实验三 LR(1)分析法

3.1 实验目的

构造 LR(1)分析程序，利用它进行语法分析,判断给出的符号串是否为该文法识别的句子，了解 LR(K)分析方法是严格的从左向右扫描，和自底向上的语法分析方法。

3.2 实验内容

对下列文法，用 LR(1)分析法对任意输入的符号串进行分析:

(1)E-> E+T

(2)E->T

(3)T-> T*F

(4)T->F

(5)F-> (E)

(6)F-> i

3.3 实验环境

硬件：

Dell G3 3579；

软件：

OS：Ubuntu 16.04.06；

IDE：IntelliJ IDEA Ultimate Edition（2019.1.3）；

编程语言：Scala、Java。

3.4 LR(1)文法分析实验设计思想及算法

3.4.1 实验基本思路[2]

LR 文法的每个项目的一般形式是[A→α·β, $a_1a_2...a_k$]，此处，A→α·β 是一个 LR(0)项目，每一个 a 都是终结符。这样的一个项目称为一个 LR(k)项目。项目中的 $a_1a_2...a_k$ 称为它的向前搜索符串（或展望串）。向前搜索符串仅对规约项目[A→α·β, $a_1a_2...a_k$]有意义。对于任何移进或待约项目[A→α·β, $a_1a_2...a_k$]，β≠ε，搜索符串 $a_1a_2...a_k$ 没有作用。规约项目[A→α·, $a_1a_2...a_k$]意味着：当它所属的状态呈现在栈顶且后续的 k 个输入符号为 $a_1a_2...a_k$ 时，才可以把栈顶上的α规约为 A。我们只对 k≤1 的情形感兴趣，因为，对多数程序语言的语法来说，向前搜索（展望）一个符号就多半可以确定“移进”或“规约”。

综述，本实验对教材上的描述的几个算法进行了实现，成功达成了 LR(1)文法分析，并进行了简单的测试。

3.4.2 算法流程

LR 文法分析的架构如图 17 所示。

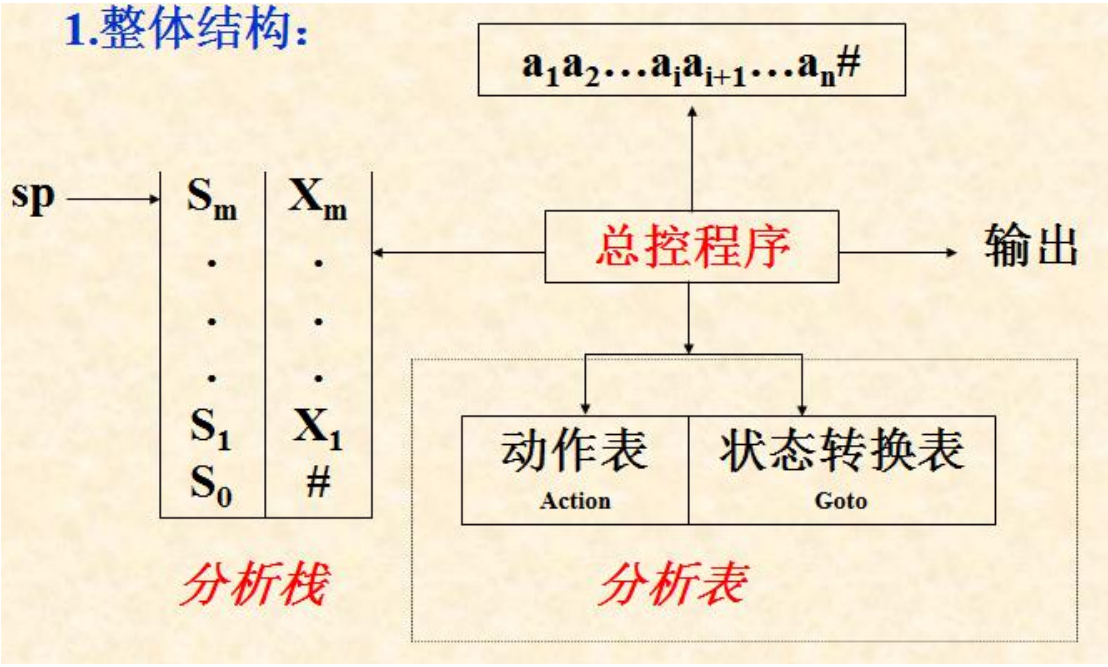

Figure 17 LR 文法分析架构

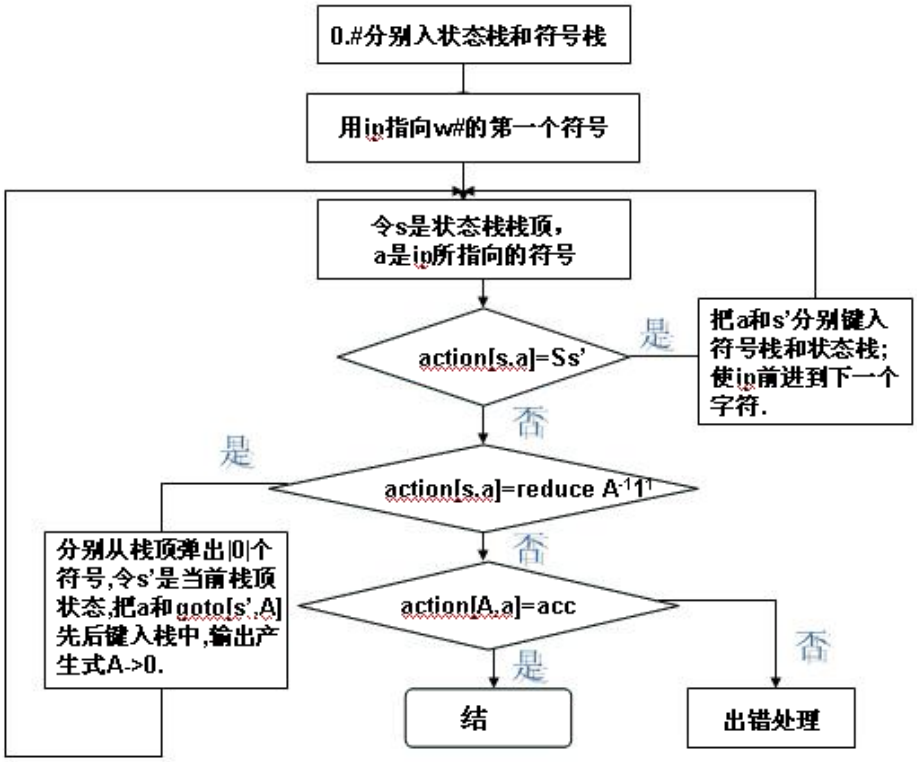

Figure 18 LR 文法分析流程图

3.4.3 主要函数及其功能

函数名	参数类型	返回类型	功能	备注
FIRST	ArrayBuffer[(String, String)]	Map[String, String]	求解指定文法 FIRST 集	迭代求解，因此代码较长，Scala
getClosure	ArrayBuffer[(String, String, String)]	ArrayBuffer[(String, String, String)]	求給定项目集的闭包	Scala
go	ArrayBuffer[(String, String, String), String	ArrayBuffer[(String, String, String)]	求給定项目对于特定字符的下一状态	Scala
createMatrix	无	Array[Array[String]]	构造 ACTION 与 GOTO 分析表	Scala
getItemGroup	无	无	建立初始化的项目集	Scala
analyse	String	Boolean	对指定的字符串进行 LR(1)分析	Scala
GUI1	无	无	实现图形化界面展示	开始界面，Java
GUI2	无	无	实现图形化界面展示，	分析界面，Java

Table 3 LR(1)文法分析实验代码主要函数概览

3.4.4 核心代码形式化描述及其实现

求解闭包伪代码[1]：

```
SetOfItems CLOSURE (I) {
    repeat
        for ( each item [A → α·Bβ, a] in I )
            for ( each production B → γ in G' )
                for ( each terminal b in FIRST(βa) )
                    add [ B → ·γ, b ] to set I ;
    until no more items are added to I ;
    return I ;
}
```

GOTO 函数伪代码[1]：

```
SetOfItems GOTO ( I, X ) {
    initialize J to be the empty set;
    for ( each item [A → α·Xβ, a] in I )
        add item [A → α·Xβ, a] to set J;
    return CLOSURE(J);
}
```

求解项目集族伪代码[1]：

```
void items ( G' ) {
    initialize C to { CLOSURE( { [S' → ·S, $] } ) };
    repeat
        for ( each set of items I in C )
            for ( each grammar symbol X )
                if ( GOTO ( I, X ) is not empty and not in C )
                    add GOTO ( I, X ) to C;
    until no new sets of items are added to C;
}
```

```
def getClosure( items: ArrayBuffer[ (String, String, String) ] ): ArrayBuffer[ (String, String, String) ] = {
        val result = new ArrayBuffer[ (String, String, String) ]()
        result.appendAll(items)
        val localFIRST = FIRST()
        var addFlag = true
        var cnt = 1
        while (addFlag == true ) {
            val originalResult = new ArrayBuffer[(String, String, String)]()
            originalResult.appendAll(result)
            for (ex <- result) {

                val pointPosition = ex._2.indexOf("·")
                //·  不在最右边
                if (pointPosition < ex._2.length - 1) {
                    //B 在  ·  的右边
                    val B = ex._2(pointPosition + 1)
                    val a = ex._3

                    // case 1: β != Φ and a != # or
                    // case 2: β != Φ and a = #
                    if (pointPosition < ex._2.length - 2) {
                        val β = ex._2(pointPosition + 2)
                        //  ξ
                        val rightExpressionsOfB = getRightExpressions(B.toString)
                        val FIRST_Of_βa = localFIRST(β.toString)
                        for (b <- FIRST_Of_βa) {
                            for (ksi <- rightExpressionsOfB) {
                                val tmp = ((B.toString, "·" + ksi, b.toString))

                                if (result.contains(tmp) == false) {
                                    result += tmp
                                }
                            }
                        }
                    }
                    // case 3: β = Φ and a equals any character
                    if (pointPosition == ex._2.length - 2) {
                        val rightExpressionsOfB = getRightExpressions(B.toString)
                        val FIRST_Of_βa = localFIRST(a.toString)
                        for (b <- FIRST_Of_βa) {
                            for (ksi <- rightExpressionsOfB) {
                                val tmp = ((B.toString, "·" + ksi, b.toString))
                                if (result.contains(tmp) == false) {
                                    result += tmp
                                }
                            }
                        }
                    }
```

```
}
                }
                if (result != originalResult) {
                        originalResult.remove(0, originalResult.length)
                        originalResult.appendAll(result)
                        cnt += 1
                }
                else {
                        addFlag = false
                        cnt += 1
                }
        }
        result
    }
```

Scala 实现 go 函数：

```
def go( I: ArrayBuffer[ (String, String, String) ], X: String ): ArrayBuffer[ (String, String, String) ] = {
        //GO(I, X) = CLOSURE(J)
        //J = {任何形如[A->α X • β , a]的项目|[A->α • X β , a]∈I}
        val ans = new ArrayBuffer[ (String, String, String) ]()
        val items = new ArrayBuffer[ (String, String, String) ]()

        for( ex <- I ) {
                val pointPosition = ex._2.indexOf("·")
                //•  不在最右边
                if (pointPosition < ex._2.length - 1) {
                        val A = ex._1
                        val possibleX = ex._2( pointPosition + 1)
                        //    αXβ
                        val noPointExpressionPart2 = ex._2.replace("·", "")
                        if( X == possibleX.toString ) {
                                //    αX·β
                                val newPart2 = noPointExpressionPart2.substring(0, pointPosition + 1) + "·" +
                                        noPointExpressionPart2.substring(pointPosition + 1,
noPointExpressionPart2.length)
                                val a = ex._3
                                items += ( (A, newPart2, a) )
                        }
                }
        }
        ans.appendAll( getClosure(items) )
        ans
    }
```

```
def getItemGroup(): Unit = {
        val ldx = ( relations(0)._1, "·" + relations(0)._2, "#" )
        val I0 = getClosure( ArrayBuffer(ldx) )
        val wholeCharacters = allCharacters
        var tot = 0
        itemGroup(I0) = tot
        var appendFlag = true
        while (appendFlag == true) {
            var originalAns = Map[ ArrayBuffer[ (String, String, String) ], Int ]()
            originalAns = itemGroup.clone()
            //为什么用 I 作为遍历变量不行？！
            for(item <- itemGroup.keys) {
                for (ch <- wholeCharacters) {
                    val newItem = go(item, ch.toString).sorted
                    if (newItem.isEmpty == false && itemGroup.contains(newItem) == false) {
                        tot += 1
                        itemGroup(newItem) = tot
                    }
                }
            }
            if( originalAns.equals(itemGroup) == true ) {
                appendFlag = false
            }
            else {
                originalAns.clear()
                originalAns = itemGroup.clone()
            }
        }
    }
```

Scala 实现 createMatrix 函数：

```
def createMatrix(): Array[ Array[String] ] = {
        val result = initiateMatrix()
        val localVT = VT
        val localVN = VN
        case class getColumn( ch: String ) {
            val matrix = initiateMatrix()
            var ans = -1
            for( j <- 0 to (columnLength - 1) ) {
                if( matrix(0)(j) == ch ) {
                    ans = j
                }
            }
        }
```

```
            for( ex <- itemGroup ) {
                for( tx <- ex._1 ) {
                    val pointPosition = tx._2.indexOf("·")
                    // •  不在最右边
                    //若项目[A->α •aβ] ∈ Ik，且 GO(Ik, a) = Ij，a 为终结符，则置 ACTION[k, a]
为“sj”
                    if (pointPosition < tx._2.length - 1) {
                        val a = tx._2( pointPosition + 1 )
                        if( localVT.contains(a) == true && findItemOrder(ex._1, a.toString) != -1 ) {
                            val j = findItemOrder(ex._1, a.toString)
                            var tmpRow = -1
                            tmpRow = ex._2 + 1
                            result(tmpRow)( getColumn(a.toString).ans ) = "S" + j.toString
                        }
                    }
                    if (pointPosition == tx._2.length - 1 ) {
                        val a = tx._3
                        var tmpRow = -1
                        tmpRow = ex._2 + 1
                        result(tmpRow)(getColumn(a).ans) = "r" + ( findRelationOrder( (tx._1,
                                tx._2.replace("·", "") ) ) )
                    }
                    if( tx._1 == relations(0)._1 && tx._2 == relations(0)._2 + "·" && tx._3 == "#" ) {
                        var tmpRow = -1
                        tmpRow = ex._2 + 1
                        result(tmpRow)( getColumn("#").ans ) = "acc"
                    }
                }
                for( ch <- localVN ) {
                    if( findItemOrder(ex._1, ch.toString) != -1 ) {
                        val gotoNumber = findItemOrder(ex._1, ch.toString)
                        var tmpRow = -1
                        tmpRow = ex._2 + 1
                        //A = ch
                        result(tmpRow)( getColumn(ch.toString).ans ) = gotoNumber.toString
                    }
                }
            }
            result
        }
```

3.5 程序运行截图

Figure 19 开始界面

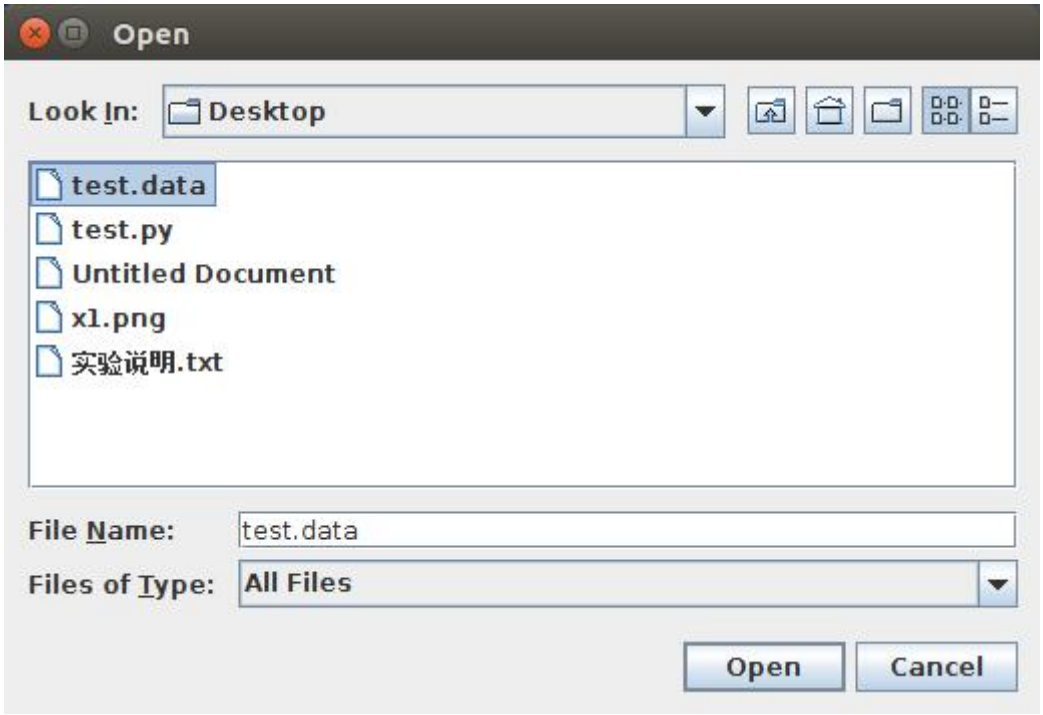

Figure 20 选择文件

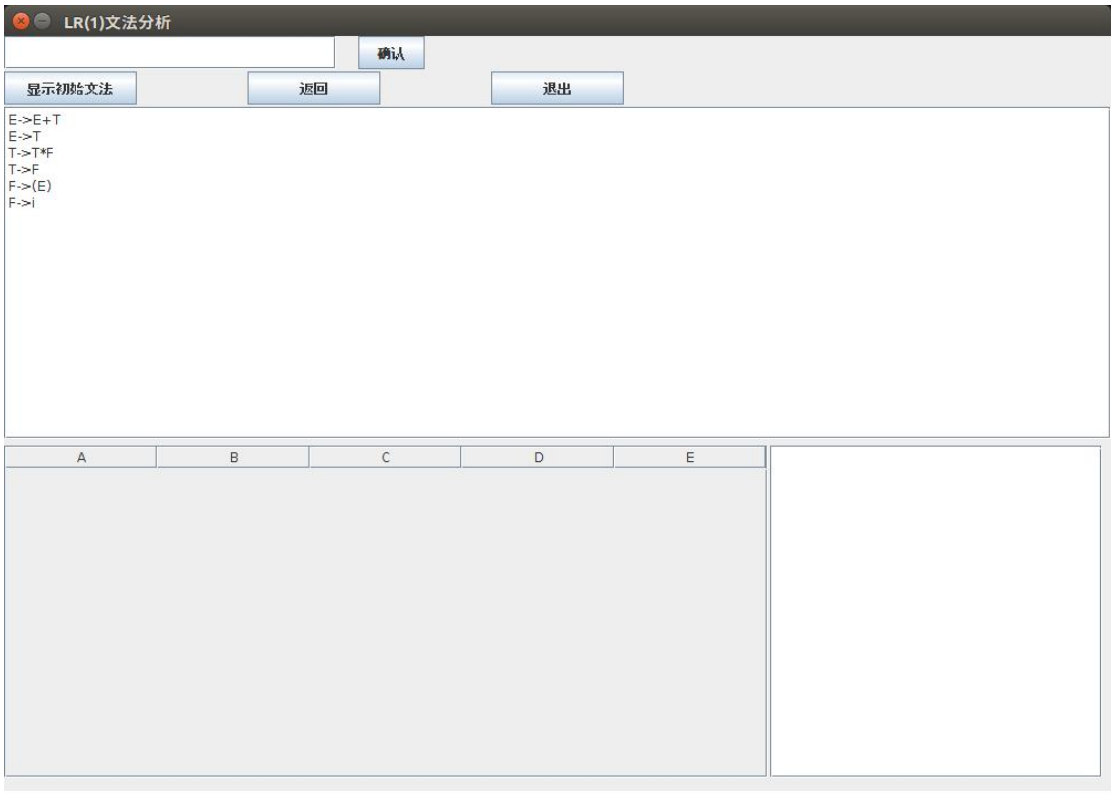

Figure 21 显示初始文法

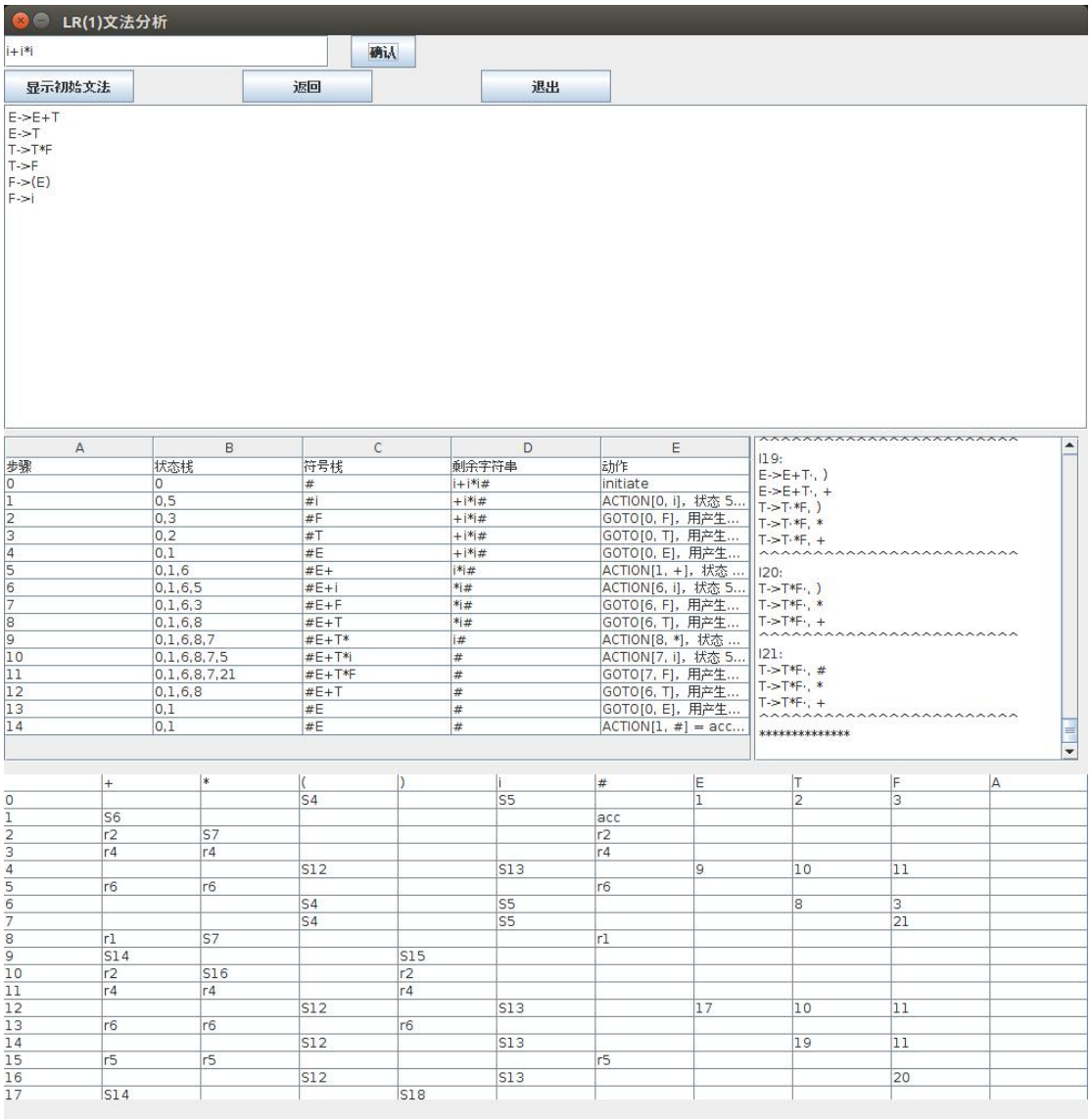

Figure 22 分析完成（输入表达死为“i+i*i”）

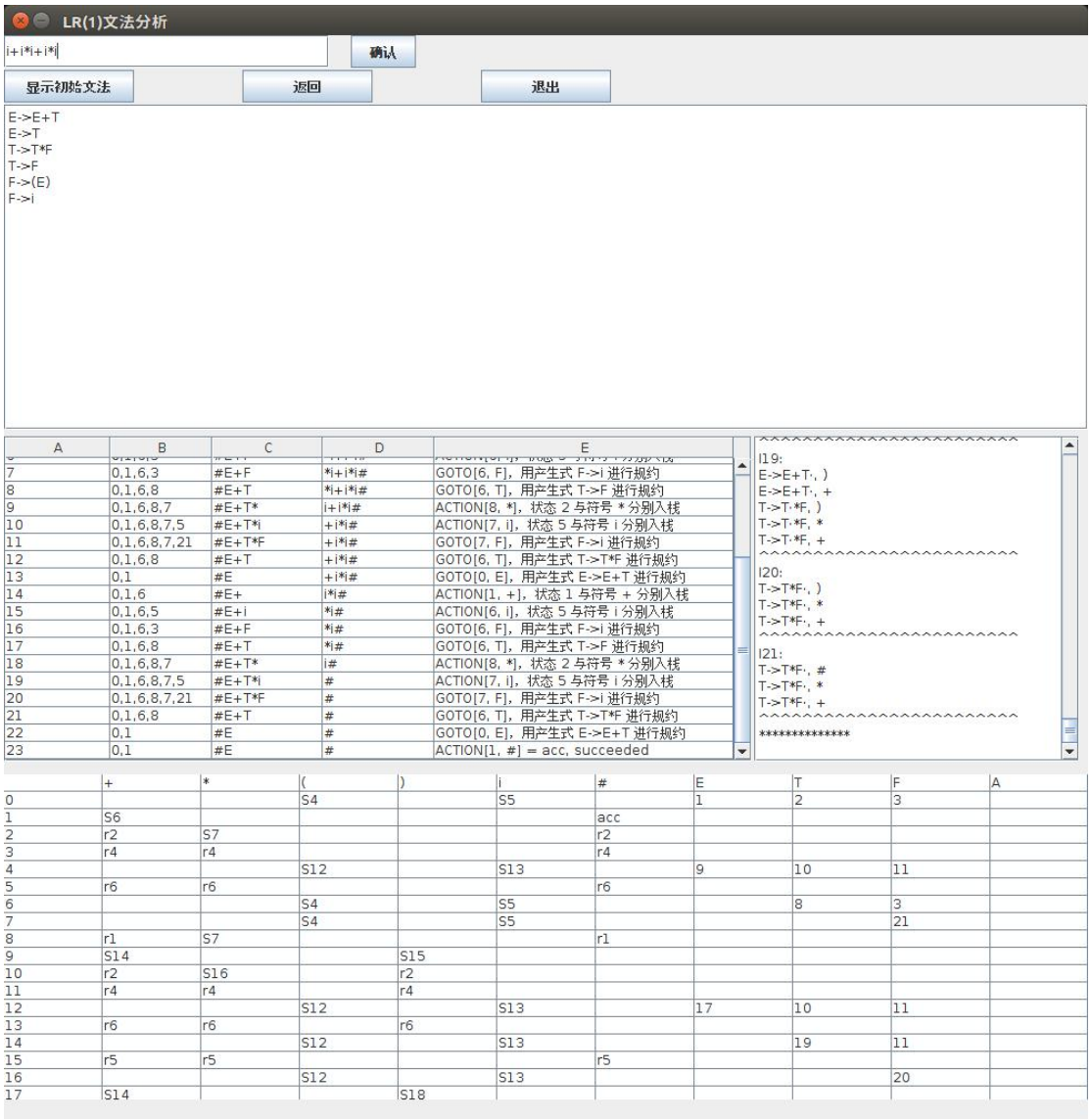

Figure 23 分析完成（输入表达死为“i+i*i+i*i”，单元格拉长）

参考文献

[1]Alfred V. Aho, Monica S. Lam, Ravi Sethi, Jeffrey D. Ullman. Compilers Principles, Techniques and Tools[M]. New York: Pearson Addison Wesley, 2006.

[2]陈火旺，钱家骅，孙永强. 程序设计语言编译原理（第 3 版）[M]. 北京：国防工业出版社, 1999.

附（实验代码链接）：

实验 1 博客：

https://blog.csdn.net/u25th_engineer/article/details/102458531

实验 2 github 地址：

https://github.com/25thengineer/Compile_Experiment_LL_1

实验 3 github 地址：

https://github.com/25thengineer/Compile_Experiment_LR_1