

- CFG → Compute FIRST, FOLLOW
 → Build LL-Parse Table
 → LL-Parsing using LL-Parse Table

Definition: FIRST(w)

Given a CFG $G = (V, T, S, P)$, $a \in T$, and $w, v \in (V \cup T)^*$,

$\text{FIRST}(w) = \{ a \mid \text{the first terminal } a \text{ in } w \Rightarrow av \}$.

$\lambda \in \text{FIRST}(w)$ if $w \Rightarrow \lambda$.

Knowing the first terminal that starts a sentential form helps to choose the next rule to apply in a derivation.

Algorithm for FIRST

Given a grammar $G = (V, T, S, P)$, calculate $\text{FIRST}(w)$ for w in $(V \cup T)^*$,

1. For $a \in T$, $\text{FIRST}(a) = \{a\}$
2. $\text{FIRST}(\lambda) = \{\lambda\}$
3. For $A \in V$, set $\text{FIRST}(A) = \{ \}$
4. Repeat:

For every production $A \rightarrow w$

$\text{FIRST}(A) = \text{FIRST}(A) \cup \text{FIRST}(w)$

Until no more terminals or λ can be added to any FIRST set for variables.

5. For $w = x_1 x_2 x_3 \dots x_n$ where $x_i \in (V \cup T)$

(a) $\text{FIRST}(w) = \text{FIRST}(x_1) - \{\lambda\}$

(b) For $i = 2$ to n do:

if $x_j \Rightarrow^* \lambda$ for all j from 1 to $i - 1$ then

$\text{FIRST}(w) = \text{FIRST}(w) \cup \text{FIRST}(x_i) - \{\lambda\}$

(c) If $x_i \Rightarrow^* \lambda$ for all i from 1 to n then:

$\text{FIRST}(w) = \text{FIRST}(w) \cup \{\lambda\}$

Definition: FOLLOW(A)

Given a CFG $G = (V, T, S, P)$, $a \in T$, $A \in V$, and $w, v \in (V \cup T)^*$,

$\text{FOLLOW}(A) = \{ a \mid \text{the first terminal } a \text{ that immediately follows } A \text{ in a sentential form } vAaw \}$.

$\$ \in \text{FOLLOW}(S)$ always.

Algorithm for FOLLOW

Given a grammar $G = (V, T, S, P)$, $A, B \in V$, and $w, v \in (V \cup T)^*$,

1. $\$$ is in FOLLOW(S)
2. For $A \rightarrow vB$, FOLLOW(A) is in FOLLOW(B)
3. For $A \rightarrow vBw$:
 - (a) $\text{FIRST}(w) - \{\lambda\}$ is in FOLLOW(B)
 - (b) If $\lambda \in \text{FIRST}(w)$, then FOLLOW(A) is in FOLLOW(B)

Algorithm to Build LL(1) Parse Table

For a rule $A \rightarrow w$ where A is non-terminal, $w \in (V \cup T)^*$

1. For each production $A \rightarrow w$
 - (a) For each a in $\text{FIRST}(w)$, add w to $\text{LL}[A, a]$
 - (b) If $\lambda \in \text{FIRST}(w)$, add w to $\text{LL}[A, b]$ for each b in FOLLOW(A)
2. Each undefined entry is error.

L1(1) Parsing Algorithm

push(S)

lookahead = get()

while the stack is not empty do {

 symbol = top()

 if symbol is a Terminal then: {

 if symbol == lookahead then:

 pop()

 lookahead = get()

 else; error }

 else if symbol is a Variable then: {

// entry.action is r, i.e. Reduce

 if $\text{LL}[\text{symbol}, \text{lookahead}]$ is not error then: {

 pop()

 push($\text{LL}[\text{symbol}, \text{lookahead}]$) }

 else: error }

// end while

if lookahead \neq \$ then

 error

else:

 accept

Example:

1) CFG: (1) $S \rightarrow aSb$, (2) $S \rightarrow A$, (3) $A \rightarrow bAa$, (4) $A \rightarrow c$

2) FIRST and FOLLOW

	FIRST	FOLLOW
S	a, b, c	$b, \$$
A	b, c	$a, b, \$$

3) LL(1) Parse Table

	a	b	c	$\$$
S	aSb	A	A	
A		bAa	c	

4) Trace String ' $abcab$ '\$ with LR(1) Parse Table

Stack:		S	a S b	S b	A b	b A a b	A a b	c a b	a b	b	
Lookahead:		a	a	b	b	b	c	c	a	b	$\$$
	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	8)	9)	10)	11)