

编译原理 第6次作业

Exercise 6.1

- Consider the grammar

$$S \rightarrow (L) \mid a$$

$$L \rightarrow L, S \mid S$$

- We have the following operator-precedence relations for the grammar.

- Show the detailed process of the parsing of the sentence $(a, (a, a))$, follow the style in the previous slides.

	a	()	,	\$
a			\prec	\prec	\prec
(\prec	\prec	\equiv	\prec	
)			\succ	\succ	\succ
,	\prec	\prec	\succ	\succ	
\$	\prec	\prec			

解:

Step	Stack	Input	Reference	Action	Output
1	\$	$(a, (a, a))\$$	$\$ \prec ($	shift	
2	$\$($	$a, (a, a))\$$	$(\prec a$	shift	
3	$\$(a$	$, (a, a))\$$	$a \succ ,$	reduce	$S \rightarrow a, L \rightarrow S$
4	$\$(L$	$, (a, a))\$$	$(\prec ,$	shift	
5	$\$(L,$	$(a, a))\$$	$, \prec ($	shift	
6	$\$(L, ($	$a, a))\$$	$(\prec a$	shift	
7	$\$(L, (a$	$, a))\$$	$a \succ ,$	reduce	$S \rightarrow a, L \rightarrow S$
8	$\$(L, (L$	$, a))\$$	$(\prec ,$	shift	
9	$\$(L, (L,$	$a))\$$	$, \prec a$	shift	
10	$\$(L, (L, a$	$))\$$	$a \succ)$	reduce	$S \rightarrow a$
11	$\$(L, (L, S$	$))\$$	$, \succ)$	reduce	$L \rightarrow L, S$
12	$\$(L, (L$	$))\$$	(\equiv)	shift	
13	$\$(L, (L)$	$)\$$	$) \succ)$	reduce	$S \rightarrow (L)$
14	$\$(L, S$	$)\$$	$, \succ)$	reduce	$L \rightarrow L, S$
15	$\$(L$	$)\$$	(\equiv)	shift	
16	$\$(L)$	$\$$	$) \succ \$$	reduce	$S \rightarrow (L)$
17	$\$S$	$\$$		accept	

LR用句柄：最左直接短语，两层子树

OPP用Left-most prime phrase最左素短语：必须有终极符，可能不止两层。实践上算法和非终结符号是没有关系的，需要哪个就直接归约到哪一个，L、S在opp中是一样的。a归约的结果其实不能确定，也无关紧要，需要reduce的时候就执行相应的操作，并把对应的终结符转换为相应的非终结符进行归约。