



# 语法分析： LL(1)分析算法

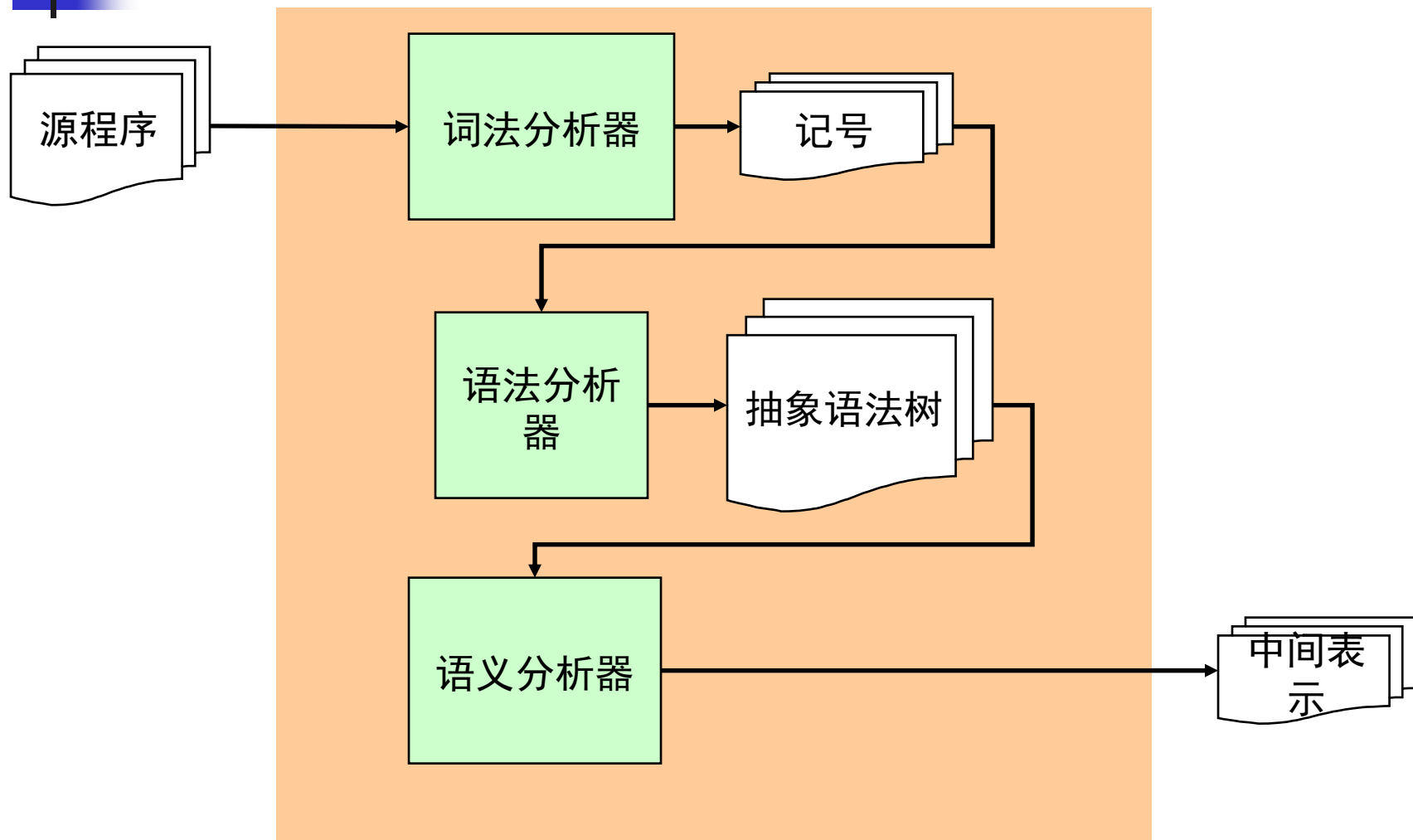
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编译原理

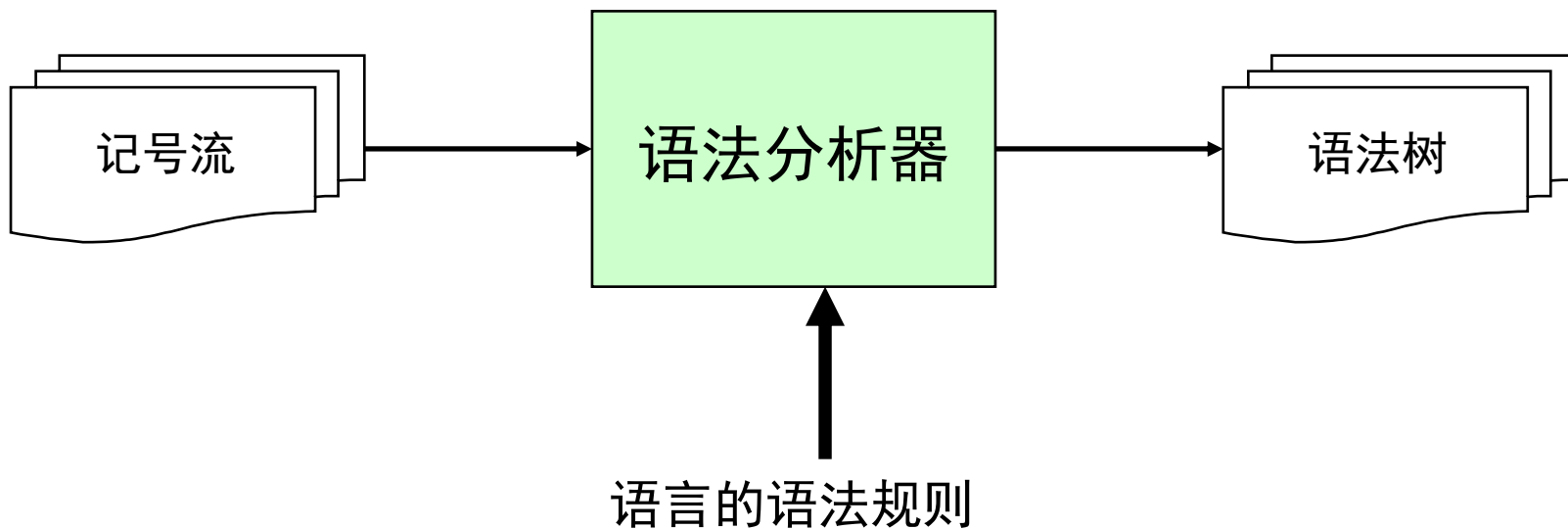
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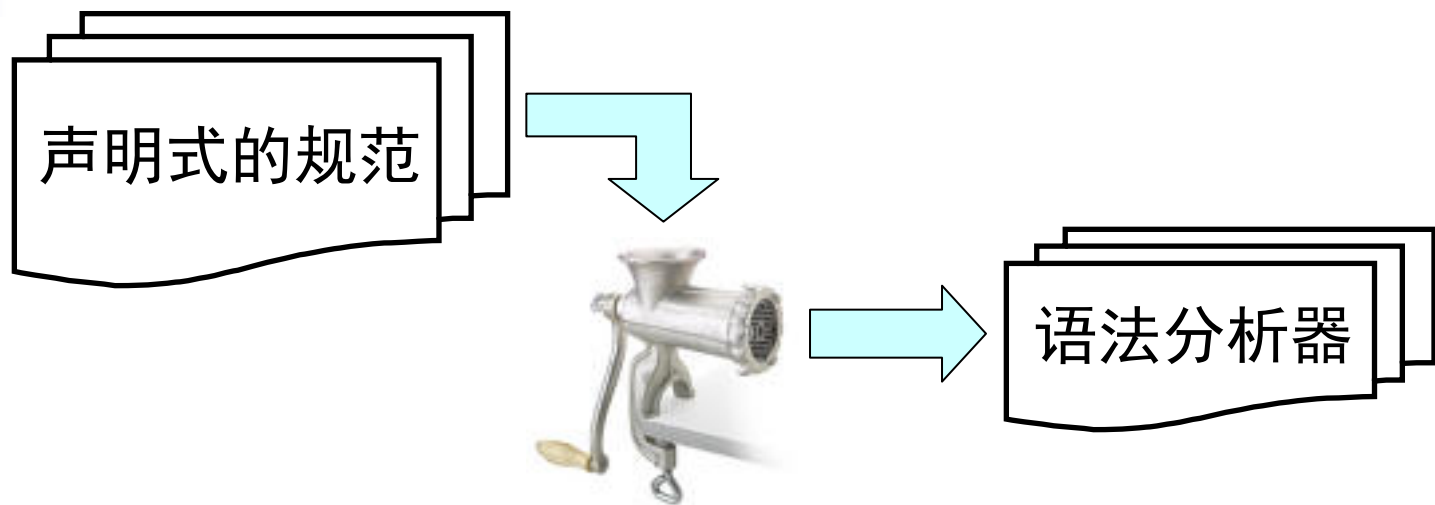
# 前端



# 语法分析器的任务



# 自动生成



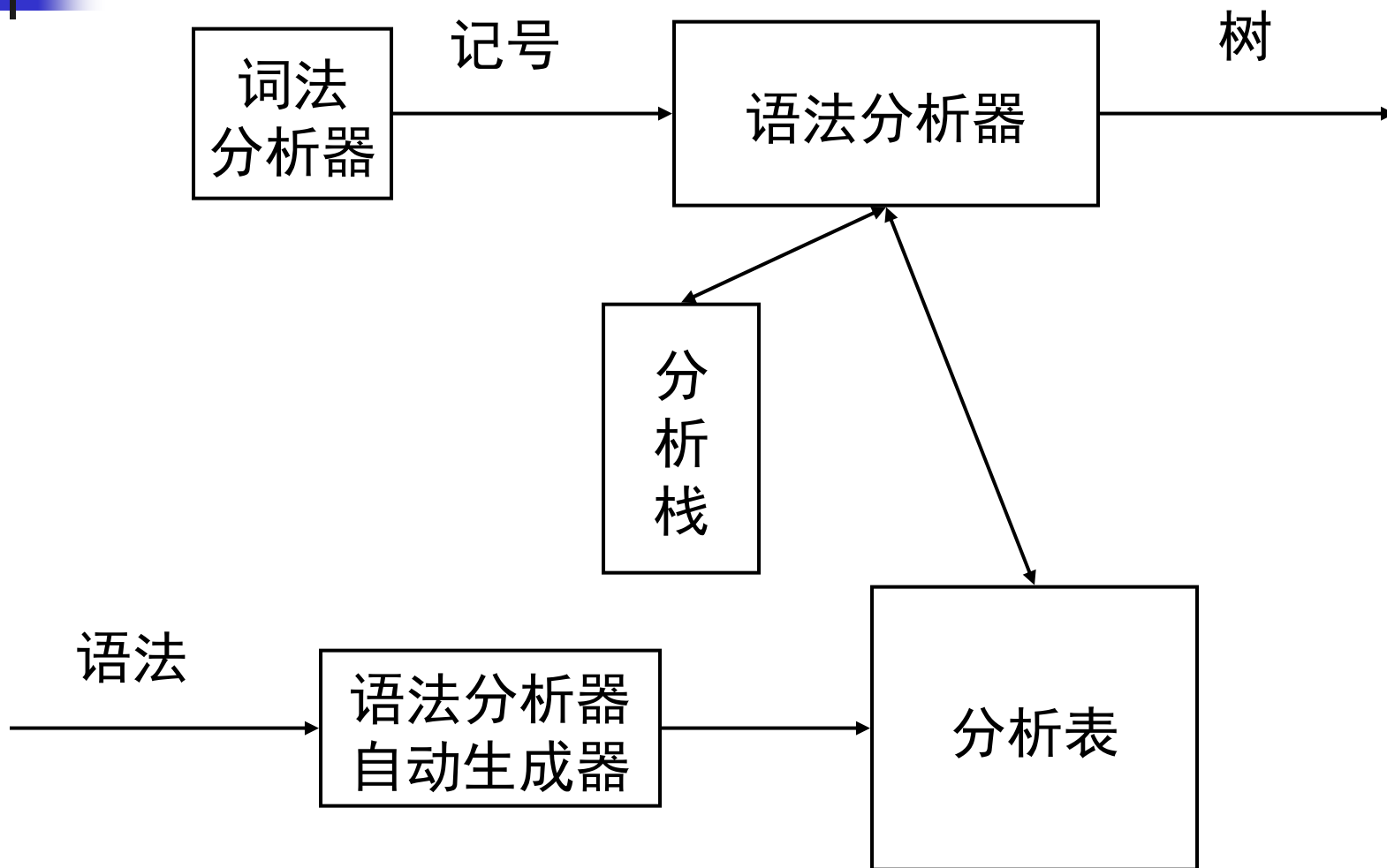


# LL(1)分析算法

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- 从左（L）向右读入程序，最左（L）推导，采用一个（1）前看符号
  - 分析高效（线性时间）
  - 错误定位和诊断信息准确
  - 有很多开源或商业的生成工具
    - ANTLR, ...
- 算法基本思想：
  - 表驱动的分析算法

# 表驱动的LL分析器架构



# 回顾：自顶向下分析算法

```
tokens[];    // all tokens
```

```
i=0;
```

```
stack = [S]  // s是开始符号
```

```
while (stack != [])
```

```
    if (stack[top] is a terminal t)
```

```
        if (t==tokens[i++])
```

```
            pop();
```

```
        else backtrack(); error(...)
```

```
    else if (stack[top] is a nonterminal T)
```

```
        pop(); push(the next right hand side of T)
```

correct

0: S -> N V N

1: N -> s

2:     | t

3:     | g

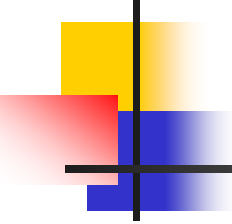
4:     | w

5: V -> e

6:     | d

分析这个句子

g d w



N\T	s	t	g	w	e	d
S	0	0	0	0		
N	1	2	3	4		
V					5	6

```
tokens[];    // all tokens
i=0;
stack = [S]  // s是开始符号
while (stack != [])
```

```
    if (stack[top] is a terminal t)
        if (t==tokens[i++])
            pop();
```

```
    else backtrack(), error(...)
else if (stack[top] is a nonterminal T)
    pop(); push(the next right hand side of T)
               correct table[N, T]
```

```
0: S -> N V N
1: N -> s
2:   | t
3:   | g
4:   | w
5: V -> e
6:   | d
```

分析这个句子



g d w



# FIRST集

// 定义:

//  $\text{FIRST}(N)$  = 从非终结符 $N$ 开始推  
// 导得出的句子开头的  
// 所有可能终结符集合

// 计算公式 (第一个版本, 近似! ) :

对  $N \rightarrow a \dots$

$\text{FIRST}(N) \cup = \{a\}$

对  $N \rightarrow M \dots$

$\text{FIRST}(N) \cup = \text{FIRST}(M)$

0:  $S \rightarrow N V N$

1:  $N \rightarrow s$

2:     |  $t$

3:     |  $g$

4:     |  $w$

5:  $V \rightarrow e$

6:     |  $d$

推导这个句子

g d w



# FIRST集的不动点算法

```
foreach (nonterminal N)
```

```
    FIRST(N) = {}
```

```
while(some set is changing)
```

```
    foreach (production p: N → β1 ... βn)
```

```
        if (β1 == a ...)
```

```
            FIRST(N) ∪= {a}
```

```
        if (β1 == M ...)
```

```
            FIRST(N) ∪= FIRST(M)
```

```
0: S → N V N
```

```
1: N → s
```

```
2:   | t
```

```
3:   | g
```

```
4:   | w
```

```
5: V → e
```

```
6:   | d
```

N\FIRST	0	1	2	3	4	5
S	{}					
N	{}					
V	{}					

# 把FIRST集推广到任意串上

$\text{FIRST}_S(\beta_1 \dots \beta_n) =$

$\text{FIRST}(N), \quad \text{if } \beta_1 == N;$

$\{a\}, \quad \text{if } \beta_1 == a.$

// 在右侧产生式上标记这个 $\text{FIRST}_S$ 集合

0:  $S \rightarrow N V N$

1:  $N \rightarrow s$

2:  $\quad \quad | t$

3:  $\quad \quad | g$

4:  $\quad \quad | w$

5:  $V \rightarrow e$

6:  $\quad \quad | d$

$N \backslash \text{FIRST}$	
S	{s, t, g, w}
N	{s, t, g, w}
V	{e, d}

# 构造LL(1)分析表

N\T	s	t	g	w	e	d
S	0	0	0	0		
N	1	2	3	4		
V					5	6

0: S  $\rightarrow$  N V N  $\{s, t, g, w\}$   
1: N  $\rightarrow$  s {s}  
2:     | t {t}  
3:     | g {g}  
4:     | w {w}  
5: V  $\rightarrow$  e {e}  
6:     | d {d}

N\FIRST	
S	{s, t, g, w}
N	{s, t, g, w}
V	{e, d}

# LL(1)分析表中的冲突

N\T	s	t	g	w	e	d
S	0	0	0	0		
N	1	2	3	4,5		
V					5	6

冲突检测：

对N的两条产生式规则 $N \rightarrow \beta$  和  $N \rightarrow \gamma$ ，要求  
 $FIRST\_S(\beta) \cap FIRST\_S(\gamma) = \{\}$ 。

N\FIRST	
S	{s, t, g, w}
N	{s, t, g, w}
V	{e, d}

```

0: S -> N V N {s,t,g,w}
1: N -> s {s}
2:   | t {t}
3:   | g {g}
4:   | w {w}
5:   | w V {w}
6: V -> e {e}
7:   | d {d}
  
```

# 一般条件下的LL(1)分析表构造

- 首先研究右侧的例子：
  - FIRST\_S(X Y Z)?
    - 一般情况下需要知道某个非终结符是否可以推出空串
    - NULLABLE
  - 并且一般需要知道在某个非终结符后面跟着什么符号
    - 跟随集FOLLOW

```
z -> d
      | x y z
y -> c
      |
x -> y
      | a
```



# NULLABLE集合

---

- 归纳定义：
- 非终结符 $X$ 属于集合NULLABLE，当且仅当：
  - 基本情况：
    - $X \rightarrow$
  - 归纳情况：
    - $X \rightarrow Y_1 \cdots Y_n$ 
      - $Y_1, \cdots, Y_n$  是 $n$ 个非终结符，且都属于NULLABLE集



# NULLABLE集合算法

---

```
NULLABLE = {};
```

```
while (NULLABLE is still changing)
```

```
  foreach (production p:  $X \rightarrow \beta$  )
```

```
    if (  $\beta == \epsilon$  )
```

```
      NULLABLE  $\cup$  = {X}
```

```
    if (  $\beta == Y_1 \dots Y_n$  )
```

```
      if (  $Y_1 \in \text{NULLABLE} \ \&\& \dots \ \&\& \ Y_n \in \text{NULLABLE}$  )
```

```
        NULLABLE  $\cup$  = {X}
```





# 示例

```
NULLABLE = {};
```

```
while (NULLABLE is still changing)
```

```
    foreach (production p:  $X \rightarrow \beta$  )
```

```
        if (  $\beta == \epsilon$  )
```

```
            NULLABLE  $\cup$  = {X}
```

```
        if (  $\beta == Y_1 \dots Y_n$  )
```

```
            if (  $Y_1 \in \text{NULLABLE} \ \&\& \dots \ \&\& \ Y_n \in \text{NULLABLE}$  )
```

```
                NULLABLE  $\cup$  = {X}
```

```
z -> d
    | x y z
Y -> c
    |
X -> Y
    | a
```



# FIRST集合的完整计算公式

---

- 基于归纳的计算规则:
  - 基本情况:
    - $X \rightarrow a$ 
      - $\text{FIRST}(X) \cup = \{a\}$
  - 归纳情况:
    - $X \rightarrow Y_1 Y_2 \cdots Y_n$ 
      - $\text{FIRST}(X) \cup = \text{FIRST}(Y_1)$
      - if  $Y_1 \in \text{NULLABLE}$ ,  $\text{FIRST}(X) \cup = \text{FIRST}(Y_2)$
      - if  $Y_1, Y_2 \in \text{NULLABLE}$ ,  $\text{FIRST}(X) \cup = \text{FIRST}(Y_3)$
      - ...



# FIRST集的不动点算法

---

```
foreach (nonterminal N)
```

```
    FIRST(N) = {}
```

```
while(some set is changing)
```

```
    foreach (production p:  $N \rightarrow \beta_1 \dots \beta_n$ )
```

```
        foreach ( $\beta_i$  from  $\beta_1$  upto  $\beta_n$ )
```

```
            if ( $\beta_i == a \dots$ )
```

```
                FIRST(N)  $\cup$  = {a}
```

```
                break
```

```
            if ( $\beta_i == M \dots$ )
```

```
                FIRST(N)  $\cup$  = FIRST(M)
```

```
                if (M is not in NULLABLE)
```

```
                    break;
```

# FIRST集计算示例

```
foreach (nonterminal N)
```

```
    FIRST(N) = {}
```

```
while(some set is changing)
```

```
    foreach (production p:  $N \rightarrow \beta_1 \dots \beta_n$ )
```

```
        foreach ( $\beta_i$  from  $\beta_1$  upto  $\beta_n$ )
```

```
            if ( $\beta_i == a \dots$ )
```

```
                FIRST(N)  $\cup$  = {a}
```

```
            break
```

```
        if ( $\beta_i == M \dots$ )
```

```
            FIRST(N)  $\cup$  = FIRST(M)
```

```
            if (M is not in NULLABLE)
```

```
                break;
```

```
z -> d
    | x y z
y -> c
    |
x -> y
    | a
```

N\FIRST	0	1	2
Z	{}		
Y	{}		
X	{}		



# FOLLOW集的不动点算法

---

```
foreach (nonterminal N)
```

```
    FOLLOW(N) = {}
```

```
while(some set is changing)
```

```
    foreach (production p:  $N \rightarrow \beta_1 \dots \beta_n$ )
```

```
        temp = FOLLOW(N)
```

```
        foreach ( $\beta_i$  from  $\beta_n$  downto  $\beta_1$ ) // 逆序!
```

```
            if ( $\beta_i == a \dots$ )
```

```
                temp = {a}
```

```
            if ( $\beta_i == M \dots$ )
```

```
                FOLLOW(M)  $\cup$  = temp
```

```
                if (M is not NULLABLE)
```

```
                    temp = FIRST(M)
```

```
                else temp  $\cup$  = FIRST(M)
```



# FOLLOW集计算示例

NULLABLE = {X, Y}

	X	Y	Z
FIRST	{a, c}	{c}	{a, c, d}

N\FOLLOW	0	1	2
Z	{}		
Y	{}		
X	{}		

0: Z -> d

1:     | x y z

2: Y -> c

3:     |

4: x -> y

5:     | a



# 计算FIRST\_S集合

---

```
foreach (production p)
```

```
    FIRST_S(p) = {}
```

```
calcuete_FIRST_S(production p:  $N \rightarrow \beta_1 \dots \beta_n$ )
```

```
    foreach ( $\beta_i$  from  $\beta_1$  to  $\beta_n$ )
```

```
        if ( $\beta_i == a \dots$ )
```

```
            FIRST_S(p)  $\cup$  = {a}
```

```
            return;
```

```
        if ( $\beta_i == M \dots$ )
```

```
            FIRST_S(p)  $\cup$  = FIRST(M)
```

```
            if (M is not NULLABLE)
```

```
                return;
```

```
    FIRST_S(p)  $\cup$  = FOLLOW(N)
```



# 示例：构造FIRST\_S集

NULLABLE = {X, Y}

	X	Y	Z
FIRST	{a, c}	{c}	{a, c, d}
FOLLOW	{a, c, d}	{a, c, d}	{}

0: z -> d

1:     | x y z

2: y -> c

3:     |

4: x -> y

5:     | a

	0	1	2	3	4	5
FIRST_S	{d}	{a, c, d}	{c}	{a, c, d}	{c, a, d}	{a}



# 示例：构造LL(1)分析表

	a	c	d
Z	1	1	0, 1
Y	3	2, 3	3
X	4, 5	4	4

0: z -> d

1:     | x y z

2: y -> c

3:     |

4: x -> y

5:     | a

	0	1	2	3	4	5
FIRST_S	{d}	{a, c, d}	{c}	{a, c, d}	{c, a, d}	{a}

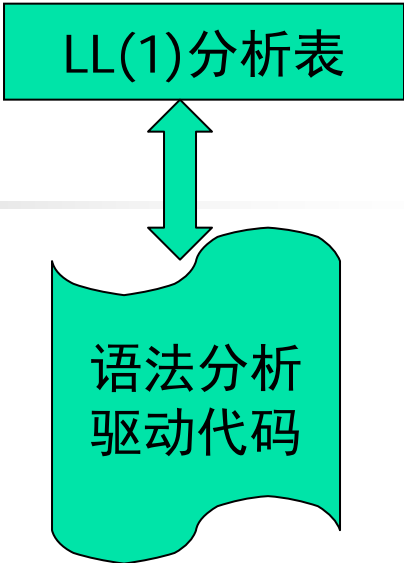


# LL(1)分析器

---

```
tokens[];    // all tokens
i=0;
stack = [S]  // s是开始符号
while (stack != [])
    if (stack[top] is a terminal t)
        if (t==tokens[i++])
            pop();
        else error(...);
    else if (stack[top] is a nonterminal T)
        pop()
        push(table[T, tokens[i]])
```

LL(1)分析表



语法分析  
驱动代码