

# 41080 Theory of Computing Science

## Week 6 Tutorial Class

Chuanqi Zhang

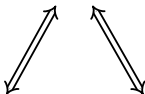
Centre for Quantum Software and Information  
University of Technology Sydney

12th September, 2024

# Background

**Language:**

Regular language  $\longleftrightarrow$  Context-free language



**Model:**

DFA  $\longleftrightarrow$  NFA  $\longleftrightarrow$  PDA

# Background

Anything in between?

Language:

Regular language ← Context-free language

Model:

DFA ↔ NFA ← PDA

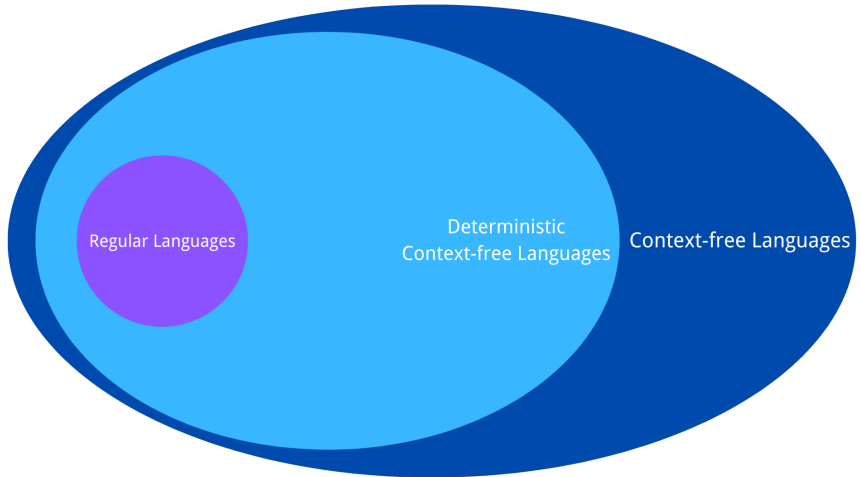


- From the **practical** perspective, we need determinism.
- So people come up with the idea of Deterministic PDA!
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# Relations between different languages



From a more practical perspective, we need more restriction.

## Problem

*Given a grammar  $G = (V, \Sigma, R, S)$  and a string  $w \in L(G)$ , how can we construct the process of generating  $w$  from  $S$ ?*

This is achieved through a parser. Two possible approaches:

- Top-down parsers: start from  $S$  and derive the string  $w$ .
- Bottom-up parsers: start from the string  $w$  and reach  $S$ .



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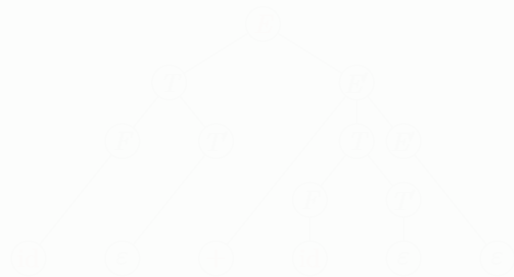
- **Top-down parsers:** start from  $S$  and derive the string  $w$ .
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# Why is it called top-down?

For some parsers, we can build a *parsing tree* to illustrate the generation process.

## Example (Top-down parsers)

How string `id + id` is generated from the start variable  $E$  by applying a bunch of grammar rules:



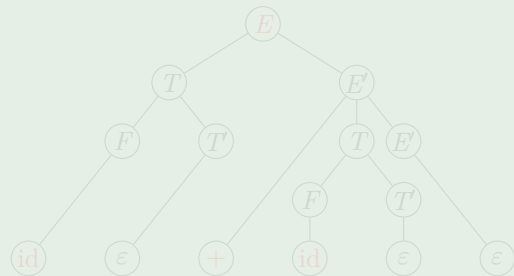
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- left-right;
- left-most derivation;
- one symbol look-ahead.

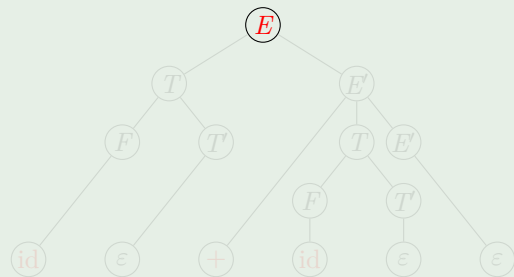


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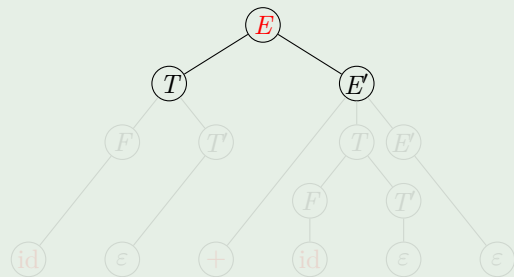
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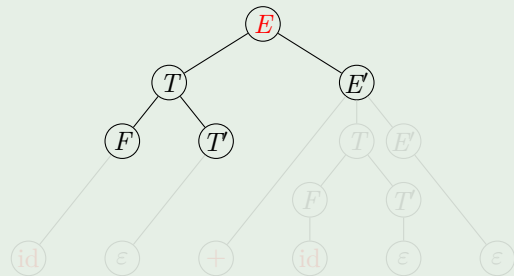
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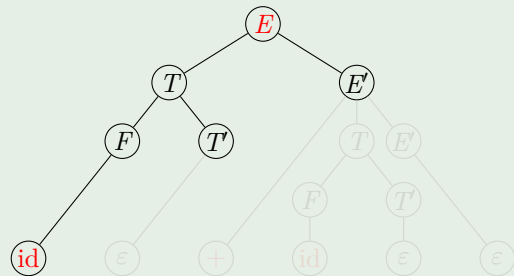
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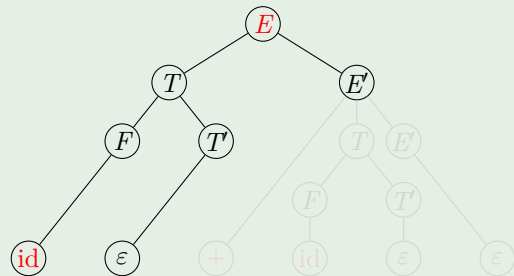
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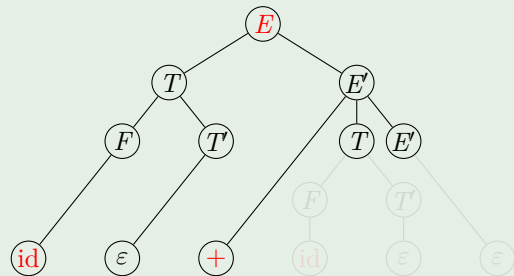
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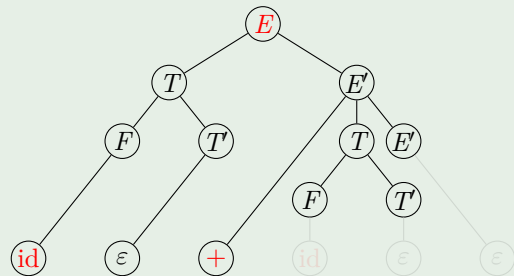
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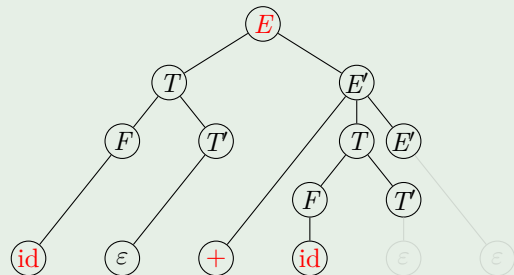
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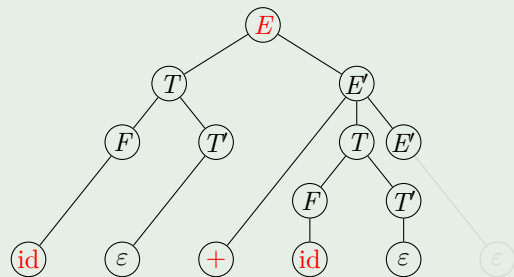


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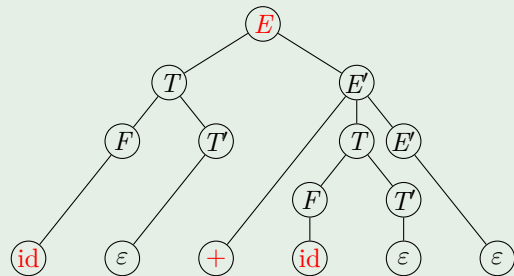
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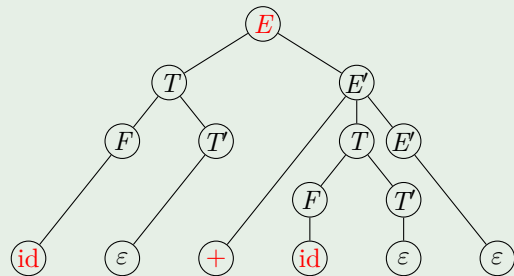
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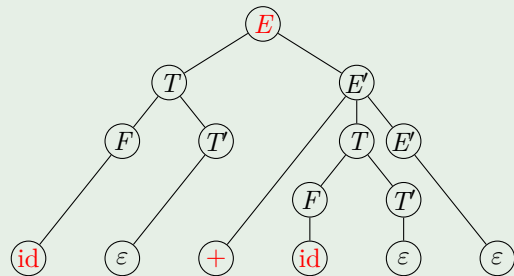
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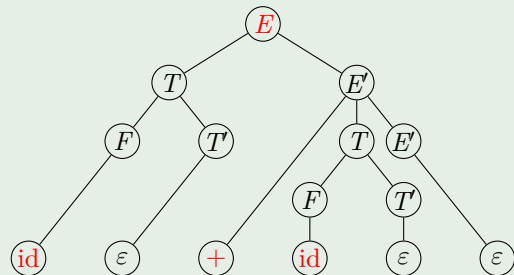
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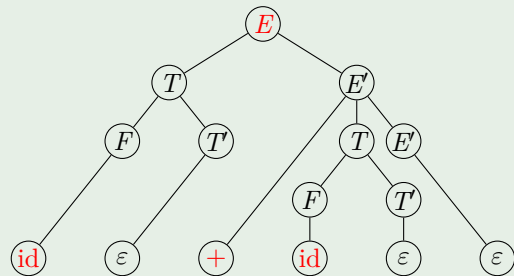
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- We focus on  $LL(1)$  parsers, a special type of top-down parsers.
  - $L$ : left-right
  - $L$ : left-most derivation
  - 1: one symbol look-ahead
- Not every grammar allows for  $LL(1)$  parsing.
- Some grammars can be converted to allow for  $LL(1)$  parsing by the techniques called left recursion removal and left factoring. Please refer to the lecture slides.

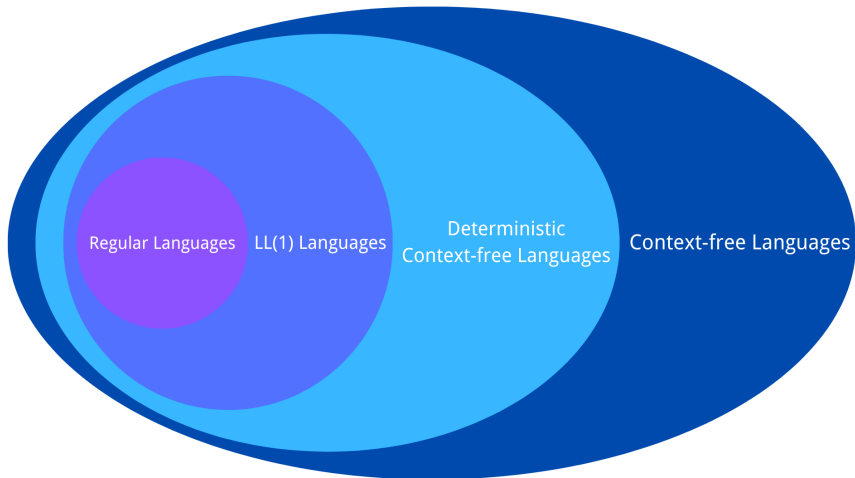
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# Relations between different languages



# What is a predicative parsing table?

Generate string  $id + id$  from the start variable  $E$ .

## Example

- 1  $E \rightarrow TE'$
- 2  $E' \rightarrow +TE'$
- 3  $E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 4  $T \rightarrow FT'$
- 5  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$
- 6  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 7  $F \rightarrow (E)$
- 8  $F \rightarrow id$

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	1			1		
$E'$		2			3	3
$T$	4			4		
$T'$		6	5		6	6
$F$	8			7		

Predicative parsing table for the left-hand side grammar.

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$$E \stackrel{\perp}{\Rightarrow} TE$$

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# What is a predicative parsing table?

Generate string **id** + id from the start variable  $E$ :

$$E \xRightarrow{1} TE' \xRightarrow{4} FT'E' \xRightarrow{8} idT'E' \xRightarrow{6} idE' \xRightarrow{2} id + TE' \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow id + id$$

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Predicative parsing table for the left-hand side grammar.



# What is a predicative parsing table?

Generate string **id + id** from **the left-most variable  $T$** :

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Predicative parsing table for the left-hand side grammar.

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# What is a predicative parsing table?

Generate string  $\text{id} + \text{id}$  from the left-most variable  $T'$ :

$$E \xRightarrow{1} TE' \xRightarrow{4} FT'E' \xRightarrow{8} \text{id}T'E' \xRightarrow{6} \text{id}E' \xRightarrow{2} \text{id} + TE' \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \text{id} + \text{id}$$

## Example

- 1  $E \rightarrow TE'$
- 2  $E' \rightarrow +TE'$
- 3  $E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 4  $T \rightarrow FT'$
- 5  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$
- 6  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 7  $F \rightarrow (E)$
- 8  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	1			1		
$E'$		2			3	3
$T$	4			4		
$T'$		6	5		6	6
$F$	8			7		

Predicative parsing table for the left-hand side grammar.

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$E$	1			1		
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	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	1			1		
$E'$		2			3	3
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Predicative parsing table for the left-hand side grammar.

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- 5  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$
- 6  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 7  $F \rightarrow (E)$
- 8  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	1			1		
$E'$		2			3	3
$T$	4			4		
$T'$		6	5		6	6
$F$	8			7		

Predicative parsing table for the left-hand side grammar.

# What is a predicative parsing table?

Generate string `id + id` from the left-most variable  $T$ :

$$E \xRightarrow{1} TE' \xRightarrow{4} FT'E' \xRightarrow{8} idT'E' \xRightarrow{6} idE' \xRightarrow{2} id + TE' \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow id + id$$

## Example

- 1  $E \rightarrow TE'$
- 2  $E' \rightarrow +TE'$
- 3  $E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 4  $T \rightarrow FT'$
- 5  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$
- 6  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 7  $F \rightarrow (E)$
- 8  $F \rightarrow id$

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	1			1		
$E'$		2			3	3
$T$	4			4		
$T'$		6	5		6	6
$F$	8			7		

Predicative parsing table for the left-hand side grammar.

# What is a predicative parsing table?

Generate string  $\text{id} + \text{id}$  from the left-most variable  $T$ :

$$E \xRightarrow{1} TE' \xRightarrow{4} FT'E' \xRightarrow{8} \text{id}T'E' \xRightarrow{6} \text{id}E' \xRightarrow{2} \text{id} + TE' \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \text{id} + \text{id}$$

## Example

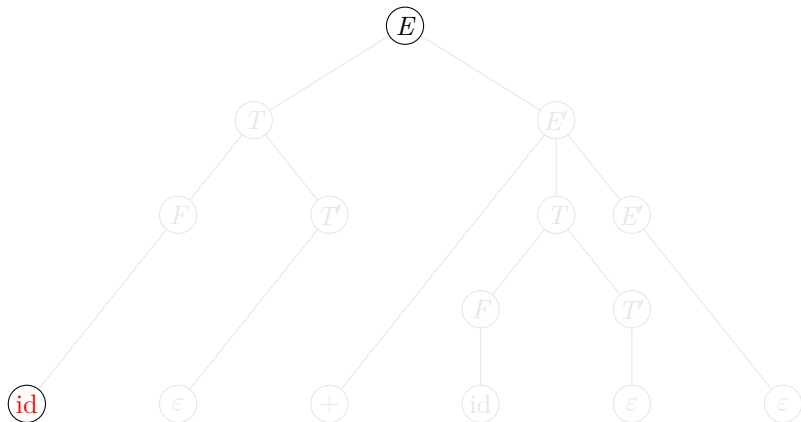
- 1  $E \rightarrow TE'$
- 2  $E' \rightarrow +TE'$
- 3  $E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 4  $T \rightarrow FT'$
- 5  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$
- 6  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 7  $F \rightarrow (E)$
- 8  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	1			1		
$E'$		2			3	3
$T$	4			4		
$T'$		6	5		6	6
$F$	8			7		

Predicative parsing table for the left-hand side grammar.

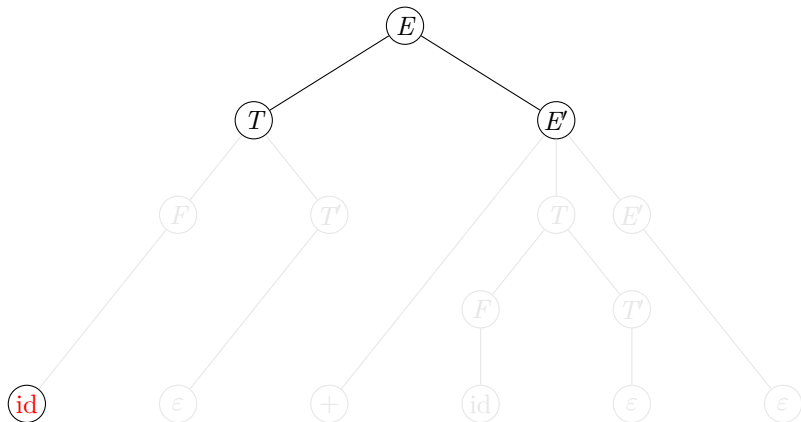
# From the perspective of a parsing tree

Generate string `id + id` from the start variable  $E$ :



# From the perspective of a parsing tree

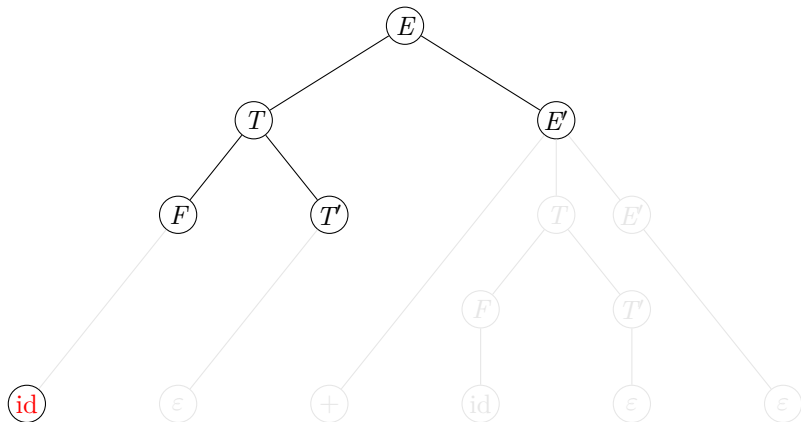
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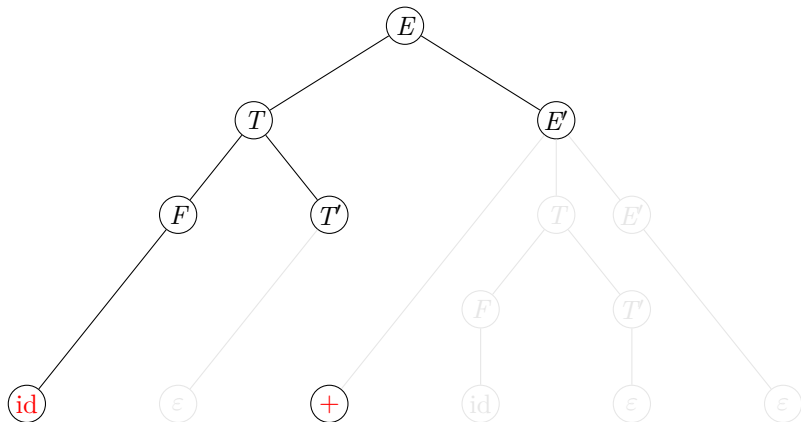
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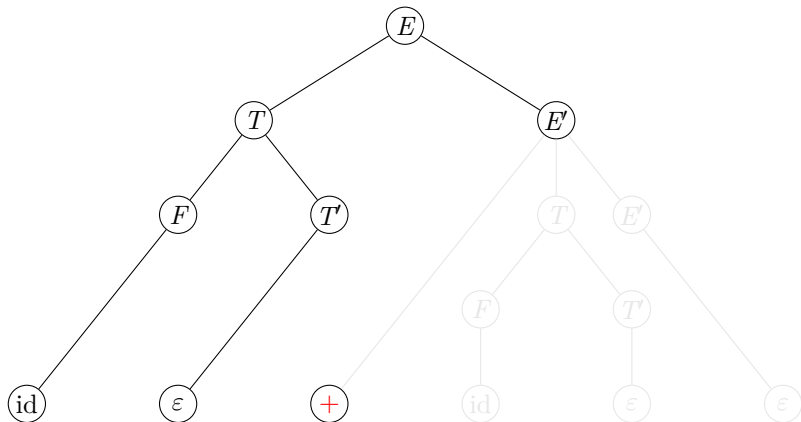
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Generate string `id + id` from the start variable  $E$ :



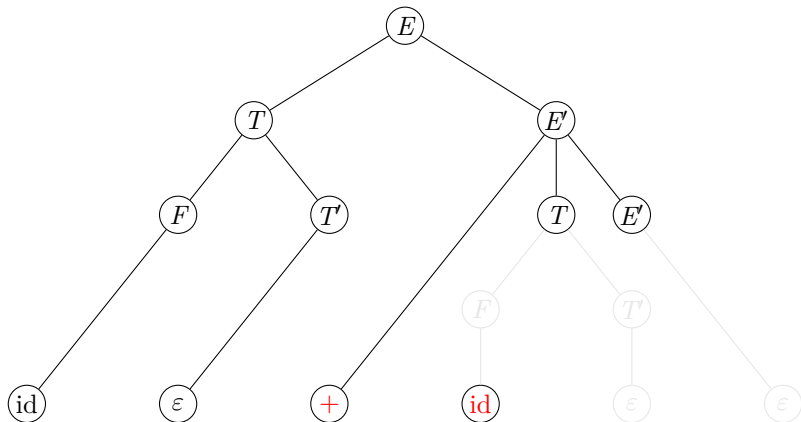
# From the perspective of a parsing tree

Generate string  $\text{id} + \text{id}$  from the start variable  $E$ :



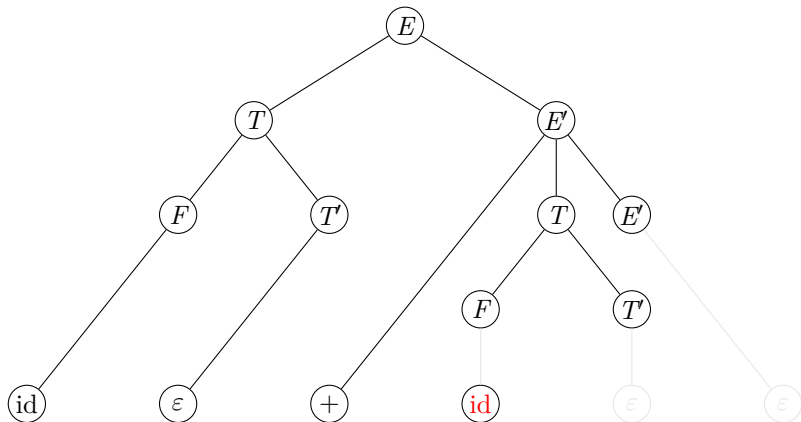
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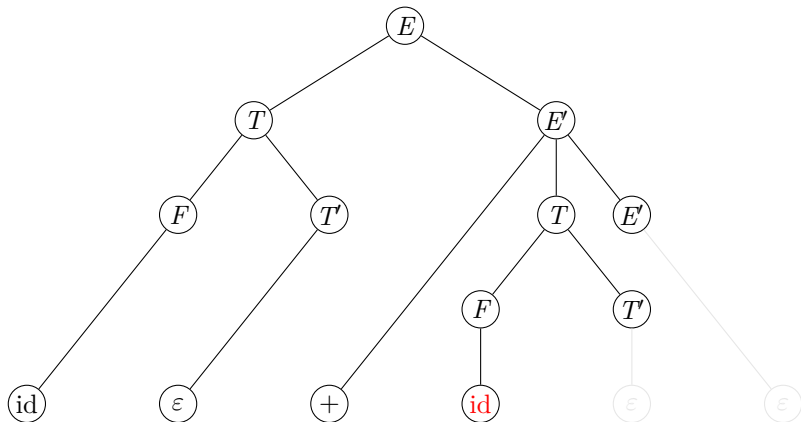
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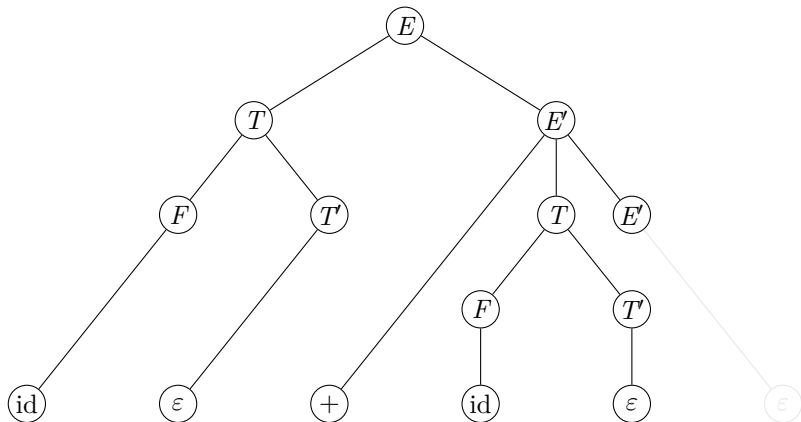
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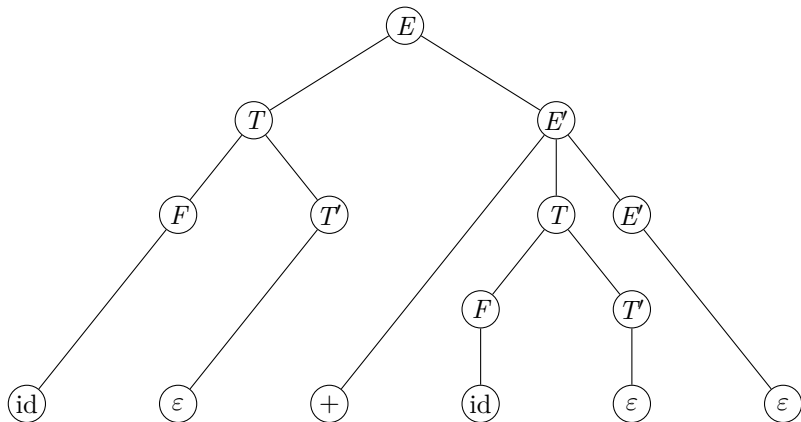
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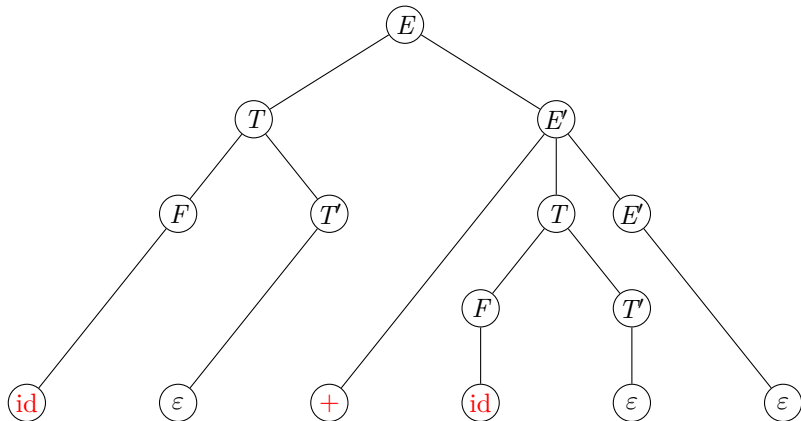
Generate string  $\text{id} + \text{id}$  from the start variable  $E$ :





# From the perspective of a parsing tree

Generate string  $\text{id} + \text{id}$  from the start variable  $E$ :



# Tutorial: construction of a predicative parsing table

There are three steps:

1. construct FIRST sets;
2. construct FOLLOW sets;
3. construct the parsing table using the sets.

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# Tutorial: construction of FIRST sets

## Definition (FIRST sets)

$\text{FIRST}(A)$  is a set of symbols (including  $\varepsilon$ ) that can appear in the first position of any string derived from variable  $A$ .

①  $E \rightarrow TE'$

②  $E' \rightarrow +TE'$

③  $E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$

④  $T \rightarrow FT' \Rightarrow T'$

⑤  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$

⑥  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$

⑦  $F \rightarrow (E)$

⑧  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets

$E$	$(, \text{id}$
$E'$	$+, \varepsilon$
$T$	$(, \text{id}$
$T'$	$*, \varepsilon$
$F$	$(, \text{id}$

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- 7  $F \rightarrow (E)$
- 8  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets	
$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\varepsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\varepsilon$
$F$	(, id

# Tutorial: construction of FIRST sets

## Definition (FIRST sets)

$\text{FIRST}(A)$  is a set of symbols (including  $\varepsilon$ ) that can appear in the first position of any string derived from variable  $A$ .

- a. If there is a rule starting with variables on both sides, we will need to **incorporate the FIRST set of the latter one into that of the former one.**
- b. What if there is one more rule of  $F \rightarrow \varepsilon$  and how would this affect  $\text{FIRST}(T)$ ?

- 1  $E \rightarrow TE'$
- 2  $E' \rightarrow +TE'$
- 3  $E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 4  $T \rightarrow FT' \Rightarrow T'$
- 5  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$
- 6  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
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- 8  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets	
$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\varepsilon$
$T$	<b>FIRST(<math>F</math>)</b>
$T'$	*, $\varepsilon$
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⑥  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$

⑦  $F \rightarrow (E)$

⑧  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets	
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$F$	(, id

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- $T' \rightarrow *FT'$
- $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- $F \rightarrow (E)$
- $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets	
$E$	$\text{FIRST}(T)$
$E'$	$+, \varepsilon$
$T$	$(, \text{id}$
$T'$	$*, \varepsilon$
$F$	$(, \text{id}$

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FIRST sets	
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$T'$	*, $\varepsilon$
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$$\textcircled{1} E \rightarrow TE'$$

$$\textcircled{2} E' \rightarrow +TE'$$

$$\textcircled{3} E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$\textcircled{4} T \rightarrow FT' \Rightarrow T'$$

$$\textcircled{5} T' \rightarrow *FT'$$

$$\textcircled{6} T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$\textcircled{7} F \rightarrow (E)$$

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FIRST sets	
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$E'$	+, $\varepsilon$
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$$⑥ T' \rightarrow \epsilon$$

$$⑦ F \rightarrow (E)$$

$$⑧ F \rightarrow \text{id}$$

FIRST sets	
$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\epsilon$
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$T'$	*, $\epsilon$
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$$\textcircled{7} F \rightarrow (E)$$

$$\textcircled{8} F \rightarrow \text{id}$$

FIRST sets

$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\varepsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\varepsilon$
$F$	(, id

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⑤  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$

⑥  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$

⑦  $F \rightarrow (E)$

⑧  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets	
$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\varepsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\varepsilon$
$F$	(, id

# Tutorial: construction of FIRST sets

## Definition (FIRST sets)

$\text{FIRST}(A)$  is a set of symbols (including  $\varepsilon$ ) that can appear in the first position of any string derived from variable  $A$ .

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①  $E \rightarrow TE'$

②  $E' \rightarrow +TE'$

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⑥  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$

⑦  $F \rightarrow (E)$

⑧  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets	
$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\varepsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\varepsilon$
$F$	(, id



# Tutorial: construction of FIRST sets

## Definition (FIRST sets)

$\text{FIRST}(A)$  is a set of symbols (including  $\varepsilon$ ) that can appear in the first position of any string derived from variable  $A$ .

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- What if there is one more rule of  $F \rightarrow \varepsilon$  and how would this affect  $\text{FIRST}(T)$ ?

①  $E \rightarrow TE'$

②  $E' \rightarrow +TE'$

③  $E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$

④  $T \rightarrow FT' \Rightarrow T'$

⑤  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$

⑥  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$

⑦  $F \rightarrow (E)$

⑧  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets	
$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\varepsilon$
$T$	(, id, <b>FIRST(<math>T'</math>)</b>
$T'$	*, $\varepsilon$
$F$	(, id

# Tutorial: construction of FOLLOW sets

## Definition (FOLLOW sets)

**FOLLOW( $A$ )** is a set of symbols (not including  $\epsilon$ ) that can appear immediately after variable  $A$  in any derivation of the grammar.

We always incorporate  $\$$  into the FOLLOW set of the start variable.

When we have a derivation with variables on both sides, we will need to incorporate the FOLLOW set of the former one into that of the latter one.

When we have one involving two consecutive variables, we will need to incorporate the FIRST set of the latter one into the FOLLOW set of the former one.

①  $E \rightarrow TE'$

②  $E' \rightarrow +TE' \Rightarrow +T$

③  $E' \rightarrow \epsilon$

④  $T \rightarrow FT' \Rightarrow F$

⑤  $T' \rightarrow *FT' \Rightarrow *F$

⑥  $T' \rightarrow \epsilon$

⑦  $F \rightarrow (E)$

⑧  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets

$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\epsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\epsilon$
$F$	(, id

FOLLOW sets

$E$	\$, )
$E'$	\$, )
$T$	+, \$, )
$T'$	+, \$, )
$F$	*, +, \$, )

# Tutorial: construction of FOLLOW sets

## Definition (FOLLOW sets)

$\text{FOLLOW}(A)$  is a set of symbols (not including  $\epsilon$ ) that can appear immediately after variable  $A$  in any derivation of the grammar.

- We always incorporate  $\$$  into the FOLLOW set of the **start variable**.
- If there is a rule ending with variables on both sides, we will need to incorporate the FOLLOW set of the former one into that of the latter one.
- If there is a rule involving two consecutive variables, we will need to incorporate the FIRST set of the latter one into the FOLLOW set of the former one. *Caution: it's  $\epsilon$  in the set!*

①  $E \rightarrow TE'$

②  $E' \rightarrow +TE' \Rightarrow +T$

③  $E' \rightarrow \epsilon$

④  $T \rightarrow FT' \Rightarrow F$

⑤  $T' \rightarrow *FT' \Rightarrow *F$

⑥  $T' \rightarrow \epsilon$

⑦  $F \rightarrow (E)$

⑧  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

	FIRST sets	FOLLOW sets
$E$	(, id	$E$ \$, )
$E'$	+, $\epsilon$	$E'$ \$, )
$T$	(, id	$T$ +, \$, )
$T'$	*, $\epsilon$	$T'$ +, \$, )
$F$	(, id	$F$ *, +, \$, )

# Tutorial: construction of FOLLOW sets

## Definition (FOLLOW sets)

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①  $E \rightarrow TE'$

②  $E' \rightarrow +TE' \Rightarrow +T$

③  $E' \rightarrow \epsilon$

④  $T \rightarrow FT' \Rightarrow F$

⑤  $T' \rightarrow *FT' \Rightarrow *F$

⑥  $T' \rightarrow \epsilon$

⑦  $F \rightarrow (E)$

⑧  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

	FIRST sets	FOLLOW sets
$E$	(, id	$E$ \$, )
$E'$	+, $\epsilon$	$E'$ \$, )
$T$	(, id	$T$ +, \$, )
$T'$	*, $\epsilon$	$T'$ +, \$, )
$F$	(, id	$F$ *, +, \$, )

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FIRST sets

$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\epsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\epsilon$
$F$	(, id

FOLLOW sets

$E$	\$, )
$E'$	<b>FOLLOW(<math>E</math>)</b>
$T$	+, \$, )
$T'$	+, \$, )
$F$	*, +, \$, )

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FIRST sets	FOLLOW sets
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$E'$ +, $\epsilon$	$E'$ \$, )
$T$ (, id	$T$ +, \$, )
$T'$ *, $\epsilon$	$T'$ +, \$, )
$F$ (, id	$F$ *, +, \$, )

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FIRST sets	FOLLOW sets
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FIRST sets

$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\epsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\epsilon$
$F$	(, id

FOLLOW sets

$E$	\$, )
$E'$	\$, )
$T$	+, FOLLOW( $E'$ )
$T'$	+, \$, )
$F$	*, +, \$, )

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$E$	(, id
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FOLLOW sets

$E$	\$, )
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FIRST sets

$$\frac{E}{(\text{, id})}$$

$$\frac{E'}{+, \epsilon}$$

$$\frac{T}{(\text{, id})}$$

$$\frac{T'}{*, \epsilon}$$

$$\frac{F}{(\text{, id})}$$

FOLLOW sets

$$\frac{E}{\$, \text{,}}$$

$$\frac{E'}{\$, \text{,}}$$

$$\frac{T}{+, \$, \text{,}}$$

$$\frac{T'}{\text{FOLLOW}(T)}$$

$$\frac{F}{*, +, \$, \text{,}}$$

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FIRST sets	FOLLOW sets
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$E'$ +, $\epsilon$	$E'$ \$, )
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⑧  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets

$E$	{ $\epsilon$ , $T$ }
$E'$	{ $\epsilon$ , $+$ }
$T$	{ $\epsilon$ , $F$ }
$T'$	{ $\epsilon$ , $*$ }
$F$	{ $\epsilon$ , $($ }

FOLLOW sets

$E$	{ $\$, )$ }
$E'$	{ $\$, )$ }
$T$	{ $+, \$, )$ }
$T'$	{ $+, \$, )$ }
$F$	{ $*, \text{FOLLOW}(T, T')$ }

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	FIRST sets	FOLLOW sets
$E$	(, id	$E$ \$, )
$E'$	+ , $\epsilon$	$E'$ \$, )
$T$	(, id	$T$ +, \$, )
$T'$	* , $\epsilon$	$T'$ +, \$, )
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$E'$	+ , $\epsilon$	$E'$ \$, )
$T$	(, id	$T$ +, \$, )
$T'$	* , $\epsilon$	$T'$ +, \$, )
$F$	(, id	$F$ *, +, \$, )

# Tutorial: construction of parsing table using the sets

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	1			1		
$E'$		2			3	3
$T$	4			4		
$T'$		6	5		6	6
$F$	8			7		

- 1  $E \rightarrow TE'$
- 2  $E' \rightarrow +TE'$
- 3  $E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 4  $T \rightarrow FT'$
- 5  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$
- 6  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 7  $F \rightarrow (E)$
- 8  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets	
$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\varepsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\varepsilon$
$F$	(, id

FOLLOW sets	
$E$	\$, )
$E'$	\$, )
$T$	+, \$, )
$T'$	+, \$, )
$F$	*, +, \$, )

# Tutorial: construction of parsing table using the sets

$E \rightarrow TE'$  means  $E$  can go to the terminals in  $\text{FIRST}(T)$ .

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	1			1		
$E'$		2			3	3
$T$	4			4		
$T'$		6	5		6	6
$F$	8			7		

- 1  $E \rightarrow TE'$
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- 4  $T \rightarrow FT'$
- 5  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$
- 6  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 7  $F \rightarrow (E)$
- 8  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets	
$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\varepsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\varepsilon$
$F$	(, id

FOLLOW sets	
$E$	\$, )
$E'$	\$, )
$T$	+, \$, )
$T'$	+, \$, )
$F$	*, +, \$, )

# Tutorial: construction of parsing table using the sets

$E \rightarrow TE'$  means  $E$  can go to the terminals in  $\text{FIRST}(T)$ .

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	1			1		
$E'$		2			3	3
$T$	4			4		
$T'$		6	5		6	6
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- 5  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$
- 6  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 7  $F \rightarrow (E)$
- 8  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets	
$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\varepsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\varepsilon$
$F$	(, id

FOLLOW sets	
$E$	\$, )
$E'$	\$, )
$T$	+, \$, )
$T'$	+, \$, )
$F$	*, +, \$, )

# Tutorial: construction of parsing table using the sets

$E' \rightarrow +TE'$  means  $E'$  can go to terminal  $+$ .

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	1			1		
$E'$		2			3	3
$T$	4			4		
$T'$		6	5		6	6
$F$	8			7		

- 1  $E \rightarrow TE'$
- 2  $E' \rightarrow +TE'$
- 3  $E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 4  $T \rightarrow FT'$
- 5  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$
- 6  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 7  $F \rightarrow (E)$
- 8  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets	
$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\varepsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\varepsilon$
$F$	(, id

FOLLOW sets	
$E$	\$, )
$E'$	\$, )
$T$	+, \$, )
$T'$	+, \$, )
$F$	*, +, \$, )

# Tutorial: construction of parsing table using the sets

$E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$  means  $E'$  can go to the terminals in  $\text{FOLLOW}(E')$ .

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	1			1		
$E'$		2			3	3
$T$	4			4		
$T'$		6	5		6	6
$F$	8			7		

- 1  $E \rightarrow TE'$
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FIRST sets	
$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\varepsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\varepsilon$
$F$	(, id

FOLLOW sets	
$E$	\$, )
$E'$	\$, )
$T$	+, \$, )
$T'$	+, \$, )
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# Tutorial: construction of parsing table using the sets

$E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$  means  $E'$  can go to the terminals in  $\text{FOLLOW}(E')$ .

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
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$E'$		2			3	3
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$T'$		6	5		6	6
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- 7  $F \rightarrow (E)$
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FIRST sets	
$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\varepsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\varepsilon$
$F$	(, id

FOLLOW sets	
$E$	\$, )
$E'$	\$, )
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$F$	*, +, \$, )

# Tutorial: construction of parsing table using the sets

$T \rightarrow FT'$  means  $T$  can go to the terminals in  $\text{FIRST}(F)$ .

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	1			1		
$E'$		2			3	3
$T$	4			4		
$T'$		6	5		6	6
$F$	8			7		

- 1  $E \rightarrow TE'$
- 2  $E' \rightarrow +TE'$
- 3  $E' \rightarrow \epsilon$
- 4  $T \rightarrow FT'$
- 5  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$
- 6  $T' \rightarrow \epsilon$
- 7  $F \rightarrow (E)$
- 8  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets	
$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\epsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\epsilon$
$F$	(, id

FOLLOW sets	
$E$	\$, )
$E'$	\$, )
$T$	+, \$, )
$T'$	+, \$, )
$F$	*, +, \$, )

# Tutorial: construction of parsing table using the sets

$T \rightarrow FT'$  means  $T$  can go to the terminals in  $\text{FIRST}(F)$ .

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	1			1		
$E'$		2			3	3
$T$	4			4		
$T'$		6	5		6	6
$F$	8			7		

- 1  $E \rightarrow TE'$
- 2  $E' \rightarrow +TE'$
- 3  $E' \rightarrow \epsilon$
- 4  $T \rightarrow FT'$
- 5  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$
- 6  $T' \rightarrow \epsilon$
- 7  $F \rightarrow (E)$
- 8  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets	
$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\epsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\epsilon$
$F$	(, id

FOLLOW sets	
$E$	\$, )
$E'$	\$, )
$T$	+, \$, )
$T'$	+, \$, )
$F$	*, +, \$, )

# Tutorial: construction of parsing table using the sets

$T' \rightarrow *FT'$  means  $T'$  can go to terminal  $*$ .

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	1			1		
$E'$		2			3	3
$T$	4			4		
$T'$		6	5		6	6
$F$	8			7		

- 1  $E \rightarrow TE'$
- 2  $E' \rightarrow +TE'$
- 3  $E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 4  $T \rightarrow FT'$
- 5  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$
- 6  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 7  $F \rightarrow (E)$
- 8  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets	
$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\varepsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\varepsilon$
$F$	(, id

FOLLOW sets	
$E$	\$, )
$E'$	\$, )
$T$	+, \$, )
$T'$	+, \$, )
$F$	*, +, \$, )

# Tutorial: construction of parsing table using the sets

$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$  means  $T'$  can go to the terminals in  $\text{FOLLOW}(T')$ .

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	1			1		
$E'$		2			3	3
$T$	4			4		
$T'$		6	5		6	6
$F$	8			7		

- 1  $E \rightarrow TE'$
- 2  $E' \rightarrow +TE'$
- 3  $E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 4  $T \rightarrow FT'$
- 5  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$
- 6  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 7  $F \rightarrow (E)$
- 8  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets	
$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\varepsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\varepsilon$
$F$	(, id

FOLLOW sets	
$E$	\$, )
$E'$	\$, )
$T$	+, \$, )
$T'$	+, \$, )
$F$	*, +, \$, )

# Tutorial: construction of parsing table using the sets

$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$  means  $T'$  can go to the terminals in FOLLOW( $T'$ ).

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	1			1		
$E'$		2			3	3
$T$	4			4		
$T'$		6	5		6	6
$F$	8			7		

- 1  $E \rightarrow TE'$
- 2  $E' \rightarrow +TE'$
- 3  $E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 4  $T \rightarrow FT'$
- 5  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$
- 6  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 7  $F \rightarrow (E)$
- 8  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets	
$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\varepsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\varepsilon$
$F$	(, id

FOLLOW sets	
$E$	\$, )
$E'$	\$, )
$T$	+, \$, )
$T'$	+, \$, )
$F$	*, +, \$, )

# Tutorial: construction of parsing table using the sets

$F \rightarrow (E)$  means  $F$  can go to terminal  $($ .

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	1			1		
$E'$		2			3	3
$T$	4			4		
$T'$		6	5		6	6
$F$	8			7		

- 1  $E \rightarrow TE'$
- 2  $E' \rightarrow +TE'$
- 3  $E' \rightarrow \epsilon$
- 4  $T \rightarrow FT'$
- 5  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$
- 6  $T' \rightarrow \epsilon$
- 7  $F \rightarrow (E)$
- 8  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets	
$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\epsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\epsilon$
$F$	(, id

FOLLOW sets	
$E$	\$, )
$E'$	\$, )
$T$	+, \$, )
$T'$	+, \$, )
$F$	*, +, \$, )

# Tutorial: construction of parsing table using the sets

$F \rightarrow \text{id}$  means  $F$  can go to terminal id.

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	1			1		
$E'$		2			3	3
$T$	4			4		
$T'$		6	5		6	6
$F$	8			7		

①  $E \rightarrow TE'$

②  $E' \rightarrow +TE'$

③  $E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$

④  $T \rightarrow FT'$

⑤  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$

⑥  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$

⑦  $F \rightarrow (E)$

⑧  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets

---

$$E \quad (, \text{id}$$

---

$$E' \quad +, \varepsilon$$

---

$$T \quad (, \text{id}$$

---

$$T' \quad *, \varepsilon$$

---

$$F \quad (, \text{id}$$

FOLLOW sets

---

$$E \quad \$, )$$

---

$$E' \quad \$, )$$

---

$$T \quad +, \$, )$$

---

$$T' \quad +, \$, )$$

---

$$F \quad *, +, \$, )$$



# Tutorial: construction of parsing table using the sets

	id	+	*	(	)	\$
$E$	1			1		
$E'$		2			3	3
$T$	4			4		
$T'$		6	5		6	6
$F$	8			7		

①  $E \rightarrow TE'$

②  $E' \rightarrow +TE'$

③  $E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$

④  $T \rightarrow FT'$

⑤  $T' \rightarrow *FT'$

⑥  $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$

⑦  $F \rightarrow (E)$

⑧  $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

FIRST sets	
$E$	(, id
$E'$	+, $\varepsilon$
$T$	(, id
$T'$	*, $\varepsilon$
$F$	(, id

FOLLOW sets	
$E$	\$, )
$E'$	\$, )
$T$	+, \$, )
$T'$	+, \$, )
$F$	*, +, \$, )