

LR0Item

```
//  
// Created by popca on 30/11/2022.  
//  
  
#pragma once  
#include <deque>  
#include <string>  
#include <list>  
#include <iostream>  
#include <boost/functional/hash.hpp>  
  
class LR0Item {  
public:  
    // string representing the left side of the item and the start at the same time  
    std::string start;  
  
    /*  
     * deque representing the left side of the right hand side of the item, thus the part  
    before the dot  
     * we are using a deque so that popping from the end is theta(1) when shifting  
     */  
    std::deque<std::string> lhs;  
  
    /*  
     * deque representing the right side of the right hand side of the item, thus the  
    part after the dot  
     * we are using a deque so that adding to the beginning is theta(1) when shifting  
     */  
    std::deque<std::string> rhs;  
  
    LR0Item(const std::string& start,  
            const std::list<std::string>& lhs,  
            const std::list<std::string>& rhs);  
  
    LR0Item(const std::string& start,  
            const std::deque<std::string>& lhs,  
            const std::deque<std::string>& rhs);  
  
    /*  
     * we create a new LR0Item by copying the current lhs and rhs, but  
     * we move the dot once to the right (pop the last element from lhs and add it to the  
    beginning of the rhs)  
     */  
    LR0Item shift_dot_right() const;  
  
    bool operator==(const LR0Item& other) const;  
    friend struct std::hash<LR0Item>;  
    friend std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &os, const LR0Item& object);  
};
```

```

/*
 * implement hash for a LR0Item such that we can use unordered sets with LR0Items
 * order is important in this case, so we can use hash combine from the boost library
 * for hashing, we take each value from the lhs and rhs
 */
template<>
struct std::hash<LR0Item>
{
    std::size_t operator()(LR0Item const& item) const noexcept {
        std::size_t seed = 0;
        boost::hash_combine(seed, item.start);
        for (const std::string& lhs_item: item.lhs) {
            boost::hash_combine(seed, lhs_item);
        }
        for (const std::string& rhs_item: item.rhs) {
            boost::hash_combine(seed, rhs_item);
        }
        return seed;
    }
};

```

State

```
//
// Created by popca on 30/11/2022.
//

#pragma once
#include <unordered_set>
#include "LR0Item.h"

class State {
public:
    /*
     * a State consists of multiple, different items, so we will use an unordered set to
     store them
     * thus adding a LR0Item and checking if a LR0Item exists in a State will be  $\theta(1)$ 
     */
    std::unordered_set<LR0Item> items;
    bool operator==(const State& other) const;
    State(const std::unordered_set<LR0Item>& items);
    State();

    // check whether there are no items in the set of LR0Items
    bool empty() const;
    friend std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &os, const State& object);
};

/*
 * implement hash for a State such that we can use unordered sets with State
 * order is NOT important in this case, so we will add all the hash values of the
 LR0Items
 * (we are required to use a commutative operator, and boost combine is not one of them)
 */
template<>
struct std::hash<State>
{
    std::size_t operator()(State const& state) const noexcept {
        std::size_t seed = 0;
        std::hash<LR0Item> item_hash{};
        for (const LR0Item& item: state.items) {
            seed += item_hash.operator()(item);
        }
        return seed;
    }
};
```

ParsingNode

```
//  
// Created by popca on 14/12/2022.  
//  
  
#pragma once  
#include <string>  
#include <iostream>  
  
/*  
 * represents an entry in the SyntaxTree  
 * contains the following:  
 *     index, int representing its position in the table  
 *     value, string representing the symbol it was expanded to  
 *     parent_index, int representing the index of the parent or -1 if it is a root  
node  
 *     left_sibling_index, int representing the index of its left sibling or -1 if  
it has no left siblings  
 */  
class ParsingNode {  
public:  
    ParsingNode(int index, std::string value, int parent_index, int left_sibling_index);  
    bool operator==(const ParsingNode& other) const;  
    friend std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &os, const ParsingNode& object);  
  
public:  
    int index;  
    std::string value;  
    int parent_index;  
    int left_sibling_index;  
  
};
```

SyntaxTree

```
//  
// Created by popca on 14/12/2022.  
//  
  
#pragma once  
  
#include "../model/header/ParsingNode.h"  
#include "../model/header/Production.h"  
#include <list>  
#include <stack>  
  
class SyntaxTree {  
private:  
    // parsing tree should be a list, as adding to the end should be theta(1)  
    std::list<ParsingNode> parsing_tree;  
  
    /*  
    * we use an additional nonterminal stack in order to make finding the right-most  
    * nonterminal theta(1)  
    * when we transform a production into multiple symbols, we add the nonterminals to  
    this stack in  
    * the order we find them  
    */  
    std::stack<ParsingNode> nonterminal_stack;  
  
    // we need the set of nonterminals so that checking whether a symbol is terminal or  
    nonterminal is theta(1)  
    std::unordered_set<std::string> nonterminals;  
  
public:  
    SyntaxTree(const std::string& start_point, std::unordered_set<std::string>  
nonterminals);  
  
    // given a production, we parse it by expanding it  
    void parse_production(const Production& production);  
  
    friend std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &os, const SyntaxTree& object);  
};
```

Parser

```
//  
// Created by popca on 30/11/2022.  
//  
  
#pragma once  
#include <unordered_set>  
#include "../model/header/LR0Item.h"  
#include "../grammar/header/Grammar.h"  
#include "../grammar/header/EnhancedCFGGrammar.h"  
#include "../model/header/State.h"  
#include "../data_structure/header/ActionTable.h"  
#include "../syntax_tree/header/SyntaxTree.h"  
#include <queue>  
  
class Parser {  
private:  
    // each parser requires a CFG grammar which needs to be enhanced  
    EnhancedCFGGrammar grammar;  
  
    /*  
     * a closure is an unordered set of LR0Items, that is a closure should not contain  
     * two identical LR0Items  
     * the analysis items, similarly, is an unordered set of LR0Items  
     */  
    std::unordered_set<LR0Item> create_closure_LR0(const std::unordered_set<LR0Item>&  
analysis_items);  
  
    // given a state and a symbol, we find the state where it goes to  
    State create_goto_LR0(const State& state, const std::string& element);  
  
    /*  
     * we create the canonical collection, that is an unordered set of States  
     * as it should not contain two identical States  
     * while creating the canonical collection, we construct the goto table for  
efficiency  
     */  
    std::pair<std::unordered_set<State>, ActionTable> create_col_can_LR0();  
  
    /*  
     * we run the algorithm using an input as deque  
     * result should be a list because we need adding to the end to be theta(1)  
     * input should be a deque because we always take the first character to process it  
     * and sometimes we need to add something in front of the queue  
     */  
    std::list<Production> run_algorithm(std::deque<std::string>& input_queue,  
ActionTable& action_table);  
  
public:  
    friend class TestParser;  
    Parser(EnhancedCFGGrammar grammar);
```

```
/*  
 * given the input, and having an enhanced grammar, we create the action table,  
 * then run the algorithm and transform it into a SyntaxTree  
 */  
SyntaxTree run(std::deque<std::string>& input_queue);  
};
```

