



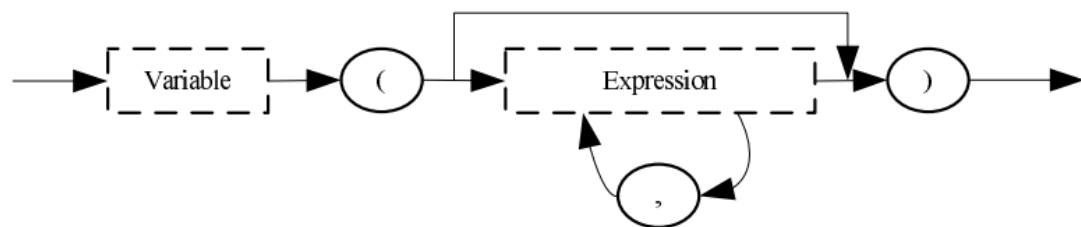
Ziyan Wang

Project 2

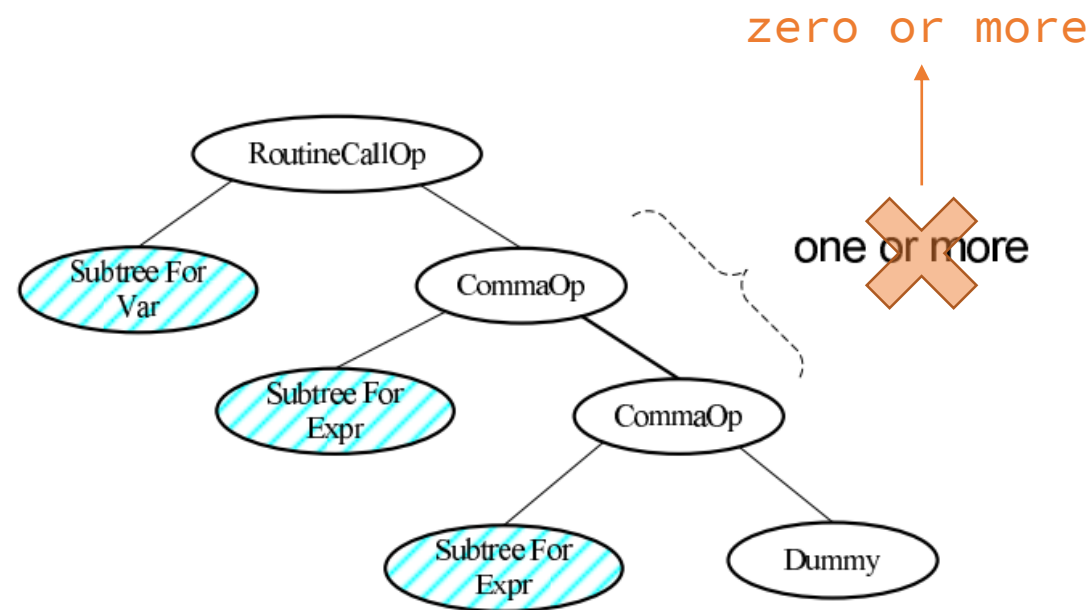
Q&A

修正一处错误 (附录B-4)

MethodCallStatement

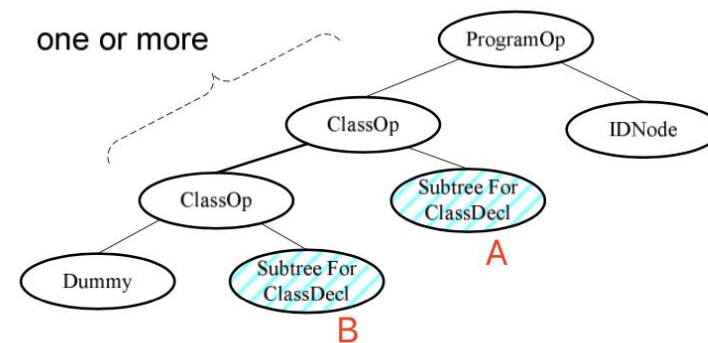
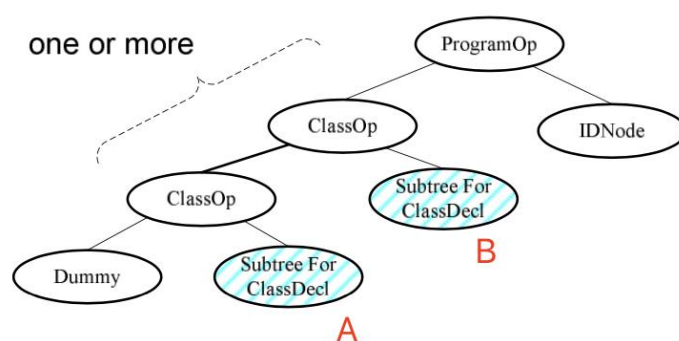


foo(bar, baz);
foo(bar);
foo();



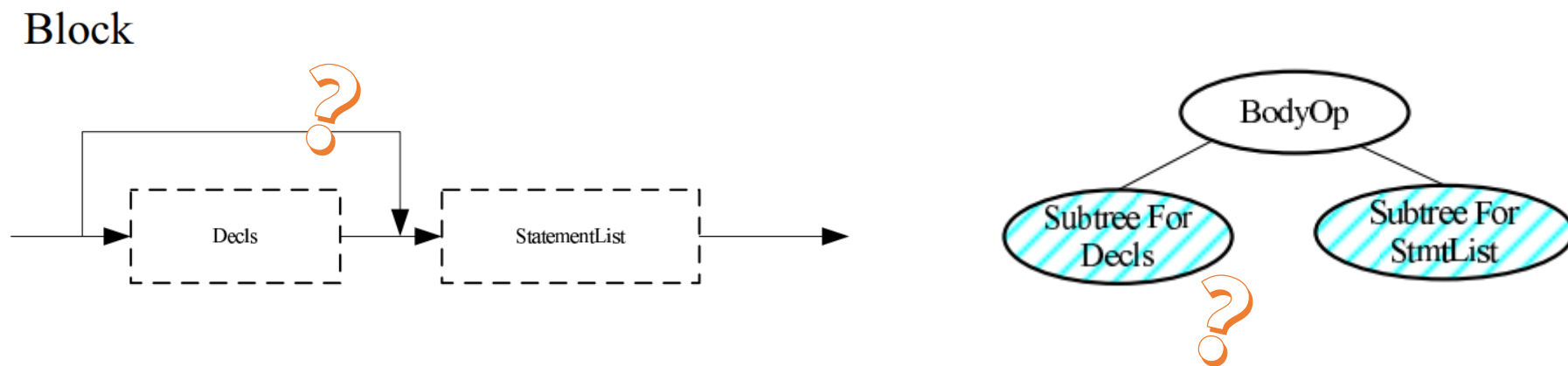
- Q: proj2为什么不同人写的语法分析器, 输出会不同?
- A: 文档没有规定递归的方向, 可以写成左递归, 也可以写成右递归。

```
program xyz;  
class A {}  
class B {}
```



- 可以自己选择左递归或右递归, 但整个语法树应保持一致, 都用左递归或右递归。

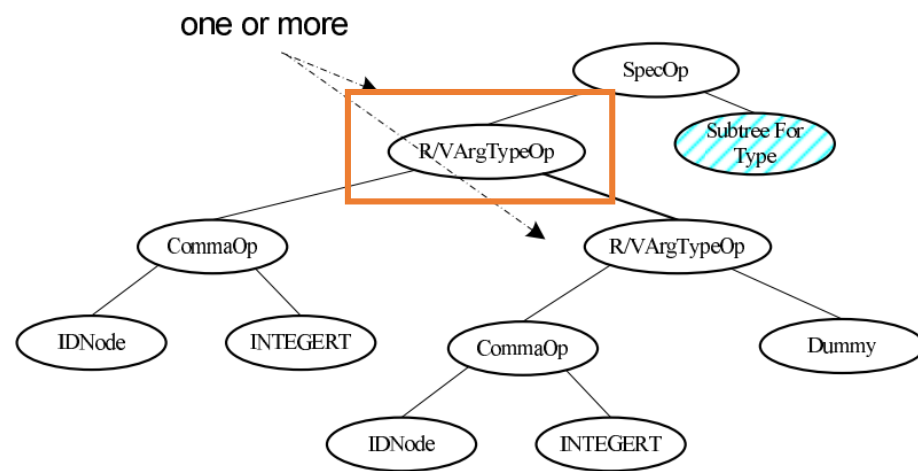
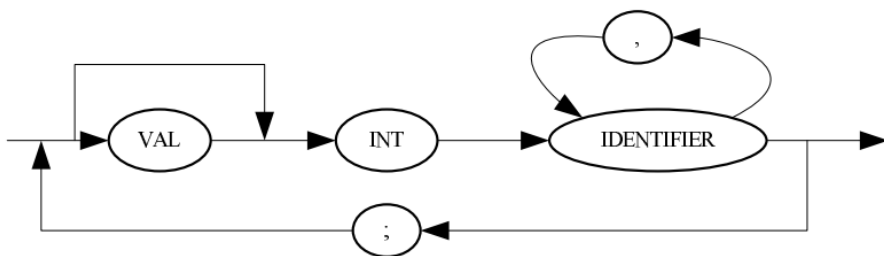
- Q: 如何处理规则中可以跳过的部分?



- A: 如果代码中没有Decls, 则BodyOp的左子树设为Dummy

- Q: 什么是R/VArgTypeOp?

FormalParameterList



- A: 表示函数参数的传值类型
- RArgTypeOp: Reference Argument Type 引用传递
- VArgTypeOp: Value Argument Type 值传递

```
method void main (val int x; int y) {}
```

值传递

引用传递

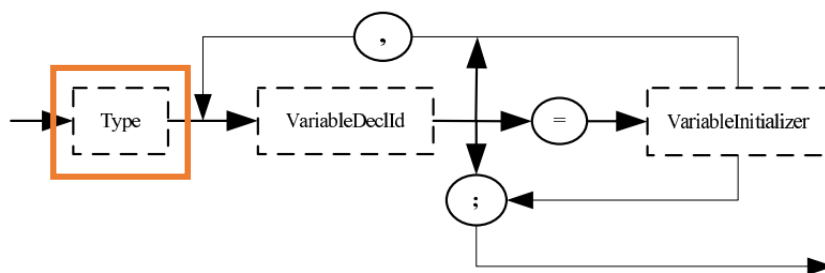
- Q: Type should be stored in a separate pointer (global variable) such that it may be used in building the VariableInitializer subtree.

这是什么意思？

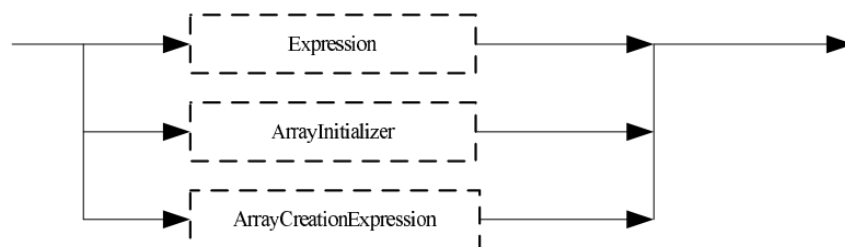
- A:

FieldDecl

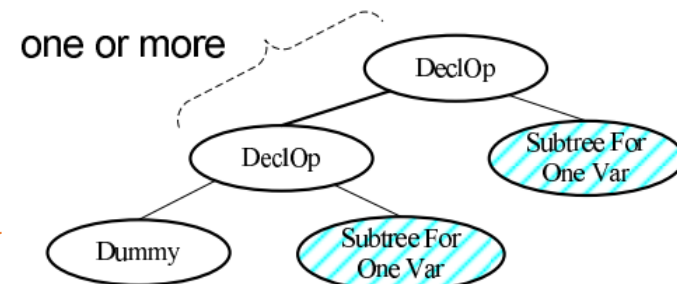
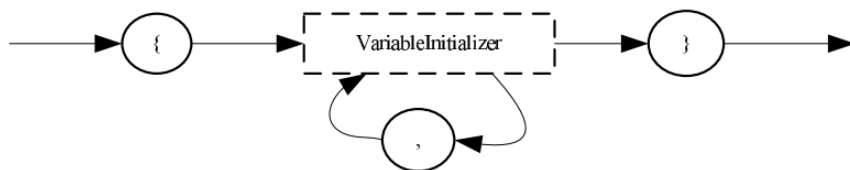
`int[] array = {2, 3, 4, 5};`



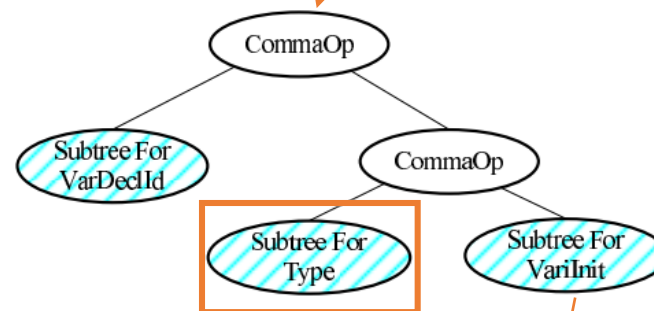
VariableInitializer



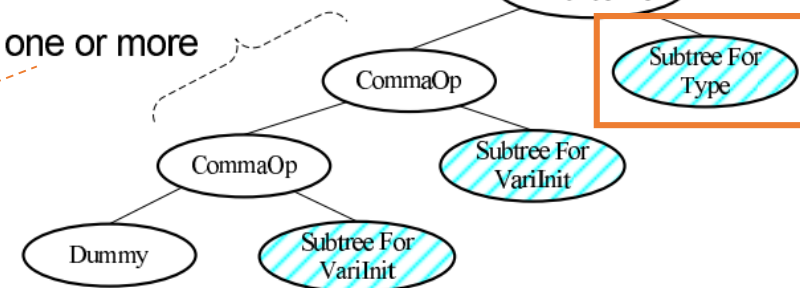
ArrayInitializer



Each Var has the following subtree



one or more



- Q: Type should be stored in a separate pointer (global variable) such that it may be used in building the VariableInitializer subtree.

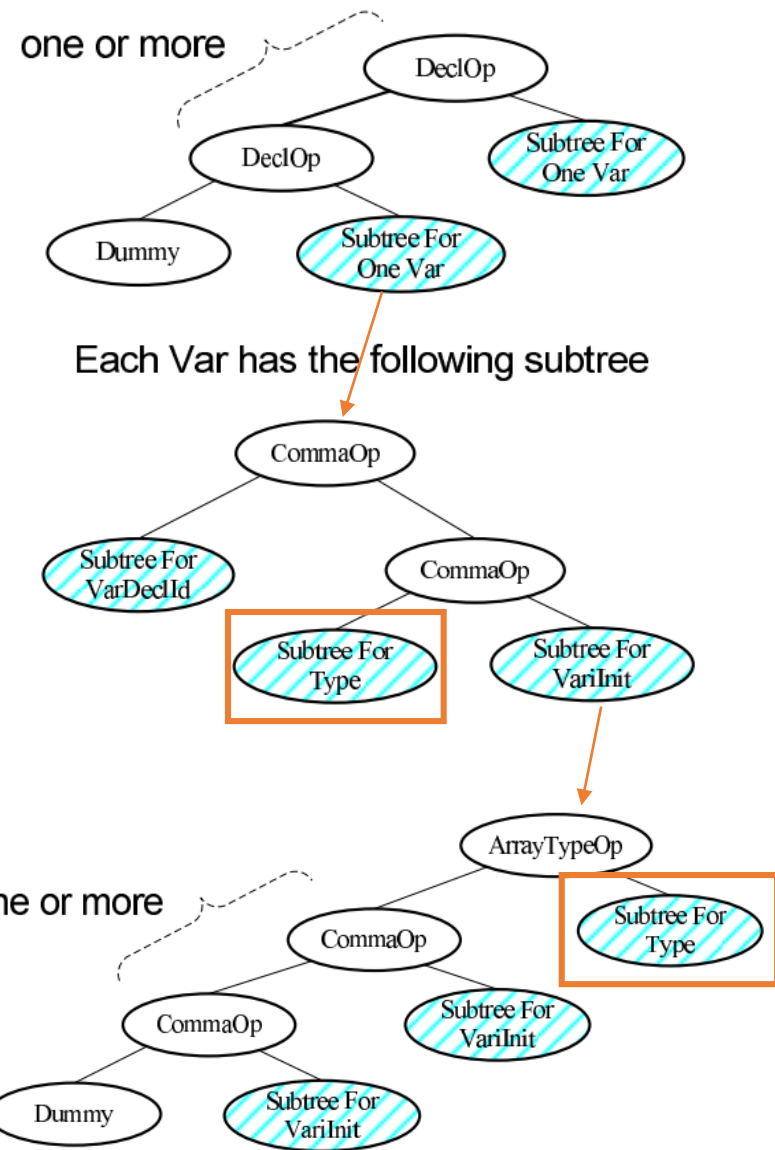
这是什么意思？

- A:

`int[] array = {2, 3, 4, 5};`

```
FieldDecl : Type {
    fieldType = $1;
};
```

```
FieldDeclSub :
VariableDeclId EQUALnum VariableInitializer {
    $$ =
        MakeTree(DeclOp, NullExp(),
            MakeTree(CommaOp, $1,
                MakeTree(CommaOp, fieldType, $3)));
};
```



其他注意事项

- 评测环境
 - flex 2.6.4
 - bison (GNU Bison) 3.5.1
- 如果你使用的flex和bison版本与上述版本不相同，必须在Readme文件中注明你的版本号

Thanks



Ziyan Wang