

各种语言成分的语法及其翻译方案(示例)

1. 普通声明语句的翻译

下面是声明语句的文法:

$$\begin{aligned} P &\rightarrow \text{prog id (input, output) } D ; S \\ D &\rightarrow D ; D \mid List : T \mid \text{proc id } D ; S \\ List &\rightarrow List_1, \text{id} \mid \text{id} \\ T &\rightarrow \text{integer} \mid \text{real} \mid \text{array } C \text{ of } T_1 \mid {}^\uparrow T_1 \mid \text{record } D \\ C &\rightarrow [\text{num}] C \mid \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

声明语句的翻译模式:

$$\begin{aligned} P &\rightarrow \text{prog id (input, output) } \{offset := 0\} D ; S \\ D &\rightarrow D ; D \\ D &\rightarrow \text{id: } T \{enter(\text{id.name}, T.type, offset); offset := offset + T.width\} \\ T &\rightarrow \text{integer} \{T.type := integer; T.width := 4\} \\ T &\rightarrow \text{real} \{T.type := real; T.width := 8\} \\ T &\rightarrow \text{array [num] of } T_1 \{T.type := array(\text{num.val}, T_1.type); T.width := \text{num.val} \times T_1.width\} \\ T &\rightarrow {}^\uparrow T_1 \{T.type := pointer(T_1.type); T.width := 4\} \end{aligned}$$

2. 嵌套过程中声明语句的翻译

嵌套过程声明语句的产生式。

$$\begin{aligned} P &\rightarrow \text{prog id (input, output) } D ; S \\ D &\rightarrow D ; D \mid \text{id : } T \mid \text{proc id ; } D ; S \end{aligned} \quad (7.1)$$

嵌套过程声明语句的翻译模式:

$$\begin{aligned} P &\rightarrow \text{prog id (input, output) } MD; S \{addwidth(top(tblptr), top(offset)); \\ &\quad pop(tblptr); pop(offset)\} \\ M &\rightarrow \varepsilon \{t := mktable(nil); push(t, tblptr); push(0, offset)\} \\ D &\rightarrow D_1; D_2 \\ D &\rightarrow \text{proc id; } N D_1 ; S \{t := top(tblptr); addwidth(t, top(offset)); pop(tblptr); \\ &\quad pop(offset); enterproc(top(tblptr), \text{id.name}, t)\} \\ D &\rightarrow \text{id : } T \{enter(top(tblptr), \text{id.name}, T.type, top(offset)); \\ &\quad top(offset) := top(offset) + T.width\} \\ N &\rightarrow \varepsilon \{t := mktable(top(tblptr)); push(t, tblptr); push(0, offset)\} \end{aligned}$$

3. 记录的翻译

下面是生成记录类型的产生式:

$$\begin{aligned} T &\rightarrow \text{record } D \text{ end} \\ T &\rightarrow \text{record } L D \text{ end} \{T.type := record(top(tblptr)); \\ &\quad T.width := top(offset); \\ &\quad pop(tblptr); pop(offset)\} \\ L &\rightarrow \varepsilon \{t := mktable(nil); push(t, tblptr); push(0, offset)\} \end{aligned}$$

4. 赋值语句的翻译

下面是典型的赋值语句文法:

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow Left := E \\ E &\rightarrow E_1 + E_2 \mid E_1 * E_2 \mid - E_1 \mid (E_1) \mid Left \\ Left &\rightarrow Elist \mid \text{id} \\ Elist &\rightarrow Elist, E \mid \text{id} [E] \end{aligned} \quad (7.2)$$

赋值语句的翻译模式:

$$(1) S \rightarrow Left := E \{ \text{if } Left.offset = \text{null then } /*Left 是简单变量 id*/ \\ \quad gencode(Left.addr := E.addr);$$

```

    else
        gencode(Left.addr '[' Left.offset ']' ':' E.addr) /*Left 是数组元素*/
(2) E→E1+E2{E.addr:=newtemp;gencode(E.addr ':='E1.addr+'E2.addr)}
(3) E→(E1) {E.addr:= E1.addr}
(4) E→Left{if Left.offset=null then /*Left 是简单 id*/
    E.addr:= Left.addr
    else begin /*Left 是数组元素*/
        E.addr:=newtemp;
        gencode(E.addr ':=' Left.addr '[' Left.offset ']')
    end}
(5) Left→Elist{ Left.addr:=newtemp; /*Left 是数组元素，因此存放基址和位移*/
    Left.offset:=newtemp;
    gencode(Left.addr ':=' c(Elist.array));
    gencode(Left.offset ':=' Elist.addr '*' width(Elist.array))}
(6) Left→id{Left.addr:=id.addr; Left.offset:=null}
(7) Elist→Elist1, E {t:=newtemp;m:= Elist1.ndim+1;
    gencode(t ':=' Elist1.addr '*' limit(Elist1.array, m)); /*计算 em-1×nm*/
    gencode(t ':=' t '+' E.addr); /* 计算+ im */
    Elist.array:= Elist1.array;
    Elist.addr:=t;
    Elist.ndim:=m}
(8) Elist→id[E {Elist.array:=id.addr; Elist.addr:= E.addr; Elist.ndim:=1}

```

5. 各种控制结构的翻译

5.1 布尔表达式的翻译

布尔表达式的文法为：

- (1) $B \rightarrow B_1 \text{ or } M B_2$
- (2) $B \rightarrow B_1 \text{ and } M B_2$
- (3) $B \rightarrow \text{not } B_1$
- (4) $B \rightarrow (B_1)$
- (5) $B \rightarrow E_1 \text{ relop } E_2$
- (6) $B \rightarrow \text{true}$
- (7) $B \rightarrow \text{false}$
- (8) $M \rightarrow \varepsilon$

布尔表达式的翻译模式如下所示：

- (1) $B \rightarrow B_1 \text{ or } M B_2$ { backpatch(B_1 .falselist, M .quad);
 B .truelist := merge(B_1 .truelist, B_2 .truelist);
 B .falselist := B_2 .falselist }
- (2) $B \rightarrow B_1 \text{ and } M B_2$ { backpatch(B_1 .truelist, M .quad);
 B .truelist := B_2 .truelist;
 B .falselist := merge(B_1 .falselist, B_2 .falselist) }
- (3) $B \rightarrow \text{not } B_1$ { B .truelist := B_1 .falselist; B .falselist := B_1 .truelist }
- (4) $B \rightarrow (B_1)$ { B .truelist := B_1 .truelist; B .falselist := B_1 .falselist }
- (5) $B \rightarrow E_1 \text{ relop } E_2$ { B .truelist := makelist(nextquad);
 B .falselist := makelist(nextquad+1); }

$gencode('if' E_1.addr \text{ relop } op E_1.addr 'goto -');$
 $gencode('goto -')$

(6) $B \rightarrow \text{true} \{ B.truelist := makelist(nextquad); gencode('goto -') \}$
 (7) $B \rightarrow \text{false} \{ B.falselist := makelist(nextquad); gencode('goto -') \}$
 (8) $M \rightarrow \varepsilon \{ M.quad := nextquad \}$

5.2 常用控制流语句的翻译

控制流语句 **if-then**, **if-then-else** 和 **while-do** 的文法为:

(1) $S \rightarrow \text{if } B \text{ then } S_1$
 (2) $S \rightarrow \text{if } B \text{ then } S_1 \text{ else } S_2$
 (3) $S \rightarrow \text{while } B \text{ do } S_1$
 (4) $S \rightarrow \text{begin } L \text{ end}$
 (5) $S \rightarrow A$
 (6) $L \rightarrow L_1; S$
 (7) $L \rightarrow S$

(7.9)

if-then, **if-then-else** 和 **while-do** 语句的翻译模式:

(1) $S \rightarrow \text{if } B \text{ then } M_1 S_1 N \text{ else } M_2 S_2 \{ \text{backpatch}(B.truelist, M_1.quad);$
 $\text{backpatch}(B.falselist, M_2.quad);$
 $S.nextlist := \text{merge}(S_1.nextlist, \text{merge}(N.nextlist, S_2.nextlist)) \}$
 (2) $N \rightarrow \varepsilon \{ N.nextlist := makelist(nextquad); gencode('goto -') \}$
 (3) $M \rightarrow \varepsilon \{ M.quad := nextquad \}$
 (4) $S \rightarrow \text{if } B \text{ then } M S_1 \{ \text{backpatch}(B.truelist, M.quad);$
 $S.nextlist := \text{merge}(B.falselist, S_1.nextlist) \}$
 (5) $S \rightarrow \text{while } M_1 B \text{ do } M_2 S_1 \{ \text{backpatch}(S_1.nextlist, M_1.quad);$
 $\text{backpatch}(B.truelist, M_2.quad); S.nextlist := B.falselist; gencode('goto' M_1.quad) \}$
 (6) $S \rightarrow \text{begin } L \text{ end} \{ S.nextlist := L.nextlist \}$
 (7) $S \rightarrow A \{ S.nextlist := \text{nil} \}$
 (8) $L \rightarrow L_1; MS \{ \text{backpatch}(L_1.nextlist, M.quad); L.nextlist := S.nextlist \}$
 (9) $L \rightarrow S \{ L.nextlist := S.nextlist \}$

5.3 for 循环语句的翻译

for 循环语句的文法如下所示:

$S \rightarrow \text{for id} := E_1 \text{ to } E_2 \text{ step } E_3 \text{ do } S_1$

for 循环语句的翻译模式如下所示:

$S \rightarrow \text{for id} := E_1 \text{ to } E_2 \text{ step } E_3 \text{ do } M S_1 \{ \text{backpatch}(S_1.nextlist, M.again);$
 $gencode('goto', -, -, M.again); S.nextlist := M.again; \}$
 $M \rightarrow \varepsilon \{ M.addr := \text{entry}(\text{id}); gencode(':=', E_1.addr, -, M.addr); T_1 := \text{newtemp};$
 $gencode(':=', E_2.addr, -, T_1); T_2 := \text{newtemp}; gencode(':=', E_3.addr, -, T_2); q := \text{nextquad};$
 $gencode('goto', -, -, q+2); M.again := q+1; gencode('+', M.addr, T_2, M.addr);$
 $M.nextlist := \text{nextquad}; gencode('if' M.addr '>' T_1 'goto -'); \}$

5.4 repeat 语句的翻译

repeat 语句的文法如下所示:

$S \rightarrow \text{repeat } S_1 \text{ until } B$

Repeat 语句的翻译模式如下所示:

$S \rightarrow \text{repeat } M S_1 \text{ until } N B \{ \text{backpatch}(B.falselist, M.quad);$
 $S.nextlist := B.truelist \}$

$M \rightarrow \varepsilon \{M.quad := nextquad\}$
 $N \rightarrow \varepsilon \{backpatch(S_1.nextlist, nextquad)\}$

6. switch 语句的语法制导翻译

switch 语句的文法为:

$S \rightarrow \text{switch } (E) \text{ Clist}$
 $Clist \rightarrow \text{case } V : S \text{ Clist} \mid \text{default} : S$

switch 语句的翻译模式如下所示:

- (1) $S \rightarrow \text{switch } (E) \{i:=0; S_i.nextlist:=0; \text{push } S_i.nextlist; \text{push } E.addr; \text{push } i; q:=0; \text{push } q\}$
 $Clist \{ \text{pop } q; \text{pop } i; \text{pop } E.addr; \text{pop } S_i.nextlist; S.nextlist:=merge(S_i.nextlist, q); \text{push } S.nextlist \}$
- (2) $Clist \rightarrow \text{case } V : \{ \text{pop } q; \text{pop } i; i:=i+1; \text{pop } E.addr;$
 $\text{if } nextquad \neq 0 \text{ then } backpatch(q, nextquad);$
 $q:=nextquad;$
 $gencode('if' E.addr \neq V_i \text{ 'goto' } L_i);$
 $\text{push } E.addr; \text{push } i;$
 $\text{push } q \} S \{ \text{pop } q; \text{pop } i; \text{pop } E.addr; \text{pop } S_{i-1}.nextlist;$
 $p:=nextquad;$
 $gencode('goto -'); gencode(L_i ':');$
 $S_i.nextlist:=merge(S_i.nextlist, p);$
 $S_i.nextlist:=merge(S_i.nextlist, S_{i-1}.nextlist);$
 $\text{push } S_i.nextlist; \text{push } E.addr; \text{push } i; \text{push } q \} Clist$
- (3) $Clist \rightarrow \text{default} : \{ \text{pop } q; \text{pop } i; i:=i+1; \text{pop } E.addr;$
 $\text{if } nextquad \neq 0 \text{ then } backpatch(q, nextquad);$
 $q:=nextquad;$
 $gencode('if' E.addr \neq V_i \text{ 'goto' } V_{i+1});$
 $\text{push } E.addr; \text{push } i;$
 $\text{push } q \} S \{ \text{pop } q; \text{pop } i; \text{pop } E.addr; \text{pop } S_{i-1}.nextlist;$
 $p:=nextquad;$
 $gencode('goto -'); gencode(L_i ':');$
 $S_i.nextlist:=merge(S_i.nextlist, p);$
 $S_i.nextlist:=merge(S_i.nextlist, S_{i-1}.nextlist);$
 $\text{push } S_i.nextlist; \text{push } E.addr; \text{push } i; \text{push } q \}$

7. 过程调用和返回语句的翻译

过程调用和返回语句的文法如下所示:

$S \rightarrow \text{call id}(Elist)$
 $Elist \rightarrow Elist, E \mid E$
 $S \rightarrow \text{return } E$

过程调用语句的翻译模式如下所示:

- (1) $S \rightarrow \text{call id } (Elist) \{ n := 0;$
 repeat
 $n:=n+1;$
从 *queue* 的队首取出一个实参地址 *p*;
 $gencode('param', -, -, p);$
 $\text{until } queue \text{ 为空};$
 $gencode('call', id.addr, n, -) \}$

