## ◆实验导引(三)

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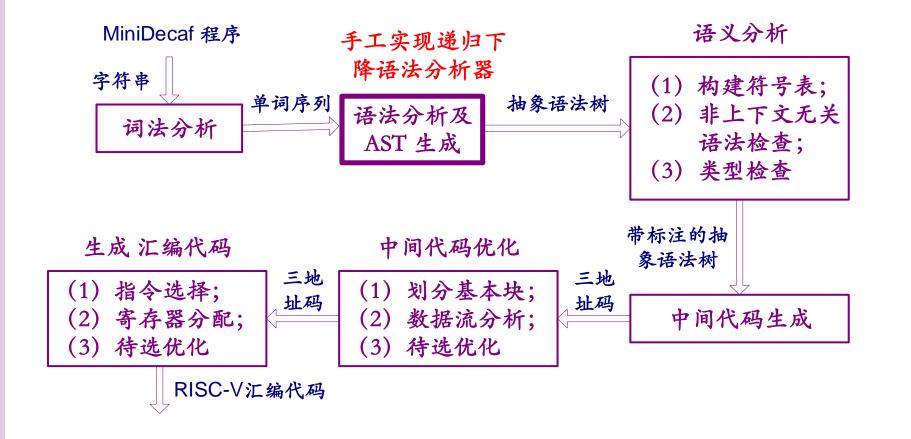


- ♦ Parser-stage 实验任务简述
- ♦ Parser-stage 框架介绍

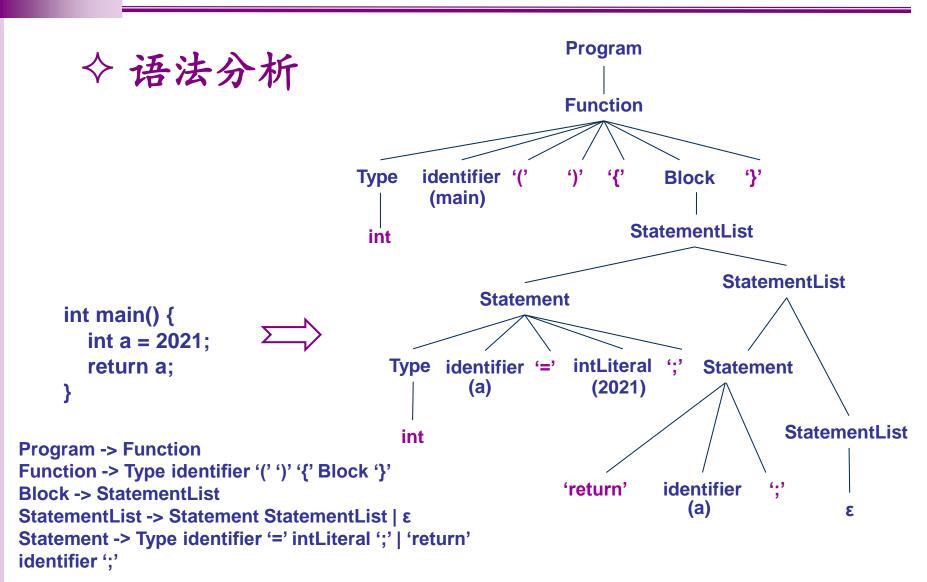




### ◇实验框架的逻辑结构









### ◇ 语法分析

- 在 Stage1-2 中,实验框架使用了 bison (C++ 框架) 或ply (Python 框架) 作为语法分析器,解析 MiniDecaf 程序并生成 AST
- 在 parser-stage 中, 我们将结合课堂上学习的 LL(1)分析方法, 完成一个手工实现的递归下降语法分析器
- 一为了降低难度和工作量,将提供分析器的基本框架和部分 实现,同学们只需要补全代码片段即可
- 所实现的手工语法分析器,只需要支持 Step1-6 的语法。



### ♦ MiniDecaf 语法(Step1-6)

```
program: function
function: type Identifier '(' ')' '{' block item* '}'
type: 'int'
block item: statement | declaration
statement: 'return' expression ';' | expression? ';' | 'if' '(' expression
')' statement ('else' statement)?
declaration: type Identifier ('=' expression)? ';'
expression: assignment
assignment : conditional | Identifier '=' expression
conditional: logical_or | logical_or '?' expression ':' conditional
logical or: logical and | logical or '||' logical and
logical and: equality | logical and '&&' equality
equality: relational | equality ('=='|'!=') relational
relational: additive | relational ('<'|'>'|'<='|'>=') additive
additive: multiplicative | additive ('+'|'-') multiplicative
multiplicative: unary | multiplicative ('*'|'/'|'%') unary
unary: primary | ('-'|'~'|'!') unary
primary: Integer | '(' expression ')' | Identifier
```



### ◆ 拓展巴克斯范式 (EBNF)

- MiniDecaf 语法在描述二元运算时,存在左递归的情况
- 为了便于处理,需要将其转化为相应的拓展巴克斯范式 (EBNF),并使用拓展的递归下降分析方法

### ♦ EBNF 的元符号

- '【 表示'或',即左部可由多个右部定义
- '{}' 表示花括号内的语法成分可以重复; 在不加上下界时可重复0到任意次数
- '[]'表示方括号内的成分为任选项
- '()'表示圆括号内的成分优先



#### ◆ 计算预测集合 PS

MiniDecaf语法: primary : Integer | '(' expression ')' | Identifier

Equivalent EBNF: primary : Integer | '(' expression ')' | Identifier

非终结符	EBNF	预测集合 PS
primary	Integer	Integer
	'(' expression ')'	'('
	Identifier	Identifier

MiniDecaf语法: unary : primary | ('-'|'~'|'!') unary

**Equivalent EBNF: unary: primary | ('-'|'~'|'!') unary** 

非终结符	EBNF	预测集合 PS
unary	primary	'(', Identifier, Integer
	'-' unary	121
	'~' unary	'~'
	'!' unary	·i.





#### ◆ 计算预测集合 PS

MiniDecaf语法: multiplicative : unary | multiplicative ('\*'|'/'|'%') unary Equivalent EBNF: multiplicative : unary {'\*' unary | '/' unary | '%' unary}

非终结符	EBNF	预测集合 PS
multiplicative	unary {'*' unary}	PS(unary) 辅助集合: { '*' }
	unary {'/' unary}	PS(unary) 辅助集合: { '/' }
	unary {'%' unary}	PS(unary) 辅助集合: { '%' }



#### ◆ 计算预测集合 PS

MiniDecaf语法: additive: multiplicative | additive ('+'|'-') multiplicative

Equivalent EBNF: additive : multiplicative {'+' multiplicative | '-'

multiplicative}

非终结符	EBNF	预测集合 PS
additive	multiplicative {'+' multiplicative}	PS(multiplicative) 辅助集合: { '+' }
	multiplicative {'-' multiplicative}	PS(multiplicative) 辅助集合: { '-' }



#### ◆ 计算预测集合 PS

MiniDecaf语法: relational : additive | relational ('<'|'>'|'<='|'>=') additive

Equivalent EBNF: relational : additive { '<' additive | '>' additive | '<=' additive |

'>=' additive }

MiniDecaf语法: equality: relational | equality ('=='|'!=') relational

Equivalent EBNF: equality : relational {'==' relational | '!=' relational }

MiniDecaf语法: logical\_and : equality | logical\_and '&&' equality

Equivalent EBNF: logical\_and : equality { '&&' equality }

非终结符	预测集合 PS
relational	PS(unary) 辅助集合: { '<', '>', '<=', '>=' }
equality	PS(relational) 辅助集合: { '==', '!=' }
logical_and	PS(equality) 辅助集合: { '&&' }

为节省空间,进行了表格内容删减与合并





#### ◆ 计算预测集合 PS

MiniDecaf语法: logical\_or : logical\_and | logical\_or '||' logical\_and

Equivalent EBNF: logical\_or : logical\_and { '||' logical\_and }

MiniDecaf语法: conditional : logical\_or | logical\_or '?' expression ':'

conditional

Equivalent EBNF: conditional : logical\_or [ '?' expression ':' conditional ]

非终结符	预测集合 PS
logical_or	PS(logical_and) 辅助集合: { '  ' }
conditional	PS(logical_or) 辅助集合: { '?' }

为节省空间,进行了表格内容删减与合并





#### ◆ 计算预测集合 PS

MiniDecaf语法: assignment : conditional | Identifier '=' expression Equivalent EBNF: assignment : conditional | Identifier '=' expression

MiniDecaf语法: expression: assignment Equivalent EBNF: expression: assignment

MiniDecaf语法: declaration: type Identifier ('=' expression)? ';' Equivalent EBNF: declaration: type Identifier [ '=' expression ] ';'

非终结符	EBNF	预测集合 PS
assignment	conditional	PS(conditional)
	Identifier '=' expression	Identifier
expression	assignment	PS(assignment)
declaration	type Identifier ['=' expression] ';'	PS(type) 辅助集合: { '=' }



#### ◆ 计算预测集合 PS

MiniDecaf语法: statement : 'return' expression ';' | expression? ';' | 'if' '('

expression ')' statement ('else' statement)?

Equivalent EBNF: statement : 'return' expression ';' | [expression] ';' | 'if' '('

expression ')' statement ['else' statement]

MiniDecaf语法: block\_item: statement | declaration

**Equivalent EBNF: block\_item: statement | declaration** 

MiniDecaf语法: type: 'int' Equivalent EBNF: type: 'int'

非终结符	EBNF	预测集合 PS
statement	'return' expression ';'	'return'
	[expression] ';'	PS(expression) ∪ { ';' }
	'if' '(' expression ')' statement ['else' statement]	'if' 辅助集合: { 'else' }
block_item	statement	PS(statement)
	declaration	PS(declaration)
type	'int'	'int'



#### ◆ 计算预测集合 PS

MiniDecaf语法: function: type Identifier '(' ')' '{' block\_item\* '}'

Equivalent EBNF: function : type Identifier '(' ')' '{' {block\_item} '}'

MiniDecaf语法: program: function

**Equivalent EBNF: program: function** 

非终结符	EBNF	预测集合 PS
function	type Identifier '(' ')' '{' {block_item} '}'	PS(type) 辅助集合: PS(block_item)
program	function	PS(function)



### ◆框架接口

- 一 仍然使用 flex/ply 作为词法分析器,不需要手工实现词法分析器
- 提供了递归下降分析器的函数接口,同学们需要根据注释(以 TODO 标识)补全分析功能
- 一 请使用 startcode中提供的对应于 Step1-6 语法特性的 AST 结 点构建 AST, 并与中端、后端完成对接。要求所完成的语法分析器可以通过 Step1-6的原有测例。



### ◆ 实现示例 (Python)

```
# frontend/parser/my_parser.py
@first("Minus", "Not", "BitNot", *p_primary_expression.first) # first 集合
def p unary(self: Parser) -> Expression:
  unary: Minus unary | BitNot unary | Not unary | primary # 文法,供参考使用
  lookahead = self.lookahead
  if self.next in p_primary_expression.first: #使用 unary -> primary 产生式
    return p_primary_expression(self)
  elif self.next in ("Minus", "Not", "BitNot"): #使用一元运算的产生式
    # MatchToken 并由 token 获取运算类型
    op = UnaryOp.backward_search(self.lookahead())
    #递归下降 parse unary
    oprand = p unary(self)
    return Unary(op, oprand)
  raise DecafSyntaxError(self.next_token)
```



### ◆ 实现示例 (C++)

```
# src/frontend/my parser.cpp
static ast::Expr* p_Unary(){
  /* unary: Minus unary | BitNot unary | Not unary | primary 文法供参考*/
  if (isFirst[SymbolType::Primary][next_token.type]) {
                                                // 使用 unary -> primary 产生式
     return p_Primary();
  } else {
     if (next_token.type == TokenType::MINUS) { // 使用一元运算的产生式
       Token minus = lookahead(TokenType::MINUS);
       return new ast::NegExpr(p_Unary(), minus.loc);
     } else if (next_token. type == TokenType::BNOT) {
       Token bnot = lookahead(TokenType::BNOT);
       return new ast::BitNotExpr(p_Unary(),bnot.loc);
     } else if (next_token.type == TokenType::LNOT) {
       Token Inot = lookahead(TokenType::LNOT);
       return new ast::NotExpr(p_Unary(),Inot.loc);
     }}
  mind::err::issue(next_token.loc, new mind::err::SyntaxError("expect unary
expression get" + TokenName[next_token.type]));
  return NULL;
```



### ♦ EBNF文法处理示例(Python)

```
# frontend/parser/my_parser.py
@first(*p multiplicative.first)
def p_additive(self: Parser) -> Expression:
  additive: additive '+' multiplicative | additive '-' multiplicative | multiplicative
  equivalent EBNF:
  additive: multiplicative { '+' multiplicative | '-' multiplicative } # 大括号表示出现任意次
  lookahead = self.lookahead
  node = p multiplicative(self)
  #使用 while 循环处理大括号表示的部分
  while self.next in ("Plus", "Minus"):
    op = BinaryOp.backward_search(lookahead())
    rhs = p multiplicative(self)
    # 迭代构造 AST 节点
    node = Binary(op, node, rhs)
  return node
```



#### ◆ EBNF文法处理示例 (C++)

```
# src/frontend/my parser.cpp
static ast::Expr* p_Additive() {
 /*additive : additive '+' multiplicative | additive '-' multiplicative | multiplicative
 equivalent EBNF:
 additive: multiplicative { '+' multiplicative | '-' multiplicative } 大括号表示出现任意次*/
 ast::Expr* node = p_Multiplicative();
 while (next_token.type == TokenType::PLUS || next_token.type == TokenType::MINUS) {
  Token operation = lookahead(); //使用 while 循环处理出现任意次的产生式
  ast::Expr* operand2 = p Multiplicative();
  switch(operation.type) {
  case TokenType::PLUS:
   node = new ast::AddExpr(node,operand2,operation.loc); // 构造 Add 节点
   break:
  case TokenType::MINUS:
   node = new ast::SubExpr(node,operand2,operation.loc); // 构造 Sub 节点
   break:
  default:
   break; } }
 return node; }
```

### That's all for today.

### Thank You

