

南开大学

计算机学院

编译系统原理实验报告

定义你的编译器、汇编编程 & 熟悉辅助工具

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摘要

本次实验旨在对即将要编写的 SysY 语言进行形式化定义,从而为词法分析器的构建奠定坚实的基础。同时,为了更深入地理解 SysY 语言的程序结构,我们采用 ARM 汇编语言对 SysY 语言的代码进行了全面的重写和优化,以实现更高效的执行。这一过程将有助于我们更好地理解 SysY 语言的设计理念,为进一步的开发工作提供了宝贵的经验和见解。

关键字: SysY 语言;形式化定义; ARM 汇编语言

目录

一、形	式化定	X .	1
(-)	变量声	5明	1
(二)	表达式	戈	1
(三)	循环、	分支	2
(四)	注释		2
(五)	函数		2
二、等	价 AR	LM 汇编程序	2
(→)	阶乘		4
	1.	SysY 语言实现阶乘:	2
	2.	ARM 汇编语言实现阶乘:	
(二)	GCD		Ę
	1.	SysY 语言实现 gcd	Ę
	2.	ARM 汇编语言实现 gcd	6
(三)	异或加	叩密	8
	1.	SysY 语言实现异或加密	8
	2.	ARM 汇编语言实现异或加密	Ć
= 4	Ť		11

一、形式化定义

符号 [...] 表示方括号内包含的为可选项;

符号 {...} 表示花括号内包含的为可重复 0 次或多次的项;

(一) 变量声明

```
基本类型: Bytpe->'int' | 'float'
常量声明:
           con_declaration ->'const' BType con_difine { ','con_define
   } ';'
常量定义: con_define ->identifier {'[' const_exp ']'} '='con_init
常量初始化表: con_init -> const_exp
                       |'{' [const_init { ',' con_int }] '}'
变量声明:
            var_declaration -> Btype var_define {',' var_define}';'
变量定义:
           var_define->identifier {'[' const_exp '']'}
                       |identifier {'[' const_exp '']'} '=' con_init
标识符:
            identifier -> (letter|_) {letter|digit|_}
字母:
            letter -> 'a' | 'b' | ... | 'z' | 'A' | 'B' | ... | 'Z'
数字符:
            digit -> 0 | 1 | 2 | ... | 9
数字:
             Number -> decimal-const | octal-const | hexadecimal-const
10 进制:
             decimal-const -> nonzero-digit | decimal-const digit
8进制:
              octal-const -> '0' | octal-const octal-digit
16进制:
              hexadecimal-const -> hexadecimal-prefix hexadecimal-digit
                              | hexadecimal-const hexadecimal-digit
           hexadecimal-prefix -> '0x' | '0X'
                           -> '1' | '2' | ... | '9'
           nonzero-digit
                             -> '0' | '1' | ... | '7'
           octal-digit
                             -> '0' | nonzero-digit
           hexadecimal-digit -> '0' | '1' | ... | '9'
                                | 'a' | 'b' | 'c' | 'd' | 'e' | 'f'
                                | 'A' | 'B' | 'C' | 'D' | 'E' | 'F'
```

(二) 表达式

```
常量表达式: const_exp->add_exp //在语义上额外约束这里的 add_exp
   必须是一个可以在编译期求出值的常量
表达式:
            expression ->add_exp
加法表达式:
          add_exp ->mul_exp | add_exp ('+' | '-') mul_exp
乘除取模表达式: mul_exp -> unary_exp
                       |mul_exp ('*' | '/' | '%') unary_exp
一元表达式:
            unary_exp -> primary_exp
                       | identifier '(' [FuncRParams] ')'
                       | unary_op unary_exp
基础表达式:
            primary_exp->'(' expression ')'
                                            //子表达式
                       | left val
                                            //左值表达式
                       Number
                                            //字面值
左值表达式: left_val->identifier{'[' expression ']'} //变量名or数组
```

```
单目运算符: unary_op->'+' | '-' | '!'

条件表达式: condtion_exp->or_exp
逻辑或表达式: or_exp->and_exp | or_exp '||' and_exp
逻辑与表达式: and_exp->Eq_exp | and_exp '&&' Eq_exp
相等性表达式: Eq_exp -> rel_exp| Eq_exp ('==' | '!=') rel_exp
关系表达式: rel_exp->add_exp | rel_exp ('<' | '>' | '<=' | '>=')

add_exp
```

(三) 循环、分支

(四) 注释

```
Comment -> SingleLineComment | MultiLineComment

SingleLineComment -> '//' [^'\n']* '\n'

MultiLineComment -> '/*' [^'*']* ('*' [^'/']* [^'*']*)* '*' '/'
```

(五) 函数

```
函数定义: FuncDef->FuncType Ident'(' [FuncFParams] ')'Block 函数类型: FuncType->Bytype 形参列表: FuncFParams->FuncFParam | FuncFParams','FuncFParam | FuncFParam->type identifier {'[' [const_exp] ']'}
```

二、 等价 ARM 汇编程序

(一) 阶乘

1. SysY 语言实现阶乘:

```
func int factorial(int n) {
   if (n <= 1) {
      return 1;
   } else {
      return n * factorial(n - 1);
   }
}</pre>
```

```
      7
      }

      8
      func void main() {

      10
      int result;

      11
      int n;

      12
      n = 5; // 计算5的阶乘, SysY没有io, 自行设置

      13
      result = factorial(n);

      14
      print(result);

      15
      }
```

2. ARM 汇编语言实现阶乘:

arm 汇编-函数实现:

```
. data
   input: .asciz "Input a number: "
   format: .asciz "%d"
   output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n"
    .text
    factorial:
        str lr, [sp, \#-4]!
        str r0, [sp, \#-4]!
        cmp\ r0\ ,\ \#0
        bne L1
        mov \ r0 \ , \ \#1
        b end
14
   L1:
16
        sub r0, r0, #1
18
        bl factorial
19
        ldr r1, [sp]
        mul\ r0\;,\ r1
21
   end:
        add sp , sp , #+4
        ldr lr, [sp], #+4
        bx lr
    .global main
   main:
29
        str lr, [sp, #-4]!
30
        \mathrm{sub}\ \mathrm{sp}\;,\;\;\mathrm{sp}\;,\;\;\#4
31
33
        ldr r0, address_of_input /*输出提示输入语句*/
        bl printf
```

```
ldr\ r0\ ,\ address\_of\_format
        mov r1, sp
        bl scanf
                                           /*读数据*/
        ldr r0, [sp]
                                               /*调用*/
        bl factorial
        mov r2, r0
        ldr r1, [sp]
46
        ldr r0, address_of_output
                                       /*输出结果*/
        bl printf
49
        \mathrm{add}\ \mathrm{sp}\;,\;\;\mathrm{sp}\;,\;\;\#\!+\!4
        ldr lr, [sp], #+4
        bx lr
   address_of_input: .word input
   address_of_output: .word output
   address_of_format: .word format
```

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-virtual-machine:~/yacc/lab2 定义词法分析/ARM汇编程序/阶乘$ arm-lin ux-gnueabi-as -o factorial.o factorial.s

ubuntu@ubuntu-virtual-machine:~/yacc/lab2 定义词法分析/ARM汇编程序/阶乘$ arm-lin ux-gnueabi-gcc -o factorial factorial.o -lm -lc -static

ubuntu@ubuntu-virtual-machine:~/yacc/lab2 定义词法分析/ARM汇编程序/阶乘$ qemu-ar m -L /usr/arm-linux-gnueabi/ ./factorial

Input a number: 5

The factorial of 5 is 120
```

图 1: 阶乘 _ 函数汇编器和验证结果

arm 汇编-非函数实现:

```
| . data | input: .asciz "Input a number: " | format: .asciz "%d" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | output: .asciz "The factorial of %d is %d\n" | out
```

```
bl scanf
                                     /* 读数据 */
        ldr r0, [sp]
20
        cmp r0, #0
        beq end
        mov r3, #1
        mov r2, #1
   loop:
28
        mov r4, r3
        mul r3, r4, r2
        add r2, r2, #1
31
        cmp r2, r0
        ble loop
        ldr r1, [sp]
35
        mov r2, r3
        ldr\ r0\,,\ address\_of\_output
        bl printf
   end:
40
        add sp, sp, \#4
41
        ldr lr, [sp], #4
42
        bx lr
43
44
   address_of_input: .word input
   address\_of\_output \colon \ .word \ output
   address_of_format: .word format
```

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-virtual-machine:~/yacc/lab2 定义词法分析/ARM汇编程序/阶乘$ arm-lin ux-gnueabi-as -o factorial.o factorial.s ubuntu@ubuntu-virtual-machine:~/yacc/lab2 定义词法分析/ARM汇编程序/阶乘$ arm-lin ux-gnueabi-gcc -o factorial factorial.o -lm -lc -static ubuntu@ubuntu-virtual-machine:~/yacc/lab2 定义词法分析/ARM汇编程序/阶乘$ qemu-ar m -L /usr/arm-linux-gnueabi/ ./factorial Input a number: 4
The factorial of 4 is 24
```

图 2: 阶乘 _ 无函数汇编器和验证结果

(二) GCD

1. SysY 语言实现 gcd

```
int result;
int a;
int b;

void gcd() {
```

```
while (b != 0) {
            int temp = b;
            b = a \% b;
            a = temp;
        result = a;
12
   }
13
   int main() {
14
       a = readInt();
15
       b = readInt();
       gcd();
19
        print(result);
20
21
       return 0;
```

2. ARM 汇编语言实现 gcd

```
. data
   input\_prompt1:
                      .asciz "Enter the first number: "
   input\_prompt2:
                       .asciz "Enter the second number: "
   output_format:
                       .asciz "The GCD of %d and %d is %d\n"
                       .asciz "%d"
   format:
                       .  word 0
   input_buffer1:
   input_buffer2:
                       . word 0
   .text
   .global main
   .global gcd
   main:
12
        str lr, [sp, #-4]!
13
        \mathrm{sub}\ \mathrm{sp}\ ,\ \mathrm{sp}\ ,\ \#4
14
15
        @ 输入第一个数字
        ldr r0, =input_prompt1
        bl printf
        ldr r0, =format
        ldr r1, =input_buffer1
21
        bl scanf
        @ 输入第二个数字
        {\tt ldr \ r0 \,, \ =} {\tt input\_prompt2}
25
        bl printf
```

```
ldr r0, =format
        ldr r1, =input_buffer2
        bl scanf
30
        @ 调用 GCD 函数计算最大公约数
        ldr r0, =input_buffer1
        ldr r1, =input_buffer2
        bl gcd
        mov r3, r1
        @ 输出结果
        ldr r0, =output_format
38
        ldr r1, =input_buffer1
        ldr r1, [r1]
        ldr\ r2\,,\ = input\_buffer2
41
        ldr r2, [r2]
42
        bl printf
43
        @ 退出程序
45
        add sp, sp, \#4
        ldr lr, [sp], #4
        bx lr
49
   gcd:
50
        str lr, [sp, \#-4]!
        \mathrm{sub}\ \mathrm{sp}\ ,\ \mathrm{sp}\ ,\ \#4
53
        ldr r0,[r0]
54
        ldr r1,[r1]
        cmp r0, r1
        movls r2, r1
        movls r1, r0
        movls\ r0\ ,\ r2
   loop:
        sdiv r2, r0, r1
62
        mul r3, r2, r1
63
        sub r3, r0, r3
64
        cmp r3, #0
65
        beq end
66
        mov r0, r1
67
        mov r1, r3
68
        b loop
69
   end:
71
       @ 返回
        add sp , sp , \#4
73
        ldr lr, [sp], #4
        bx lr
```

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-virtual-machine:~/yacc/lab2 定义词法分析/ARM汇编程序/gcd$ arm-linux-gnueabi-as -o gcd.o gcd.s ubuntu@ubuntu-virtual-machine:~/yacc/lab2 定义词法分析/ARM汇编程序/gcd$ arm-linux-gnueabi-gcc -o gcd gcd.o -lm -lc -static ubuntu@ubuntu-virtual-machine:~/yacc/lab2 定义词法分析/ARM汇编程序/gcd$ qemu-arm -L /usr/arm-linux-gnueabi/ ./gcd Enter the first number: 10 Enter the second number: 4 The GCD of 10 and 4 is 2 ubuntu@ubuntu-virtual-machine:~/yacc/lab2 定义词法分析/ARM汇编程序/gcd$
```

图 3: gcd 汇编器和验证结果

(三) 异或加密

1. SysY 语言实现异或加密

```
char* encryptDecrypt(char *message, char key) {
      // 获取消息的长度
      int len = 0;
      while (message[len] != '\0') {
          len++;
      }
      // 对消息进行异或加密或解密
      for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
          message[i] = message[i] ^ key;
      return message;
  }
14
  int main() {
      char message [100];
17
      char key;
19
      printf("Enter message: ");
      scanf("%99[^\n]", message); // 读取包含空格的整行输入
      getchar(); // 清除输入缓冲区中的换行符
      printf("Enter encryption key: ");
      scanf("%c", &key);
      char* encryptedMessage = encryptDecrypt(message, key);
      printf("Encrypted message: %s\n", encryptedMessage);
      return 0;
```

2. ARM 汇编语言实现异或加密

```
.comm key, 1
   .section .bss
  message:
      .space 100
   .section .rodata
  message\_prompt:
      .asciz "Enter message: "
  key_prompt:
13
      .asciz "Enter encryption key: "
14
   format_string:
15
      .asciz "%99[^\n]"
  key_format:
      .asciz "%d"
18
  result_message:
19
      .asciz "Encrypted message: %s\n"
20
21
   .section .text
22
   . global encryptDecrypt
  encrypt Decrypt:\\
      @ 寄存器使用规则
      @ r0: 消息指针
      @ r1: 密钥
      @ r2: 消息长度
      @ r3: 临时变量
      @ r4: 循环计数器
31
      push {r4, lr}
                            @ 保存 r4 和 lr 寄存器
33
                            @ 初始化循环计数器
      mov r4, #0
  loop:
35
      ldrb r3, [r0, r4]
                            @ 读取消息中的一个字节
36
                            @ 比较读取的字符和 0
      cmp\ r3\ ,\ \#0
                            @ 如果相等, 跳转到 done
      beq done
      add r4, r4, #1
                            @ 增加循环计数器
                            @ 无条件跳转到 loop
      b loop
41
  done:
                            @ 保存消息长度到 r2
      mov r2, r4
43
      mov r4, #0
                            @ 初始化循环计数器
44
  loop_encrypt:
      cmp r4, r2
                       @ 比较循环计数器和消息长度
```

```
bge loop encrypt done
                           @ 如果仍然小于消息长度,则继续循环
      ldrb r3, [r0, r4] @ 读取消息中的一个字节
      eor r3, r1
                   @ 使用异或运算对字节进行加解密
      strb r3, [r0, r4] @ 将加解密后的字节写回消息
51
      add r4, r4, #1
                      @ 增加循环计数器
      b loop_encrypt
  loop_encrypt_done:
      pop {r4, lr}
                   @ 恢复 r4 和 lr 寄存器
      bx lr
                   @ 返回
  . global main
59
  main:
60
      push {r4, lr} @ 保存 r4 和 lr 寄存器
61
62
      ldr r0, addr_message_prompt
                                @ 输入密钥提示
      bl printf
      ldr r0, addr_format_string @ 设置格式字符串的地址
      ldr r1, addr_message
                                  @ 设置密钥缓冲区地址
      bl scanf
                           @ 读取密钥
      ldr r0, addr_key_prompt @ 输入字符串提示
      bl printf
      ldr r0, addr_key_format @ 设置格式字符串的地址
      ldr r1, addr_key
                           @ 设置消息缓冲区地址
      bl scanf
                           @ 读取消息
      ldr r1, addr_key
      ldrb r1, [r1]
                           @ 从密钥缓冲区中获取一个字节
      ldr r0, addr_message
                               @ 获取消息指针
      bl encryptDecrypt
                           @ 调用加解密函数
      mov r1, r0
      ldr r0, addr result message
83
      bl printf
                          @ 输出加密后的消息
      mov r0, #0
                      @ 设置返回值为 0
                    @ 恢复 r4 和 pc 寄存器, 并返回
      pop {r4, pc}
87
88
  addr\_message\_prompt:
      .word message_prompt
90
  addr\_key\_prompt:
91
      . \ word \ key\_prompt
  addr_format_string:
      .word format_string
```

```
addr_message:
.word message
addr_key_format:
.word key_format
addr_key:
.word key
addr_result_message:
.word result_message
```

```
haboru@haboru-virtual-machine:~/CS/lab2$ arm-linux-gnueabihf-gcc main.s -o main
haboru@haboru-virtual-machine:~/CS/lab2$ qemu-arm ./main
Enter message: 123
Enter encryption key: 1
Encrypted message: 032
```

图 4: 异或加密汇编器和验证结果

三、分工

许积君: CFG 形式化描述: 变量声明,循环、分支,注释。arm 编程: 阶乘、gcd

哈博儒: CFG 形式化描述: 变量声明, 表达式, 函数。arm 编程: 异或加密

参考文献