Parser-Stage Report

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实验内容

实现了p_relational,与p_equality以及p_additive类似。

```
lookahead = self.lookahead
node = p_additive(self)
while self.next in ('Less', 'Greater', 'LessEqual', 'GreaterEqual'):
    op = BinaryOp.backward_search(lookahead())
    rhs = p_additive(self)
    node = Binary(op, node, rhs)
return node
```

其等效的EBNF为:

```
relational : additive { '<' additive | '>' additive | '<=' additive | '>='
additive }
```

实现了p_logical_and,与p_logical_or类似。

```
lookahead = self.lookahead
node = p_equality(self)
while self.next in ('And',):
    op = BinaryOp.backward_search(lookahead())
    rhs = p_equality(self)
    node = Binary(op, node, rhs)
return node
```

其等效的EBNF为:

```
logical_and : equality { '&&' equality }
```

实现了p_assignment,即消耗赋值号并分析右值表达式,将返回值用于构造赋值语句的AST节点。

```
if self.next == "Assign":
    if node_type != "Identifier":
        raise DecafSyntaxError(current_tok)
    """ TODO

1. Match token 'Assign'.
2. Parse expression to get rhs.
3. Build an `Assignment` node with node (as lhs) and rhs
4. Return the node.
    """
    lookahead()
    rhs = p_expression(self)
    return Assignment(node, rhs)
```

实现了p_expression。

```
""" TODO
1. Parse assignment and return it.
"""
return p_assignment(self)
```

实现了p_statement。

```
elif self.next == 'If':
    return p_if(self)
elif self.next == 'Return':
    return p_return(self)
```

实现了 $p_declaration$ 。

```
if self.next == "Assign":
    """TODO
    1. Match token 'Assign'.
    2. Parse expression to get the initial value.
    3. Set the child `init_expr` of `decl`.
    """
    lookahead()
    decl.init_expr = p_expression(self)
```

实现了p_block, 值得注意的是, 声明语句被分析后, 还需匹配一个分号。

```
lookahead = self.lookahead
if self.next in p_statement.first:
    # TODO: Complete the action if the next is a statement.
    return p_statement(self)
elif self.next in p_declaration.first:
    # TODO: Complete the action if the next is a declaration.
    node = p_declaration(self)
    lookahead('Semi')
    return node
```

实现了 p_if 。

```
lookahead = self.lookahead
lookahead('If')
lookahead('LParen')
cond = p_expression(self)
lookahead('RParen')
then = p_statement(self)
node = If(cond, then)
if self.next == 'Else':
    lookahead()
    node.otherwise = p_statement(self)
return node
```

```
lookahead = self.lookahead
lookahead('Return')
expr = p_expression(self)
lookahead('Semi')
return Return(expr)
```

实现了 p_type ,由于只有int类型,故返回一个Tint类节点。

```
self.lookahead('Int')
return TInt()
```

思考题

```
1. additive : multiplicative Τ
T : '+' multiplicative Τ | '-' multiplicative Τ | ε
```

2. 出错程序如

```
int n = return 0;
```

这是一条带有初值的声明语句。从p_declaration调用p_expression开始,上层语法分析函数调用下层,直到p_unary被调用,发现First(unary)不含下一终结符Return,故抛出语法错误异常。

在我设想的错误恢复机制下,每个语法分析函数在其开始正常语法分析流程前,都应当检查下一终结符是否在该函数所分析的非终结符的First集合中出现。若不存在,则应打印显示该终结符为语法错误,并用lookahead消耗掉它,但不抛出异常,以便程序继续运行。按照这样的方法连续越过出错位置,直到遇到合法的下一终结符,即在对应的First集合中能找到该终结符,则开始正常的语法分析流程。

具体到这个例子来说,在p_unary中,将会发现First(unary)不含下一终结符Return,于是打印显示 这个终结符为一个语法错误,同时用lookahead将Return消耗掉。而下一个终结符 Integer∈First(unary),故Integer不是语法错误,可以开始进行语法分析。