

Script generated by TTT

Title: Petter: Compiler Construction (18.06.2020)
- 38: Example for Strong Acyclicity

Date: Thu Jun 18 11:26:15 CEST 2020

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Pages: 13

Subclass: Strongly Acyclic Attribute Dependencies

Strongly Acyclic Grammars

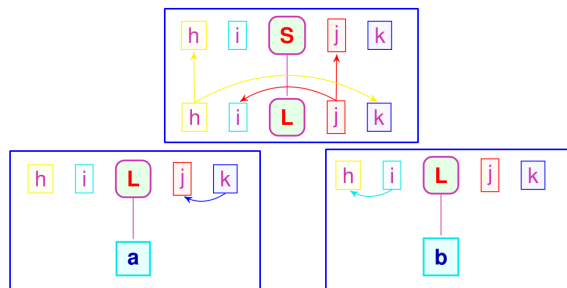
If all $D(p) \cup \mathcal{R}^*(X_1)[1] \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{R}^*(X_k)[k]$ are acyclic for all $p \in G$, G is strongly acyclic.

Idea: we compute the least solution $\mathcal{R}^*(X)$ of $\mathcal{R}(X)$ by a fixpoint computation, starting from $\mathcal{R}(X) = \emptyset$.

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Example: Strong Acyclic Test

Given grammar $S \rightarrow L, L \rightarrow a \mid b$. Dependency graphs D_p :



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Example: Strong Acyclic Test

Start with computing $\mathcal{R}(L) = \llbracket L \rightarrow a \rrbracket^\#() \sqcup \llbracket L \rightarrow b \rrbracket^\#()$:

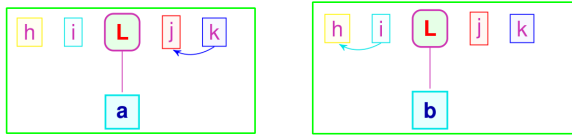


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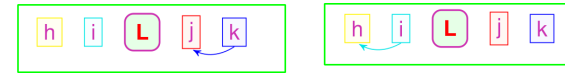


- 1 terminal symbols do not contribute dependencies check for cycles!
- 2 transitive closure of all relations in $(D(L \rightarrow a))^+$ and $(D(L \rightarrow b))^+$

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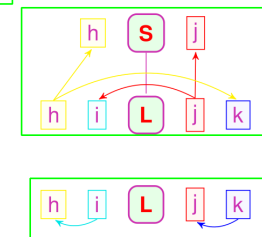


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Example: Strong Acyclic Test

Continue with $\mathcal{R}(S) = \llbracket S \rightarrow L \rrbracket^\sharp(\mathcal{R}(L))$:

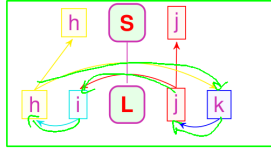


- 1 re-decorate and embed $\mathcal{R}(L)[1]$

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Example: Strong Acyclic Test

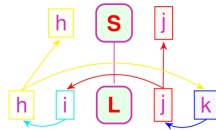
Continue with $\mathcal{R}(S) = [S \rightarrow L]^{\#}(\mathcal{R}(L))$:



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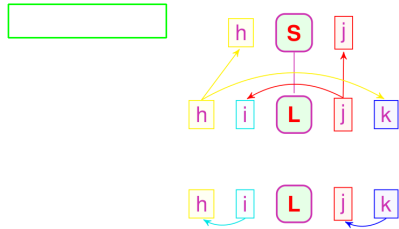
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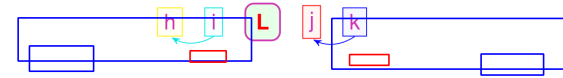
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