

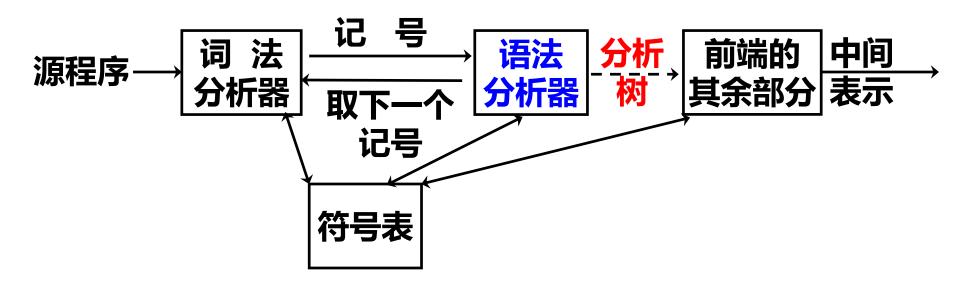


《编译原理与技术》 语法分析 II

计算机科学与技术学院 李 诚 2021-09-13







口语法分析方法概述

- ❖自顶向下与自底向上方法的区别
- ❖自顶向下分析方法
 - > 递归下降预测分析方法
 - ▶消除左递归、提取左公因子
 - ▶LL(1)文法及非递归预测分析方法





□自顶向下 (Top-down)

❖针对输入串,从文法的开始符号出发,尝试根据 产生式规则推导(derive)出该输入串。

□自底向上 (Bottom-up)

❖针对输入串,尝试根据产生式规则归约(reduce) 到文法的开始符号。





□自顶向下 (Top-down)

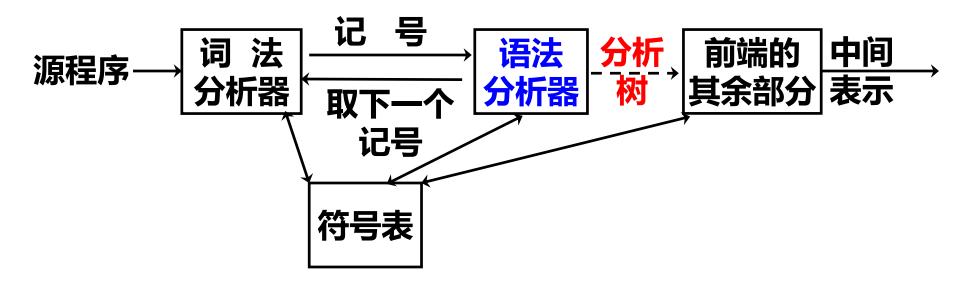
- ❖针对输入串,从文法的开始符号出发,尝试根据 产生式规则推导(derive)出该输入串。
- ❖分析树的构造方法
 - >从根部开始

□自底向上 (Bottom-up)

- ❖针对输入串,尝试根据产生式规则归约(reduce) 到文法的开始符号。
- ❖分析树的构造方法:
 - ▶从叶子开始







口语法分析方法概述

- ❖自顶向下与自底向上方法的区别
- ❖自顶向下分析方法
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 - ▶LL(1)文法及非递归预测分析方法

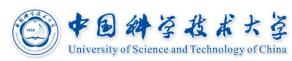




□递归下降的预测分析

- ❖包括一个输入缓冲区和向前看指针 *lookahead*, 自左向右扫描输入串
- ❖设计一个辅助过程match(),将 lookahead 指向的位置与产生式迭代生成的终结符进行匹配,如匹配,将 lookahead 挪到下一个位置
- ❖为每一个非终结符写一个分析过程
 - ▶该过程可以调用其他非终结符的过程及match
 - >这些过程可能是递归的





□考虑以下文法:

```
expr \rightarrow term
/term + expr
/term - expr
term \rightarrow num / (expr)
```

□分析过程:

- ❖从左到右扫描输入串
- ❖开始符号: expr
- ❖按顺序尝试产生式

```
void expr() {
    term();
     if (lookahead == '+/-') {
         match('+/-');
         expr();
     report("语法正确");
void term(){
    if (lookahead is num){
        match(lookahead);
    } else{ if (lookahead == '(') {
        match('(');
        expr();
        match(')');
    } else report("语法错误");}
```



递归下降分析——演示过程 ② 中国种学技术大学 University of Science and Technology of China





```
expr \rightarrow term
            /term + expr
            /term - expr
term \rightarrow \text{num} / (expr)
```

```
2
```



```
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□考虑以下文法:

```
expr \rightarrow term
            /term + expr
            /term - expr
term \rightarrow \text{num} / (expr)
```

expr

```
2
       3
```



```
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         expr();
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            /term - expr
term \rightarrow \text{num} / (expr)
```



```
2
       3
```



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递归下降分析——演示过程 ② 中国种学技术大学 University of Science and Technology of China





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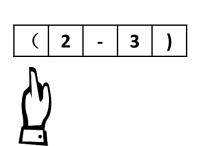


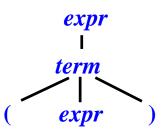
递归下降分析——演示过程 ② 中国种学投术大学 University of Science and Technology of China





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```
expr \rightarrow term
            /term + expr
            /term - expr
term \rightarrow \text{num} / (expr)
```



```
expr
term
expr
```

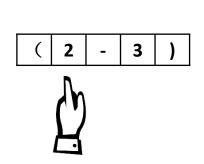
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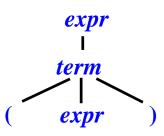






```
expr \rightarrow term
            /term + expr
            /term - expr
term \rightarrow \text{num} / (expr)
```





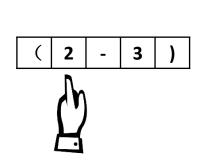
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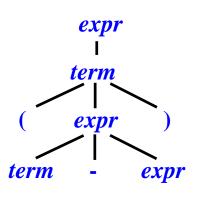






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```





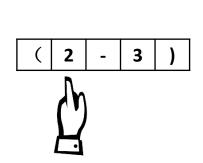
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```
expr \rightarrow term
           /term + expr
           | term - expr
term \rightarrow num / (expr)
```



```
expr
      term
      expr
term
             expr
```

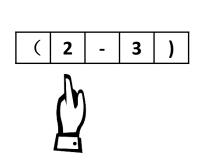
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```
expr \rightarrow term
             /term + expr
             /term - expr
term \rightarrow \frac{\text{num}}{(expr)}
```



```
expr
      term
      expr
term
             expr
num
```

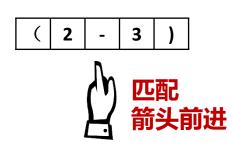
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```
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      term
       expr
term
             expr
num
```

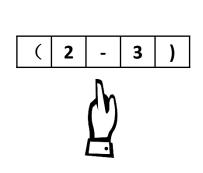
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```
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      expr
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             expr
num
```

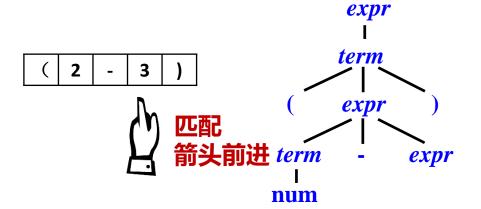
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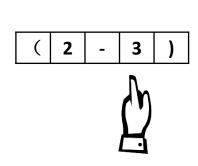
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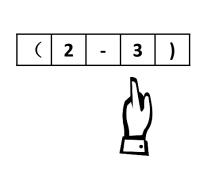
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```
expr
      term
      expr
term
             expr
            term
num
```

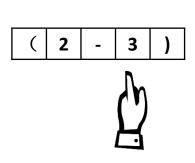
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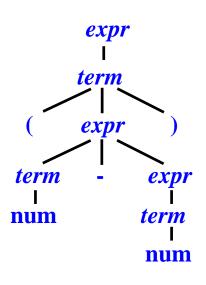






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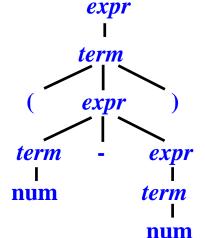
递归下降分析-





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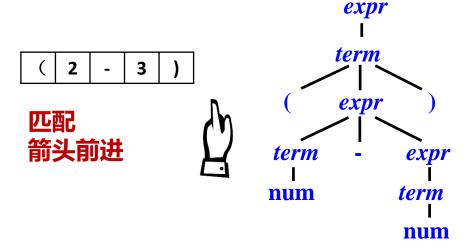


递归下降分析-





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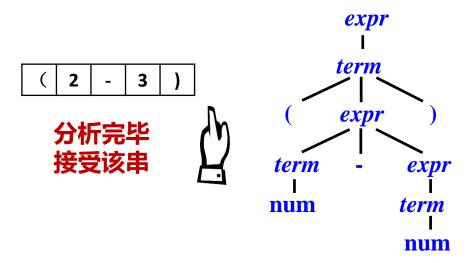


递归下降分析-





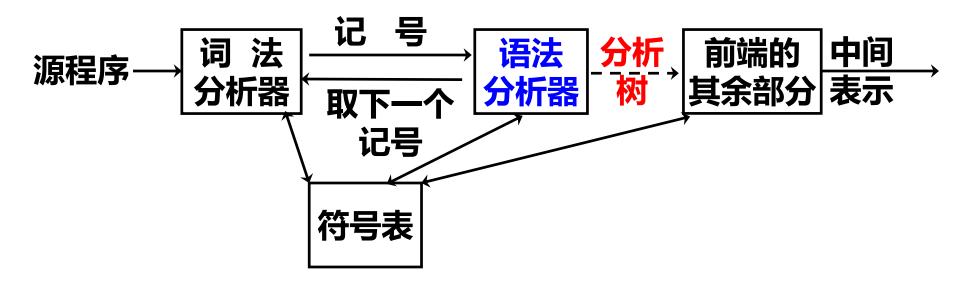
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- 口可能进入无限循环
- □考虑以下文法

 $S \rightarrow Sa/b$

口该文法是左递归的(left-recursive)





- 口可能进入无限循环
- □考虑以下文法

 $S \rightarrow Sa/b$

- □该文法是左递归的(left-recursive)
- □自顶向下分析方法无法处理左递归

*Why?





- 口可能进入无限循环
- □考虑以下文法

 $S \rightarrow Sa/b$

- □该文法是左递归的(left-recursive)
- □自顶向下分析方法无法处理左递归
 - ❖考虑输入文法符号串为baaaaa
 - ❖最左推导如下:
 - $\gt S \Rightarrow Sa \Rightarrow Saaa \Rightarrow Saaaa \dots$
 - >输入缓冲区lookahead指针纹丝未动





□文法左递归

$$A \Longrightarrow ^+ A \alpha$$

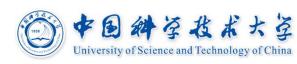
□直接左递归

 $A \rightarrow A \alpha \mid \beta$, 其中 α , β 不以A开头 ***** 串的特点 $\beta \alpha \dots \alpha$

□消除直接左递归

$$\begin{array}{c} A \to \beta A' \\ A' \to \alpha A' \mid \varepsilon \end{array}$$





□直接左递归

 $A \rightarrow A \alpha | \beta$, 其中 α , β 不以A开头

□消除直接左递归

$$\begin{array}{c} A \to \beta A' \\ A' \to \alpha A' \mid \varepsilon \end{array}$$

□考虑之前的文法

$$\begin{array}{c|c} S \longrightarrow Sa / b \\ \hline A & \alpha & \beta \end{array}$$

$$S \to bS'$$

$$S' \to aS' \mid \varepsilon$$

baaaaa推导:

$$S \Rightarrow bS' \Rightarrow baS' \Rightarrow baaS' \Rightarrow baaaS' \Rightarrow baaaaS' \Rightarrow baaaaaS'$$

输入缓冲区指针不停地移动





□例 算术表达文法

$$E \rightarrow E + T \mid T$$
 $T \rightarrow T * F \mid F$
 $F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$





□例 算术表达文法

$$E \rightarrow E + T \mid T$$

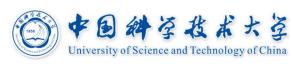
$$T \rightarrow T * F \mid F$$

$$F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$$

$$(T+T...+T)$$

 $(F*F...*F)$





□例 算术表达文法

$$E \rightarrow E + T \mid T$$

$$T \rightarrow T * F \mid F$$

$$F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$$

$$(T+T...+T)$$

 $(F*F...*F)$

□消除左递归后文法

$$E \rightarrow TE'$$

$$E' \rightarrow + TE' \mid \varepsilon$$

$$T \rightarrow FT'$$

$$T' \rightarrow *FT' \mid \varepsilon$$

$$F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$$

注明:红色部分代表了 α ,蓝色部分代表了 β





□处理任意数量的A产生式

$$A
ightarrow A lpha_1 |A lpha_2| \dots |A lpha_m| eta_1 |eta_2| \dots |eta_n|$$
其中 eta_i 都不以A开头

改为:

$$A \rightarrow \beta_1 A' \mid \beta_2 A' \mid \dots \mid \beta_n A'$$

$$A' \rightarrow \alpha_1 A' \mid \alpha_2 A' \mid \dots \mid \alpha_m A' \mid \varepsilon$$





□非直接左递归

$$S \rightarrow Aa \mid b$$

$$A \rightarrow Sd \mid \varepsilon$$





□非直接左递归

$$S \rightarrow Aa \mid b$$

$$A \rightarrow Sd \mid \varepsilon$$

□先变换成直接左递归

$$S \rightarrow Aa \mid b$$

$$A \rightarrow Aad \mid bd \mid \varepsilon$$

□再消除左递归

$$S \rightarrow Aa \mid b$$

$$A \rightarrow bdA' | A'$$

$$A' \rightarrow adA' \mid \varepsilon$$





口有左因子的(left -factored)文法:

$$A \rightarrow \alpha \beta_1 \mid \alpha \beta_2$$

□提左因子(left factoring)

❖推后选择产生式的时机,以便获取更多信息

$$A \rightarrow \alpha \beta_1 \mid \alpha \beta_2$$
 等价于

$$\begin{array}{c} A \to \alpha A' \\ A' \to \beta_1 \mid \beta_2 \end{array}$$



提左因子(left factoring)



□例 悬空else的文法

```
stmt → if expr then stmt else stmt
| if expr then stmt
| other
```

提左因子

```
stmt → if expr then stmt optional_else_part
| other
| optional_else_part → else stmt
| ε
```

算法仍然二义!!!



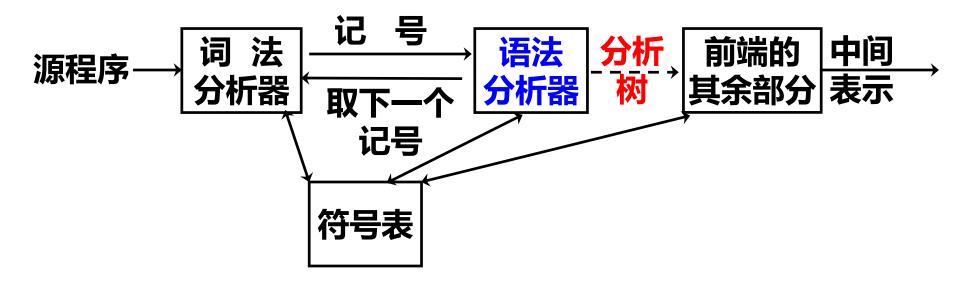


□复杂的回溯→代价太高

- ❖非终结符有可能有多个产生式
- ❖由于信息缺失,无法准确预测选择哪一个
- ◆考虑到往往需要对多个非终结符进行推导展开, 因此尝试的路径可能呈指数级爆炸







口语法分析方法概述

- ❖自顶向下与自底向上方法的区别
- ❖自顶向下分析方法
 - > 递归下降分析方法
 - ▶消除左递归、提取左公因子
 - ▶LL(1)文法及非递归预测分析方法





□Predictive parsing

□与递归下降法相似,但

- ❖不会对若干产生式进行尝试
- ❖没有回溯
- ❖通过向前看一些记号来预测需要用到的产生式

□此方法接受LL(k)文法

- **L**-means "left-to-right" scan of input
- **L**-means "leftmost derivation"
- *k-means "predict based on k tokens of lookahead"
- **❖In practice, LL(1) is used**





□对文法加什么样的限制可以保证没有回溯?

□先定义两个和文法有关的函数

- ❖FIRST(α) = { $a \mid \alpha \Rightarrow *a..., a \in V_T$ } 意义:可从α推导得到的串的首符号的集合
- **◇FOLLOW**(A) = {a | S ⇒* ...Aa..., $a ∈ V_T$ } 意义:可能在推导过程中紧跟在A右边的终结符号的集合



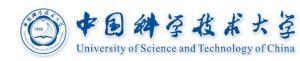


口计算 $FIRST(X), X \in V_T \cup V_N$

- $X \in V_T$, FIRST(X) = {X}
- $A \in V_N$ 且 $X \to \varepsilon$ 则将 ε加入到FIRST(X)
- $X \in V_N \perp X \rightarrow Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_k$
 - ➤如果 $a \in FIRST(Y_i)$ 且£在 $FIRST(Y_1)$, ..., $FIRST(Y_{i-1})$ 中,则将 a加入到FIRST(X)
 - \triangleright 如果 ϵ 在FIRST(Y_1), ..., FIRST(Y_k)中,则将 ϵ 加入到FIRST(X)

FIRST集合只包括终结符和S





口例
$$E \rightarrow TE'$$
 $E' \rightarrow + TE' \mid \varepsilon$
 $T \rightarrow FT'$
 $T' \rightarrow *FT' \mid \varepsilon$
 $F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$

$$T \rightarrow FT'$$
 $T' \rightarrow *FT' \mid \varepsilon$
 $F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$

 $FIRST(F) = \{ (, id) \}$

```
\square X \in V_T, FIRST(X) = {X}
\square X \in V_N \sqsubseteq X \rightarrow \varepsilon, \varepsilon \in FIRST(X)
\square X \in V_N \sqsubseteq X \rightarrow Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_k
       ♦ 如果 a \in FIRST(Y_i)且ε在FIRST(Y_i),
           ..., FIRST(Y_{i,l})中,则\boldsymbol{a} \in \text{FIRST}(\bar{X})
       ❖如果 ε 在FIRST(Y<sub>1</sub>), ..., FIRST(Y<sub>k</sub>)中,
           则\epsilon \in FIRST(X)
```





□例
$$E \rightarrow TE'$$
 $E' \rightarrow + TE' \mid \varepsilon$
 $T \rightarrow FT'$
 $T' \rightarrow *FT' \mid \varepsilon$
 $F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$

$$FIRST(F) = \{ (, id) \} = FIRST(T) = FIRST(E) \}$$

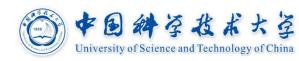




口例
$$E \rightarrow TE'$$
 $E' \rightarrow + TE' \mid \varepsilon$
 $T \rightarrow FT'$
 $T' \rightarrow *FT' \mid \varepsilon$
 $F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$

FIRST(
$$F$$
) = { (, id } = FIRST(T) = FIRST(E)
FIRST(E') = {+, ε }





回例
$$E \rightarrow TE'$$
 $E' \rightarrow + TE' \mid \varepsilon$
 $T \rightarrow FT'$
 $T' \rightarrow *FT' \mid \varepsilon$
 $F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$

FIRST(
$$F$$
) = { (, id } = FIRST(T) = FIRST(E)
FIRST(E') = {+, ε }
FRIST(T') = {*, ε }





回例
$$E \rightarrow TE'$$
 $E' \rightarrow + TE' \mid \varepsilon$
 $T \rightarrow FT'$
 $T' \rightarrow *FT' \mid \varepsilon$
 $F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$

FIRST(
$$E$$
) = FIRST(T) = FIRST(F) = { (, id } FIRST(E ') = {+, ε }
FRIST(T ') = {*, ε }





口计算 $FOLLOW(A), A \in V_N$

- ❖\$加入到FOLLOW(A),当A是开始符号,\$是输入串的结束符号
- ❖如果 $A \rightarrow \alpha B\beta$,则FIRST(β)-{ε}加入到 FOLLOW(B)
- ❖如果 $A \rightarrow \alpha B$ 或 $A \rightarrow \alpha B\beta$ 且ε ∈ FIRST(β),则 FOLLOW(A)加入到FOLLOW(B)



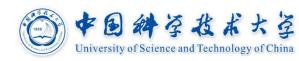


口例
$$E \rightarrow TE'$$
 $E' \rightarrow + TE' \mid \varepsilon$
 $T \rightarrow FT'$
 $T' \rightarrow *FT' \mid \varepsilon$
 $F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$

- □ <u>当A是开始符号</u>, \$ ∈ FOLLOW(A)
- $\square A \rightarrow \alpha B\beta$, FIRST (β) - $\{\varepsilon\}$ \subseteq FOLLOW(B)
- $\square A \rightarrow \alpha B$ 或 $A \rightarrow \alpha B\beta$ 国 $\varepsilon \in FIRST(\beta)$, $FOLLOW(A) \subseteq FOLLOW(B)$

FIRST(
$$E$$
) = FIRST(T) = FIRST(F) = { (, id }
FIRST(E ') = {+, ϵ }
FRIST(T ') = {*, ϵ }
FOLLOW(E) = {), \$}





口例
$$E \rightarrow TE'$$
 $E' \rightarrow + TE' \mid \varepsilon$
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- $\square A \rightarrow \alpha B\beta$, FIRST(β)-{ ϵ } \subseteq FOLLOW(B)
- $\Box \underline{A} \rightarrow \alpha \underline{B} \mathbf{g} \underline{A} \rightarrow \alpha \underline{B} \underline{\beta} \underline{B} \underline{\epsilon} \in \text{FIRST}(\underline{\beta}),$ $FOLLOW(A) \subseteq \text{FOLLOW}(B)$

FIRST(
$$E$$
) = FIRST(T) = FIRST(F) = { (, id } FIRST(E') = {+, ϵ }
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FOLLOW(E) = {), \$} = FOLLOW(E')





口例
$$E \rightarrow TE'$$
 $E' \rightarrow + TE' \mid \varepsilon$
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```
FIRST(E) = FIRST(T) = FIRST(F) = { ( , id } FIRST(E') = {+, \epsilon}
FRIST(T') = {*, \epsilon}
FOLLOW(E) = { ), $} = FOLLOW(E')
FOLLOW(T) = {+, ), $}
```





□例
$$E \rightarrow TE'$$
 $E' \rightarrow + TE' \mid \varepsilon$
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```
□当A是开始符号, $ ∈ FOLLOW(A)
```

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口例
$$E \rightarrow TE'$$
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- □当A是开始符号,\$ ∈ FOLLOW(A)
- $\square A \rightarrow \alpha B\beta$, FIRST(β)-{ ε } \subseteq FOLLOW(B)
- $\Box \underline{A} \rightarrow \alpha \underline{B} \mathbf{g} \underline{A} \rightarrow \alpha \underline{B} \underline{\beta} \underline{B} \underline{\epsilon} \in \text{FIRST}(\underline{\beta}),$ $FOLLOW(A) \subseteq \text{FOLLOW}(B)$

```
FIRST(E) = FIRST(T) = FIRST(F) = { ( , id } FIRST(E') = {+, \epsilon}
FRIST(T') = {*, \epsilon}
FOLLOW(E) = { ), $} = FOLLOW(E')
FOLLOW(T) = {+, ), $} = FOLLOW(T')
FOLLOW(T) = {*,+, ), $}
```

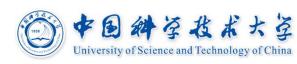




任何两个产生式 $A \rightarrow \alpha/\beta$ 都满足下列条件:

- \Rightarrow FIRST(α) \cap FIRST(β) = \emptyset
- * β ⇒ * ϵ , 那 Δ FIRST(α) \cap FOLLOW(A) = \emptyset





任何两个产生式 $A \rightarrow \alpha/\beta$ 都满足下列条件:

- \Rightarrow FIRST(α) \cap FIRST(β) = \emptyset
- * β ⇒ * ϵ , 那 Δ FIRST(α) \cap FOLLOW(A) = \emptyset

□该条件存在的必要性

- ❖容易理解
- ❖每次通过输入词法单元记号和FIRST集合匹配产 生式的时候,需要有唯一的选择



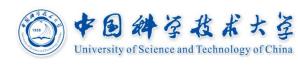


任何两个产生式 $A \rightarrow \alpha/\beta$ 都满足下列条件:

- \Rightarrow FIRST(α) \cap FIRST(β) = \emptyset
- * $\beta \Rightarrow * \epsilon$, 那么FIRST(α) \cap FOLLOW(A) = Ø
- 口假设FIRST(α) \cap FOLLOW(A) = {a} $a \in \text{FIRST}(\alpha)$: $A \Rightarrow *a\alpha'$

 $a \in \text{FOLLOW}(A): B \Rightarrow^* \dots A a \dots$





任何两个产生式 $A \rightarrow \alpha/\beta$ 都满足下列条件:

- \Rightarrow FIRST(α) \cap FIRST(β) = \emptyset
- * $\beta \Rightarrow * \epsilon$, 那么FIRST(α) \cap FOLLOW(A) = Ø
- 口假设FIRST(α) \cap FOLLOW(A) = {a}

 $a \in \text{FIRST}(\alpha)$: $A \Rightarrow *a\alpha'$

 $a \in \text{FOLLOW}(A): B \Rightarrow^* \dots A a \dots$

由于 $\beta \Rightarrow * \varepsilon$,所以遇到 α 时,无法判断用哪一个产生式

- ❖可以用 $A \rightarrow \alpha$ 来对A进行展开
- ❖亦可以用A → β和β ⇒ * ε最后把A消掉





任何两个产生式 $A \rightarrow \alpha/\beta$ 都满足下列条件:

- \Rightarrow FIRST(α) \cap FIRST(β) = \emptyset
- ❖若β⇒*ε, 那么 $FIRST(\alpha)$ ∩ $FOLLOW(A) = \emptyset$

□例如, 考虑下面文法

面临a...时, 第2步推导不知用哪个产生式

$$S \rightarrow A B$$

 $A \rightarrow a b \mid \varepsilon$ $a \in FIRST(ab) \cap FOLLOW(A)$

 $B \rightarrow a C$

 $C \rightarrow \dots$





任何两个产生式 $A \rightarrow \alpha/\beta$ 都满足下列条件:

- \Rightarrow FIRST(α) \cap FIRST(β) = \emptyset
- * $\beta \Rightarrow * \epsilon$, 那么FIRST(α) \cap FOLLOW(A) = Ø

□LL(1)文法有一些明显的性质

- ❖没有公共左因子
- ❖不是二义的
- ❖不含左递归





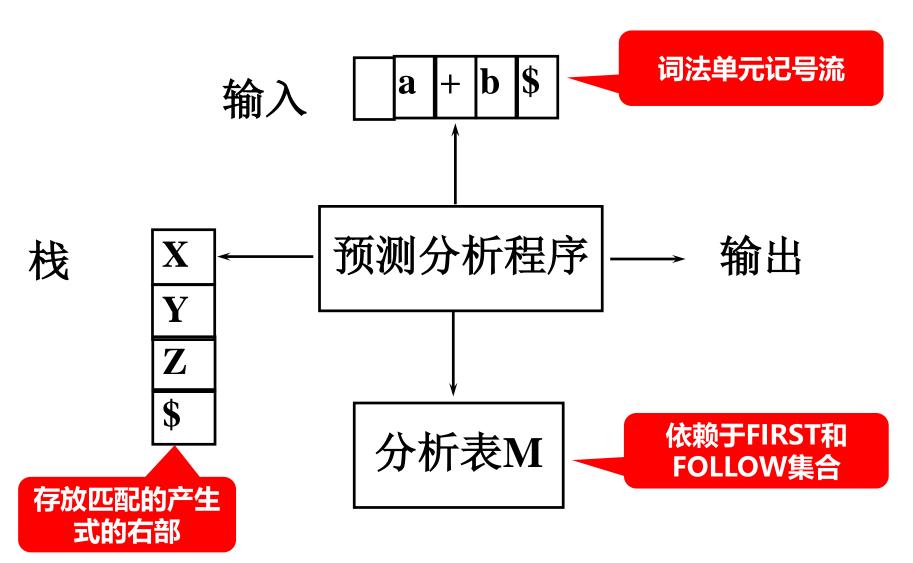
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```
FIRST(E) = FIRST(T) = FIRST(F) = { ( , id } FIRST(E') = { +, \epsilon}
FRIST(T') = {*, \epsilon}
FOLLOW(E) = FOLLOW(E') = { ), $}
FOLLOW(T) = FOLLOW (T') = {+, ), $}
FOLLOW(T) = {+, *, ), $}
```

9/18/2021









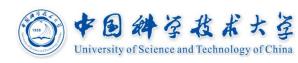


\Box 对文法的每个产生式 $A \rightarrow \alpha$, 执行(1)和(2)

- ❖ (1) 对FIRST(α)的每个终结符a, 把 $A \rightarrow \alpha$ 加入 M[A,a]
- $^{\diamond} (2)$ 如果 ϵ 在FIRST(α)中,对FOLLOW(A)的每个终结符b (包括 $^{\diamond})$,把 $A \rightarrow \alpha$ 加入M[A,b]

M中其它没有定义的条目都是error





□行: 非终结符; 列: 终结符 或\$; 单元: 产生式

| 非终 | | | 输入 | 符号 | | |
|------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 结符 | id | + | * | (|) | \$ |
| E | $E \rightarrow$ | | | $E \rightarrow$ | | |
| | TE' | | | TE' | | |
| E ' | | $E' \rightarrow$ | | | $E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$ | $E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$ |
| | | + TE ' | | | | |
| T | $T \rightarrow$ | | | $T \rightarrow$ | | |
| | FT' | | | FT' | | |
| T' | | $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$ | $T' \rightarrow *FT'$ | | $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$ | $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$ |
| F | $F \rightarrow id$ | | | $F \rightarrow (E)$ | | |





| 栈 | 输入 | 输出 |
|-------------|----------------|----|
| \$ <i>E</i> | id * id + id\$ | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |





| 栈 | 输入 | 输出 |
|-------------|----------------|---------------------|
| \$ <i>E</i> | id * id + id\$ | |
| \$E 'T | id * id + id\$ | $E \rightarrow TE'$ |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |





| 栈 | 输入 | 输出 |
|-------------|----------------|---------------------|
| \$ <i>E</i> | id * id + id\$ | |
| \$E 'T | id * id + id\$ | $E \rightarrow TE'$ |
| \$E 'T 'F | id * id + id\$ | $T \rightarrow FT'$ |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |





| 栈 | 输入 | 输出 |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| \$ <i>E</i> | id * id + id\$ | |
| \$E 'T | id * id + id\$ | $E \rightarrow TE'$ |
| \$E 'T 'F | id * id + id\$ | $T \rightarrow FT'$ |
| \$E 'T' id | id * id + id\$ | $F \rightarrow \mathrm{id}$ |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |





| 栈 | 输入 | 输出 |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| \$ <i>E</i> | id * id + id\$ | |
| \$E 'T | id * id + id\$ | $E \rightarrow TE'$ |
| \$E 'T 'F | id * id + id\$ | $T \rightarrow FT'$ |
| \$ <i>E 'T '</i> id | id * id + id\$ | $F \rightarrow \mathrm{id}$ |
| \$E 'T ' | * id + id\$ | 匹配id |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |





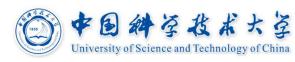
| 栈 | 输入 | 输出 |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| \$ <i>E</i> | id * id + id\$ | |
| \$E 'T | id * id + id\$ | $E \rightarrow TE'$ |
| \$E 'T 'F | id * id + id\$ | $T \rightarrow FT'$ |
| \$E 'T' id | id * id + id\$ | $F \rightarrow \mathrm{id}$ |
| \$E 'T ' | * id + id\$ | |
| \$E 'T 'F * | * id + id\$ | $T' \rightarrow *FT'$ |
| | | |
| | | |





| 栈 | 输入 | 输出 |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| \$ <i>E</i> | id * id + id\$ | |
| \$E 'T | id * id + id\$ | $E \rightarrow TE'$ |
| \$E 'T 'F | id * id + id\$ | $T \rightarrow FT'$ |
| \$E 'T' id | id * id + id\$ | $F \rightarrow id$ |
| \$E 'T' | * id + id\$ | |
| \$E 'T 'F * | * id + id\$ | $T' \rightarrow *FT'$ |
| \$E 'T 'F | id + id\$ | |
| | | |





| 栈 | 输入 | 输出 |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| \$ <i>E</i> | id * id + id\$ | |
| \$E 'T | id * id + id\$ | $E \rightarrow TE'$ |
| \$E 'T 'F | id * id + id\$ | $T \rightarrow FT'$ |
| \$E 'T' id | id * id + id\$ | $F \rightarrow id$ |
| \$E 'T ' | * id + id\$ | |
| \$E 'T 'F * | * id + id\$ | $T' \rightarrow *FT'$ |
| \$E 'T 'F | id + id \$ | |
| \$ <i>E 'T '</i> id | id + id\$ | $F \rightarrow id$ |





| 栈 | 输入 | 输出 |
|---------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| \$E 'T' id | id + id\$ | $F \rightarrow id$ |
| \$E 'T ' | + id\$ | 匹配id |
| \$E' | + id\$ | $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$ |
| \$E 'T+ | + id\$ | $E' \rightarrow +TE'$ |
| \$E 'T+ | id\$ | 匹配+ |
| \$E 'T 'F | id\$ | $T \rightarrow FT'$ |
| \$ <i>E 'T '</i> id | id\$ | $F \rightarrow id$ |
| \$E 'T ' | \$ | 匹配id |





预测分析器接受输入id * id + id的所有动作

| 栈 | 输入 | 输出 |
|----------|----|------------------------------|
| \$E 'T ' | \$ | $T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$ |
| \$E' | \$ | $E' \rightarrow \varepsilon$ |
| \$ | \$ | Finished |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |





例: $stmt \rightarrow if expr then stmt e_part \mid other$ $e_part \rightarrow else stmt \mid \epsilon expr \rightarrow b$

| 非终 | 输 | λ | 符号 | |
|--------|--------------------------|----------------------|--|-------|
| 结符 | other | b | else | • • • |
| stmt | $stmt \rightarrow other$ | | | |
| e_part | | | $\begin{array}{c} e_part \rightarrow \\ \text{else } stmt \\ e_part \rightarrow \varepsilon \end{array}$ | |
| expr | | $expr \rightarrow b$ | | |

多重定义条目意味着文法左递归或者是二义的





例:删去 $e_part \rightarrow \epsilon$,这正好满足else和近的then配对 LL(1)文法:预测分析表无多重定义的条目

| 非终 | 输 | λ | 符号 | |
|--------|--------------------------|----------------------|--|-------|
| 结符 | other | b | else | • • • |
| stmt | $stmt \rightarrow other$ | | | |
| e_part | | | $\begin{array}{c} e_part \rightarrow \\ \text{else } stmt \\ e_part \rightarrow \varepsilon \end{array}$ | |
| expr | | $expr \rightarrow b$ | | |





《编译原理与技术》 语法分析II

Well done!