

Compilers Principals - Lab1

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1 实验内容

本次实验，我们利用 Flex 和 Bison 实现了 sysY 语言的词法分析和语法分析。通过

```
make compiler
./compiler <input file>
```

可以对输入的 sy 文件进行语法检查，如果可以正确解析出语法树，程序将正常退出并返回 0。同时在错误流中显示

```
Parse success!
```

否则，程序将汇报错误，一个错误的代码的解析输出如下：

```
Error at Line 5 Mysterious character"@".
error: syntax error
Failed to parse the file : tests/lab1/error1.sy
```

2 代码实现

2.1 主接口

```
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    yylineno = 1;
    if (argc < 2)
    {
        std::cerr << "Usage: " << argv[0] << "<input file> [output file]" << std::endl;
        return 1;
    }
    if(!(yyin = fopen(argv[1], "r")))
    {
        std::cerr << "Open file error : " << argv[1] << std::endl;
        return 1;
    }
    if(yyparse())
    {
        std::cerr << "Failed to parse the file : " << argv[1] << std::endl;
        return 1;
    }
    // if(!line_error) // 尚未完整实现
    // Print_Tree(Root, 0);
    std::cerr << "\nParse success !" << std::endl;
    fclose(yyin);
    return 0;
}
```

2.2 Flex 词法分析

报错方法:

```
void error_print(int line, std::string text, std::string msg)
{
    if (line_error == line) return;
    line_error = line;
    std::cout << "Error at Line " << line << " " << msg << "\" " << text << "\".\n";
}
```

正则表达式定义:

```
digit [0-9]
blank [ \t\r\n]
letter [a-zA-Z]
alpha _|{letter}
Comment1 "/*" [^]* "*" + ([^/] [^]* "*" +) "*" /"
Comment2 "//" [^\r\n]*
ident {alpha} ({alpha}|{digit})*
oct 0[0-7]+
hex 0[Xx][0-9a-fA-F]+
zero 0
n_zero [1-9]+{digit}*
integer {zero}|{n_zero}
newline "\n"
ws [ \r\t\n]+
```

词法解析部分:

```
{Comment1}      { /* nothing to do */ }
{Comment2}      { /* nothing to do */ }
"int"           { return INT; }
"void"          { return VOID; }
"if"            { return IF; }
"else"          { return ELSE; }
"while"         { return WHILE; }
"+"            { return ADD; }
// .....
{ident}         { return IDENT; }
{hex}           { return INTCONST; }
{oct}           { return INTCONST; }
{integer}       { return INTCONST; }
{ws}            { /* nothing to do */ }
.              {
    error_print(yylineno, std::string(yytext), "Mysterious character");
    return 0;
}
```

2.3 Bison 语法分析

从 Root 开始进行自底向上分析.

部分语法分析如下: 需要适当修改语法, 避免二义性.

```
ROOT      : CompUnit
          ;
CompUnit  : Decl
          | FuncDef
          | CompUnit Decl
          | CompUnit FuncDef
          ;
Decl      : VarDecl
          ;
BType     : INT
          ;
VarDef    : IDENT
          | IDENT Widths
          | IDENT ASSIGN InitVal
          | IDENT Widths ASSIGN InitVal
          ;
VarDecl   : BType VarDef VarDefs SEMI
          ;
VarDefs   : VarDefs COMMA VarDef
          |
          ;
Widths    : "[" INTCONST "]"
          | Widths "[" INTCONST "]"
          ;
InitVal   : Exp
          | "{" "}"
          | "{" InitVals "}"
          ;
InitVals  : InitVal
          | InitVals COMMA InitVal
          ;
FuncHead  : BType IDENT
          | VOID IDENT
          ;
FuncDef   : FuncHead "(" FuncParams ")" Block
          | FuncHead "(" ")" Block
          ;
```

3 测试结果

```
python3 test.py ./compiler lab1
```

tests 下的测试样例全部通过:

```
tests/lab1/assign_rvalue.sy PASSED
tests/lab1/if_complex_expr.sy PASSED
tests/lab1/op_priority1.sy PASSED
tests/lab1/if_test1.sy PASSED
tests/lab1/arr_defn1.sy PASSED
tests/lab1/scope.sy PASSED

All tests passed!
```

图 1 All tests passed!