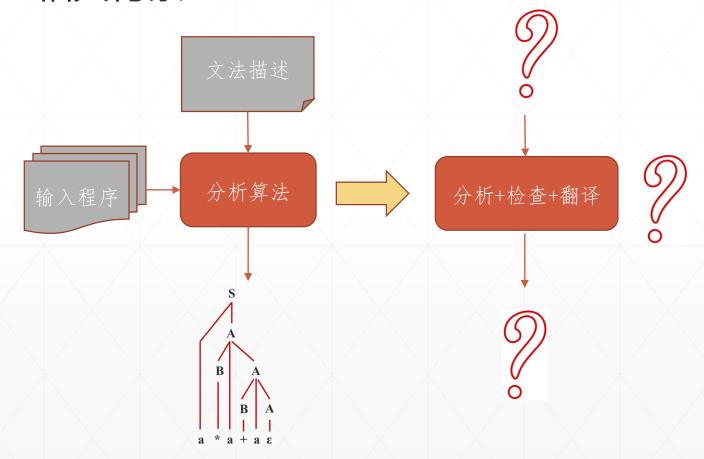


编译原理与设计

北京理工大学 计算机学院

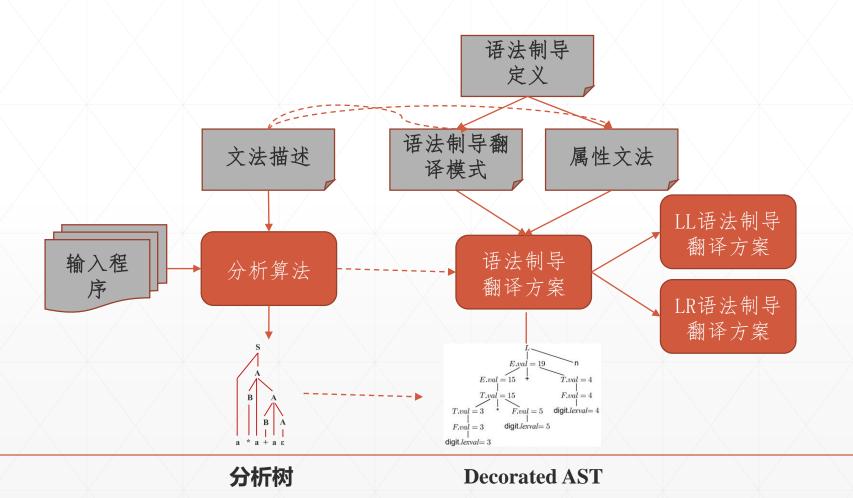
• 相关背景







• 在语法分析的同时完成代码翻译





 基本思想:为文法的每一个产生式添加一个成分 (语义动作或翻译子程序),在执行语法分析的同时 调用它。

查填表、修改值、打印信息、输出中间语言

• • •

- 语法制导翻译做语义处理涉及到的两个概念
 - 语法制导翻译模型
 - 翻译对偶

语法制导翻译模型(Syntax Directed Translation Schemata, SDTS)



五元组 $T=(V_T, V_N, \Delta, R, S)$

 V_T , V_N , S: 文法定义

Δ: 输出字符表

R: 规则的集合

规则形式:

 $A \rightarrow \alpha$, β

其中: $A \rightarrow \alpha$ 为文法规则, $\beta \in (V_N \cup \Delta)^*$, $\alpha \in \beta$

中的非终结符一一对应。



 $A \rightarrow \alpha$

源文法



翻译文法

语法制导翻译模型



•例:简单表达式中缀到后缀翻译的SDTS。

SDTS =
$$(\{i, +, -, (,)\}, \{E, T\}, \{+, -, @, i\}, R, E)$$

R中规则为:

$$E \rightarrow E + T$$
, $E T +$

$$E \rightarrow E - T$$
, $E T -$

$$E \rightarrow -T$$
, $T @$

$$E \rightarrow T$$
,

$$T \rightarrow (E), \qquad E$$

$$T \rightarrow i$$
,

翻译对偶



 $SDTS=(V_T, V_N, \Delta, R, S)$ 的一个翻译对偶

- 1) (S, S)是一个翻译对偶,两个S是相关的(S是SDTS的开始符号)。
- 2) $(\alpha A\beta, \alpha' A\beta')$ 是一个翻译对偶,其中的两个A相关;若 $A \rightarrow \delta$, γ 是R中的一条规则,那么 $(\alpha \delta\beta, \alpha' \gamma\beta')$ 也是一个翻译对偶,另外 δ 和 γ 的非终结符号之间的相关性也必须带进这种翻译对偶。可表示为 $(\alpha A\beta, \alpha' A\beta') \Rightarrow (\alpha \delta\beta, \alpha' \gamma\beta')$

翻译对偶



一个SDTS= (V_T, V_N, Δ, R, S) 所定义的<mark>翻译</mark>是特殊翻译对偶的集

-(i+i)-i是该文法的句子, 其对应的翻译为:

$$(E,E)$$
 \Rightarrow $(E-T,ET-)$ \Rightarrow $(-T-T,T@T-)$ \Rightarrow $(-(E)-T,E@T-)$ \Rightarrow $(-(E+T)-T,ET+@T-)$ \Rightarrow $(-(I+T)-T,IT+@T-)$ \Rightarrow $(-(I+T)-T,IT+@T-)$ \Rightarrow $(-(I+I)-I,IT+@I-)$ \Rightarrow $(-(I+I)-I,II+@I-)$ \Rightarrow $(-(I+I)-I,II+I)$ \Rightarrow $(-(I+I)-I,II+I)$ \Rightarrow $(-(I+I)-I,I)$ \Rightarrow $(-(I+I)-I,I)$



• 语法制导的翻译过程也可以用分析树表示

•例:简单表达式的中缀到后缀翻译的SDTS。

SDTS = $\{\{i, +, -, (,)\}, \{E, T\}, \{+, -, @, i\}, R, E\}$ R中规则为:

 $E \rightarrow E + T$, E T +

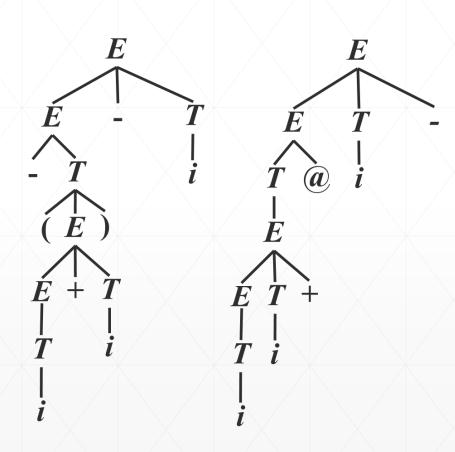
 $E \rightarrow E - T$, E T -

 $E \rightarrow -T$, T @

 $E \rightarrow T$, T

 $T \rightarrow (E), \qquad E$

 $T \rightarrow \underline{i}$,





• 自上而下翻译:简单SDTS

R 中的每一条规则 $A \rightarrow \alpha$, β

 β 中的非终结符号出现次序与 α 中的非终结符号出现次序相同。

源文法是LL(1)文法,若构造出关于该文法的一简单SDTS,则可以在自上而下的LL(1)的语法分析中加入翻译动作实现翻译,简称自上而下的翻译。

带翻译处理的LL(1)分析



(1) 初始化工作:

S

 $a_1 a_2 \dots a_n \#$

为描述方便,设栈顶符号为X,p指向的符号为 a_i ,

- (2)若X是文法的终结符号,则对于:
 - ① X=a_i="#", 处理成功, 停止处理过程;
 - ② X=a_i≠"#",则将X从分析栈顶退掉,p指向下一个输入字符;
 - ③ X≠a_i,表示不匹配的出错情况。
- (3)若X是文法的<u>输出符号</u>,则 从栈中弹出并输出X。



- 带翻译处理的LL(1)分析
- (4) 若 $X \in V_N$, 则查分析表中的项 $M(X,a_i)$:
 - ①若 $M(X,a_i)$ 中为一个产生式规则,设其对应的SDTS规则为

 $X \rightarrow \alpha_0 A_1 \alpha_1 A_2 \dots A_k \alpha_k, \beta_0 A_1 \beta_1 A_2 \dots A_k \beta_k$

 $(A_i$ 是非终结符号, α_i 是终结符号串, β_i 是输出符号串)则将X从栈中弹出,并将串 $\beta_0\alpha_0A_1\beta_1\alpha_1A_2...A_k\beta_k\alpha_k$ 按倒序推进栈。

② 若M(X,ai)中为空白,表示出错,可调用语法出错处理子程序。





• 带翻译处理的LL(1)分析

例:简单的SDTS的R规则为

$$S \rightarrow (S)S$$
, $xSySz$

$$S \rightarrow \varepsilon$$
, w

源义法的LL(1)分析农						
	()	#			
S	$S \rightarrow (S)S$	$S \rightarrow \varepsilon$	$S \rightarrow \varepsilon$			

步骤	分析栈	待匹配串	分析动作]
16	#zz	#	输出z	1
17	#2,	#	输出z	1

18

步骤	分析栈	待匹配串	分析动作
0	# S	() ()#	V
1	#zS)yS(x)	() ()#	〜 输出x
2	#zS)vS(() ()#	P ++
3	#zS)vS)()#/	
4	#zS)yw)()#	X
5	#zS)y)()#	输出y
6	#zS))()#	P++
7	#zS	0#	V
8	#zzS)yS(x)	0#	输出x
9	#zzS)yS(()#	P ++
10	#zzS)yS)#	
11	#zzS)yw)#	
12	#zzS)y)#	
13	#zzS))#	P ++
14	#zzS	#	X
15	#zzw	#	

翻译结果为: xwyxwywzz

成功结束



- 自下而上翻译器:简单后缀SDTS
 - 1. 简单SDTS;
 - 2. 每一条规则都有如下形式

$$A \rightarrow \alpha_1 B_1 \alpha_2 B_2 \dots B_k \alpha_k, B_1 B_2 \dots B_k \beta$$

即除了最右边的*β*输出符号串,输出符号不能出现在翻译成分中。 源文法是LR文法,若构造出关于该文法的一简单后缀SDTS,则可 以在自下而上的LR语法分析中加入翻译动作实现翻译,简称自下 而上的翻译。

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语法制导翻译

- 带翻译处理的LR分析
- ① 初始化:将开始状态Q₀及"#"压入分析栈
- ②据当前分析栈栈顶 Q_m ,当前输入符号 a_i 查action表:
 - i)若action(Q_m, a_i)=S_{Oi}, 完成移进动作;
 - ii)若 $action(Q_m, a_i) = r_i$,对应的SDTS规则为

 $X \rightarrow \alpha_1 A_1 \alpha_2 A_2 ... A_k \alpha_k, A_1 A_2 ... A_k \beta$, 完成归约动作, 并输出 β 。

- iii)若action(Q_m, a_i)=acc, 分析成功;
- iv)若action(Q_m, a_i)=error, 出错处理。
- ③转②。





• 例:简单表达式的中缀到后缀翻译的SDTS

简化为二义性文法

$$1E \rightarrow E + E$$
, $EE +$

$$2E \rightarrow E - E$$
, $EE -$

$$\Im E \rightarrow -E$$
, $E@$

$$\textcircled{4}E \rightarrow (E), E$$

$$(5)E \rightarrow i$$
, i

*44		GOTO						
状态	+	-(双目)	-	()	i	#	E
0			S2	S3		S4		1
1	S5	S6					acc	
2			S2	S3		S4		7
3		X	S2	S3	X	S4		8
4	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5	
5			S2	S3		S4		9
6			S2	S3		S4		10
7	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3	
8	S5	S6			S11			
9	r1	r1	r1	r1	r1	r1	r1	
10	r2	r2	r2	r2	r2	r2	r2	
11	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4	

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句子-(i+i)-i 的翻译过程

		/ \			
步	符号栈	栈 // 状态栈	余留串	分析动作	
0	#	0	-(<i>i</i> + <i>i</i>)- <i>i</i> #	S2	
1	#-	02	(<i>i</i> + <i>i</i>)- <i>i</i> #	S3	
2	#-(023	<i>i+i)-i#</i>	S4	
3	#-(i	0234	+i)-i#	r5,输出 <i>i</i>	
4	#-(E	0238	+i)-i#	S5	
5	# - (E+	02385	<i>i</i>)- <i>i</i> #	S4	
6	#-(E+i	023854)- <i>i</i> #	r5,输出 <i>i</i>	
7	#-(E+E	023859)- <i>i</i> #	r1,输出+	
8	#-(E	0238)- <i>i</i> #	S11	
9	#-(E)	0238 <u>11</u>)-i# -i#	r4	
10	# - E	027	-i#	/r3,输出@/	
11	# E	01	-i#	S6	
12	# E -	016	i#	S4	
13	# <i>E-i</i>	0164	#	r5,输出 <i>i</i>	
14	# E-E	016 <u>10</u>	#	r2,输出-	
15	# E	01	#	acc	

4F-		GOTO						
状态	+	-(双目)	-	()	i	#	E
0			S2	S3		S4		1
1	S5	S6				X	acc	
2			S2	S3		S4		7
3			S2	S3	X	S4	X	8
4	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5	
5			S2	S3		S4		9
6			S2	S3		S4		10
7	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3	
8	S5	S6			S11			
9	r1	r1	r1	r1	r1	r1	r1	X
10	r2	r2	r2	r2	r2	r2	r2	
11	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4	

$$\textcircled{1}E \rightarrow E + E, EE +$$

$$②E \rightarrow E - E$$
, $EE -$

$$③E$$
→- E , E @

$$\textcircled{4}E \rightarrow (E)$$
, E

⑤
$$E$$
→ i , i



• 简单SDTS修改为简单后缀SDTS

条件语句文法:

 $S \rightarrow if E then S else S$

对应的简单SDTS为:

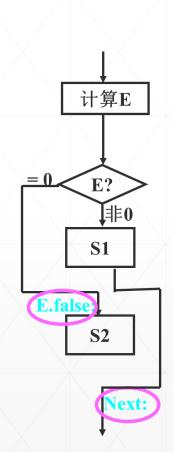
S→if E then S else S , <E><u>若E的值为假</u>跳到标号 E.false <S1>跳转到标号Next E.false: <S2> Next:

修改为对应的简单后缀SDTS:

 $S \rightarrow T$ else S, TS Next:

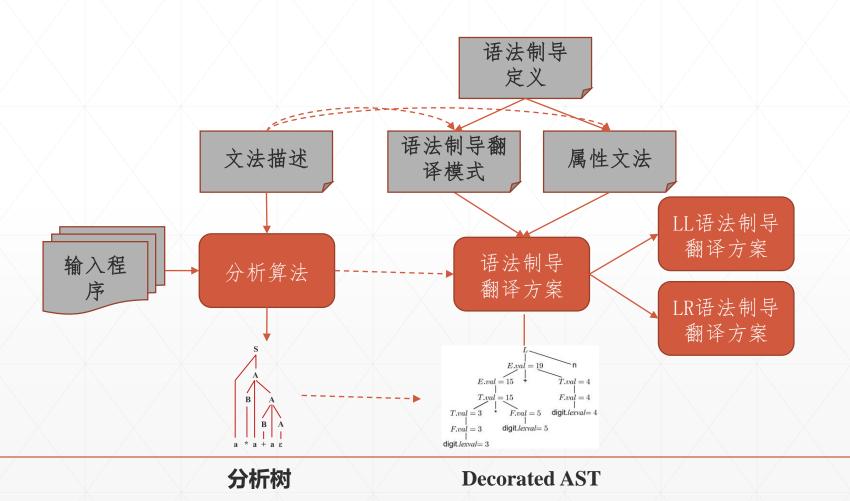
T→I then S,IS跳转到标号Next E.false:

I→if E,E 若E的值为假跳到标号E.false





• 在语法分析的同时完成代码翻译





属性文法与语法制导定义

- 高层次的语义描述, 隐藏了实现细节
- 借助属性文法进行语法制导定义表述

形式定义 A = (G, V, F), 其中:

G: 二型文法;

V: 属性的有穷集;

F: 用属性描述的与产生式相关的

语义规则

SDD

```
E \rightarrow E + T  E.code = E.code || T.code ||' + '

E \rightarrow E - T  E.code = E.code || T.code ||' - '

E \rightarrow T  E.code = T.code

T \rightarrow 0  T.code = '0'

T \rightarrow 1  T.code = '1'

...

T \rightarrow 9  T.code = '9'
```

中缀到后缀表达式翻译





- 属性文法
 - · 综合属性/Synthesized Attributes.
 - · 继承属性/Inherited Attributes.

PRODUCTION	SEMANTIC RULE
$L \to E$ n	print(E.val)
$E \to E_1 + T$	$E.val := E_1.val + T.val$
$E \to T$	E.val := T.val
$T \to T_1 * F$	$T.val := T_1.val * F.val$
$T \to F$	T.val := F.val
$F \to (E)$	F.val := E.val
F o digit	F.val :=digit.lexval

Production	SEMANTIC RULE
$D \to TL$	L.in := T.type
T oint	T.type := integer
T oreal	T.type := real
$L o L_1,$ id	$L_1.in := L.in; \ \ addtype(id.entry, L.in)$
L o id	addtype(id.entry, L.in)



The state of the s

- 无限制属性文法:可以使用任何综合属性和继承属性
 - 建立属性计算的依赖图
 - 根据属性依赖图计算属性
- S-属性文法. 仅使用综合属性
 - 自下而上的属性翻译文法
 - 可以通过后续遍历语法分析树计算完所有属性
- L-**属性文法**: 使用综合属性+继承属性 (左侧兄弟节点任何属性或者左端非终结符继承属性)
 - 自上而下的属性翻译文法
 - 可通过深度优先遍历语法分析树计算完所有属性

S-属性文法/L-属性文法适合在语法分析过程中处理语义的两类属性文法





• S-属性文法

 $L \rightarrow E$ L.val = E.val

 $E \rightarrow E + T$ E.val = E₁.val + T.val

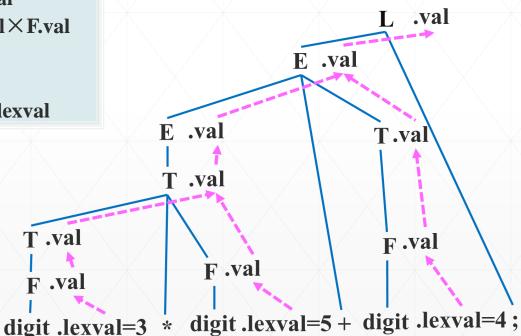
 $E \rightarrow T$ E.val = T.val

 $T \rightarrow T^*F$ T.val = T_1 .val \times F.val

 $T \rightarrow F$ T.val = F.val $F \rightarrow (E)$ F.val = E.val

 $F \rightarrow \text{digit}$ F.val = digit.lexval

例如, 3*5+4;







- Evaluation of S-Attributed Definitions
 - The parser keeps the values of the synthesized attributes in its stack.
 - Whenever a reduction $A \to \alpha$ is made, the attribute for A is computed from the attributes of α which appear on the stack.
 - Thus, a translator for an S-Attributed Definition can be implemented by extending the stack of an LR-Parser.
 - Synthesized attributes are computed just before each reduction:
 - Before the reduction $A \to XYZ$ is made, the attribute for A is computed: A.a := f(val[top], val[top-1], val[top-2]).

X	
state	val
Z	Z.x
Y	Y.x
X	X.x
• • •	





- Evaluation of S-Attributed Definitions
 - Example. Consider the S-attributed definitions for the arithmetic expressions. To evaluate attributes the parser executes the following code

PRODUCTION	CODE
$L \to E$ n	print(val[top-1])
$E \to E_1 + T$	val[ntop] := val[top] + val[top - 2]
$E \to T$	
$T \to T_1 * F$	val[ntop] := val[top] * val[top - 2]
$T \to F$	
$F \to (E)$	val[ntop] := val[top - 1]
F o digit	

- The variable *ntop* is set to the *new top of the stack*. After a reduction is done *top* is set to *ntop*.
 - When a reduction $A \to \alpha$ is done with $|\alpha| = r$, then ntop = top r + 1.





• L-属性文法

 $D \rightarrow TL$ L.type=T.type

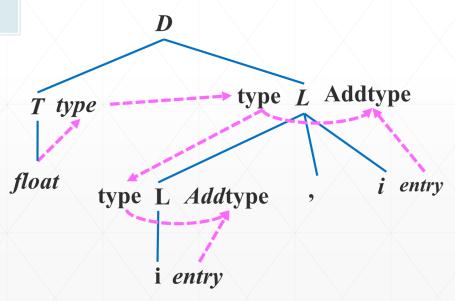
 $T \rightarrow float$ T.type = float

 $L \rightarrow L, i$ L_1 .type =L.type

Addtype (i.entry,L.type)

 $L \rightarrow i$ Addtype(i.entry, L.type)

例如,float i₁,i₂



属性文法与语法制导翻译



- Evaluation of L-Attributed Definitions
 - L-Attributed Definitions contain both synthesized and inherited attributes but do not need to build a dependency graph to evaluate them.
 - **Definition.** A syntax directed definition is *L-Attributed* if each *inherited* attribute of X_j in a production $A \to X_1 \dots X_j \dots X_n$, depends only on:
 - 1. The attributes of the symbols to the **left** (this is what L in L-Attributed stands for) of X_j , i.e., $X_1X_2...X_{j-1}$, and
 - 2. The inherited attributes of A.
 - **Note.** An S-Attributed definition is also L-Attributed since the restrictions only apply to inherited attributes.



属性文法与语法制导翻译

Evaluation of L-Attributed Definitions

- L-Attributed Definitions are a class of syntax directed definitions whose attributes can always be evaluated by single traversal of the parse-tree.
- The following procedure evaluate L-Attributed Definitions by mixing PostOrder (synthesized) and PreOrder (inherited) traversal.

Algorithm L-Eval(n: Node). *Input:* Parse-Tree node from an L-Attribute Definition. *Output:* Attribute evaluation.

Begin

For each child m of n, from left-to-right Do Begin; evaluate inherited attributes of m; L-Eval(m)

End;

evaluate synthesized attributes of n

End.





- 无限制属性文法

• 依赖图: 刻画了属性计算时的一些顺序要求

属性结点M到结点N有一条边,那么计算结点N对应的属性时,必须计算出M结点对应的属性。

根据依赖图, 求出属性结点的一个拓扑排序,

此排序就是属性结点的一个计算顺序。

实际应用中,结合语法分析时语法分析树的构造顺序,定义出相对应的属性文法,使属性计算顺序与分析树的展开顺序一致。

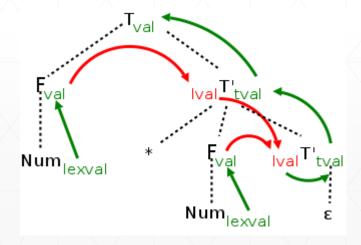


属性文法与语法制导翻译

Dependency Graph

- Attribute at the head of an arrow depends on the on the one at the tail
- Must evaluate the head attribute after evaluating the tail attribute

Production	Semantic Rules	Туре
T → F T'	T'.lval = F.val	Inherited
1 -> F 1	T.val = T'.tval	Synthesized
T' → * F T ₁ '	$T'_1.lval = T'.lval * F.val$	Inherited
1 111	T'.tval = T' ₁ .tval	Synthesized
T' → ε	T'.tval = T'.lval	Synthesized
F → num	F.val = num.lexval	Synthesized



语法制导的翻译方案(Syntax-directed translation scheme, SDT)



- 语法制导定义的补充
- 给出SDD中的属性计算的可行实现方案
- 具体处理:
 - 把属性计算(语义动作)用 "{}" 嵌入在产生式中
 - 嵌入的位置表示他相对应的"计算时间",
 - 综合属性在符号后,继承属性在符号前。



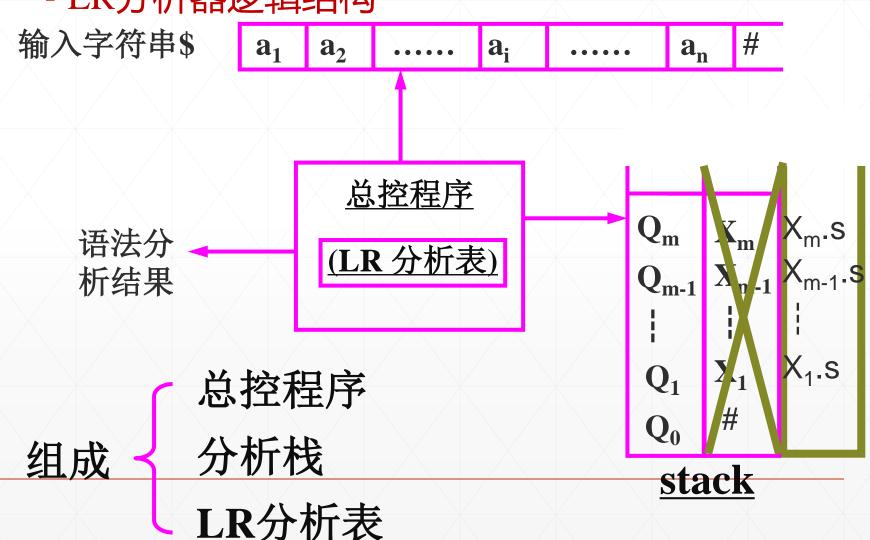
语法制导的翻译方案

• 简单运算的台式计算器的SDT

```
L \rightarrow E \{L \text{ .val} = E \text{ .val}\}
E \rightarrow E + T \{E \text{ .val} = E_1 \text{ .val} + T \text{ .val}\}
E \rightarrow T \{E \text{ .val} = T \text{ .val}\}
T \rightarrow T * F \{T \text{ .val} = T_1 \text{ .val} \times F \text{ .val}\}
T \rightarrow F \{T \text{ .val} = F \text{ .val}\}
F \rightarrow (E) \{F \text{ .val} = E \text{ .val}\}
F \rightarrow \text{digit } \{F \text{ .val} = \text{digit .lexval}\}
```



• LR分析器逻辑结构





语法制导的翻译方案

简单运算的台式计算器的LR分析的SDT

```
L \rightarrow E {输出stack[top]}

E \rightarrow E + T

{stack[top-2]=stack[top-2]+stack[top];top=top-2}

E \rightarrow T

T \rightarrow T * F

{stack[top-2]=stack[top-2] × stack[top];top=top-2}

T \rightarrow F

F \rightarrow (E) {stack[top-2]=stack[top-1];top=top-2}

F \rightarrow digit
```



语法制导的翻译方案

简单运算的台式计算器的LL分析的SDT

只考虑加法的情况

$$L \rightarrow E \{L . \text{val} = E . \text{val}\}$$

$$E \rightarrow E + T \{E \text{ .val} = E_1 \text{ .val} + T \text{ .val}\}$$

$$E \rightarrow T \{E . val = T . val\}$$

$$T \rightarrow T * F \{ T . val = T_1 . val \times F . val \}$$

$$T \rightarrow F \{ T \text{.val} = F \text{.val} \}$$

$$F \rightarrow (E) \{F \text{.val} = E \text{.val}\}$$

$$F \rightarrow \text{digit } \{F \text{ .val} = \text{digit .lexval}\}$$

继承: 則囬的結果 综合: 最终的结果

$$E \rightarrow TR$$

$$R \rightarrow +TR|\varepsilon$$

$$T \rightarrow FM$$

$$M \rightarrow *FM | \varepsilon$$

$$F \rightarrow (E)$$

$$F \rightarrow \text{digit}$$

$$E \rightarrow T\{\text{R.i=T.val}\}$$

$$R\{E.val=R.s\}$$

$$R \rightarrow +T\{R_1.i=R.i+T.val\}$$

$$R\{R.s=R_1.s\}$$

$$R \rightarrow \varepsilon \{ R.s = R.i \}$$





简单运算的台式计算器的LL分析的SDT

$$E \rightarrow TE'$$

 $E' \rightarrow +TE' | \varepsilon$
 $T \rightarrow FT'$
 $T' \rightarrow *FT' | \varepsilon$
 $F \rightarrow (E)$
 $F \rightarrow \text{digit}$

R和M有两个属性值:

继承: 前面的结果

综合: 最终的结果

$$E \rightarrow T\{E'.i=T.val\}$$
 $R\{E.val=E'.s\}$
 $E' \rightarrow +T\{E'_1.i=E'.i+T.val\}$
 $R\{E'.s=E'_1.s\}$
 $E' \rightarrow \varepsilon \{E'.s=E'.i\}$
 $T \rightarrow F\{T'.i=F.val\}$
 $T'\{T.val=T'.s\}$
 $T' \rightarrow *F\{T'_1.i=T'.i\times F.val\}$
 $T'\{T'.s=T'_1.s\}$
 $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon \{T'.s=T'.i\}$
 $T \rightarrow \varepsilon \{T'.s=T'.i\}$
 $T \rightarrow \varepsilon \{T'.s=T'.i\}$
 $T \rightarrow \varepsilon \{T'.s=T'.i\}$
 $T \rightarrow \varepsilon \{T'.s=T'.i\}$

语法制导的翻译方案

• 简单运算的台式计算器的LL分析的SDT

$$E \rightarrow T\{E'.i=T.val\}$$

$$E'\{E.val=E'.s\}$$

$$E' \rightarrow +T\{E'_1.i=E'.i+T.val\}$$

$$E_1'\{E'.s=E'_1.s\}$$

$$E' \rightarrow \varepsilon \{E'.s=E'.i\}$$

$$T \rightarrow F\{T'.i=F.val\}$$

$$T'\{T.val=T'.s\}$$

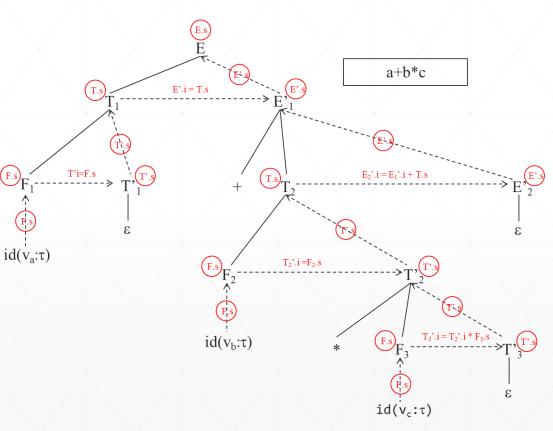
$$T' \rightarrow *F\{T'_1.i=T'.i\times F.val\}$$

$$T'\{T'.s=T'_1.s\}$$

$$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon \{T'.s=T'.i\}$$

$$F \rightarrow (E) \{F.val=E.val\}$$

$$F \rightarrow \text{digit}\{F.val=\text{num.val}\}$$







Production	Semantic Actions
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.val = E_1.val + T.val$
E → T	E.val = T.val
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.val = T_1.val * F.val$
$T \rightarrow F$	T.val = F.val
F → num	F.val = value(num)
$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val

Input: 2 * 3 + 4

$$E + T_{Val=4}$$

$$Val=6$$

$$Val=4$$

$$Val=3 = 4$$

$$Val=2$$

$$Val=3$$

$$Val=2$$

$$Val=3$$





```
%token NUMBER CR
응응
lines : lines line
       | line
line
       : expr CR {printf("Value = %d",$1); }
          expr '+' term { $$ = $1 + $3; }
expr
                            { $$ = $1; /* default - can omit */}
          term
         term '*' factor { $$ = $1 * $3; }
term
          factor
          '('expr')' { $$ = $2; }
factor
           NUMBER
응응
```





```
%token NUMBER CR
%%
lines : lines line
         line
       : expr CR
                          {System.out.println($1.ival); }
line
         expr '+' term {$$ = new ParserVal($1.ival + $3.ival); }
expr
          term
          term '*' factor {$$ = new ParserVal($1.ival * $3.ival);
term
           factor
factor
         '(' expr ')' {$$ = new ParserVal($2.ival); }
           NUMBER
%%
```



YACC与语法制导翻译

 Embedding actions in productions not always guaranteed to work. However, productions can always be rewritten to change embedded actions into end actions

```
A: B {action1} C {action2} D {action3};
```

```
A : new_B new_C D {action3};
new_b : B {action1};
new_C : C {action 2} ;
```



AST = Abstract Syntax Tree

```
Parse Tree
                        Abstract Syntax Tree
      exp
     term
  term * factor
factor ( exp )
 3 exp + term
    term factor
    factor 2
```



AST = Abstract Syntax Tree

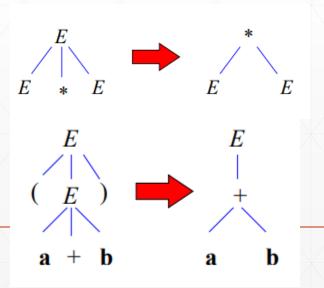
```
Parse Tree
                        stmtList }
      epsilon stmtList
                                  stmt
           stmtList stmt
                                (y) / | \
 stmtList
                stmt
             ID = exp;
epsilon
             (\mathbf{x})
                    INTLITERAL
                                  factor
                       (0)
                                            (2)
                                     ID
                                     (\mathbf{x})
```

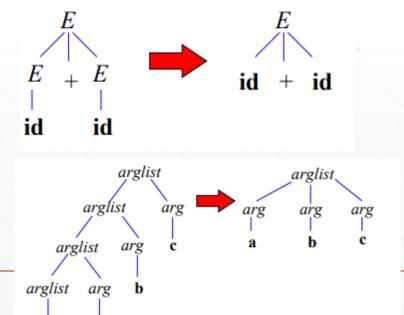
```
Input
    x = 0:
    while (x<10) {
       x = x+1;
    v = x*2;
         AST
         ===
         methodBody
declList
                      stmtList
              assign while assign
                   INT
                             ID
            (\mathbf{x})
                  (0)
                              (Y)
                                        INT
                                      (x) (2)
```

New York

AST 构建与语法制导翻译

- CST(Concrete Syntax Tree) 转为 AST(Abstract Syntax Tree)
 - Operators are promoted from leaves to internal nodes
 - Chains of single productions are collapsed
 - Syntactic details like parentheses, semi-colons, and commas are omitted
 - Subtree lists are flattened





AST构建与语法制导翻译

- LL分析中使用语义动作构建 AST
 - Example:

```
\begin{array}{c} \textbf{S} \rightarrow \textbf{ES'} \\ \textbf{S'} \rightarrow \epsilon \mid \textbf{+} \textbf{S} \\ \textbf{E} \rightarrow \textbf{num} \mid \textbf{(S)} \end{array}
```

```
void parse_S() {
                                         Expr parse_S() {
 switch (token) {
                                           switch (token) {
   case num: case '(':
                                             case num: case '(':
     parse_E();
                                               Expr left = parse_E();
     parse_S'();
                                               Expr right = parse_S'();
                                               if (right == null) return left;
     return;
   default:
                                               else return new Add(left, right);
     throw new ParseError();
                                             default: throw new ParseError();
```





- LR分析
 - LR parsing
 - Need to add code for explicit AST construction
 - AST construction mechanism for LR Parsing
 - With each symbol X on stack, also store AST sub-tree for X on stack
 - When parser performs reduce operation for $A \to \beta$, create AST subtree for A from AST fragments on stack for β , pop $|\beta|$ subtrees from stack, push subtree for β .

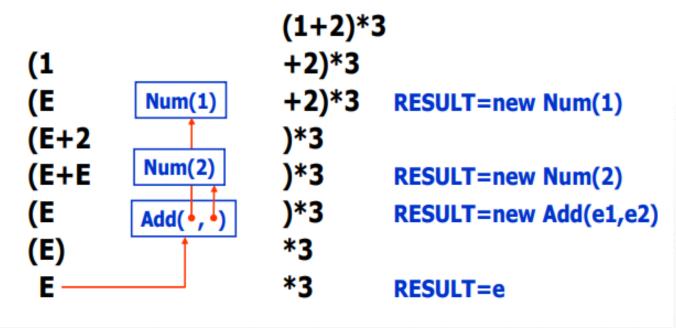




LR parsing

$$E \rightarrow num \mid (E) \mid E+E \mid E*E$$

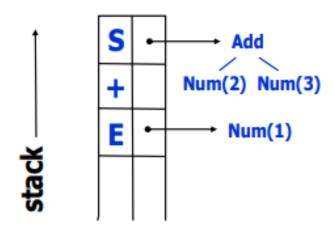
Parser stack stores value of each symbol



AST 构建与语法制导翻译



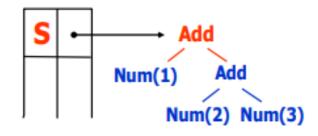
Example



Before reduction
$$S \rightarrow E+S$$

$$S \rightarrow E+S \mid S$$

 $E \rightarrow num \mid (S)$



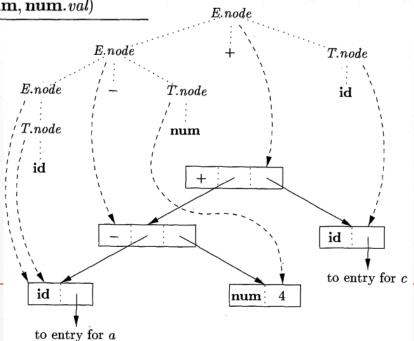
After reduction
$$S \rightarrow E+S$$



AST 构建与语法制导翻译

Build the AST for Synthesized Attributes

>		
1)	$E \to E_1 + T$	$E.node = \mathbf{new} \ Node('+', E_1.node, T.node)$
2)	$E \to E_1 - T$	$E.node = \mathbf{new} \ Node('-', E_1.node, T.node)$
3)	$E \to T$	E.node = T.node
4) ′	$T \to (E)$	T.node = E.node
5)	$T o \mathbf{id}$	$T.node = \mathbf{new} \ Leaf(\mathbf{id}, \mathbf{id}.entry)$
6)	$T o \mathbf{num}$	$T.node = \mathbf{new} \ Leaf(\mathbf{num}, \mathbf{num}.val)$



AST 构建与语法制导翻译

Build the AST for Synthesized Attributes

/ [']		PRODUCTION	Semantic Rules
	1)	$E \to T E'$	E.node = E'.syn
			E'.inh = T.node
	2)	$E' \rightarrow + T E_1'$	$E'_1.inh = \mathbf{new} \ Node('+', E'.inh, T.node)$
			$E'.syn = E'_1.syn$
	3)	$E' \rightarrow -T E_1'$	$E'_1.inh = \mathbf{new} \ Node('-', E'.inh, T.node)$
	,		$E'.syn = E'_1.syn$
	4)	$E' \to \epsilon$	E'.syn = E'.inh
	5)	$T \rightarrow (E)$	T.node = E.node
	6)	$T o \mathbf{id}$	$T.node = \mathbf{new} \ Leaf(\mathbf{id}, \mathbf{id}.entry)$
	7)	$T o \mathbf{num}$	$T.node = \mathbf{new} \ Leaf(\mathbf{num}, \mathbf{num}.val)$

