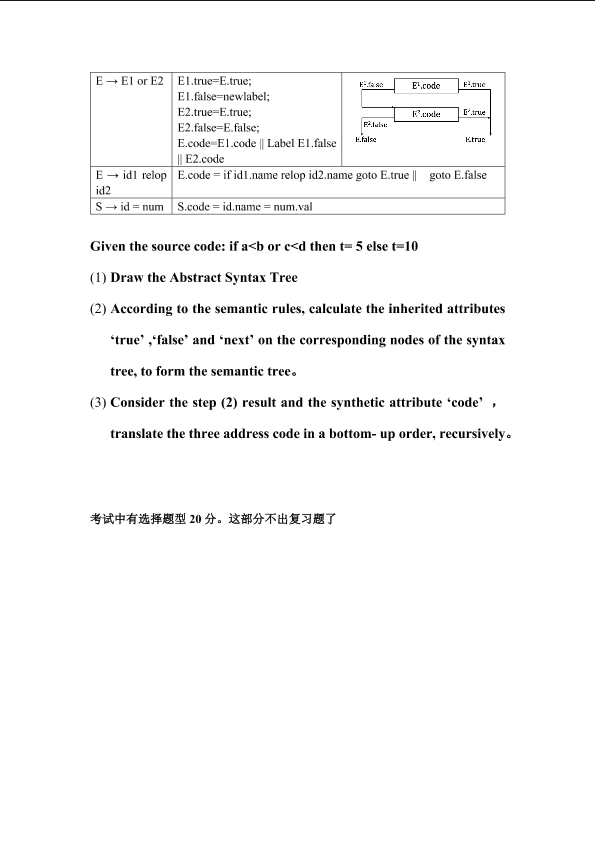
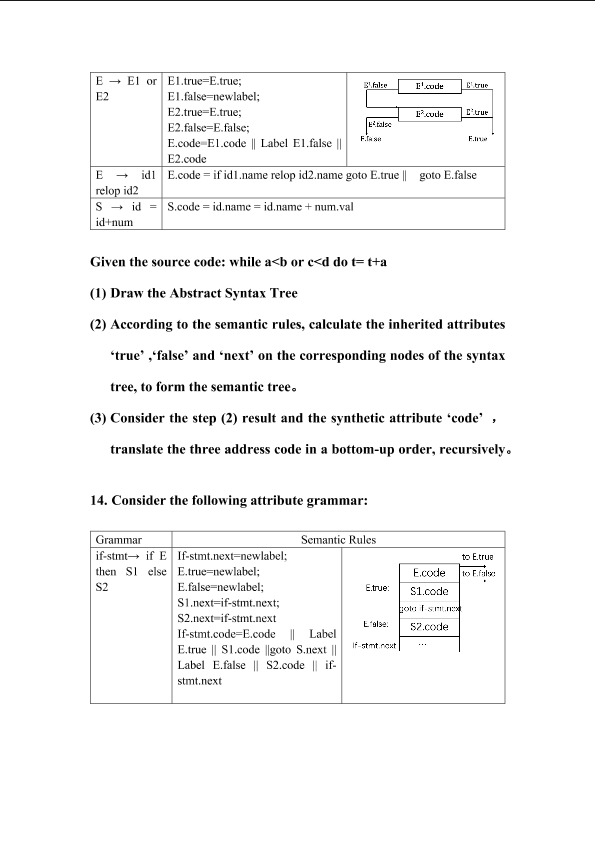
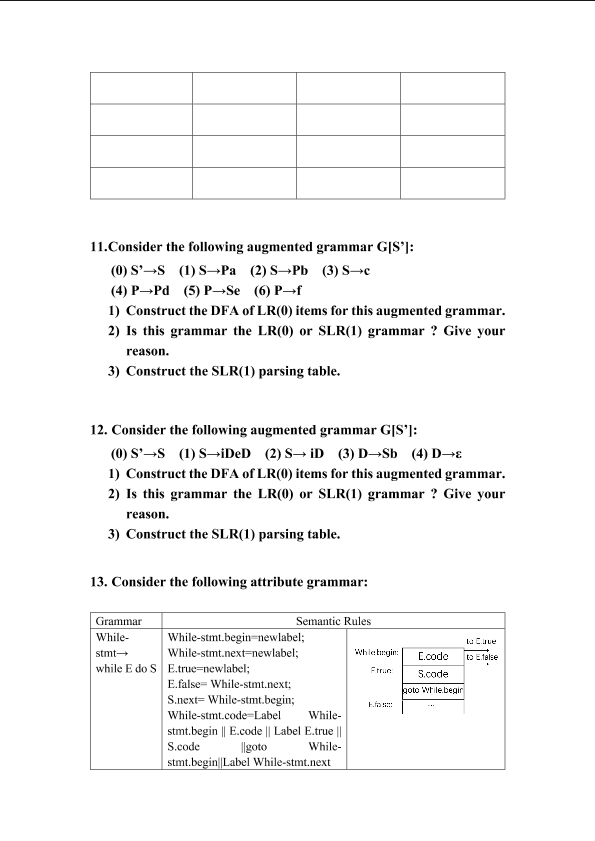
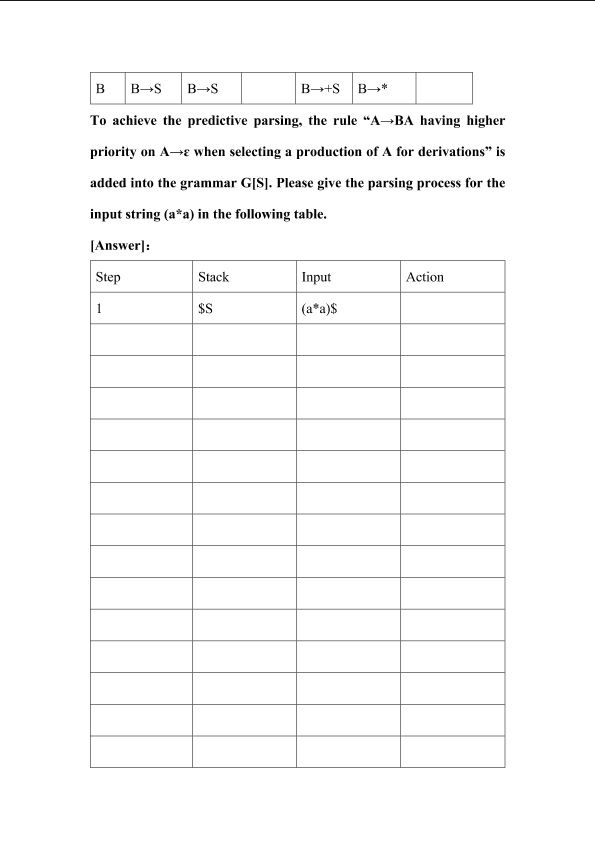
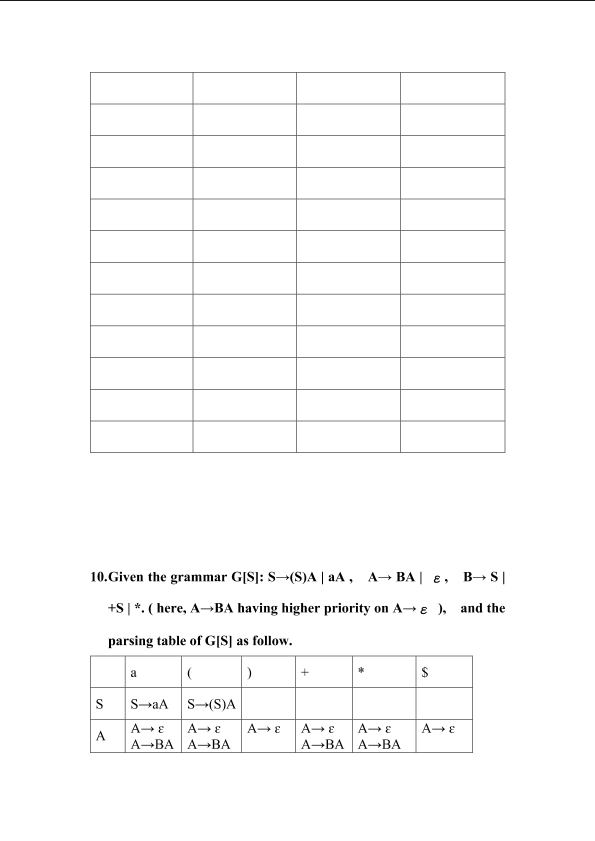
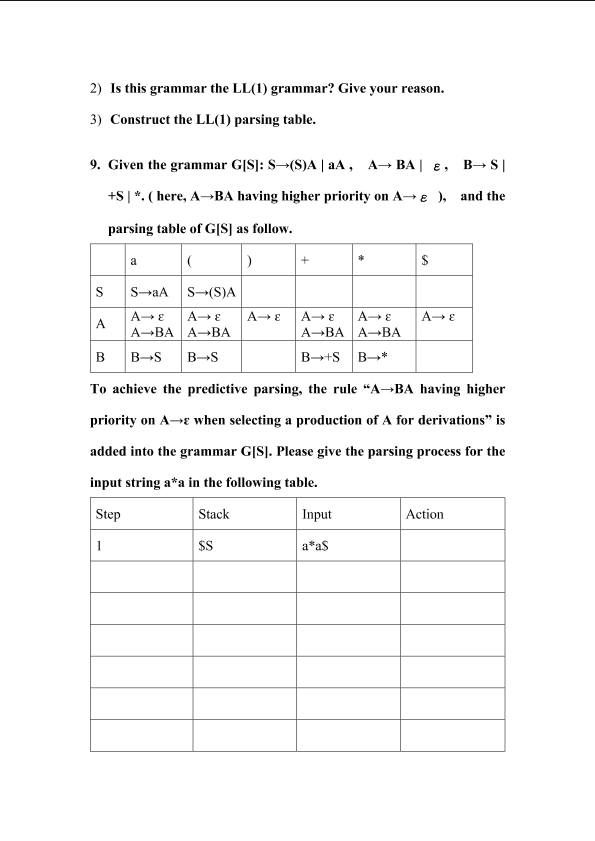
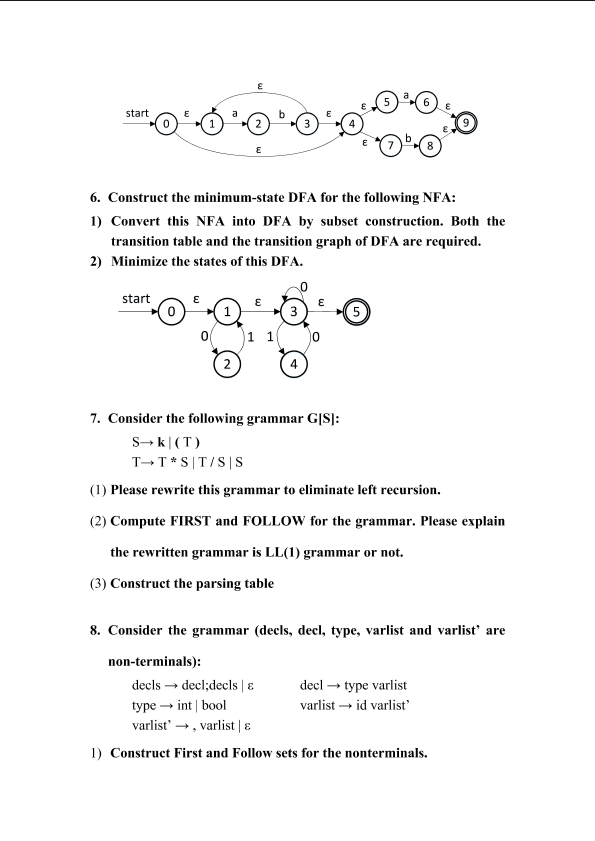
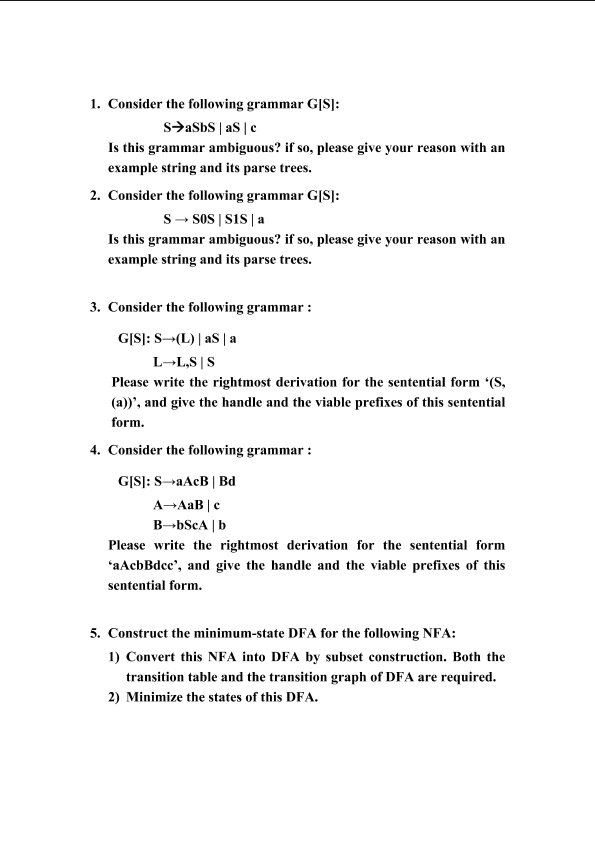
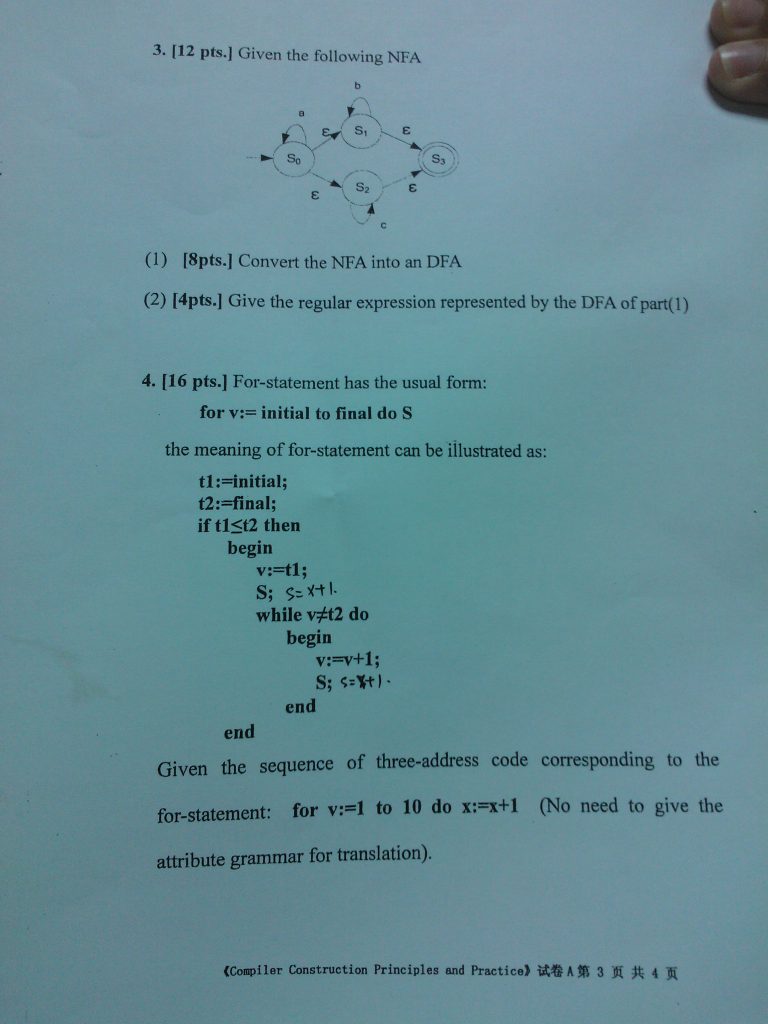
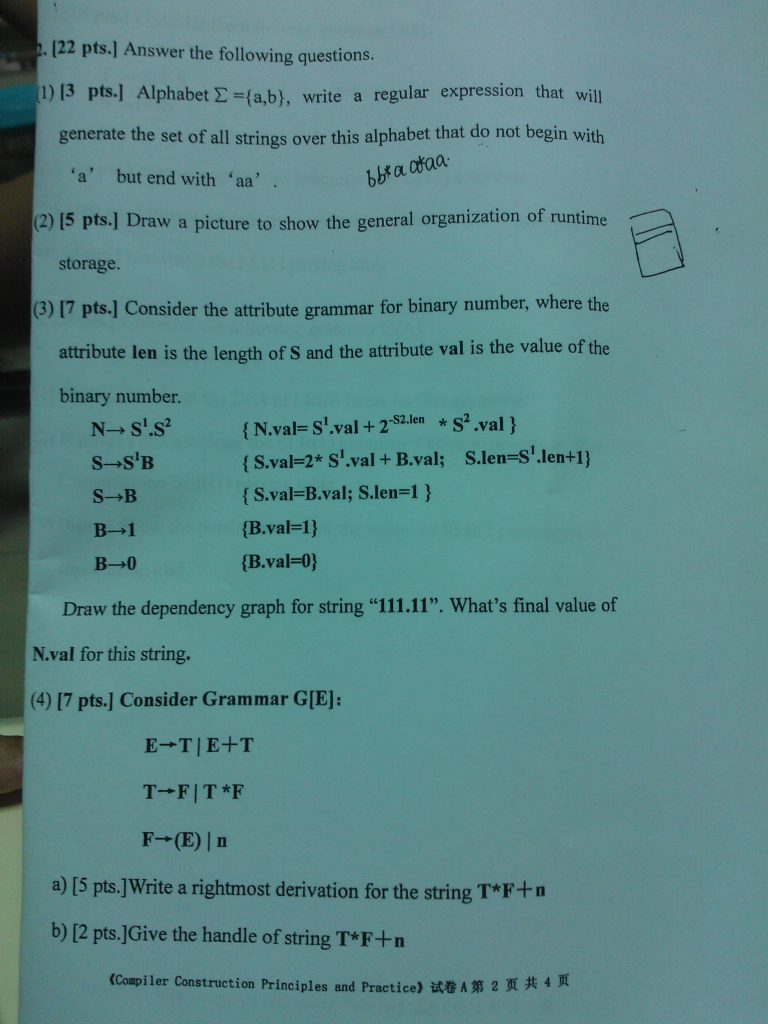
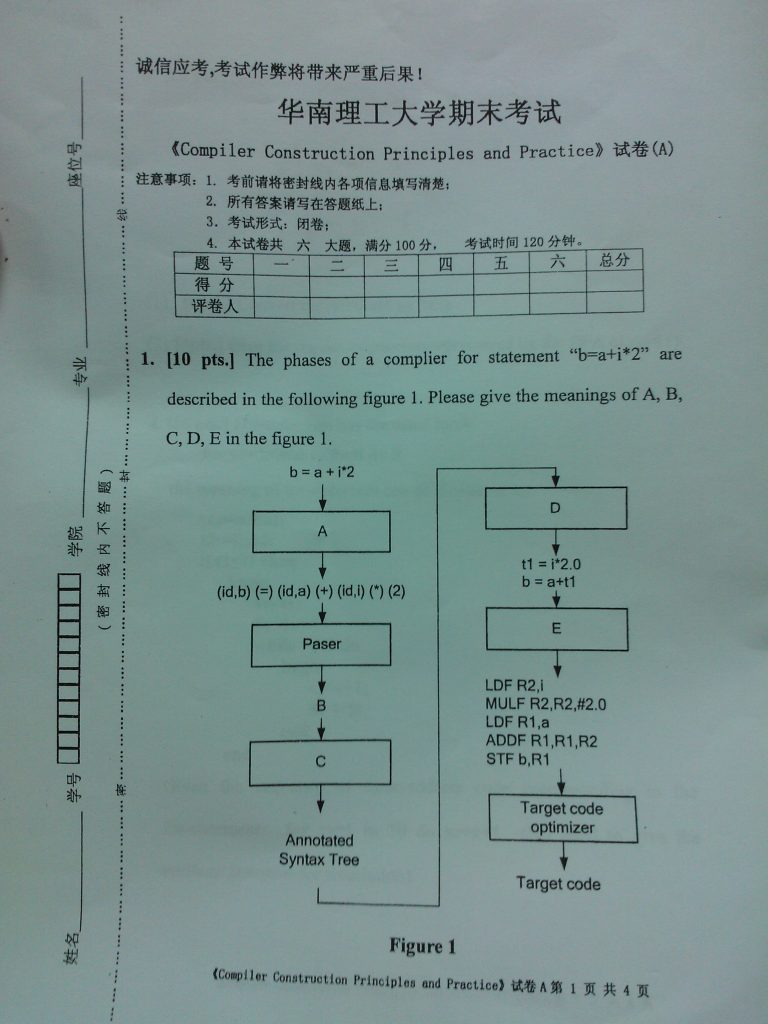
编译原理复习 #附录

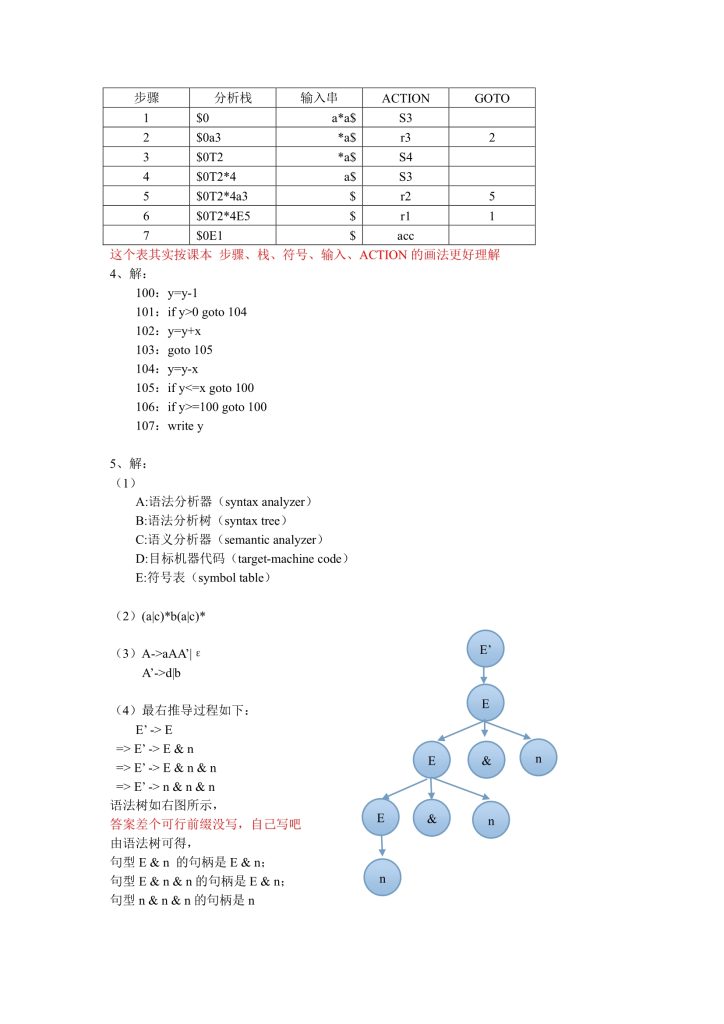
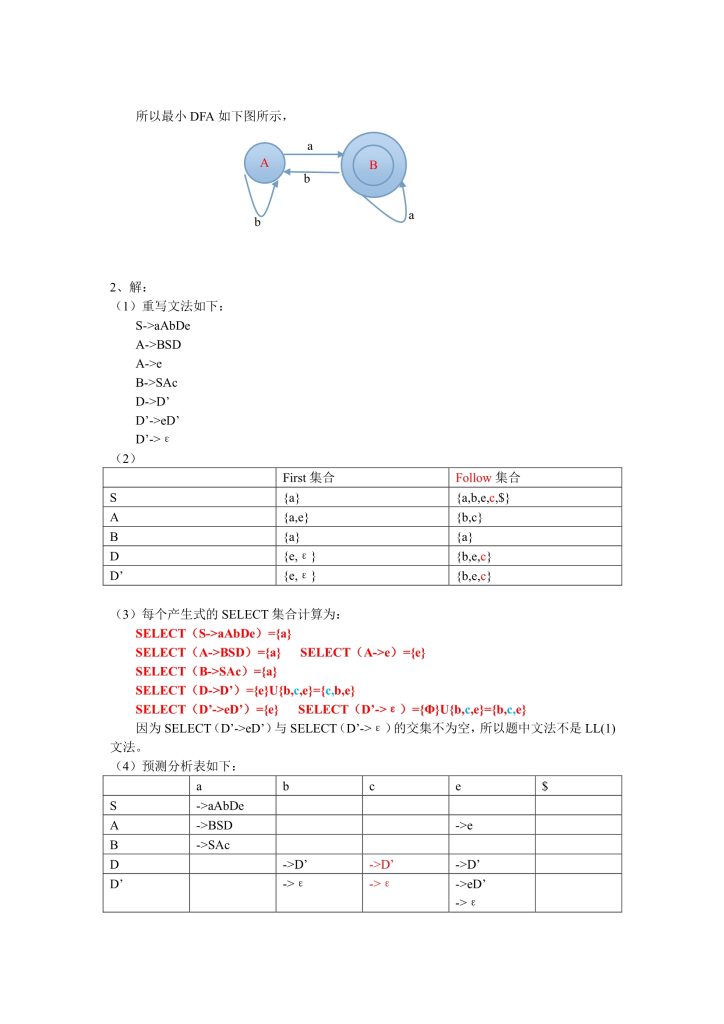
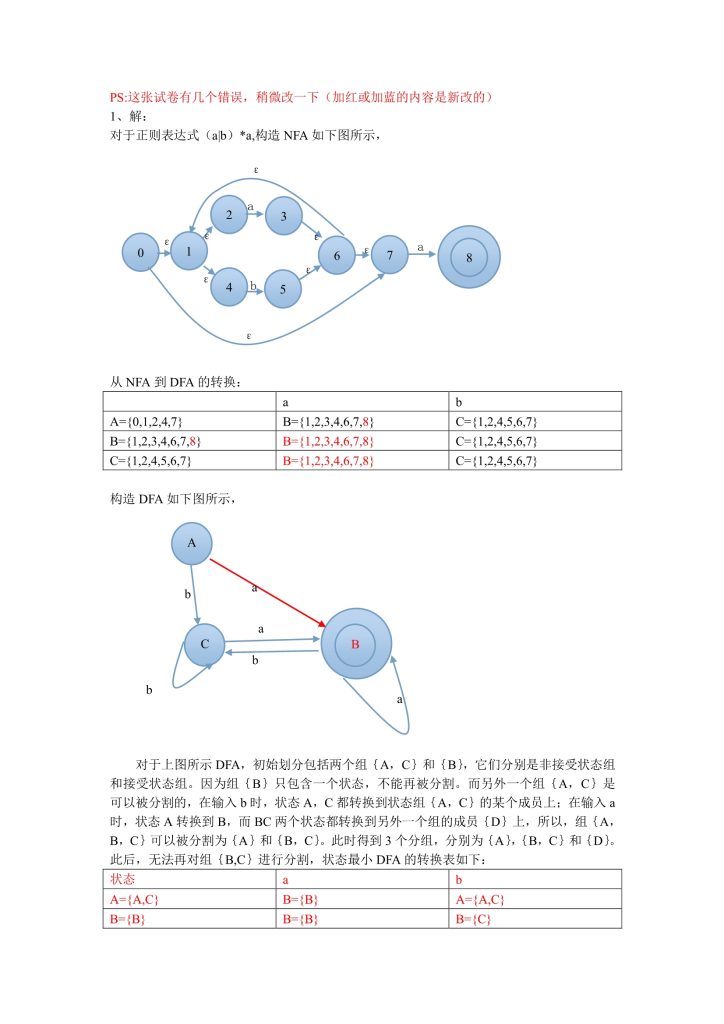
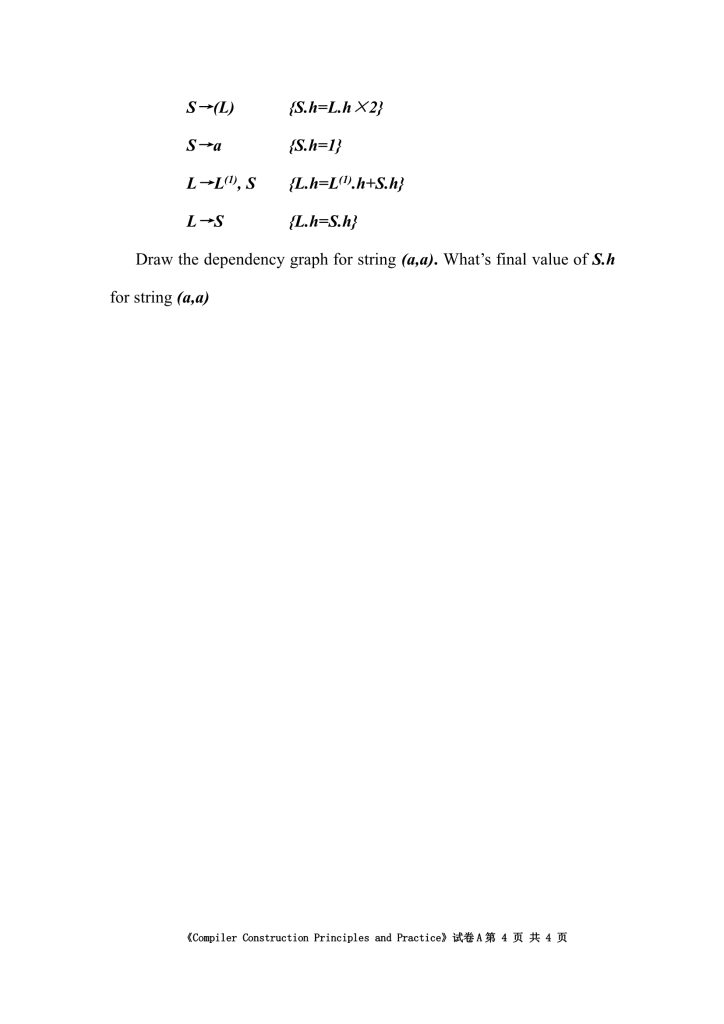
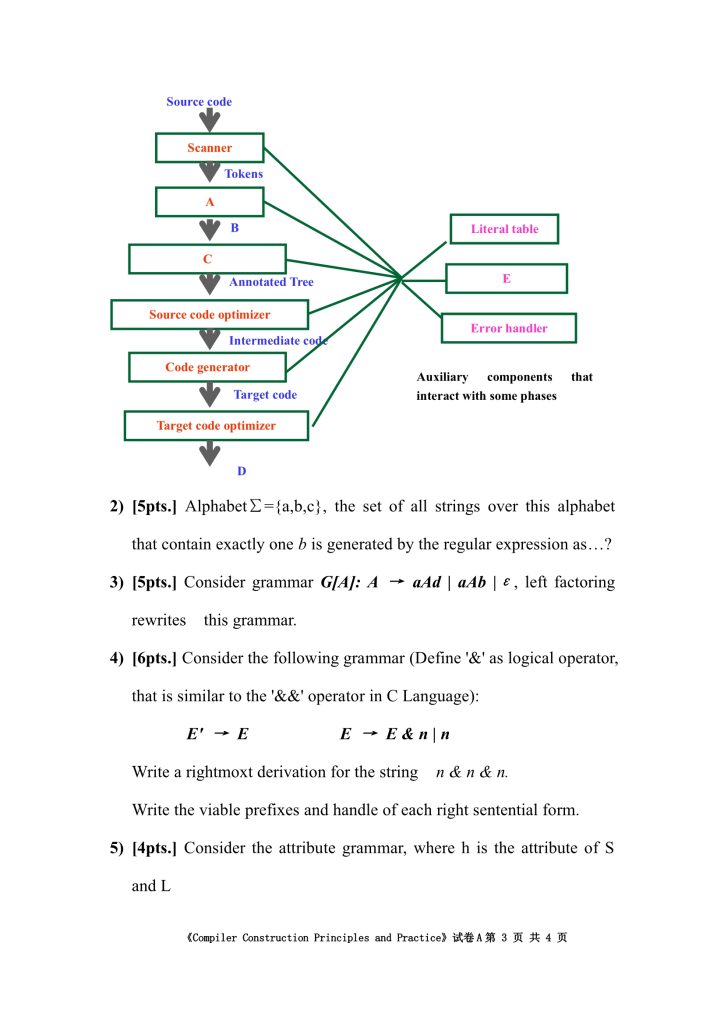
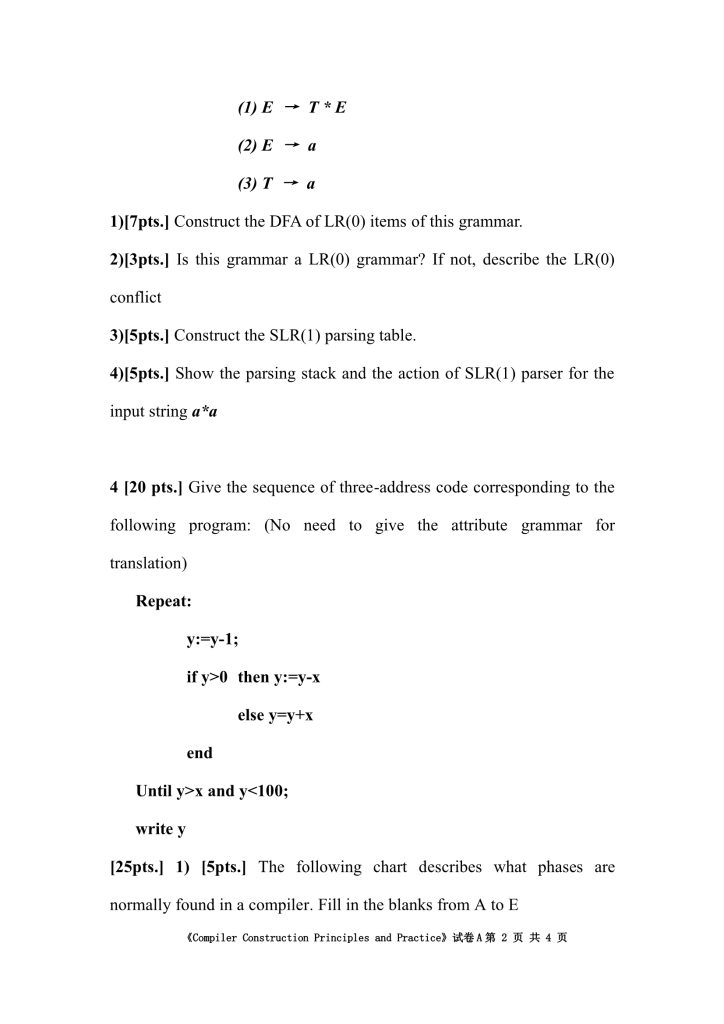
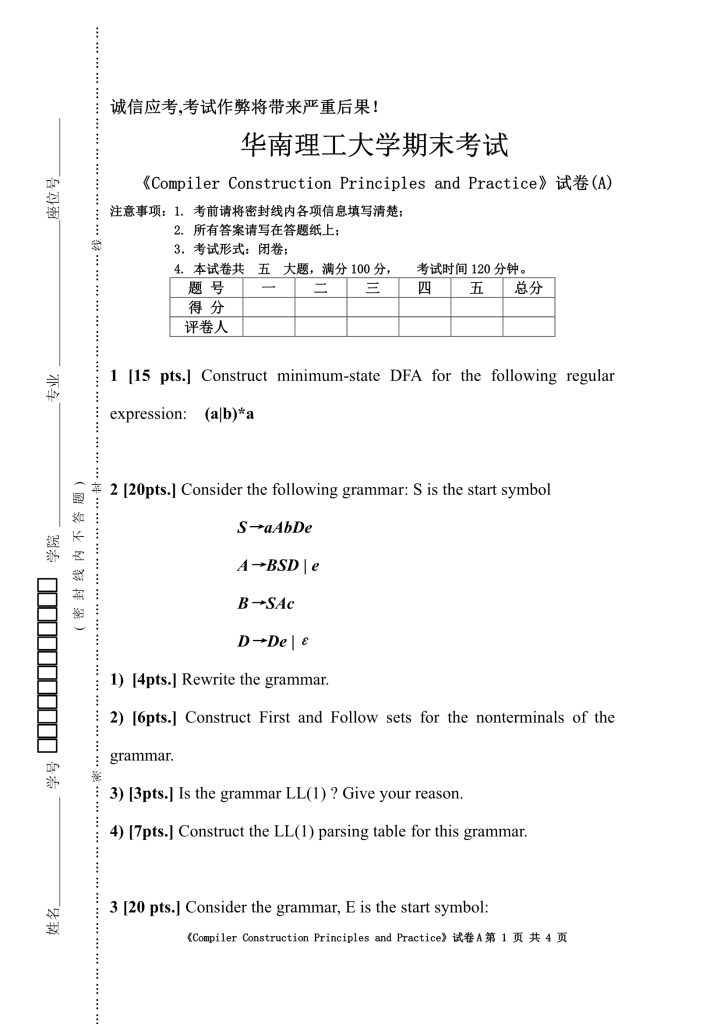
**试卷一**



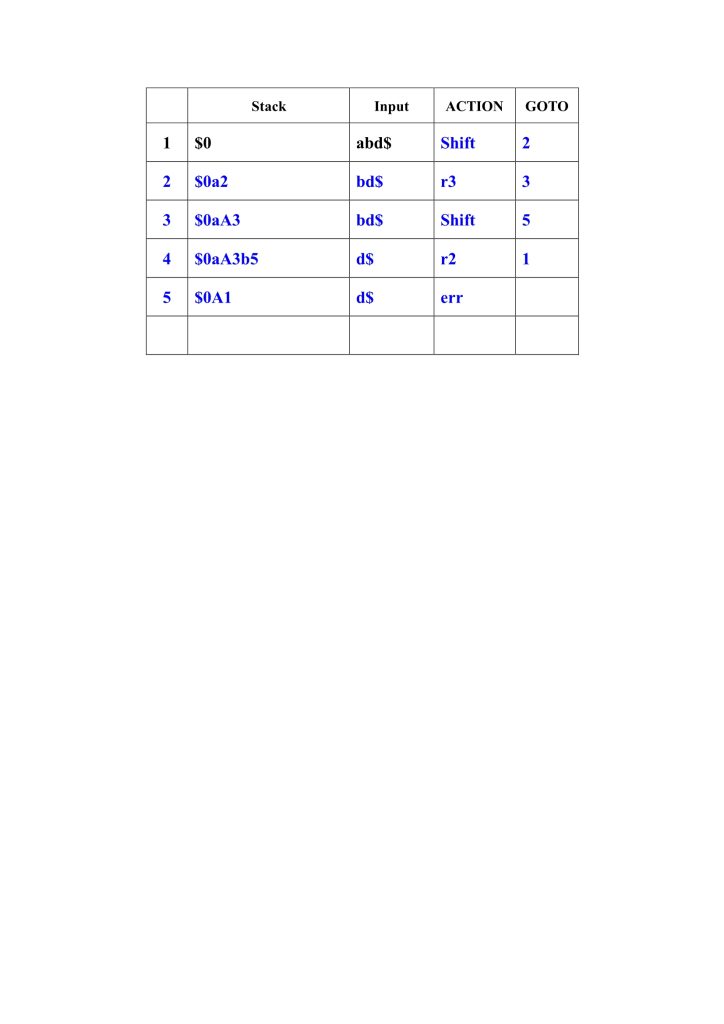
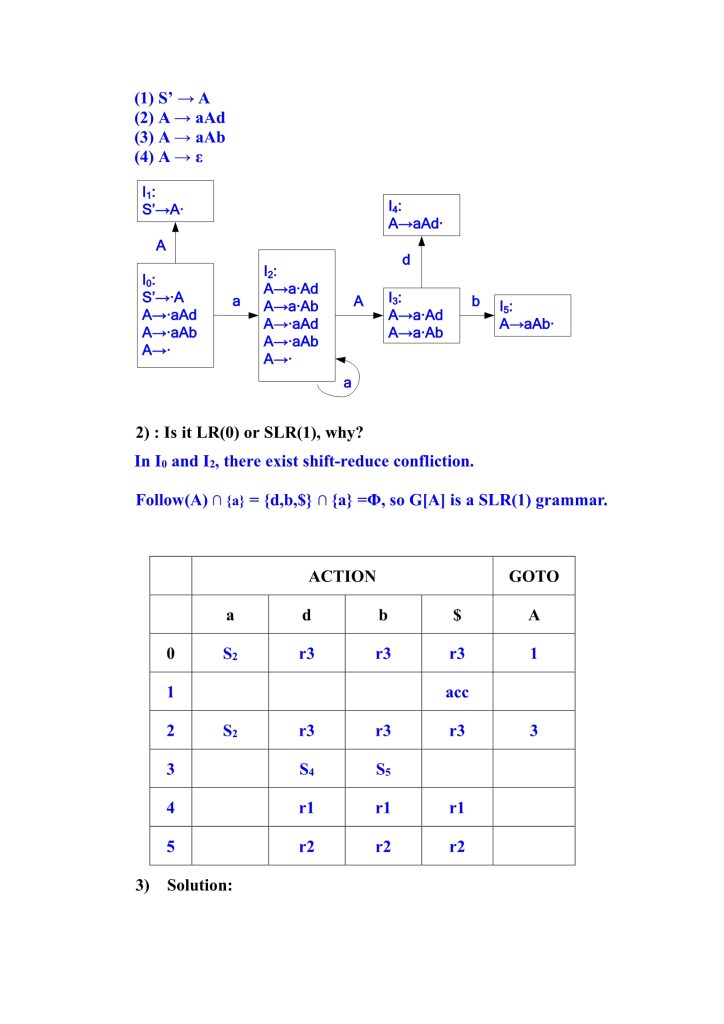
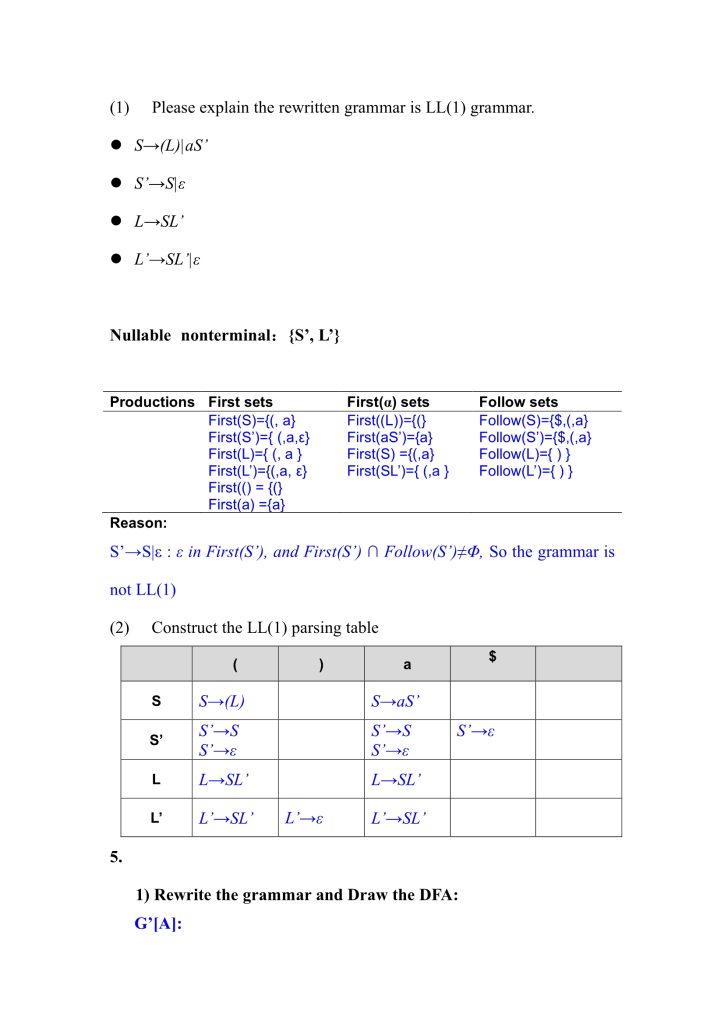
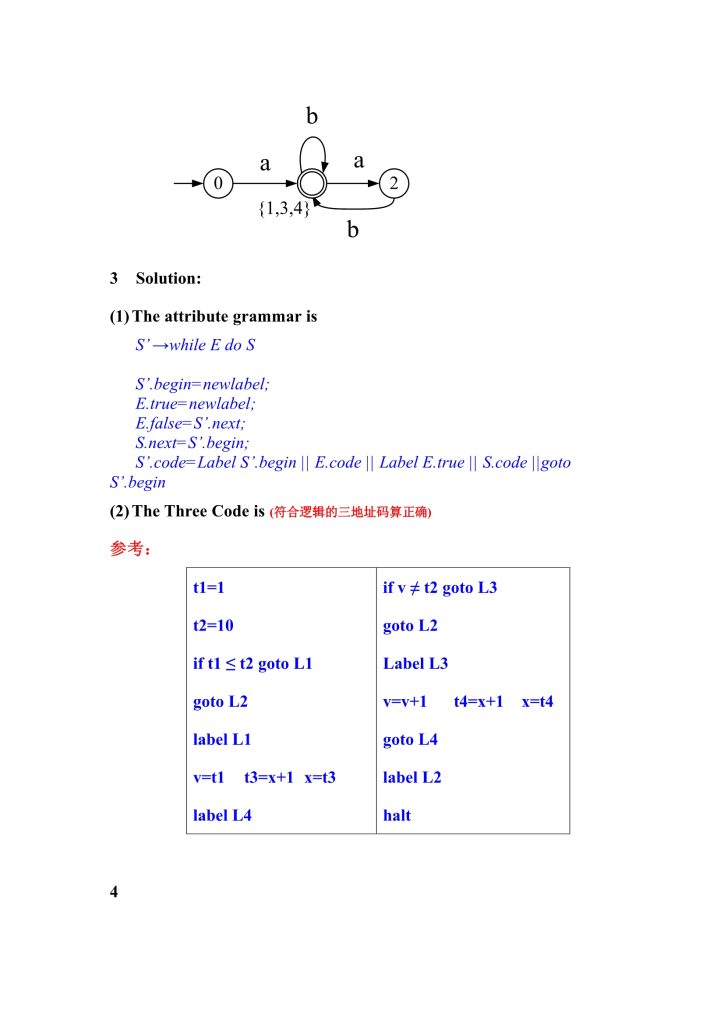
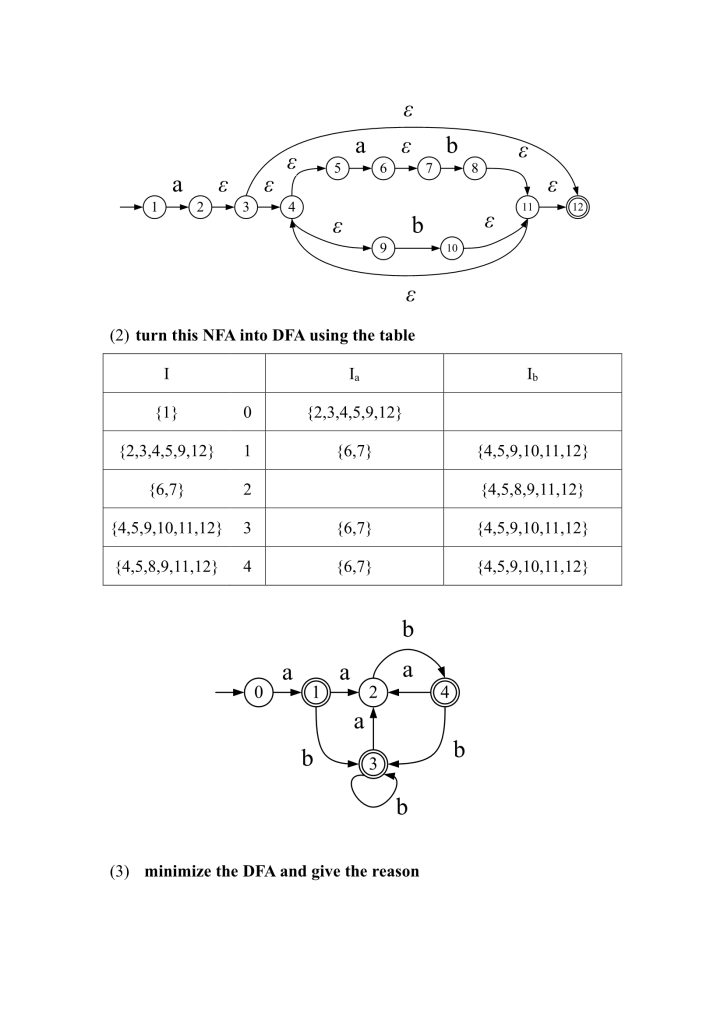
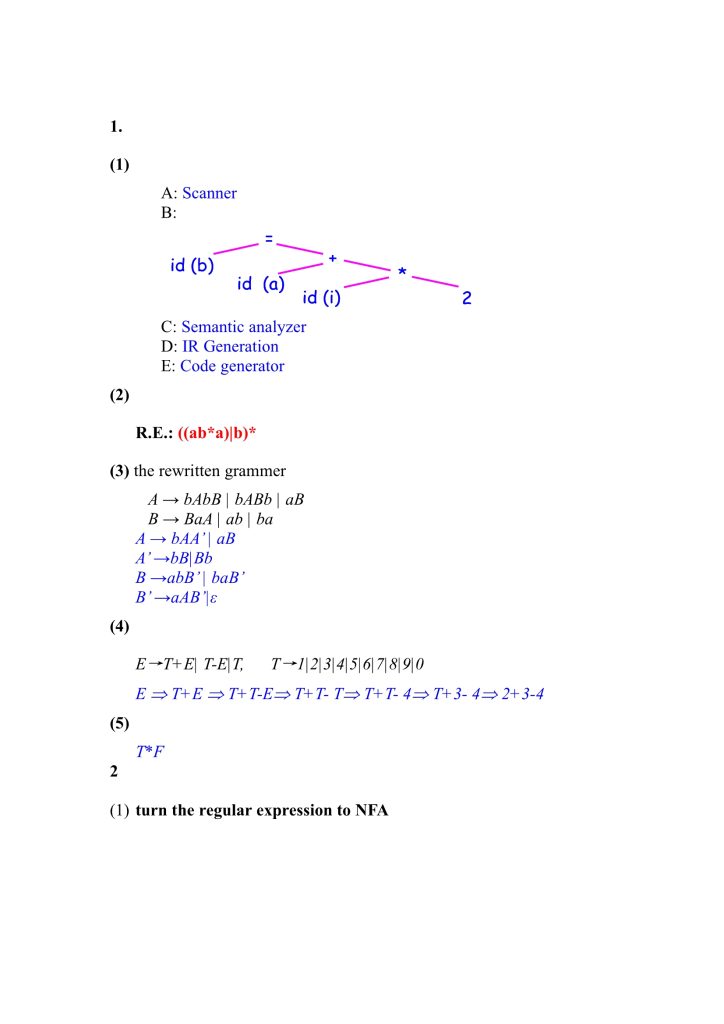
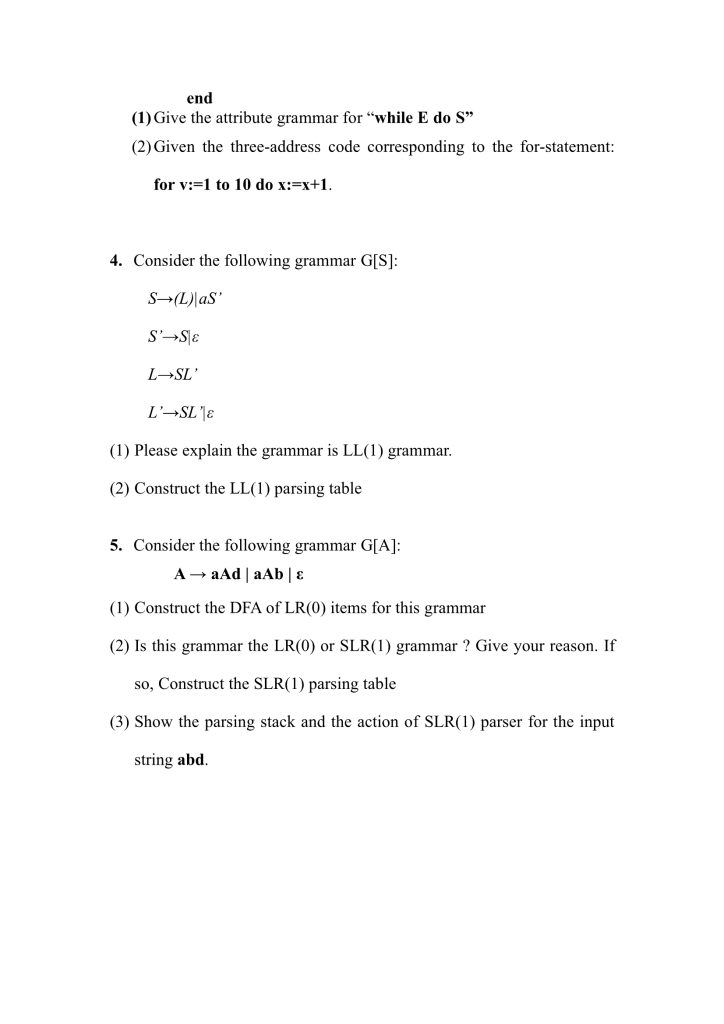
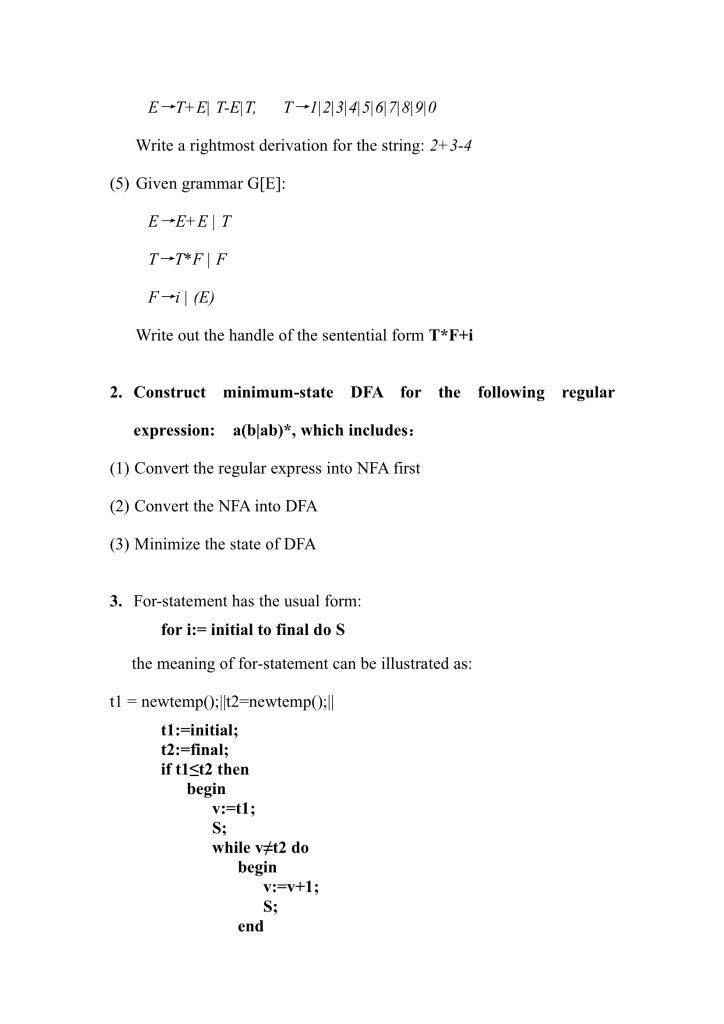
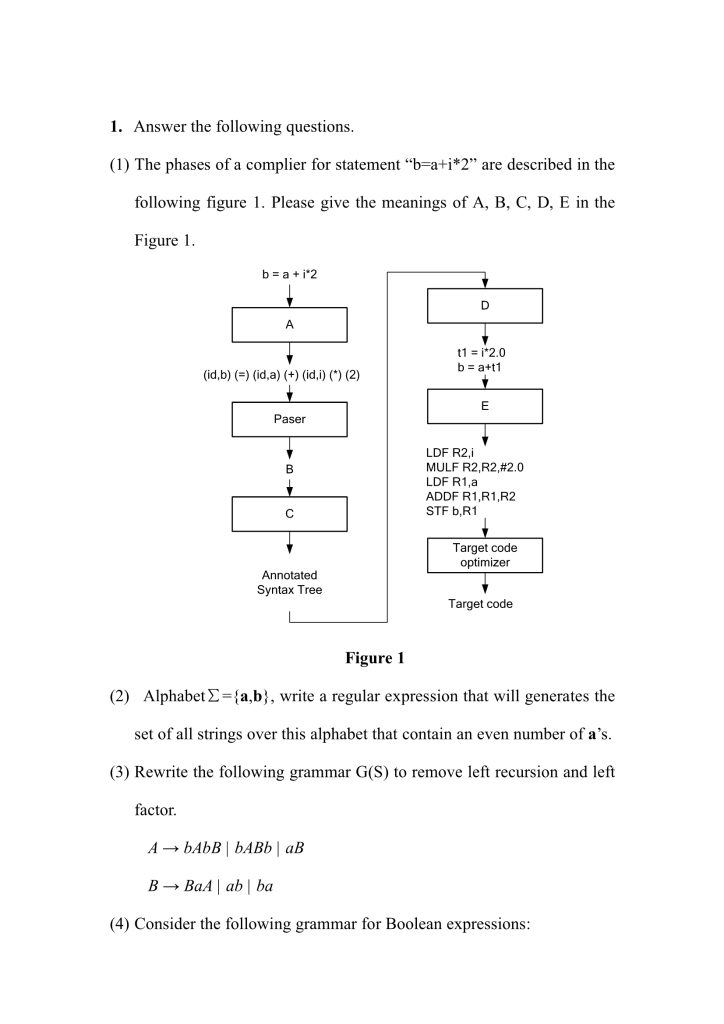
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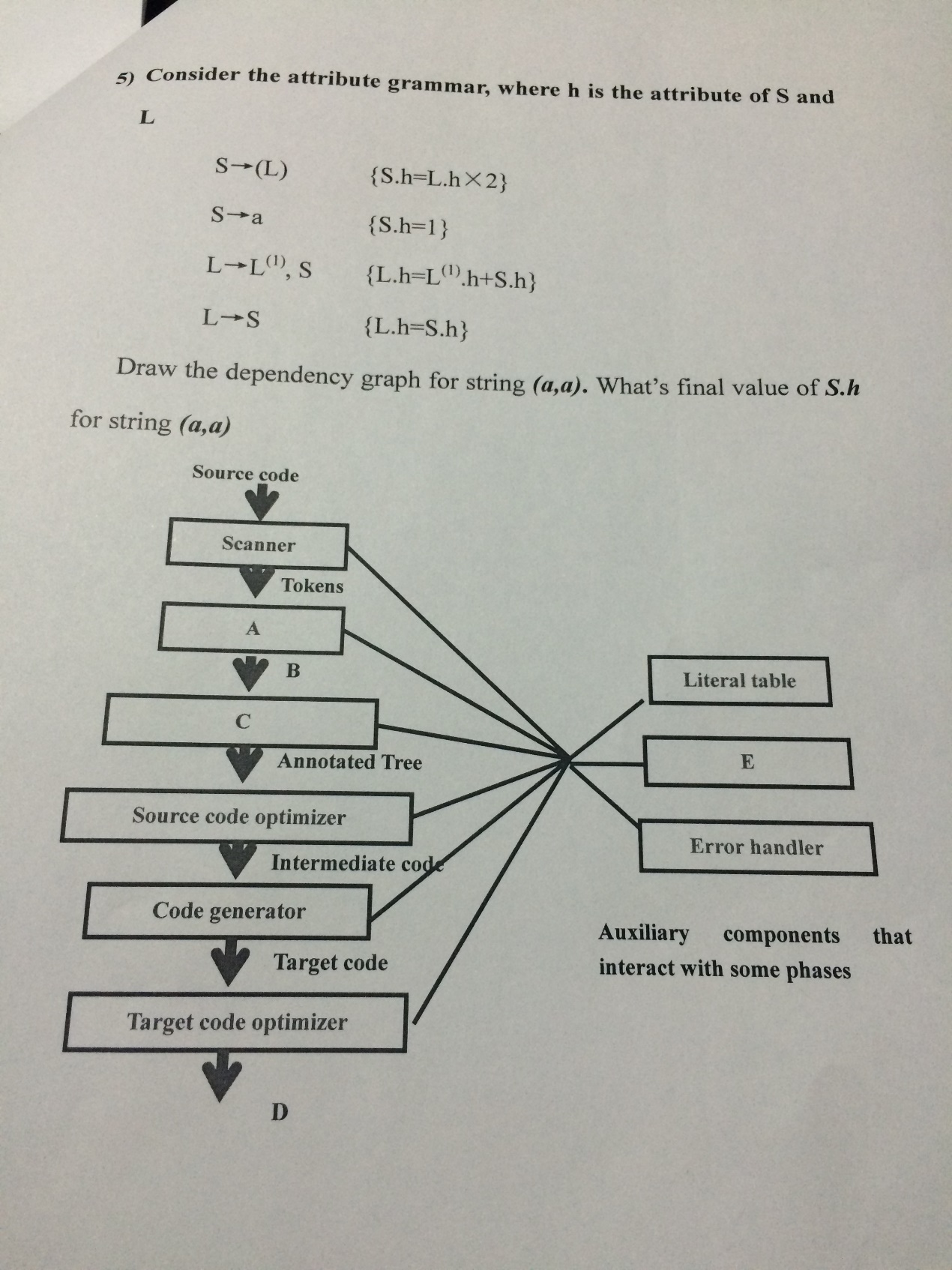
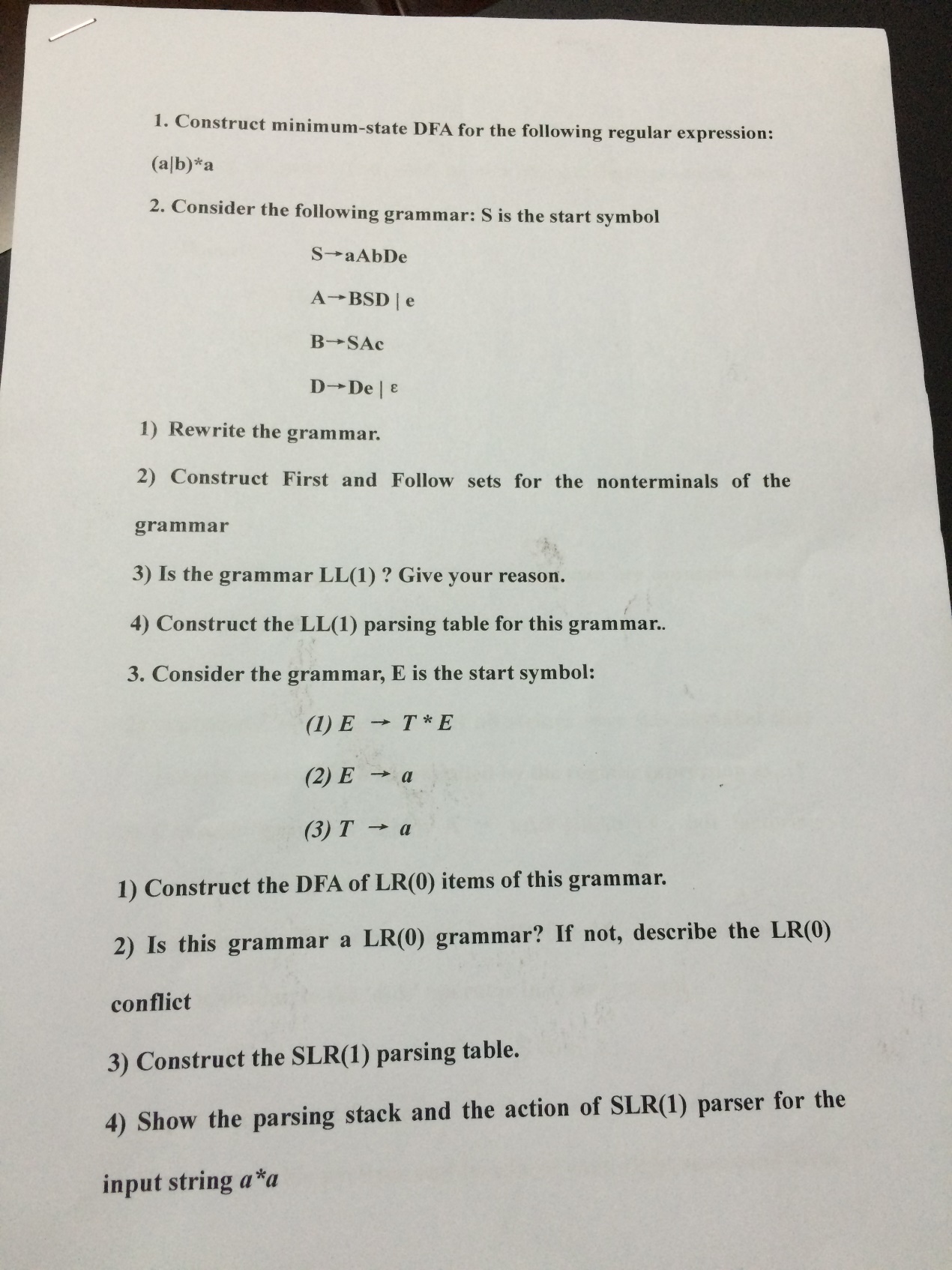
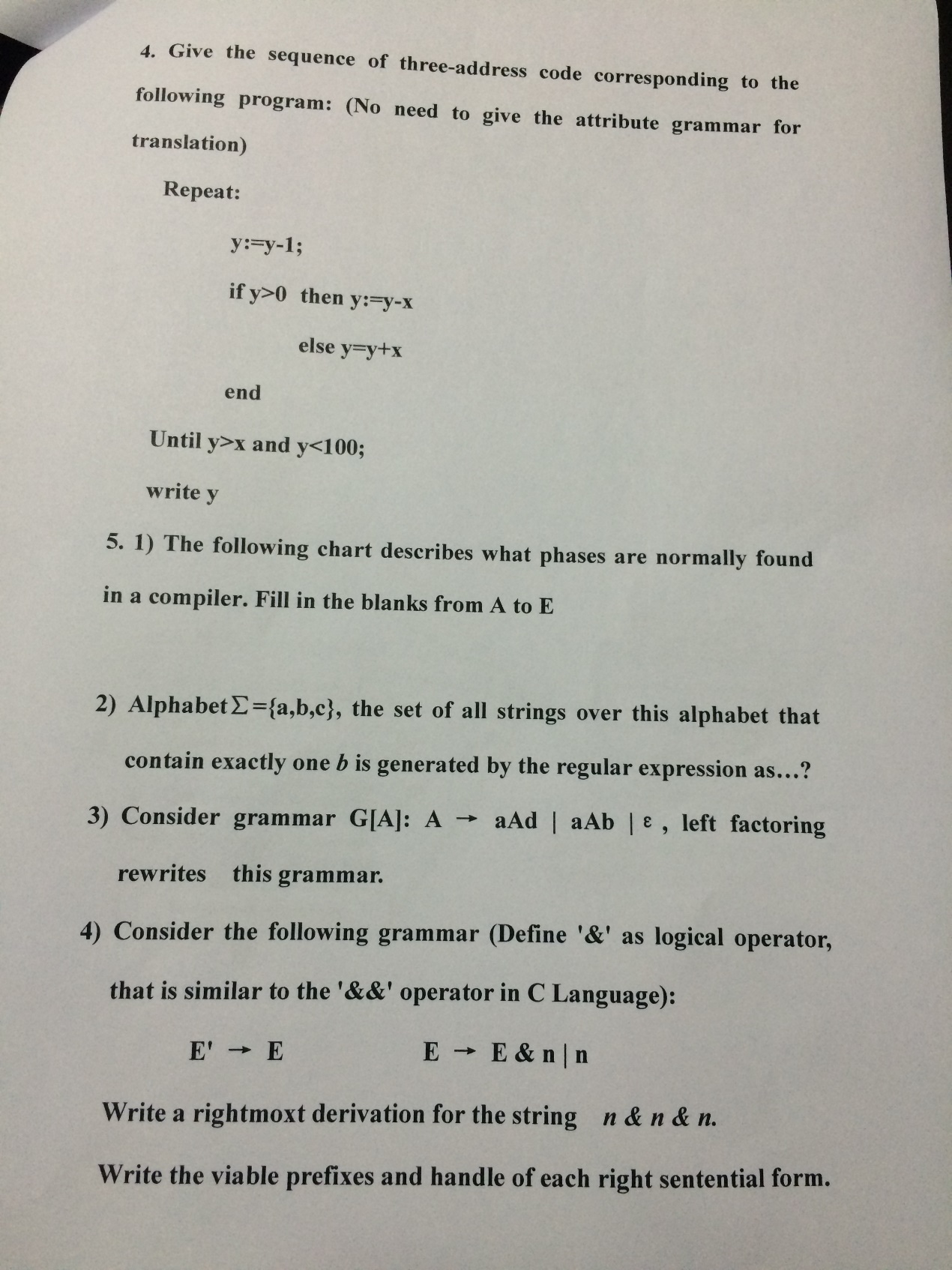


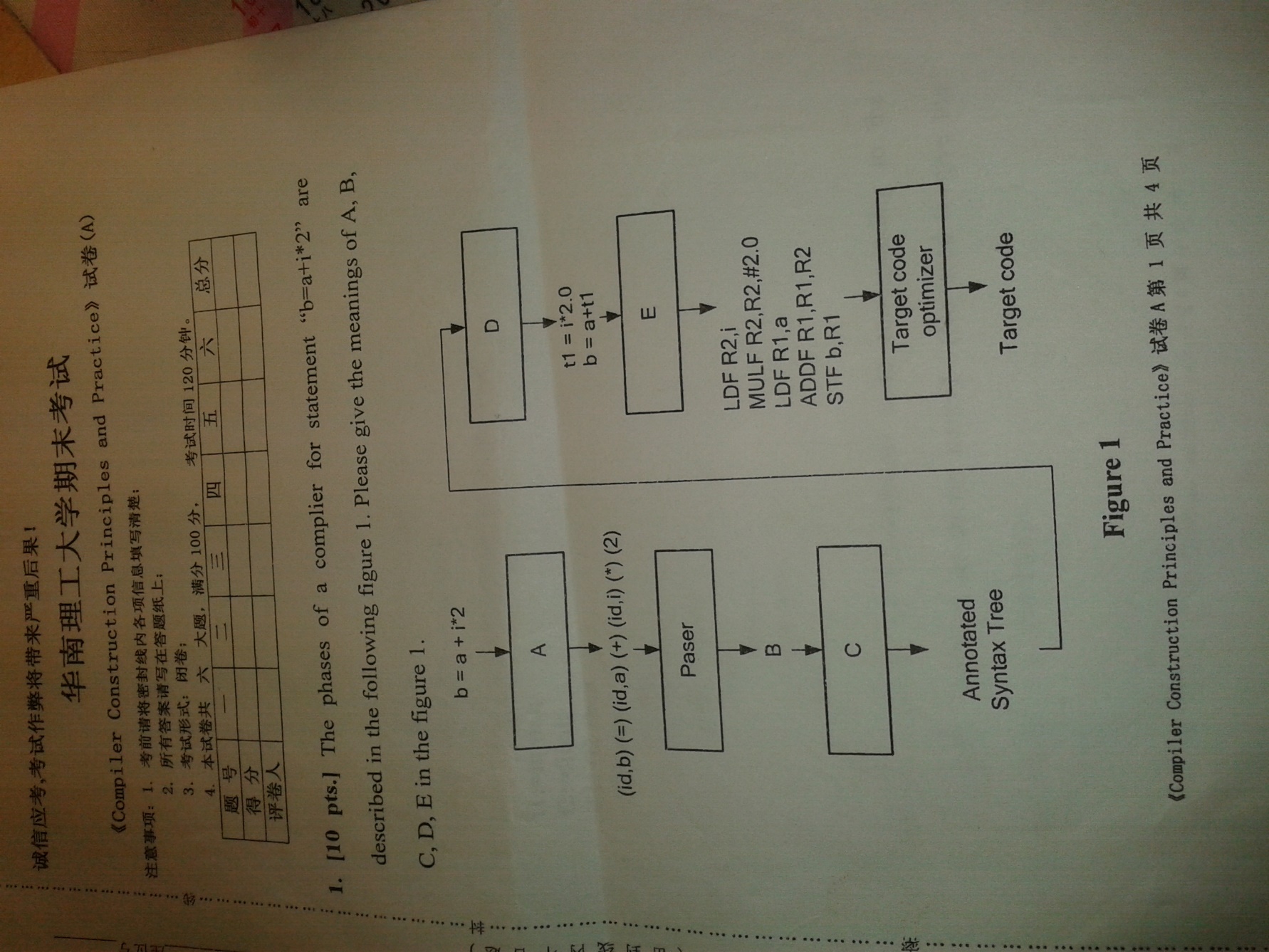
**试卷**

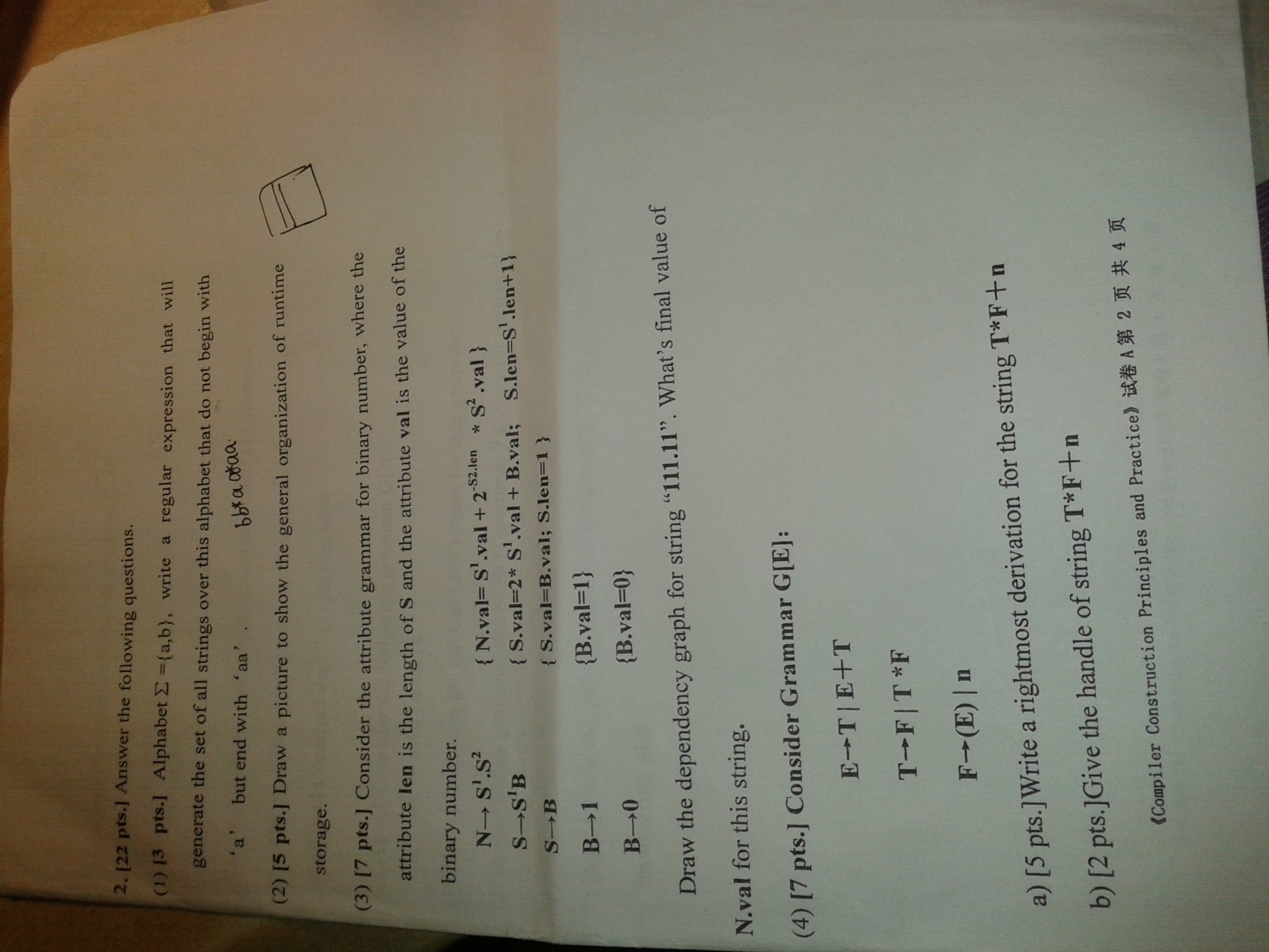


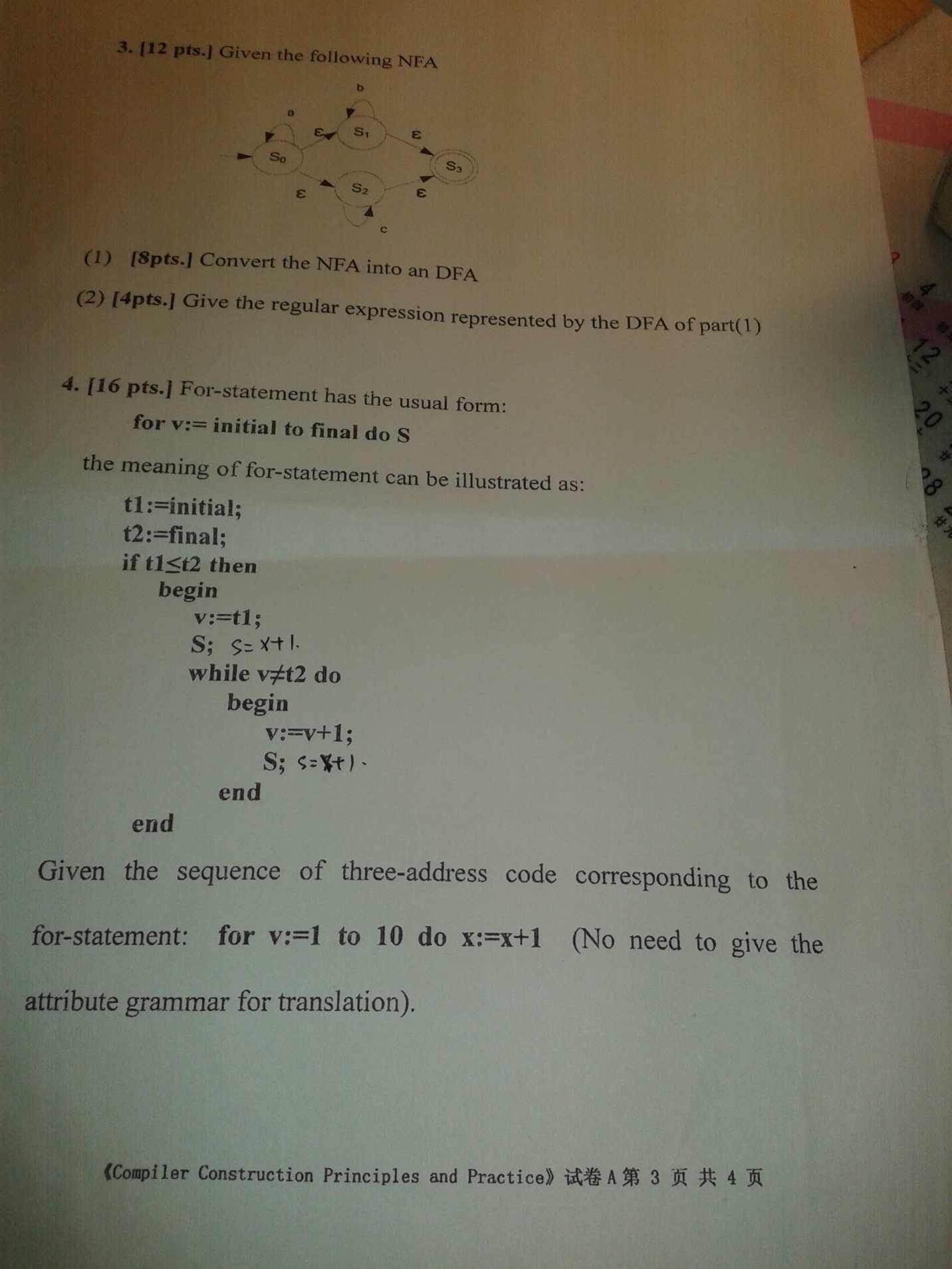
**试卷四**

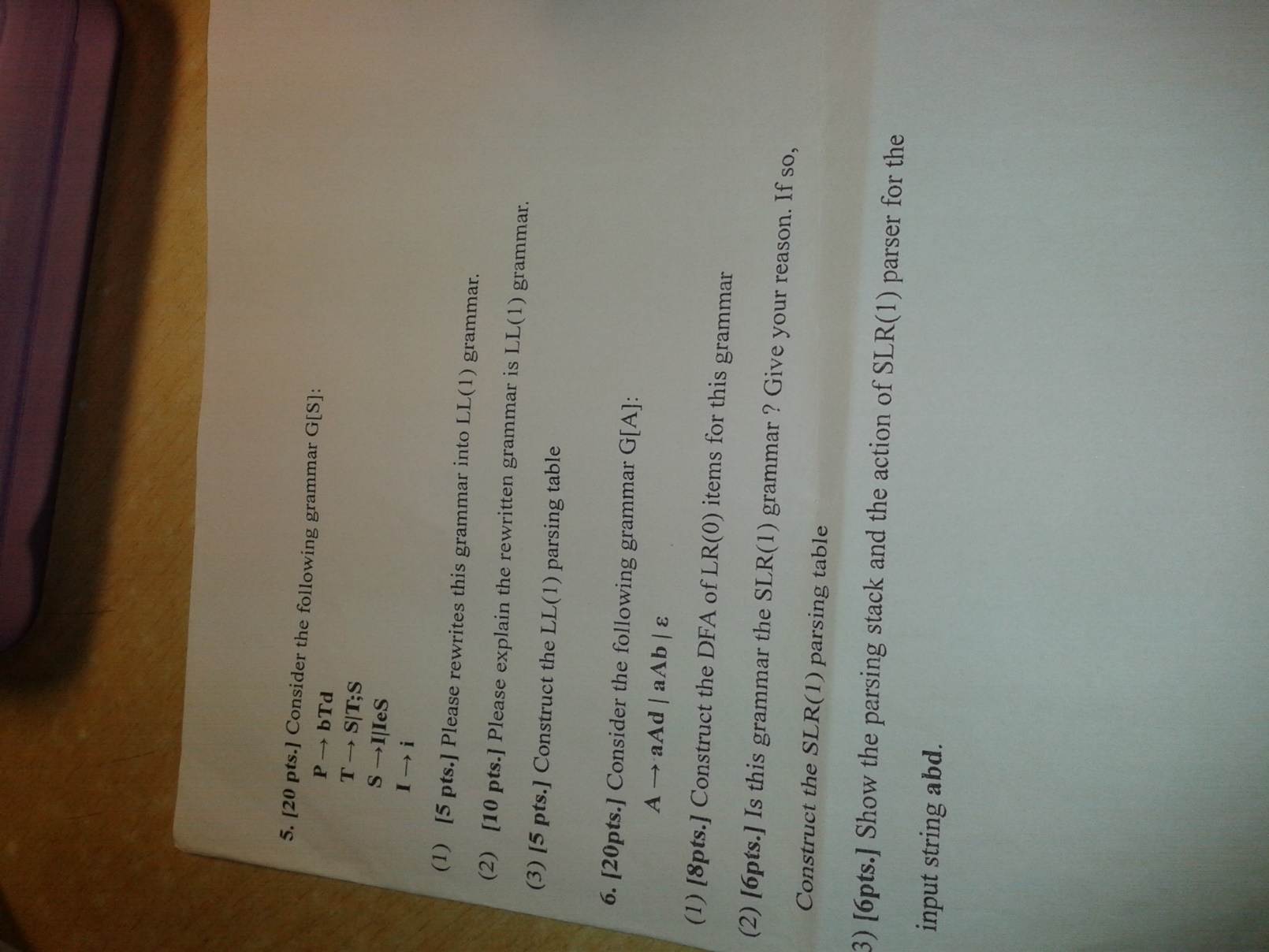












1.词法分析，包括：绘制NFA，子集构造法求解DFA，一直到DFA最小化，上述完整步骤，一道大题；  
2.语法分析Top-Down 的LL(1)分析，包括：最左推导、最右推导、文法修改，First Set和Follow Set分析，LL(1)条件判别，parsing table构建，基于表的匹配过程，上述完整步骤，一道大题；  
3.语法分析Bottom-Up SLR(1)分析，包括：直接绘制基于LR(0) item的DFA，SLR(1)条件判断，parsing table构建，基于表的匹配过程，上述完整步骤，一道大题；  
4.语义分析：能够画parse tree，在上面画属性依赖图，根据属性方程直接在依赖图上求出属性值，一道大题；  
5.中间代码生成：给出C/C++的简单代码，能直接翻译成三地址码，注意各种循环、条件语句的代码写法。  
  
  
需要注意编译器各个阶段名称及输出的内容，最左推导，最右推导，右句型、句柄、可行前缀的求解，正则表达式的写法等等。