

# Aufgabe A5.1 – Grammatik und AST

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### (a) Angepasste Grammatik

Die ursprüngliche MiniC-Grammatik wurde erweitert um

- boolesche Literale T und F,
- den Typ `bool`,
- gelabelte Alternativen für Ausdrücke zur besseren AST-Erzeugung.

Die vollständige ANTLR Grammatik sieht wie folgt aus:

```
grammar MiniC;
```

```
// Parser
```

```
program : stmt* EOF ;
```

```
stmt
```

```
    : vardecl
    | assign
    | fndecl
    | expr ';'
    | block
    | whileStmt
    | ifStmt
    | returnStmt
    ;
```

```
vardecl : type ID ('=' expr)? ';' ;
```

```
assign  : ID '=' expr ';' ;
```

```
fndecl  : type ID '(' params? ')' block ;
```

```
params  : param (',' param)* ;
```

```
param   : type ID ;
```

```
returnStmt : 'return' expr ';' ;
```

```
fncall   : ID '(' args? ')' ;
```

```

args      : expr (',' expr)* ;

block     : '{' stmt* '}' ;
whileStmt : 'while' '(' expr ')' block ;
ifStmt    : 'if' '(' expr ')' block ('else' block)? ;

expr
  : fncall                               # FnCallExpr
  | left=expr op=('*'|'/') right=expr    # MulDivExpr
  | left=expr op=('+'|'-') right=expr    # AddSubExpr
  | left=expr op=('=='|'!='|'>'|'<') right=expr # CmpExpr
  | ID                                    # VarExpr
  | NUMBER                               # IntLitExpr
  | STRING                               # StringLitExpr
  | BOOL                                 # BoolLitExpr
  | '(' expr ')'                         # ParenExpr
  ;

type : 'int' | 'string' | 'bool' ;

// Lexer
ID      : [a-z][a-zA-Z0-9]* ;
NUMBER  : [0-9]+ ;
STRING  : '"' (~[\n\r])* '"' ;
BOOL    : 'T' | 'F' ;

COMMENT : '#' ~[\n\r]* -> skip ;
WS      : [\t\n\r]+ -> skip ;

```

## (b) AST-Struktur

Für die semantische Analyse werden folgende AST-Knoten benötigt:

- **Programmknoten:** Liste von Statements
- **Statements:** Variablendeklarationen, Zuweisungen, Funktionsdeklarationen, Blöcke, Kontrollstrukturen, Return
- **Ausdrücke:** Binäre Operatoren, Variablen, Literale, Funktionsaufruf
- **Typknoten:** int, string, bool

Die Java-Implementierung des AST sieht wie folgt aus:

```

// Basis
public interface AstNode {
    int getLine();
    int getColumn();
}

```

```

public abstract class Stmt implements AstNode { }
public abstract class Expr implements AstNode { }

```

```

// Programm

```

```

public class Program implements AstNode {
    public final List<Stmt> statements;
    public Program(List<Stmt> statements) {
        this.statements = statements;
    }
    public int getLine() { return 0; }
    public int getColumn() { return 0; }
}

```

```

// Typen

```

```

public enum TypeName { INT, STRING, BOOL; }

```

```

public class TypeNode implements AstNode {
    public final TypeName name;
    public TypeNode(TypeName name) { this.name = name; }
    public int getLine() { return 0; }
    public int getColumn() { return 0; }
}

```

## Statements

```

// int x = 5;

```

```

public class VarDecl extends Stmt {
    public final TypeNode type;
    public final String name;
    public final Expr init;
    private final int line, column;

    public VarDecl(TypeNode type, String name, Expr init, int line, int column) {
        this.type = type;
        this.name = name;
        this.init = init;
        this.line = line;
        this.column = column;
    }
    public int getLine() { return line; }
    public int getColumn() { return column; }
}

```

```

// x = expr;

```

```

public class Assign extends Stmt {
    public final String name;
    public final Expr value;
    private final int line, column;
}

```

```

    public Assign(String name, Expr value, int line, int column) {
        this.name = name;
        this.value = value;
        this.line = line;
        this.column = column;
    }
}

```

## Kontrollstrukturen

```

public class WhileStmt extends Stmt {
    public final Expr cond;
    public final Block body;
    ...
}

```

```

public class IfStmt extends Stmt {
    public final Expr cond;
    public final Block thenBlock;
    public final Block elseBlock;
    ...
}

```

## Ausdrücke

```

public enum BinaryOp { MUL, DIV, ADD, SUB, EQ, NEQ, GT, LT; }

```

```

public class BinaryExpr extends Expr {
    public final Expr left, right;
    public final BinaryOp op;
    ...
}

```

```

public class VarExpr extends Expr {
    public final String name;
    ...
}

```

```

public class BoolLiteral extends Expr {
    public final boolean value;
    ...
}

```

```

public class CallExpr extends Expr {
    public final String functionName;
    public final List<Expr> args;
}

```

```
    ...
}
```

### (c) Konstruktion des AST aus dem Parse Tree

Der AST wird in einem Visitor aufgebaut:

```
public class AstBuilder extends MiniCBaseVisitor<AstNode> {

    @Override
    public AstNode visitProgram(ProgramContext ctx) {
        List<Stmt> stmts = new ArrayList<>();
        for (var s : ctx.stmt()) {
            stmts.add((Stmt) visit(s));
        }
        return new Program(stmts);
    }

    @Override
    public AstNode visitMulDivExpr(MulDivExprContext ctx) {
        Expr left = (Expr) visit(ctx.left);
        Expr right = (Expr) visit(ctx.right);
        BinaryOp op = ctx.op.getText().equals("*")
            ? BinaryOp.MUL : BinaryOp.DIV;
        return new BinaryExpr(left, op, right,
            ctx.start.getLine(),
            ctx.start.getCharPositionInLine());
    }
}
```

Dieses Visitor übersetzt jede Parse-Tree-Node in ein geeignetes AST-Objekt.