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Subject: Design and Implementation of Modern Compilers

Topic: First & Follow

Aim: Python code for finding First and Follow

Introduction:

FIRST and FOLLOW are two functions associated with grammar that help us fill in the entries of an M-table.

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

A symbol c is in FIRST (α) if and only if $\alpha \Rightarrow c\beta$ for some sequence β of grammar symbols.

A terminal symbol a is in FOLLOW (N) if and only if there is a derivation from the start symbol S of the grammar such that $S \Rightarrow \alpha N \alpha \beta$, where α and β are a (possible empty) sequence of grammar symbols. In other words, a terminal c is in FOLLOW (N) if c can follow N at some point in a derivation.

Benefit of FIRST() and FOLLOW()

- It can be used to prove the LL (K) characteristic of grammar.
- It can be used to promote in the construction of predictive parsing tables.
- It provides selection information for recursive descent parsers.

Computation of *FIRST*

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

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

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

- If X is a terminal symbol, then $FIRST(X) = \{X\}$
- If $X \rightarrow \epsilon$, then $FIRST(X) = \{\epsilon\}$
- If X is non-terminal & $X \rightarrow a \alpha$, then $FIRST(X) = \{a\}$
- If $X \rightarrow Y_1, Y_2, Y_3$, then $FIRST(X)$ will be:
 - a) If Y is terminal, then $FIRST(X)=FIRST(Y_1,Y_2,Y_3)=\{Y_1\}$
 - b) If Y_1 is non-terminal and if Y_1 does not derive to an empty string i.e., if $FIRST(Y_1)$ does not contain ϵ then,
 $FIRST(X)=FIRST(Y_1,Y_2,Y_3)=FIRST(Y_1)$

- c) If $\text{FIRST}(Y1)$ contains ϵ , then,
 $\text{FIRST}(X) = \text{FIRST}(Y1, Y2, Y3) = \text{FIRST}(Y1) - \{\epsilon\} \cup \text{FIRST}(Y2, Y3)$

Similarly, $\text{FIRST}(Y2, Y3) = \{Y2\}$, If $Y2$ is terminal otherwise if $Y2$ is non-terminal then

- $\text{FIRST}(Y2, Y3) = \text{FIRST}(Y2)$, if $\text{FIRST}(Y2)$ does not contain ϵ .
- If $\text{FIRST}(Y2)$ contain ϵ , then $\text{FIRST}(Y2, Y3) = \text{FIRST}(Y2) - \{\epsilon\} \cup \text{FIRST}(Y3)$

Computation of *FOLLOW*

Follow(A) is defined as the collection of terminal symbols that occur directly to the right of A.

$$\text{FOLLOW}(A) = \{a | S \Rightarrow^* \alpha A a \beta \text{ where } \alpha, \beta \text{ can be any strings}\}$$

- If S is the start symbol, $\text{FOLLOW}(S) = \{\$ \}$
- If production is of form $A \rightarrow \alpha B \beta$, $\beta \neq \epsilon$.
- a) If $\text{FIRST}(\beta)$ does not contain ϵ then, $\text{FOLLOW}(B) = \{\text{FIRST}(\beta)\}$

Or

- b) If $\text{FIRST}(\beta)$ contains ϵ (i. e. , $\beta \Rightarrow^* \epsilon$), then
 $\text{FOLLOW}(B) = \text{FIRST}(\beta) - \{\epsilon\} \cup \text{FOLLOW}(A)$
 ie. when β derives ϵ , then terminal after A will follow B.
- If production is of form $A \rightarrow \alpha B$, then $\text{Follow}(B) = \{\text{FOLLOW}(A)\}$.

Code:

```
import sys
sys.setrecursionlimit(60)
def first(string):
    #print("first({})".format(string))
    first_ = set()
    if string in non_terminals:
        alternatives = productions_dict[string]
        for alternative in alternatives:
            first_2 = first(alternative)
            first_ = first_ | first_2
    elif string in terminals:
        first_ = {string}
```



```

        #print("returning for follow({})".format(nT),follow_)
        return follow_
no_of_terminals=int(input("Enter no. of terminals: "))
terminals = []
print("Enter the terminals :")
for _ in range(no_of_terminals):
    terminals.append(input())
no_of_non_terminals=int(input("Enter no. of non terminals: "))
non_terminals = []
print("Enter the non terminals :")
for _ in range(no_of_non_terminals):
    non_terminals.append(input())
starting_symbol = input("Enter the starting symbol: ")
no_of_productions = int(input("Enter no of productions: "))
productions = []
print("Enter the productions:")
for _ in range(no_of_productions):
    productions.append(input())
#print("terminals", terminals)
#print("non terminals", non_terminals)
#print("productions",productions)
productions_dict = {}
for nT in non_terminals:
    productions_dict[nT] = []
#print("productions_dict",productions_dict)
for production in productions:
    nonterm_to_prod = production.split("->")
    alternatives = nonterm_to_prod[1].split("/")
    for alternative in alternatives:
        productions_dict[nonterm_to_prod[0]].append(alternative)
#print("productions_dict",productions_dict)
#print("nonterm_to_prod",nonterm_to_prod)
#print("alternatives",alternatives)
FIRST = {}
FOLLOW = {}
for non_terminal in non_terminals:
    FIRST[non_terminal] = set()
for non_terminal in non_terminals:
    FOLLOW[non_terminal] = set()
#print("FIRST",FIRST)
for non_terminal in non_terminals:
    FIRST[non_terminal] = FIRST[non_terminal] | first(non_terminal)
#print("FIRST",FIRST)
FOLLOW[starting_symbol] = FOLLOW[starting_symbol] | {'$'}
for non_terminal in non_terminals:
    FOLLOW[non_terminal] = FOLLOW[non_terminal] | follow(non_terminal)
#print("FOLLOW", FOLLOW)
print("{: ^20}{: ^20}{: ^20}".format('Non Terminals','First','Follow'))

```

```

for non_terminal in non_terminals:
    print("{: ^20}{: ^20}{: ^20}".format(non_terminal, str(FIRST[non_terminal]), str(FOLLOW[non_terminal])))

```

Output:

```

Enter no. of terminals: 4
Enter the terminals :
a
b
c
d
Enter no. of non terminals: 3
Enter the non terminals :
S
B
C
Enter the starting symbol: S
Enter no of productions: 3
Enter the productions:
S->Bb/Cd
B->aB/@
C->cC/@

```

Non Terminals	First	Follow
S	{ 'a', 'b', 'd', 'c' }	{ '\$' }
B	{ 'a', '@' }	{ 'b' }
C	{ '@', 'c' }	{ 'd' }

```

>>>

```