# pyYacc(部分)实验报告

## 目标

本次实验采用了另辟蹊径的方法与老师的方法相结合的方式,写出来了由文法到预测分析表转换的部分。但困于时间紧迫,未能完成生成代码的操作,希望我可以良心发现,为这个项目画上完整的句号。

## 环境依赖

- python 2.7
- pandas >= 0.19.0
- networkx > = 1.11

## 叙述思路

- 第一部分是PPT自动生成的使用方法以及测试
- 第二部分是过程的详细叙述,重点在于方法于老师之间的差异与相同之处

## 使用说明

### 用例文法

这个文法将贯穿整个实验报告作为例子,在rules.y中:

```
s -> s + t
s -> t
t -> t * f
t -> f
f -> ( s )
f -> i
```

#### .y文件要求

由于实现的是yacc的部分,因此只需要写出目标文法即可。我是采用空格进行分词的,因此所有符号间都要有空格 具体请见实例文件

#### 输出

输出设计成了简明易懂的控制台输出与.csv文件一同进行保存,例如测试文法的最终结果为:

```
)
    (
0
   s4
                     3 s5 1
1
                s6
                                 AC
2
        r2
            s7
                r2
                                 r2
3
        r4 r4 r4
                                 r4
4
   s4
                     3 s5 8 2
5
        r6 r6 r6
                                 r6
6
                              9
   s4
                     3 s5
7
                    10
                       s5
   s4
8
       sll
                s6
9
            s7
                rl
                                 rl
        rl
10
        r3 r3 r3
                                 r3
11
        r5
            r5 r5
                                 r5
```

.csv文件内容如下:

```
,(,),*,+,f,i,s,t,$
0,s4,,,,3.0,s5,1.0,2.0,
1,,,,s6,,,,,AC
2,,r2,s7,r2,,,,,r2
3,,r4,r4,r4,,,,,r4
4,s4,,,,3.0,s5,8.0,2.0,
5,,r6,r6,r6,,,,,r6
6,s4,,,3.0,s5,,9.0,
7,s4,,,10.0,s5,,,
8,,s11,,s6,,,,,
9,,r1,s7,r1,,,,,r1
10,,r3,r3,r3,,,,,r3
11,,r5,r5,r5,,,,,r5
```

#### 使用

完成.y文件后,输入以下指令:

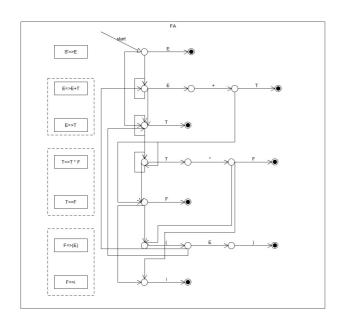
```
python gcore.py *.y
```

会将结果打印在控制台并输出table.csv文件

## 过程详解

#### 从文法到dfa

按照课堂的步骤,拿到文法后可以构造出类似下面的状态图:

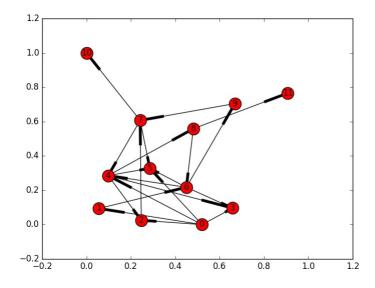


之后按照熟悉的步骤,我们可以将nfa转换成dfa,这一步是区别于老师的作业步骤的。作业中是直接构造dfa,并一直求first、follow。而老师当时上课时有提到过一句这个,这里想尝试一下。

具体的转换代码在gcore.py中,这里不再详述,步骤是不变的,找闭包、合并、最小化,最后的结果如下:

```
{0: {}, 1: {'e': 1}, 2: {'e': 1}, 3: {'e': 1}, 4: {}, 5: {'e': 1}, 6: {}, 7: {}, 8: {}, 9: {'e': 1}, 10: {'e': 1}, 11: {'e': 1}}

{0: {1: {'c': ['s']}, 2: {'c': ['t']}, 3: {'c': ['f']}, 4: {'c': ['(']}, 5: {'c': ['i']}}, 1: {6: {'c': ['+']}}, 2: {7: {'c': ['*']}}, 3: {}, 4: {8: {'c': ['s']}}, 2: {'c': ['t']}, 3: {'c': ['f']}, 4: {'c': ['(']}, 5: {'c': ['i']}}, 5: {}, 6: {9: {'c': ['t']}}, 3: {'c': ['f']}, 4: {'c': ['(']}, 5: {'c': ['i']}}, 7: {10: {'c': ['f']}}, 4: {'c': ['i']}}, 8: {11: {'c': [')']}}, 6: {'c': ['+']}}, 9: {7: {'c': ['*']}}, 10: {}, 11: {}}
```



直接越过结果,他们已经是ppt中除了规约的部分了,包含s、和数字,令人振奋!

规约

图的解法应该有其他规约的方式,不过时间稍显紧迫,我没有探究,只好老老实实的按照老师的步骤去求 follow,因此才有了first\_follow.py.算法叙述出来不难,一共就4条,但是具体实现起来总是千变万化。实现follow 的部分如下:

```
while flag:
       flag=False
       for k,lis in rules_dict.items():
           if k == rules_keys[0] and '$' not in follow_dict[k]:
               follow dict[k].append('$')
           for tmp_rule_str in lis:
               for i in xrange(key_count):
                   if rules_keys[i] in tmp_rule_str:
                       tmp_rule_list = tmp_rule_str
                       current_non_term_index = tmp_rule_list.index(rules_keys[i])
                       if current non term index == (len(tmp rule list) - 1):
                           ext=[x for x in follow_dict[k] if x not in
follow_dict[rules_keys[i]]]
                           if len(ext)>0:
                               flag=True
                               follow dict[rules keys[i]].extend(ext)
                       else:
                           ttt=tmp rule list[current non term index+1]
                           if ttt not in rules_keys :
                               if ttt in follow dict[rules keys[i]]:
                                   continue
                               flag=True
                               follow_dict[rules_keys[i]].append(ttt)
                           else:
                               ext=[x for x in firsts_dict[ttt] if x not in
follow_dict[rules_keys[i]]]
                               if len(ext)>0:
                                   flag=True
                                   follow_dict[rules_keys[i]].extend(ext)
```

本质上是一个累加的过程一层一层的传递,知道到达稳定状态。具体规则如下:

- First put \$ (the end of input marker) in Follow(S) (S is the start symbol)
- If there is a production A → aBb, (where a can be a whole string) then everything in FIRST(b) except for ε is placed in FOLLOW(B).
- If there is a production  $A \rightarrow aB$ , then everything in FOLLOW(A) is in FOLLOW(B)
- If there is a production A → aBb, where FIRST(b) contains ε, then everything in FOLLOW(A) is in FOLLOW(B)

#### 而first要简单一些:

```
while flag:
    flag=False
    for rule in reversed(rules):
        if rule[2] in firsts and len([x for x in firsts_dict[rule[2]] if x not
in firsts_dict[rule[0]]])>0:
        firsts_dict[rule[0]].extend(firsts_dict[rule[2]])
        flag=True
```

#### 规则如下:

```
If X is a terminal then First(X) is just X! If there is a Production X \to \epsilon then add \epsilon to first(X) If there is a Production X \to Y1Y2..Yk then add first(Y1Y2..Yk) to first(X) First(Y1Y2..Yk) is either First(Y1) (if First(Y1) doesn't contain \epsilon) OR (if First(Y1) does contain \epsilon) then First (Y1Y2..Yk) is everything in First(Y1) < except for \epsilon > as well as everything in First(Y2..Yk) If First(Y1) First(Y2)..First(Yk) all contain \epsilon then add \epsilon to First(Y1Y2..Yk) as well.
```

## 总结

这次编译原理大作业难在时间,临近期末使得你没有时间去完成这样一件很有趣的工作。Yacc本身也给人感觉更有趣一些,yet another compiler complier的名字嵌套着递归。

最后,希望您批改愉快,早点休息