实验三. 自上而下语法分析

设计思想

根据对自下而上语法分析的理论知识的学习,可以知道自下而上语法分析的两种实现方法:算符优先分析法和LR分析法,本实验采用后者LR分析法

本实验对PLO文法的表达式文法进行设计自下而上语法分析,表达式巴斯克范式如下:

文法的初始化

对以上文字描述的文法可以给出对应的英文表示,以及对应的非终结符的 First集合 和 Follow集合:

$$::=[+|-]\{\}\\::=\{\}\\::=||()\\::=+|-\\::=*|/$$

该文法的非终结符结合以及终结符集合如下:

$$V_T = \{+, -, *, /, (,), Ident, UnsignInt\}$$

 $V_N = \{Expression, Term, Addop, Factor, Mulop\}$

First集合:

$$First(Expression) = \{+, -, Ident, UnsignInt, (\} \\ First(Term) = \{Ident, UnsignInt, (\} \\ First(Factor) = \{Ident, UnsignInt, (\} \\ First(Addop) = \{+, -\} \\ First(Mulop) = \{*, /\}$$

Follow集合:

$$Follow(S') = \{\#\}$$

$$Follow(Expression) = \{\#, +, -, \}$$

$$Follow(Term) = \{\#, +, -, *, /, \}$$

$$Follow(Factor) = \{\#, +, -, *, /, \}$$

将其简化一下文法:

$$E
ightarrow T|+T|-T$$
 $E
ightarrow E+T|E-T$
 $T
ightarrow F$
 $T
ightarrow T*F|T/F$
 $F
ightarrow i|u|(E)$

$$V_T = \{+, -, *, /, (,), i, u\}$$

 $V_N = \{S', E, T, F\}$

拓广文法

文法的拓广,将文法 G(S) 拓广为 G'(S') ,并规定每一个产生式的编号,以便后续的方便使用:

 $0: \quad S' o E$

 $1: E \to T$

 $2: E \rightarrow +T$

 $3: E \rightarrow -T$

 $4: E \rightarrow E + T$

 $5: E \rightarrow E - T$

 $6: T \rightarrow F$

 $7: \quad T \to T * F$

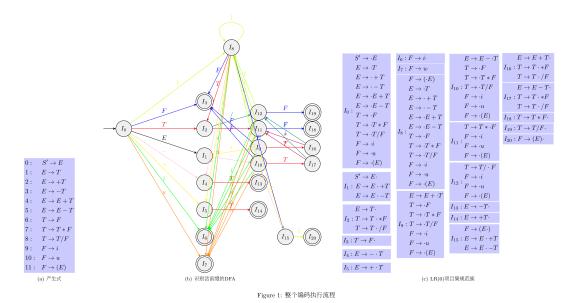
 $8: T \rightarrow T/F$

 $9: F \rightarrow i$

 $10: F \rightarrow u$

11: $F \rightarrow (E)$

构造识别活前缀的DFA



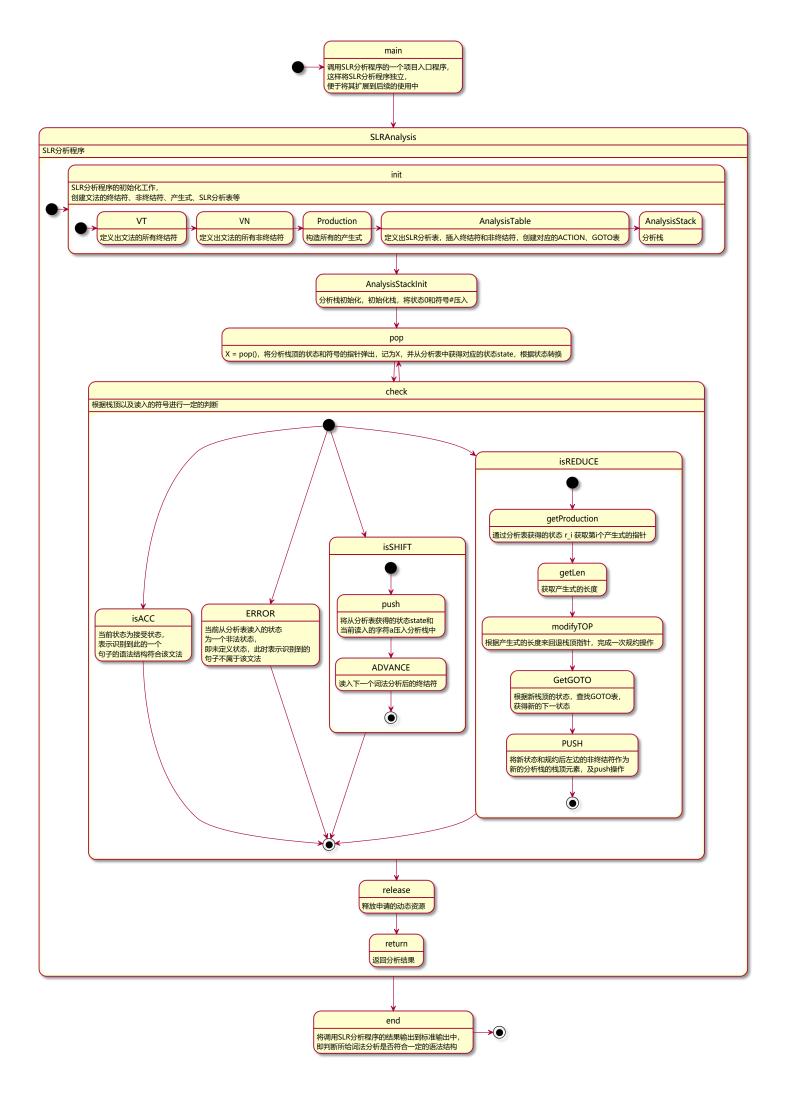
由此DFA可以看出,某些状态存在"规约-移进"冲突,所以可以通过SLR分析法的方式来尝试构造分析表,构造出此时构造出的分析表显然没有冲突:

SLR分析表

| | + | _ | * | / | (|) | i | \overline{u} | # | \overline{E} | T | \overline{F} |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----|----|----------------|-----|----------------|----|----------------|
| 0 | s5 | s4 | | / | <i>s</i> 8 | | s6 | s7 | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | s9 | s10 | | | | | | | acc | | | |
| 2 | r1 | r1 | s11 | s12 | | r1 | | | r1 | | | |
| 3 | r6 | r6 | r6 | r6 | | r6 | | | r6 | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | |
| 6 | r9 | r9 | r9 | r9 | | r9 | | | r9 | | | |
| 7 | r10 | r10 | r10 | r10 | | r10 | | | r10 | | | |
| 8 | s5 | s4 | | | s8 | | s6 | s7 | | 15 | 2 | 3 |
| 9 | | | | | s8 | | s6 | s7 | | | 16 | 3 |
| 10 | | | | | s8 | | s6 | s7 | | | 17 | 3 |
| 11 | | | | | s8 | | s6 | s7 | | | | 18 |
| 12 | | | | | s8 | | s6 | s7 | | | | 19 |
| 13 | r3 | r3 | | | | r3 | | | r3 | | | |
| 14 | r2 | r2 | | | | r2 | | | r2 | | | |
| 15 | s9 | s10 | | | | s20 | | | | | | |
| 16 | r4 | r4 | s11 | s12 | | r4 | | | r4 | | | |
| 17 | r5 | r5 | s11 | s12 | | r5 | | | r5 | | | |
| 18 | r7 | r7 | r7 | r7 | | r7 | | | r7 | | | |
| 19 | r8 | r8 | r8 | r8 | | r8 | | | r8 | | | |
| 20 | r11 | r11 | r11 | r11 | | r11 | | | r11 | | | |

得到分析表后,就可以根据LR分析的程序框架完成总控程序等的编写,由上一次的 自上而下的SLR分析表法 的代码可以简单的修改一些代码,便可实现整个分析程序的编写。

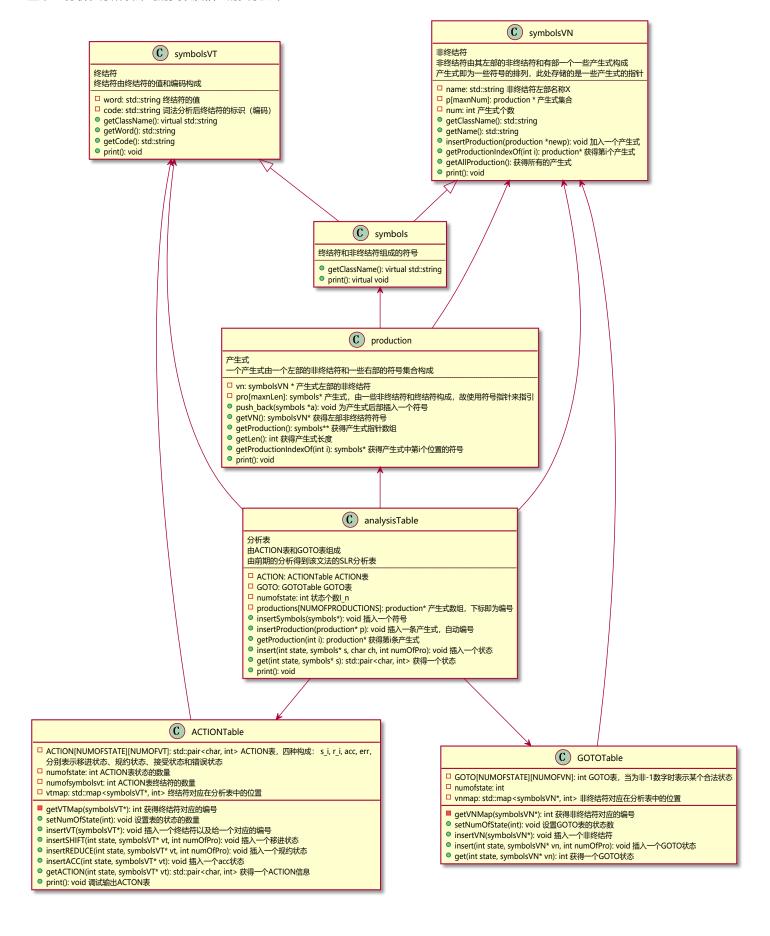
算法流程



源程序

整个SLR分析程序是由上一实验的预测分析程序修改而来,根据SLR分析的所需,简单的修改了分析表的构成,即由ACTION和GOTO表组成,将原来的分析总控程序中的具体的执行流程根据LR分析法来修改,其他内容保持不变即可:

整个LR分析程序所设计到的类以及相互的关系如下:



基础符号类

基础符号类作为一个符号类的基类,主要用途为使用基类指针来指引子类的终结符或非终结符,简化后续的操作。

```
// symbols.h
#ifndef symbols_h
#define symbols_h
#include<iostream>
终结符和非终结符的一个共同的基类
这样可以通过基类来引用终结符和非终结符
*/
class symbols
private:
   /* data */
public:
   symbols(){};
   virtual ~symbols(){};
   virtual std::string getClassName(){
      return "symbols";
   virtual void print(){};
};
#endif /*symbols_h*/
```

终结符类

终结符类继承至基础符号类,终结符由终结符的值和编码构成。

```
// symbolsVT.h
#ifndef symbolsVT_h
#define symbolsVT_h
#include<iostream>
#include"symbols.h"
一个终结符
终结符由终结符的值和编码构成
class symbolsVT : public symbols{
private:
   std::string word; //终结符的值
std::string code; //词法分析后终结符的标识(编码)
public:
    symbolsVT(){}
    symbols \mbox{VT}(\mbox{std}::\mbox{string W, std}::\mbox{string C}):\mbox{word}(\mbox{W}), \mbox{ code}(\mbox{C}) \ \{
        std::cerr<< "V_T: " << word << " " << code << " created..." << std::endl;</pre>
    ~symbolsVT() {}
    std::string getClassName();
    std::string getWord();
    std::string getCode();
    void print();
};
#endif /*symbolsVT_h*/
```

```
// symbolsVT.cpp
#include<iostream>
#include"symbolsVT::getClassName(){
    return "VT";
}
std::string symbolsVT::getWord(){
    return word;
}
std::string symbolsVT::getCode(){
    return code;
}
void symbolsVT::print(){
    std::cerr << "VT: " << word << " " << code << std::endl;
}</pre>
```

非终结符类

非终结符类与终结符类一样继承至基础符号类,非终结符由其左部的非终结符和有部一个一些产生式构成,产生式即为一些符号的排列,此处存储的是一些产生式的指针。

```
// symbolsVN.h
#ifndef symbolsVN_h
#define symbolsVN_h
#include<iostream>
#include"symbols.h"
#include"production.h"
                      // 一个终结符所有的产生式的数量
const int maxnNum = 5;
class production;
非终结符
非终结符由其左部的非终结符和有部一个一些产生式构成
产生式即为一些符号的排列,此处存储的是一些产生式的指针
class symbolsVN: public symbols{
private:
                                                                    // 非终结符左部名称X
   std::string name;
                                                                    // 产生式集合
   production *p[maxnNum];
   int num;
public:
   symbolsVN();
   symbolsVN(std::string);
   ~symbolsVN() {}
   std::string getClassName();
   std::string getName();
   void insertProduction(production *newp);  // 加入一个产生式
production* getProductionIndexOf(int i);  // 获得第i个产生式
   production** getAllProduction();
                                                   // 获得所有的产生式
   void print();
};
#endif /*symbolsVN_h*/
```

```
// symbolsVN.cpp
#include<iostream>
#include"symbolsVN.h"
symbolsVN::symbolsVN(){
   num = 0;
}
symbolsVN::symbolsVN(std::string n):name(n){
    std::cerr << "V_N: " << name << " created..." << std::endl;
std::string symbolsVN::getClassName(){
    return "VN";
std::string symbolsVN::getName(){
    return name;
}
void symbolsVN::insertProduction(production *newp){
    p[num++] = newp;
    return;
}
production* symbolsVN::getProductionIndexOf(int i){
   if(i >= num){
        std::cerr << "index overflow..." << std::endl;</pre>
        return NULL;
    return p[i];
}
production** symbolsVN::getAllProduction(){
    return p;
void symbolsVN::print(){
   std::cerr << "VN: " << name << std::endl;</pre>
    std::cerr << "ALL production: " << std::endl;</pre>
    for(int i = 0; i < num; ++i){</pre>
       std::cerr << name << " \\to ";
        p[i]->print();
    std::cerr << std::endl;</pre>
}
```

产生式类

一个产生式由一个左部的非终结符和一些右部的符号集合构成。

```
// production.h
#ifndef production_h
#define production_h
#include<iostream>
#include"symbols.h"
#include"symbolsVT.h"
#include"symbolsVN.h"
产生式
一个产生式由一个左部的非终结符和一些右部的符号集合构成
const int maxnLen = 10; // 一个产生式的右部符号的数量
class symbolsVN;
class production
{
private:
  symbolsVN *vn;
                                             // 产生式左部的非终结符
   symbols *pro[maxnLen]; // 产生式,由一些非终结符和终结符构成,故使用符号指针来指引
  int len;
public:
  production();
   production(symbolsVN *v);
   ~production(){}
   void push_back(symbols *a); // 为产生式后部插入一个符号
   symbolsVN* getVN(); // 获得左部非终结符符号
symbols** getProduction(); // 获得产生式指针数组
                                             // 获得产生式长度
   int getLen();
   symbols* getProductionIndexOf(int i); // 获得产生式中第i个位置的符号
   void print();
};
#endif /*production_h*/
```

```
// production.cpp
#include<iostream>
#include"production.h"
#include"symbolsVT.h"
#include"symbolsVN.h"
production::production(){
    len = ∅;
production::production(symbolsVN *v){
    vn = v;
    production();
    std::cerr << "A production of " << vn->getName() << " has created..." << std::endl;</pre>
void production::push_back(symbols *a){
    pro[len++] = a;
symbolsVN* production::getVN(){
    return vn;
symbols** production::getProduction(){
    return pro;
symbols* production::getProductionIndexOf(int i){
    if(i >= len){
        std::cerr << "index Overflow..." << std::endl;</pre>
        return NULL;
    return pro[i];
}
int production::getLen(){
    return len;
void production::print(){
    std::cerr << vn->getName() << "->";
    for(int i = 0; i < len; ++i){</pre>
        if(pro[i]->getClassName() == "VT"){
            std::cerr << ((symbolsVT*)pro[i])->getWord();
        }
        else{
            std::cerr << ((symbolsVN*)pro[i])->getName();
        }
    // std::cerr << std::endl;</pre>
```

分析表

分析表,由ACTION表和GOTO表构成,具体的状态内容由前期的DFA分析等得到:

```
// analysisTable.h
#ifndef analysisTable_h
#define analysisTable_h
#include<map>
#include"symbols.h"
#include"symbolsVN.h"
#include"symbolsVT.h"
#include"production.h"
const int NUMOFVT = 20;
const int NUMOFVN = 20;
const int NUMOFSTATE = 30;
const int NUMOFPRODUCTIONS = 30;
分析表子程序
由前期的分析得到该文法的分析表,由ACTION表和GOTO表构成
*/
class ACTIONTable{
private:
   std::pair<char, int> ACTION[NUMOFSTATE][NUMOFVT];
                                                        // ACTION表状态的数量
   int numofstate;
                                                 // ACTION表终结符的数量
   int numofsymbolsvt;
   std::map<symbolsVT*, int> vtmap; // 终结符对应在分析表中的位置
   int getVTMap(symbolsVT*); // 获得终结符对应的编号
nublic:
   ACTIONTable();
   ACTIONTable(int);
   ~ACTIONTable(){}
                                          // GOTO状态数量
   void setNumOfState(int);
                                         // 插入一个终结符以及给一个对应的编号
   void insertVT(symbolsVT*);
   void insertSHIFT(int state, symbolsVT* vt, int numOfPro); // 插入一个移进状态
                                                         // 插入一个规约状态
// 插入一个acc状态
   void insertREDUCE(int state, symbolsVT* vt, int numOfPro);
   void insertACC(int state, symbolsVT* vt);
   std::pair<char, int> getACTION(int state, symbolsVT* vt);
                                                          // 获得一个ACTION信息
   void print();
};
class GOTOTable{
private:
   int GOTO[NUMOFSTATE][NUMOFVN];
   int numofstate:
                                                        // GOTO状态数量
   int numofsymbolsvn;
   std::map<symbolsVN*, int> vnmap; // 非终结符对应在分析表中的位置
   int getVNMap(symbolsVN*); // 获得非终结符对应的编号
public:
  GOTOTable();
   GOTOTable(int);
   ~GOTOTable(){}
                                         // 设置GOTO表的状态数
   void setNumOfState(int);
   void insertVN(symbolsVN*); // 插入一个非终结符
   void insert(int state, symbolsVN* vn, int numOfPro); // 插入一个GOTO状态
                                                    // 获得一个GOTO状态
   int get(int state, symbolsVN* vn);
   void print();
};
class analysisTable
{
private:
  ACTIONTable ACTION;
                                  // ACTION表
   GOTOTable GOTO;
                                  // GOTO表
   int numofstate;
                                  // 状态个数I_n
                                   // 产生式数量
   int numofpro;
   production* productions[NUMOFPRODUCTIONS]; // 产生式数组,下标即为编号
public:
   analysisTable(int ns);
   // analysisTable(int, int, int);
   ~analysisTable() {}
                                     // 插入一个符号
   void insertSymbols(symbols*);
   void insertProduction(production* p);
                                          // 插入一条产生式, 自动编号
   production* getProduction(int i); // 获得第i条产生式
   void insert(int state, symbols* s, char ch, int numOfPro); // 插入一个状态
   std::pair<char, int> get(int state, symbols* s); // 获得一个状态
   void print();
};
#endif /*analysisTable_h*/
```

```
// analysisTable.cpp
#include<iostream>
#include<algorithm>
#include<string.h>
#include"analysisTable.h"
ACTIONTable::ACTIONTable(){
    numofsymbolsvt = 0;
    vtmap.clear();
   std::pair<char, int> init = std::make_pair('e', -1);
    // fill(begin(ACTION), end(ACTION), std::make_pair('e', -1));
    for(int i = 0; i < NUMOFSTATE; ++i)</pre>
        for(int j = 0; j < NUMOFVT; ++j)</pre>
            ACTION[i][j] = init;
    std::cerr << "ACTIONTable has created..." << std::endl;</pre>
void ACTIONTable::setNumOfState(int ns){
    numofstate = ns;
int ACTIONTable::getVTMap(symbolsVT* vt){
   if(vtmap.find(vt) != vtmap.end())return vtmap[vt];
    return -1;
}
void ACTIONTable::insertVT(symbolsVT* vt){
    vtmap[vt] = numofsymbolsvt++;
void ACTIONTable::insertSHIFT(int state, symbolsVT* vt, int numOfPro){
    int nvt = getVTMap(vt);
    if(state < numofstate && ~nvt){</pre>
        ACTION[state][nvt] = std::make_pair('s', numOfPro);
}
void ACTIONTable::insertREDUCE(int state, symbolsVT* vt, int numOfPro){
    int nvt = getVTMap(vt);
    if(state < numofstate && ~nvt){</pre>
        ACTION[state][nvt] = std::make_pair('r', numOfPro);
void ACTIONTable::insertACC(int state, symbolsVT* vt){
    int nvt = getVTMap(vt);
    if(state < numofstate && ~nvt){</pre>
        ACTION[state][nvt] = std::make_pair('a', 0x3f3f3f3f);
}
std::pair<char, int> ACTIONTable::getACTION(int state, symbolsVT* vt){
    int nvt = getVTMap(vt);
    if(state < numofstate && ~nvt){</pre>
        return ACTION[state][nvt];
    return std::make_pair('e', -1);
}
void ACTIONTable::print(){
    std::cerr << "ACTION:" << std::endl;</pre>
    std::cerr << numofsymbolsvt << std::endl;</pre>
    std::cerr << "\t";</pre>
    // for(auto i: vtmap)std::cerr << i.first->getWord() << "\t";</pre>
    for(std::map<symbolsVT*, int>::iterator i = vtmap.begin(); i != vtmap.end(); ++i)std::cerr << i->first->getWord() << "\t";</pre>
    std::cerr << std::endl;</pre>
    for(int i = 0; i < numofstate; ++i){</pre>
        std::cerr << i << ": \t";
        for(int j = 0; j < numofsymbolsvt; ++j){</pre>
            if(~ACTION[i][i].second)
                 std::cerr << ACTION[i][j].first << ACTION[i][j].second << " \t";</pre>
            else
                std::cerr << " \t";
        std::cerr << std::endl;</pre>
    std::cerr << std::endl;</pre>
}
GOTOTable::GOTOTable(){
    numofsymbolsvn = 0;
    vnmap.clear();
```

```
memset(GOTO, -1, sizeof GOTO);
    std::cerr << "GOTOTable has created..." << std::endl;</pre>
}
void GOTOTable::setNumOfState(int ns){
    numofstate = ns;
void GOTOTable::insertVN(symbolsVN* vn){
    vnmap[vn] = numofsymbolsvn++;
int GOTOTable::getVNMap(symbolsVN* vn){
    if(vnmap.find(vn) != vnmap.end())return vnmap[vn];
}
void GOTOTable::insert(int state, symbolsVN* vn, int numOfPro){
    int nvn = getVNMap(vn);
    if(state < numofstate && ~nvn){</pre>
        GOTO[state][nvn] = numOfPro;
int GOTOTable::get(int state, symbolsVN* vn){
    int nvn = getVNMap(vn);
    if(state < numofstate && ~nvn){</pre>
        return GOTO[state][nvn];
    }
    return -1;
void GOTOTable::print(){
    std::cerr << "GOTO:" << std::endl;</pre>
    std::cerr << numofsymbolsvn << std::endl;</pre>
    std::cerr << "\t";</pre>
    // for(auto i: vnmap)std::cerr << i.first->getName() << "\t";</pre>
    for(std::map<symbolsVN*, int>::iterator i = vnmap.begin(); i != vnmap.end(); ++i)std::cerr << i->first->getName() << "\t";</pre>
    std::cerr << std::endl;</pre>
    for(int i = 0; i < numofstate; ++i){</pre>
        std::cerr << i << ": \t";
        for(int j = 0; j < numofsymbolsvn; ++j){</pre>
            if(~GOTO[i][j])
                std::cerr << GOTO[i][j] << "\t";
                 std::cerr << " \t";
        }
        std::cerr << std::endl;</pre>
    std::cerr << std::endl;</pre>
}
analysisTable::analysisTable(int ns):numofstate(ns){
    ACTION.setNumOfState(numofstate);
    GOTO.setNumOfState(numofstate);
    numofpro = 0;
    std::cerr << "An AnalysisTable has created..." << std::endl;</pre>
void analysisTable::insertSymbols(symbols* s){
    if(s->getClassName() == "VT"){
        ACTION.insertVT((symbolsVT*)(s));
    else if(s->getClassName() == "VN"){
        GOTO.insertVN((symbolsVN*)(s));
void analysisTable::insertProduction(production* p){
    productions[numofpro++] = p;
production* analysisTable::getProduction(int i){
    if(i < numofpro)return productions[i];</pre>
    // return nullptr;
    return NULL;
void analysisTable::insert(int state, symbols* s, char ch, int numOfPro){
    if(s->getClassName() == "VT"){
        if(ch == 'a'){
            ACTION.insertACC(state, (symbolsVT*)(s));
        }
        else if(ch == 's'){
            ACTION.insertSHIFT(state, (symbolsVT*)(s), numOfPro);
```

```
}
        else if(ch == 'r'){
           ACTION.insertREDUCE(state, (symbolsVT*)(s), numOfPro);
    else if(s->getClassName() == "VN"){
        GOTO.insert(state, (symbolsVN*)(s), numOfPro);
std::pair<char, int> analysisTable::get(int state, symbols* s){
   if(s->getClassName() == "VT"){
       return ACTION.getACTION(state, (symbolsVT*)(s));
   else if(s->getClassName() == "VN"){
       return std::make_pair('g', GOTO.get(state, (symbolsVN*)(s)));
   return std::make_pair('e', -1);
}
void analysisTable::print(){
   std::cerr << "analysisTable: " << std::endl;</pre>
   ACTION.print();
   GOTO.print();
   std::cerr << std::endl;</pre>
}
```

LR分析总控程序

根据LR分析程序编写的总控程序,包括初始化、读入、分析以及释放资源等:

```
// SLRAnalysis.cpp
#include<iostream>
#include<cstdio>
#include<string.h>
#include"symbols.h"
#include"symbolsVN.cpp"
#include"symbolsVT.cpp"
#include"production.cpp"
#include"analysisTable.cpp"
const int maxnAnalysisStack = 1e2 + 5;
// 定义出文法的所有终结符
symbolsVT* PLUS = new symbolsVT("+", "plus");
symbolsVT* MINUS = new symbolsVT("-", "minus");
symbolsVT* times = new symbolsVT("*", "times");
symbolsVT* slash = new symbolsVT("/", "slash");
symbolsVT* lparen = new symbolsVT("(", "lapren");
symbolsVT* rparen = new symbolsVT(")", "rparen");
symbolsVT* ident = new symbolsVT("i", "ident");
symbolsVT* unsignint = new symbolsVT("u", "unsignint");
symbolsVT* END = new symbolsVT("#", "end");
symbolsVT* epslion = new symbolsVT("e", "epslion");
// 定义出文法的所有非终结符
symbolsVN* Sdot = new symbolsVN("S'");
symbolsVN* E = new symbolsVN("E");
symbolsVN* T = new symbolsVN("T");
symbolsVN* F = new symbolsVN("F");
// 构造所有的产生式
production* Sdotproduction[1];
production* Eporduction[5];
production* Tproduction[3];
production* Fproduction[3];
// 定义出预测分析表
analysisTable AnalysisTable(21);
// 分析栈
std::pair<int, symbols*> analysisStack[maxnAnalysisStack];
int top;
void init(){
   // 初始化所有变量
       // 根据文法的不同,得到的分析表的结构也不同,此时初始化部分也不同
   // 定义出预测分析表
       // 为预测分析表插入终结符、非终结符
   AnalysisTable.insertSymbols(PLUS);
   AnalysisTable.insertSymbols(MINUS);
   AnalysisTable.insertSymbols(times);
   AnalysisTable.insertSymbols(slash);
   AnalysisTable.insertSymbols(lparen);
   AnalysisTable.insertSymbols(rparen);
   AnalysisTable.insertSymbols(ident);
   AnalysisTable.insertSymbols(unsignint);
   AnalysisTable.insertSymbols(END);
   AnalysisTable.insertSymbols(Sdot);
   AnalysisTable.insertSymbols(E);
   AnalysisTable.insertSymbols(T);
   AnalysisTable.insertSymbols(F);
   // 根据文法定义E的三条产生式, 同理处理其他的产生式
   for(int i = 0; i < 1; ++i)Sdotproduction[i] = new production(Sdot);</pre>
   Sdotproduction[0]->push_back(E);
   Sdotproduction[0]->print();
   for(int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)Eporduction[i] = new production(E);</pre>
   Eporduction[0]->push_back(T);
   Eporduction[1]->push_back(PLUS); Eporduction[1]->push_back(T);
    Eporduction[2]->push_back(MINUS); Eporduction[2]->push_back(T);
   Eporduction[3]->push_back(E); Eporduction[3]->push_back(PLUS); Eporduction[3]->push_back(T);
   Eporduction[4]->push_back(E); Eporduction[4]->push_back(MINUS); Eporduction[4]->push_back(T);
    for(int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)E->insertProduction(Eporduction[i]);
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)Eporduction[i]->print();
for(int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)Tproduction[i] = new production(T);</pre>
Tproduction[0]->push back(F);
Tproduction[1]->push_back(T); Tproduction[1]->push_back(times); Tproduction[1]->push_back(F);
Tproduction[2]->push_back(T); Tproduction[2]->push_back(slash); Tproduction[2]->push_back(F);
for(int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)T->insertProduction(Tproduction[i]);
for(int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)Tproduction[i]->print();
for(int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)Fproduction[i] = new production(F);</pre>
Fproduction[0]->push_back(ident);
Fproduction[1]->push_back(unsignint);
Fproduction[2]->push_back(1paren); Fproduction[2]->push_back(E); Fproduction[2]->push_back(rparen);
for(int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)F->insertProduction(Fproduction[i]);
for(int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)Fproduction[i]->print();
for(int i = 0; i < 1; ++i)AnalysisTable.insertProduction(Sdotproduction[i]);</pre>
for(int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)AnalysisTable.insertProduction(Eporduction[i]);</pre>
for(int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)AnalysisTable.insertProduction(Tproduction[i]);</pre>
for(int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)AnalysisTable.insertProduction(Fproduction[i]);</pre>
// 给出LR分析表
AnalysisTable.insert(0, PLUS, 's', 5);
    AnalysisTable.insert(0, MINUS, 's', 4);
    AnalysisTable.insert(0, lparen, 's', 8);
    AnalysisTable.insert(0, ident, 's', 6);
    AnalysisTable.insert(0, unsignint, 's', 7);
    AnalysisTable.insert(0, E, ' ', 1);
    AnalysisTable.insert(0, T, ''
                                   , 2);
    AnalysisTable.insert(0, F, ' ', 3);
AnalysisTable.insert(1, PLUS, 's', 9);
    AnalysisTable.insert(1, MINUS, 's', 10);
    AnalysisTable.insert(1, END, 'a', -1);
AnalysisTable.insert(2, PLUS, 'r', 1);
   AnalysisTable.insert(2, MINUS, 'r', 1);
    AnalysisTable.insert(2, times, 's', 11);
    AnalysisTable.insert(2, slash, 's', 12);
   AnalysisTable.insert(2, rparen, 'r', 1);
   AnalysisTable.insert(2, END, 'r', 1);
AnalysisTable.insert(3, PLUS, 'r', 6);
   AnalysisTable.insert(3, MINUS, 'r', 6);
    AnalysisTable.insert(3, times, 'r', 6);
    AnalysisTable.insert(3, slash, 'r', 6);
    AnalysisTable.insert(3, rparen, 'r', 6);
    AnalysisTable.insert(3, END, 'r', 6);
AnalysisTable.insert(4, T, ' ', 13);
AnalysisTable.insert(5, T, ' ', 14);
AnalysisTable.insert(6, PLUS, 'r', 9);
   AnalysisTable.insert(6, MINUS, 'r', 9);
    AnalysisTable.insert(6, times, 'r', 9);
    AnalysisTable.insert(6, slash, 'r', 9);
    AnalysisTable.insert(6, rparen, 'r', 9);
    AnalysisTable.insert(6, END, 'r', 9);
AnalysisTable.insert(7, PLUS, 'r', 10);
    AnalysisTable.insert(7, MINUS, 'r', 10);
    AnalysisTable.insert(7, times, 'r', 10);
    AnalysisTable.insert(7, slash, 'r', 10);
    AnalysisTable.insert(7, rparen, 'r', 10);
   AnalysisTable.insert(7, END, 'r', 10);
AnalysisTable.insert(8, PLUS, 's', 5);
   AnalysisTable.insert(8, MINUS, 's', 4);
    AnalysisTable.insert(8, lparen, 's', 8);
    AnalysisTable.insert(8, ident, 's', 6);
    AnalysisTable.insert(8, unsignint, 's', 7);
    AnalysisTable.insert(8, E, ' ', 15);
    AnalysisTable.insert(8, T, ' ', 2);
   AnalysisTable.insert(8, F, ' ', 3);
AnalysisTable.insert(9, lparen, 's', 8);
    AnalysisTable.insert(9, ident, 's', 6);
    AnalysisTable.insert(9, unsignint, 's', 7);
    AnalysisTable.insert(9, T, ' ', 16);
    AnalysisTable.insert(9, F, ' ', 3);
AnalysisTable.insert(10, lparen, 's', 8);
    AnalysisTable.insert(10, ident, 's', 6);
    AnalysisTable.insert(10, unsignint, 's', 7);
```

```
AnalysisTable.insert(10, T, ' ', 17);
        AnalysisTable.insert(10, F, ' ', 3);
    AnalysisTable.insert(11, lparen, 's', 8);
       AnalysisTable.insert(11, ident, 's', 6);
        AnalysisTable.insert(11, unsignint, 's', 7);
        AnalysisTable.insert(11, F, ' ', 18);
    AnalysisTable.insert(12, lparen, 's', 8);
        AnalysisTable.insert(12, ident, 's', 6);
        AnalysisTable.insert(12, unsignint, 's', 7);
        AnalysisTable.insert(12, F, ' ', 19);
    AnalysisTable.insert(13, PLUS, 'r', 3);
        AnalysisTable.insert(13, MINUS, 'r', 3);
        AnalysisTable.insert(13, rparen, 'r', 3);
        AnalysisTable.insert(13, END, 'r', 3);
    AnalysisTable.insert(14, PLUS, 'r', 2);
       AnalysisTable.insert(14, MINUS, 'r', 2);
        AnalysisTable.insert(14, rparen, 'r', 2);
        AnalysisTable.insert(14, END, 'r', 2);
    AnalysisTable.insert(15, PLUS, 's', 9);
        AnalysisTable.insert(15, MINUS, 's', 10);
        AnalysisTable.insert(15, rparen, 's', 20);
    AnalysisTable.insert(16, PLUS, 'r', 4);
        AnalysisTable.insert(16, MINUS, 'r', 4);
        AnalysisTable.insert(16, times, 's', 11);
        AnalysisTable.insert(16, slash, 's', 12);
        AnalysisTable.insert(16, rparen, 'r', 4);
        AnalysisTable.insert(16, END, 'r', 4);
    AnalysisTable.insert(17, PLUS, 'r', 5);
        AnalysisTable.insert(17, MINUS, 'r', 5);
        AnalysisTable.insert(17, times, 's', 11);
        AnalysisTable.insert(17, slash, 's', 12);
        AnalysisTable.insert(17, rparen, 'r', 5);
        AnalysisTable.insert(17, END, 'r', 5);
    AnalysisTable.insert(18, PLUS, 'r', 7);
        AnalysisTable.insert(18, MINUS, 'r', 7);
        AnalysisTable.insert(18, times, 'r', 7);
        AnalysisTable.insert(18, slash, 'r', 7);
        AnalysisTable.insert(18, rparen, 'r', 7);
        AnalysisTable.insert(18, END, 'r', 7);
    AnalysisTable.insert(19, PLUS, 'r', 8);
        AnalysisTable.insert(19, MINUS, 'r', 8);
        AnalysisTable.insert(19, times, 'r', 8);
        AnalysisTable.insert(19, slash, 'r', 8);
        AnalysisTable.insert(19, rparen, 'r', 8);
        AnalysisTable.insert(19, END, 'r', 8);
    AnalysisTable.insert(20, PLUS, 'r', 11);
        AnalysisTable.insert(20, MINUS, 'r', 11);
        AnalysisTable.insert(20, times, 'r', 11);
        AnalysisTable.insert(20, slash, 'r', 11);
        AnalysisTable.insert(20, rparen, 'r', 11);
        AnalysisTable.insert(20, END, 'r', 11);
    AnalysisTable.print();
       // 初始化分析栈
   top = -1;
void release(){
       // 释放所有的动态申请的资源
   delete PLUS:
       delete MINUS;
       delete times;
       delete slash:
       delete lparen;
       delete rparen;
       delete ident:
        delete unsignint;
       delete END;
       delete epslion:
    delete E;
       delete T;
        delete F:
    for(int i = 0; i < 1; ++i)delete Sdotproduction[i];</pre>
    for(int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)delete Eporduction[i];</pre>
    for(int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)delete Tproduction[i];</pre>
    for(int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)delete Fproduction[i];</pre>
}
```

```
std::string word, code;
// char word[10], code[10];
char ch:
symbolsVT* a;
void ADVANCE(){
      // 读入一个词法分析的结果项,同时给出对应的终结符a
   // if(scanf("(%s,%s)", code, word) != -1){
   std::cin >> ch;
   if(!std::cin.eof()){
   // if(scanf("%c", &ch) != -1){
      std::getline(std::cin, code, ',');
       std::getline(std::cin, word);
       word.resize(word.size() - 1);
       // std::cin >> ch;
       std::cerr << word << " " << code << std::endl;</pre>
      if(code == "plus")a = PLUS;
       else if(code == "minus") a = MINUS;
      else if(code == "times") a = times;
       else if(code == "slash") a = slash;
       else if(code == "lparen") a = lparen;
      else if(code == "rparen") a = rparen;
      else if(code == "ident") a = ident;
      else if(code == "number") a = unsignint;
   }
   else{
      a = END;
   // if(std::cin.eof() == EOF){
      " << code << std::endl;
   std::cerr << word << "
bool SLRAnalysis(){
     // 预测分析程序的总控程序
   init();
                       // 表示句子是否符合一定的文法
   bool grammer = true;
   bool flag = true;
                                  // 总控程序的运行标志
   analysisStack[++top] = std::make_pair(0, (symbols*)END); // 初始化栈,将状态0和符号#压入
                                                       // 定义一个公共变量: 状态和符号的指针
   std::pair<int, symbols*> X;
                                         // 定义一个产生式的指针
   production *p;
   std::pair<char, int> state; // 从分析表中获得的状态信息
                                        // 读入一个词法分析的结果项
   ADVANCE();
   while(flag){
              // 调试信息: 状态栈和符号栈的中内容
       std::cerr << std::endl << std::endl;</pre>
       std::cerr << "=======" << std::endl;
       a->print();
       std::cerr << "stack: " << std::endl;;</pre>
       for(int i = 0; i <= top; ++i){</pre>
          std::cerr << analysisStack[i].first << " ";</pre>
       std::cerr << std::endl;</pre>
       for(int i = 0; i <= top; ++i){</pre>
          if(analysisStack[i].second->getClassName() == "VT")std::cerr << ((symbolsVT*)(analysisStack[i].second))->getWord() << "</pre>
          else std::cerr << ((symbolsVN*)analysisStack[i].second)->getName() << " ";</pre>
       std::cerr << std::endl << "=======" << std::endl;
       std::cerr << std::endl;</pre>
            X = analysisStack[top]; // 得到分析栈的栈顶元素, pop操作
       state = AnalysisTable.get(X.first, a); // 根据栈顶的状态以及分析表中的变化情况来获得下一转换的状态s_i, r_i, acc, i等等
      std::cerr << state.first << " " << state.second << std::endl; if(state.first == 's'){ // 如果是移进状态
          analysisStack[++top] = std::make_pair(state.second, a);
          ADVANCE();
          std::cerr << "One SHIFT..." << std::endl << std::endl;;</pre>
       }
       else if(state.first == 'r'){ // 如果是规约状态
          p = AnalysisTable.getProduction(state.second); // 获得第i个产生式
          p->print();
          int len = p->getLen();
                                                 // 将栈顶的符号按照产生式来规约
          top -= len;
                                 // 获得此时的栈顶元素,据此来获得GOTO表的下一状态
          X = analysisStack[top];
          analysisStack[++top] = std::make_pair(AnalysisTable.get(X.first, p->getVN()).second, p->getVN());
          std::cerr << "One REDUCE..." << std::endl << std::endl;;</pre>
```

程序入口

项目调用测试入口:

```
// main.cpp
#include
#include/SLRAnalysis.cpp"
using namespace std;
typedef long long ll;
const int mod = 1e9 + 7;
const int maxn = 1e2 + 5;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;

int main(int argc, char *argv[]){
    // freopen("in.in", "r", stdin);
    // freopen("out.out", "w", stdout);

if(SLRAnalysis()) cout << "Yes,it is correct." << endl;
else cout << "No,it is wrong." << endl;

return 0;
}</pre>
```

调试数据

给出两组测试数据:

```
// in.in
(lparen,()
(ident,a)
(plus,+)
(number,15)
(rparen,))
(times,*)
```

```
// out.out
No,it is wrong.
```

```
// in.in
(ident,akldjsfkl)
(plus,+)
(lparen,()
(ident,alk)
(times,*)
(ident,askd)
(minus,-)
(ident,jfdkj)
(times,*)
(ident,ksfj)
(slash,/)
(ident,jsadlk)
(plus,+)
(lparen,()
(ident,a)
(slash,/)
(ident,v)
(minus,-)
(ident,d)
(plus,+)
(ident,b)
(rparen,))
(rparen,))
(slash,/)
(ident,jfj)
```

// out.out
Yes,it is correct.

实验体会

本次实验是完成 LR分析法的自下而上分析,相比较上一次实验的预测分析法,LR分析法主要的差别是分析表的构造上,通过活前缀DFA的构造,以及由此分析得到SLR分析表,将图的转换变为表内各状态的转换。实验中,自我认为最难的并不是程序的编写,而是构造活前缀DFA以及得到分析表的步骤,这一步中画图花费了很多的时间,同时也再一次的复习了相关的理论知识内容,当这一切准备工作完成后,只需根据此编写相关的代码即可,以为上个实验已经完成了最基础的诸如符号、产生式等类的编写,所以这次只需考虑分析表以及分析程序的编写,这次实验的简化也一定程度上达到了上一次实验中代码重复使用的目的。实验整体难度不大,是进一步的对理论知识的复习过程。

HTML