1) \cap F_i(\alpha_2) = \emptyset$$

$$\textcircled{\text{II}} A \rightarrow \alpha / \epsilon$$

$$F_i(\alpha) \cap F_o(A) = \emptyset$$



# How to write LL(1) CFG?



Step 1: Take Unambiguous CFG

⇓ Eliminate Left recursion

Step 2: Convert to non left rec CFG

⇓ Apply Left factoring

Step 3: Convert to Left factored CFG

⇓ If LL(1) table has no multiple entries

It is LL(1) CFG

# LL(1) Table construction:



Step 1: compute FIRST set for every non-terminal

Step 2: If any FIRST set contain  $\epsilon$  then only compute Follow set for that non-terminal

Step 3: Using Step 1 & Step 2, fill the table.



①  $S \rightarrow a$

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

row      column

$N \times (|T| + 1)$

#rows      #columns

PW

This table is not having multiple entries.

So, given CFG is LL(1).

LL(1)	a	\$
S	Find S production that derives 'a' as 1 <sup>st</sup> Symbol $S \rightarrow a$	

Note : I) If every entry of table has



at most 1 production, given CFG is LL(1)  
( $\leq 1$ )  
= 0 or 1

II) Follow Set helps to fill the table  
with the productions those derive  $\epsilon$ .



②  $S \rightarrow \underline{a}Sb \mid \epsilon$

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

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

find production that derives  $\epsilon$



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

③  $S \rightarrow A$   
 $A \rightarrow b \mid \epsilon$

$$Fi(S) = \{b, \boxed{\epsilon}\}$$

$$Fi(A) = \{b, \boxed{\epsilon}\}$$

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

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

	b	\$
S	$S \rightarrow A$	$S \rightarrow \epsilon$
A	$A \rightarrow b$	$A \rightarrow \epsilon$

← only S prod.

← only A production

OR

	b	\$
S	A	A
A	b	$\epsilon$

fill only RHS



Note:

	a	b	\$
S	$S \rightarrow abA$	$S \rightarrow bb$	
A		$A \rightarrow b$	

$\Rightarrow$

$S \rightarrow abA \mid bb$

$A \rightarrow b$

We can find CFG  
using Table



Note: Ambiguous CFG never be LL(1)





