

Experiment No:5

AIM: To implement a program to find FIRST() for any given Production.

THEORY:

FIRST (α) is defined as the collection of terminal symbols which are the first letters of strings derived from α .

$$\text{FIRST}(\alpha) = \{a \mid \alpha \rightarrow^* a\beta \text{ for some string } \beta\}$$

If the compiler would have come to know in advance, that what is the “first character of the string produced when a production rule is applied”, and comparing it to the current character or token in the input string it sees, it can wisely take decision on which production rule to apply.

Algorithm:

If X is Grammar Symbol, then First (X) will be –

If X is a terminal symbol, then $\text{FIRST}(X) = \{X\}$

If $X \rightarrow \epsilon$, then $\text{FIRST}(X) = \{\epsilon\}$

If X is non-terminal & $X \rightarrow a \alpha$, then $\text{FIRST}(X) = \{a\}$

If $X \rightarrow Y_1, Y_2, Y_3$, then FIRST (X) will be

(a) If Y is terminal, then

$$\text{FIRST}(X) = \text{FIRST}(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) = \{Y_1\}$$

(b) If Y_1 is Non-terminal and

If Y_1 does not derive to an empty string i.e., If $\text{FIRST}(Y_1)$ does not contain ϵ then,
 $\text{FIRST}(X) = \text{FIRST}(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) = \text{FIRST}(Y_1)$

(c) If $\text{FIRST}(Y_1)$ contains ϵ , then.

$$\text{FIRST}(X) = \text{FIRST}(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) = \text{FIRST}(Y_1) - \{\epsilon\} \cup \text{FIRST}(Y_2, Y_3)$$

Similarly, $\text{FIRST}(Y_2, Y_3) = \{Y_2\}$, If Y_2 is terminal otherwise if Y_2 is Non-terminal then

$\text{FIRST}(Y_2, Y_3) = \text{FIRST}(Y_2)$, if $\text{FIRST}(Y_2)$ does not contain ϵ .

If $\text{FIRST}(Y_2)$ contain ϵ , then

$$\text{FIRST}(Y_2, Y_3) = \text{FIRST}(Y_2) - \{\epsilon\} \cup \text{FIRST}(Y_3)$$

Similarly, this method will be repeated for further Grammar symbols, i.e., for $Y_4, Y_5, Y_6 \dots$.
YK

COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT

Platform: ubuntu

Programming Language: C / C++ / Java

Expacted Output:

OUTPUT:

```
Enter the no. of productions :6
Enter the productions :
S/aBDb
B/cC
C/bC/ε
E/g/ε
D/E/F
F/f/ε
First(S) : [ a ].
First(B) : [ c ].
First(C) : [ b,ε ].
First(E) : [ g,ε ].
First(D) : [ g,ε,f ].
First(F) : [ f,ε ].
Process returned 6 (0x6)   execution time : 110.862 s
Press any key to continue.
```

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Conclusion: Thus the program to find FIRST() is implemented.

Viva Voce Questions:

1. What is FIRST()?

Answer: **FIRST()** – It is a function that gives the set of terminals that begin the strings derived from the production rule.

2. Why FIRST() is CALCULATED.?

Answer: If the compiler would have come to know in advance, that what is the “first character of the string produced when a production rule is applied”, and comparing it to the current character or token in the input string it sees, it can wisely take decision on which production rule to apply.