

语法制导翻译方案SDT

► 语法制导翻译方案(SDT)是在产生式右部中嵌入了程序片段(称为语义动作)的CFG

〉例

```
D \rightarrow T \{ L.inh = T.type \} L
T \rightarrow int \{ T.type = int \}
T \rightarrow real \{ T.type = real \}
L \rightarrow \{ L_1.inh = L.inh \} L_1, id
...
```

语法制导翻译方案SDT

- ▶ 语法制导翻译方案(SDT)是在产生式右部中嵌入了程序片段(称为语义动作)的CFG
- ▶SDT可以看作是SDD的具体实施方案
- ▶本节主要关注如何使用SDT来实现两类重要的SDD, 因为在这两种情况下,SDT可在语法分析过程中实现
 - ▶基本文法可以使用LR分析技术,且SDD是S属性的
 - ▶基本文法可以使用LL分析技术,且SDD是L属性的

将S-SDD转换为SDT

▶将一个S-SDD转换为SDT的方法:将每个语义动作都放在产生式的最后

〉例

S-SDD

	·= ·= = =
产生式	语义规则
$(1) L \rightarrow E n$	L.val = E.val
$(2) E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.val = E_1.val + T.val$
$(3) E \to T$	E.val = T.val
$(4) T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.val = T_1.val \times F.val$
$(5) T \to F$	T.val = F.val
$(6) F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val
(7) $F \rightarrow \text{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval
-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

SDT

(1) $L \rightarrow E$ n { L.val = E.val} (2) $E \rightarrow E_1 + T\{E.val = E_1.val + T.val\}$ (3) $E \rightarrow T$ { E.val = T.val} (4) $T \rightarrow T_1 * F$ { $T.val = T_1.val \times F.val$ } (5) $T \rightarrow F$ { T.val = F.val} (6) $F \rightarrow (E)$ { F.val = E.val} (7) $F \rightarrow \text{digit}$ { F.val = digit.lexval}

S-属性定义的SDT实现

 \triangleright 如果一个S-SDD的基本文法可以使用LR分析技术, 那么它的SDT可以在LR语法分析过程中实现 d SLR自动机

〉例

S-SDD	$ \begin{bmatrix} E' \to E \\ E \to E + T \end{bmatrix} $ $ E \to E + T $
产生式语义规则(1) $L \rightarrow E$ n $L.val = E.val$ (2) $E \rightarrow E_I + T$ $E.val = E_I.val + T.val$ (3) $E \rightarrow T$ $E.val = T.val$ (4) $T \rightarrow T_1 * F$ $T.val = T_I.val \times F.val$ (5) $T \rightarrow F$ $T.val = F.val$ (6) $F \rightarrow (E)$ $F.val = E.val$ (7) $F \rightarrow digit$ $F.val = digit.lexval$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
当归约发生时执行相应的语义动	$F \rightarrow c d$ $F \rightarrow (E) \cdot$

扩展的LR语法分析栈

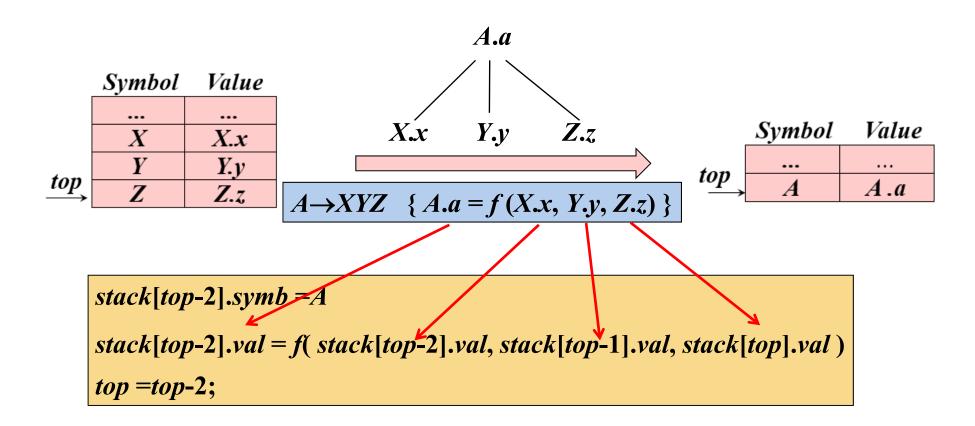
在分析栈中使用一个附加的域来存放综合属性值

状态 文法符号 综合属

	S_{o}	\$	
	•••	•••	•••
	S_{m-2}	X	X.x
	S_{m-1}	Y	Y.y
top	S_m	Z	Z.z
	•••	•••	•••

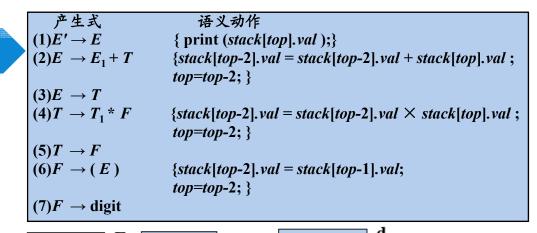
- 产若支持多个属性
 - > 使栈记录变得足够大
 - 产在栈记录中存放指针

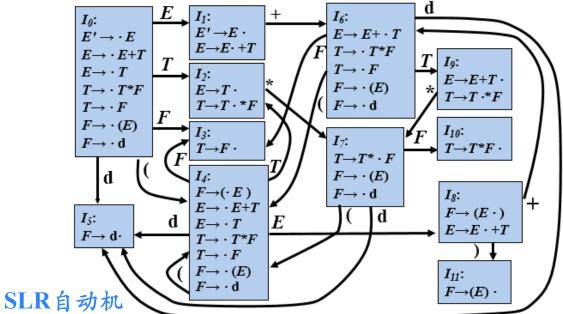
将语义动作中的抽象定义式改写成具体可执行的栈操作



例:在自底向上语法分析栈中实现桌面计算器

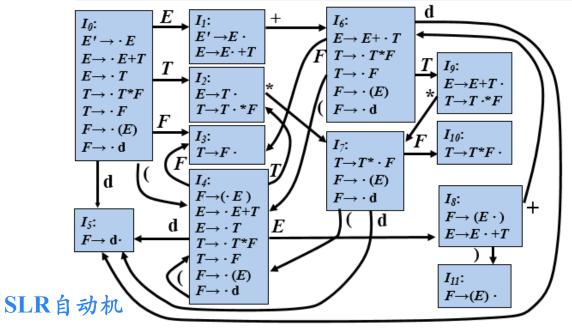
产生式	语义动作	
$(1)E' \to E$	print(<i>E.val</i>)	{ print (stack[top].val);}
$(2)E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.val = E_{I}.val + T.val$	${ stack[top-2].val = stack[top-2].val + stack[top].val; }$
		top=top-2; }
$(3)E \rightarrow T$	E.val = T.val	
$(4)T \to T_1 * F$	$T.val = T_1.val \times F.val$	$\{ stack[top-2].val = stack[top-2].val \times stack[top].val ; $
		<i>top=top-2</i> ; }
$(5)T \rightarrow F$	T.val = F.val	
$(6)F \to (E)$	F.val = E.val	${ stack[top-2].val = stack[top-1].val; }$
		<i>top=top-2</i> ; }
$(7)F \rightarrow \text{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval	



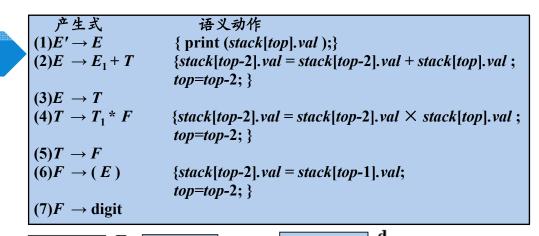


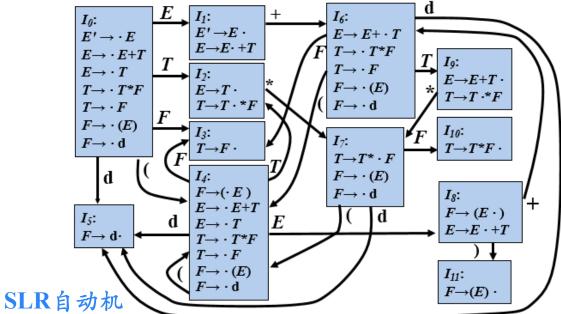
状态	符号	属性
0	\$	_
5	d	3

```
产生式
                              语义动作
(1)E' \rightarrow E
                          { print (stack[top].val );}
(2)E \rightarrow E_1 + T
                          {stack[top-2].val = stack[top-2].val + stack[top].val;}
                          top=top-2; }
(3)E \rightarrow T
(4)T \rightarrow T_1 * F
                          \{stack[top-2].val = stack[top-2].val \times stack[top].val;
                          top=top-2; }
(5)T \rightarrow F
(6)F \rightarrow (E)
                          {stack[top-2].val = stack[top-1].val;}
                          top=top-2; }
(7)F \rightarrow \text{digit}
```

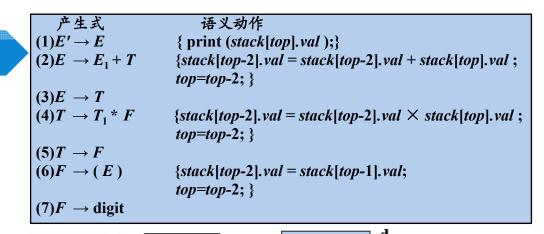


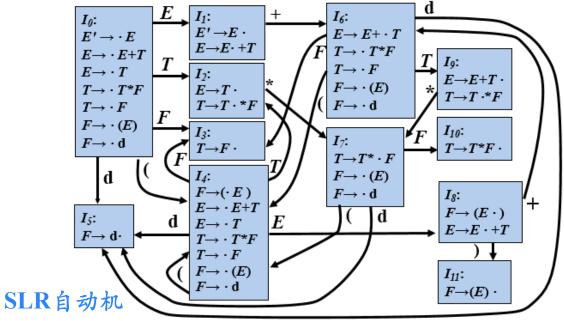
状态	符号	属性
0	₩	_
3	F	3



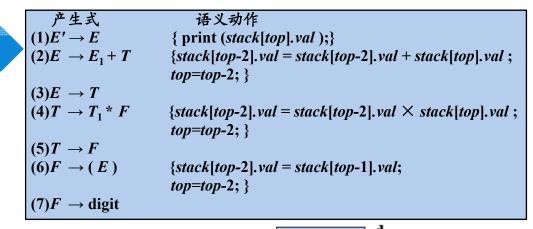


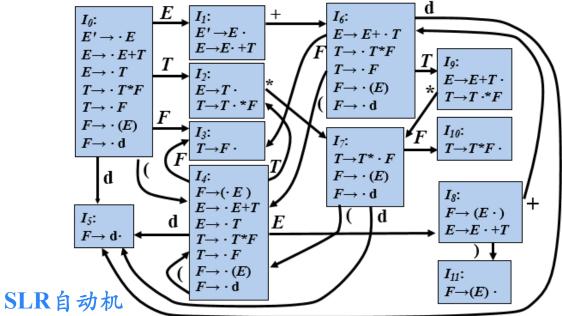
<u> 状态</u>	符号	属性
0	\$	ı
2	T	3
7	*	_
5	d	5



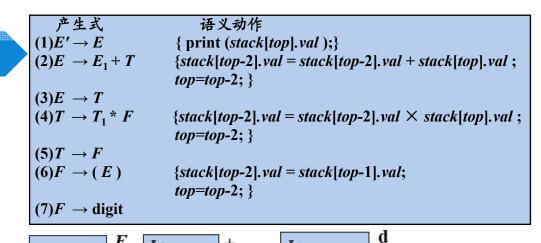


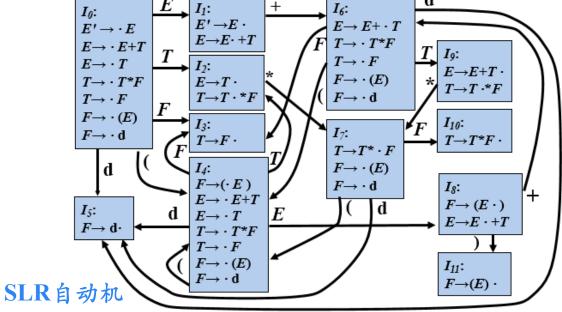
<u>状态</u>	符号	属性
0	\$	١
2	T	15
7	*	_
10	F	5



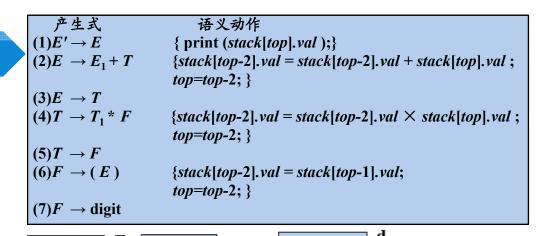


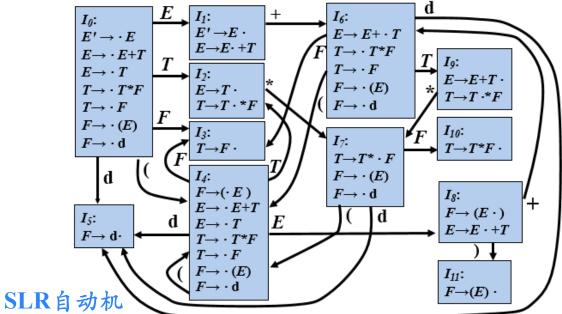
状态	符号	属性
0	₩	_
2	T	15





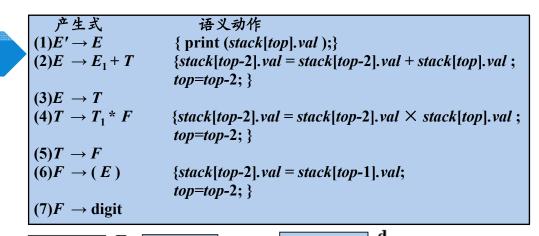
<u> 状态</u>	符号	属性
0	\$\$	1
1	E	15
6	+	_
5	d	4

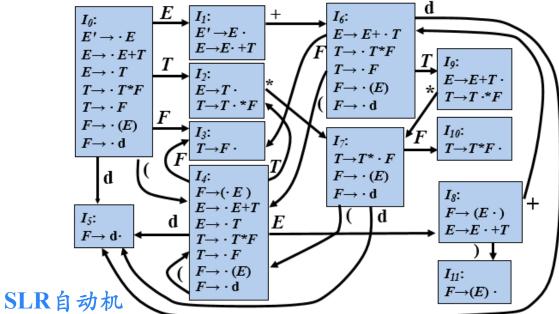




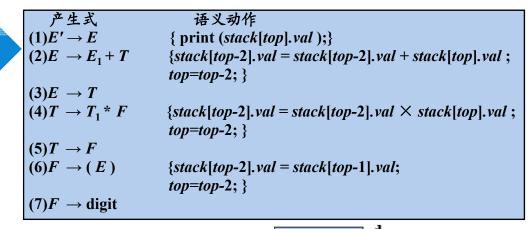
输入: 3*5+4 †††††

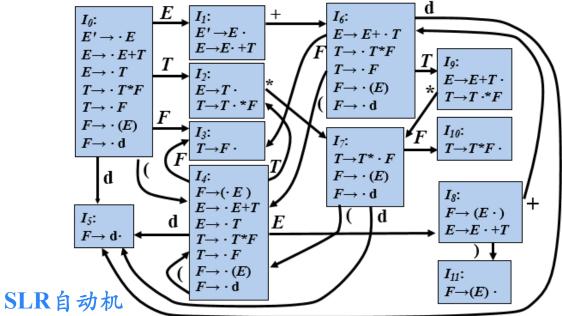
<u> 状态</u>	符号	属性
0	\$\$	1
1	E	15
6	+	_
3	F	4





<u> 状态</u>	符号	属性
0	\$	1
1	E	19
6	+	
9	T	4





状态	符号	属性
0	\$	_
1	E	19

将L-SDD转换为SDT

- ▶将L-SDD转换为SDT的规则
 - ▶ 将计算某个非终结符号A的继承属性的动作插入 到产生式右部中紧靠在A的本次出现之前的位置上
 - ▶ 将计算一个产生式左部符号的<mark>综合属性</mark>的动作放置在这个产生式右部的最右端



>L-SDD

		产生式	语义规则
	(1)	$T \rightarrow F'T'$	T'.inh = F.val
)			T.val = T'.syn
	(2)	$T' \rightarrow F'T_{I_{\bullet}}$	T_1' .inh = T' .inh \times F .val
		, and the second	$T'.syn = T_1'.syn$
	(3)	$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	T'.syn = T' .inh
	(4)	$F \rightarrow \text{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval

>SDT

- 1) $T \rightarrow F \{ T'.inh = F.val \} T' \{ T.val = T'.syn \}$ 2) $T' \rightarrow *F \{ T_1'.inh = T'.inh \times F.val \} T_1' \{ T'.syn = T_1'.syn \}$
- 3) $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon \{ T'.syn = T'.inh \}$
- 4) $F \rightarrow \text{digit} \{ F.val = \text{digit.} lexval \}$

L-属性定义的SDT实现

相同左部的select集不相交

▶如果一个L-SDD的基本文法可以使用LL分析技术,那么它的SDT可以在LL或LR语法分析过程中实现 ▶例

```
    T → F { T'.inh = F.val } T' { T.val = T'.syn }
    T' → *F { T<sub>1</sub>'.inh = T'.inh × F.val } T<sub>1</sub>' { T'.syn = T<sub>1</sub>'.syn }
    T' → ε { T'.syn = T'.inh }
    F → digit { F.val = digit.lexval }
```

```
SELECT (1)= { digit }

SELECT (2)= { * }

SELECT (3)= { $ }

SELECT (4)= { digit }
```

L-属性定义的SDT实现

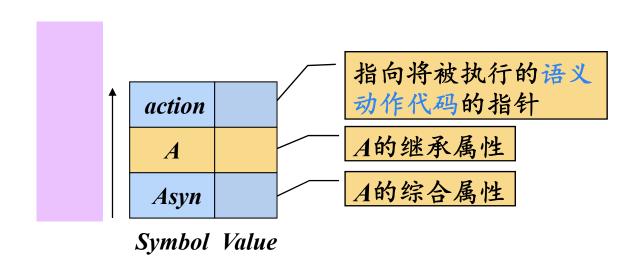
- ▶如果一个L-SDD的基本文法可以使用LL分析技术, 那么它的SDT可以在LL或LR语法分析过程中实现
 - 产在非递归的预测分析过程中进行语义翻译
 - 产在递归的预测分析过程中进行语义翻译
 - ▶在LR分析过程中进行语义翻译





在非递归的预测分析过程中进行翻译

▶扩展语法分析栈



```
1) T \rightarrow F \{ T'.inh = F.val \} T' \{ T.val = T'.syn \}
2) T' \rightarrow *F \{ T_1'.inh = T'.inh \times F.val \} T_1' \{ T'.syn = T_1'.syn \}
3) T' \rightarrow \varepsilon \{ T'.syn = T'.inh \}
4) F \rightarrow \text{digit} \{ F.val = \text{digit.} lexval \}
```

$$a_1: T'.inh = F.val$$
1) $T o F \{a_1\} T' \{a_2\}$
2) $T' o *F \{a_3\} T_1' \{a_4\}$
3) $T' o \varepsilon \{a_5\}$
4) $F o digit \{a_6\}$
 $a_1: T'.inh = F.val$
 $a_2: T.val = T'.syn$
 $a_3: T_1'.inh = T'.inh imes F.val$
 $a_4: T'.syn = T_1'.syn$
 $a_5: T'.syn = T'.inh$
 $a_6: F.val = digit.lexval$

动作符号

```
a_1: T'.inh = F.val
SDT
                                       a_2: T.val = T'.syn
1) T \rightarrow F \{ \mathbf{a_1} \} T' \{ \mathbf{a_2} \}
                                     a_3: T_1'.inh = T'.inh \times F.val 输入: 3 * 5
2) T' \rightarrow *F \{a_3\} T_1' \{a_4\}
                                       \mathbf{a}_4: T'.syn = T_1'.syn
                                       a_5: T'.syn = T'.inh
4) F \rightarrow \text{digit } \{\mathbf{a}_6\}
                                       a_6: F.val = digit.lexval
```

T	Tsyn	\$
	val	

SDT
$$a_1: T'.inh = F.val$$

$$1) T \rightarrow F \{ a_1 \} T' \{ a_2 \}$$

$$2) T' \rightarrow *F \{ a_3 \} T_1' \{ a_4 \}$$

$$3) T' \rightarrow \varepsilon \{ a_5 \}$$

$$4) F \rightarrow \text{digit } \{ a_6 \}$$

$$a_1: T'.inh = F.val$$

$$a_2: T.val = T'.syn$$

$$a_3: T_1'.inh = T'.inh \times F.val$$

$$a_4: T'.syn = T_1'.syn$$

$$a_5: T'.syn = T'.inh$$

$$a_6: F.val = \text{digit.lexval}$$

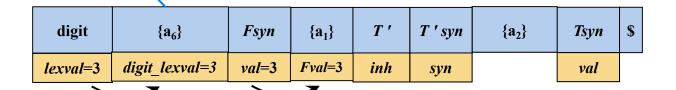
输入: 3 * 5 ↑

每个非终结符后面都会跟一个综合属性 归约的时候非终结符没了,但是综合属性留着

	F	Fsyn	{a ₁ }	T'	T'syn	{a ₂ }	Tsyn	\$
_		val		inh	syn		val	

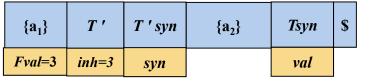
$$SDT$$
 $a_1: T'.inh = F.val$ $a_2: T.val = T'.syn$ $a_3: T_1'.inh = T'.inh \times F.val$ 输入: $3*5$ $2)$ $T' \rightarrow *F \{a_3\} T_1' \{a_4\}$ $a_4: T'.syn = T_1'.syn$ $a_5: T'.syn = T'.inh$ $a_6: F.val = digit.lexval$

stack[top-1].val=stack[top].digit_lexval

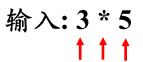


$a_1: T'.inh = F.val$ **SDT** a_2 : T.val = T'.syn1) $T \rightarrow F \{ \mathbf{a_1} \} T' \{ \mathbf{a_2} \}$ $\mathbf{a_3}$: $T_1'.inh = T'.inh \times F.val$ 输入: 3 * 5 2) $T' \rightarrow *F \{a_3\} T_1' \{a_4\}$ $\mathbf{a}_4: T'.syn = T_1'.syn$ 3) $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon \{a_5\}$ $a_5: T'.syn = T'.inh$ 4) $F \rightarrow \text{digit } \{\mathbf{a}_6\}$ a_6 : F.val = digit.lexval

stack[top-1].inh=stack[top].Fval



SDT $a_1: T'.inh = F.val$ $1) T \rightarrow F \{ a_1 \} T' \{ a_2 \}$ $2) T' \rightarrow *F \{ a_3 \} T_1' \{ a_4 \}$ $3) T' \rightarrow \varepsilon \{ a_5 \}$ $4) F \rightarrow \text{digit } \{ a_6 \}$ $a_1: T'.inh = F.val$ $a_2: T.val = T'.syn$ $a_3: T_1'.inh = T'.inh \times F.val$ $a_4: T'.syn = T_1'.syn$ $a_5: T'.syn = T'.inh$ $a_6: F.val = \text{digit.lexval}$



	*	F	Fsyn	{a ₃ }	T 1'	T 1'syn	{a ₄ }	T'syn	{a ₂ }	Tsyn	\$
•			val	T 'inh=3	inh	syn		syn		val	
				<u> </u>							

1)
$$T \to F \{ a_1 \} T' \{ a_2 \}$$

2)
$$T' \rightarrow *F \{a_3\} T_1' \{a_4\}$$

3)
$$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon \{a_5\}$$

4)
$$F \rightarrow \text{digit } \{\mathbf{a}_6\}$$

a_1 : T'.inh = F.val

$$a_2$$
: $T.val = T'.syn$

$$a_3$$
: $T_1'.inh = T'.inh \times F.val$

$$\mathbf{a}_4: \quad T'.syn = T_1'.syn$$

$$a_5: T'.syn = T'.inh$$

$$a_6$$
: $F.val = digit.lexval$

 $stack[top\text{-}1].val = stack[top].digit_lexval$

digit	{a ₆ }	Fsyn	{a ₃ }	T ₁ '	T ₁ 'syn	{a ₄ }	T'syn	{a ₂ }	Tsyn	\$
lexval=5	digit_lexval=5	val=5	T'inh=3	inh	syn		syn		val	

Fval=5

```
a_1: T'.inh = F.val
SDT
                                     a_2: T.val = T'.syn
1) T \rightarrow F \{ \mathbf{a_1} \} T' \{ \mathbf{a_2} \}
                                   a_3: T_1'.inh = T'.inh \times F.val 输入: 3 * 5
2) T' \rightarrow *F \{a_3\} T_1' \{a_4\}
                                    a_4: T'.syn = T_1'.syn
                                   a_5: T'.syn = T'.inh
4) F \rightarrow \text{digit } \{\mathbf{a}_6\}
                                     a_6: F.val = digit.lexval
```

stack[top-1].inh=stack[top].T'inh × stack[top].Fval

{a ₃ }	T_1'	T ₁ 'syn	{a ₄ }	T'syn	{a ₂ }	Tsyn	\$
T'inh=3	inh=15	syn		syn		val	
Fval=5	()	-					

SDT

1)
$$T \to F \{ a_1 \} T' \{ a_2 \}$$

2)
$$T' \rightarrow *F \{a_3\} T_1' \{a_4\}$$

- 3) T'→ ε {a₅}
 4) F → digit {a₆}

a_1 : T'.inh = F.val

$$a_2$$
: $T.val = T'.syn$

 a_3 : $T_1'.inh = T'.inh \times F.val$ 输入: 3 * 5

 $\mathbf{a}_4: T'.syn = T_1'.syn$

 $a_5: T'.syn = T'.inh$

 a_6 : F.val = digit.lexval

 $stack[top-1].syn=stack[top].T_1'inh$

T'syn $\{a_5\}$ T_1 'syn $\{a_4\}$ $\{a_2\}$ Tsyn T_1' in h=15syn=15 T_1 'syn=15 val syn



a_1 : T'.inh = F.val**SDT** a_2 : T.val = T'.syn1) $T \to F \{ a_1 \} T' \{ a_2 \}$ a_3 : $T_1'.inh = T'.inh \times F.val$ 输入: 3 * 5 2) $T' \rightarrow *F \{a_3\} T_1' \{a_4\}$ $\mathbf{a}_4: \quad T'.syn = T_1'.syn$ $a_5: T'.syn = T'.inh$ 4) $F \rightarrow \text{digit } \{a_6\}$ a_6 : F.val = digit.lexval

 $stack[top-1].syn=stack[top].T_1'syn$

{a ₄ }	T'syn	{a ₂ }	Tsyn	\$
T_1 'syn=15	<i>syn</i> =15	<i>T' syn</i> =15	val	

```
SDT a_1: T'.inh = F.val a_2: T.val = T'.syn a_3: T_1'.inh = T'.inh 	imes F.val 输入: 3*5 2) T' 	o *F \{a_3\} T_1' \{a_4\} a_4: T'.syn = T_1'.syn a_5: T'.syn = T'.inh a_6: F.val = digit.lexval
```

stack[top-1].val=stack[top].T'syn

{a ₂ }	Tsyn	\$
<i>T' syn</i> =15	val=15	

分析栈中的每一个记录都对应着一段执行代码

- ▶综合记录出栈时,要将综合属性值复制给后面特定的语义动作
- ▶变量展开时(即变量本身的记录出栈时),如果其含有继承属性,则要将继承属性值复制给后面特定的语义动作

puzzl ed

例

1)
$$T \rightarrow F \{ \mathbf{a_1} \} T' \{ \mathbf{a_2} \}$$

2) $T' \rightarrow {}^*F \{ \mathbf{a_3} \} T_1' \{ \mathbf{a_4} \}$
3) $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon \{ \mathbf{a_5} \}$
4) $F \rightarrow \text{digit } \{ \mathbf{a_6} \}$
 $\mathbf{a_1} : T'.inh = F.val$
 $\mathbf{a_2} : T.val = T'.syn$
 $\mathbf{a_3} : T_1'.inh = T'.inh \times F.val$
 $\mathbf{a_4} : T'.syn = T_1'.syn$
 $\mathbf{a_5} : T'.syn = T'.inh$
 $\mathbf{a_6} : F.val = \text{digit.lexval}$

1) $T \rightarrow F \{a_1: T'.inh = F.val\} T' \{a_2: T.val = T'.syn\}$

符号	属性	执行代码
F		
Fsyn	val	<pre>stack[top-1].Fval = stack[top].val; top=top-1;</pre>
a_1	Fval	<pre>stack[top-1].inh = stack[top].Fval; top=top-1;</pre>
T'	inh	根据当前输入符号选择产生式进行推导 若选 2): stack[top+3].T'inh =stack[top].inh; top=top+6; 若选 3): stack[top].T'inh =stack[top].inh;
T'syn	syn	stack[top-1].T'syn = stack[top].syn; top=top-1;
a_2	T'syn	stack[top-1].val = stack[top].T'syn; top=top-1;

1)
$$T \rightarrow F \{ \mathbf{a_1} \}$$
 $T' \{ \mathbf{a_2} \}$
2) $T' \rightarrow {}^*F \{ \mathbf{a_3} \}$ $T_1' \{ \mathbf{a_4} \}$
3) $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon \{ \mathbf{a_5} \}$
4) $F \rightarrow \text{digit } \{ \mathbf{a_6} \}$

$$a_1: T'.inh = F.val$$

$$a_2: T.val = T'.syn$$

$$a_3: T_1'.inh = T'.inh \times F.val$$

$$a_4: T'.syn = T_1'.syn$$

$$a_5: T'.syn = T'.inh$$

$$a_6: F.val = \text{digit.lexval}$$

2) $T' \rightarrow *F\{a_3:T_1'.inh=T'.inh\times F.val\}T_1'\{a_4:T'.syn=T_1'.syn\}$

符号	属性	执行代码
*		
F		
Fsyn	val	<pre>stack[top-1].Fval = stack[top].val; top=top-1;</pre>
a_3	T'inh; Fval	$stack[top-1].inh = stack[top].T'inh \times stack[top].Fval; top=top-1;$
<i>T</i> ₁ '	inh	根据当前输入符号选择产生式进行推导 若选2): stack[top+3].T'inh = stack[top].inh; top=top+6; 若选3): stack[top].T'inh = stack[top].inh;
T_1 'syn	syn	$stack[top-1].T_1'syn = stack[top].syn; top=top-1;$
a_4	T ₁ 'syn	$stack[top-1].syn = stack[top].T_1'syn; top=top-1;$

1)
$$T \rightarrow F \{ \mathbf{a_1} \}$$
 $T' \{ \mathbf{a_2} \}$ $\mathbf{a_2}$: $T.val = T'.syn$
2) $T' \rightarrow *F \{ \mathbf{a_3} \}$ $T_1' \{ \mathbf{a_4} \}$ $\mathbf{a_3}$: $T_1'.inh = T'.inh \times F.val$
3) $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon \{ \mathbf{a_5} \}$ $\mathbf{a_4}$: $T'.syn = T_1'.syn$
4) $F \rightarrow \text{digit } \{ \mathbf{a_6} \}$ $\mathbf{a_5}$: $T'.syn = T'.inh$
 $\mathbf{a_6}$: $F.val = \text{digit.lexval}$

3)
$$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon \{a_5: T'.syn = T'.inh\}$$

符号	属性	执行代码
a_5	T'inh	<pre>stack[top-1].syn = stack[top].T'inh; top=top-1;</pre>

1)
$$T \rightarrow F \{ \mathbf{a_1} \}$$
 $T' \{ \mathbf{a_2} \}$ $\mathbf{a_2}$: $T.val = T'.syn$
2) $T' \rightarrow F \{ \mathbf{a_3} \}$ $T_1' \{ \mathbf{a_4} \}$ $\mathbf{a_3}$: $T_1'.inh = T'.inh \times F.val$
3) $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon \{ \mathbf{a_5} \}$ $\mathbf{a_4}$: $T'.syn = T_1'.syn$
4) $F \rightarrow \text{digit } \{ \mathbf{a_6} \}$ $\mathbf{a_5}$: $T'.syn = T'.inh$
 $\mathbf{a_6}$: $F.val = \text{digit.} lexval$

4) $F \rightarrow \text{digit } \{a_6: F.val = digit.lexval\}$

符号	属性	执行代码
digit	lexval	<pre>stack[top-1].digitlexval = stack[top].lexval; top=top-1;</pre>
a_6	digitlexval	<pre>stack[top-1].val = stack[top].digitlexval; top=top-1;</pre>

