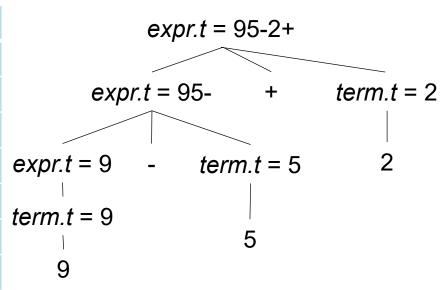
- 方法
 - 语法制导的定义
 - 语法制导的翻译

- 个位数加减法
 - 语法制导的定义

产生式	语义规则
$expr \rightarrow expr_1 + term$	<i>expr.t</i> = <i>expr₁.t</i> <i>term.t</i> '+'
$expr \rightarrow expr_1$ - $term$	expr.t = expr ₁ .t term.t '-'
expr → term	expr.t = term.t
term → 0	term.t = '0'
term → 1	term.t = '1'

term → 9	term.t = '9'



例: 9-5+2

```
• 给定一棵语法树,形式如下:
  (expr
      (expr
         (expr(term(9)))
         ( - )
         (term (5)))
      (+)
      (term (2)))
```

• 要求输出: 95-2+

• 给定一棵语法树,形式如下:

```
• (expr

(expr

(expr (term (9)))

(-)

(term (5)))

(term (2)))

expr.t = 95-2+
expr.t = 95-
expr.t = 9
expr.t =
```

- 或 (expr (expr (expr (term (9)))(-)(term (5))) (+) (term (2)))
- 要求输出: 9 5 2 +

- 个位数加减法
 - 语法制导的定义

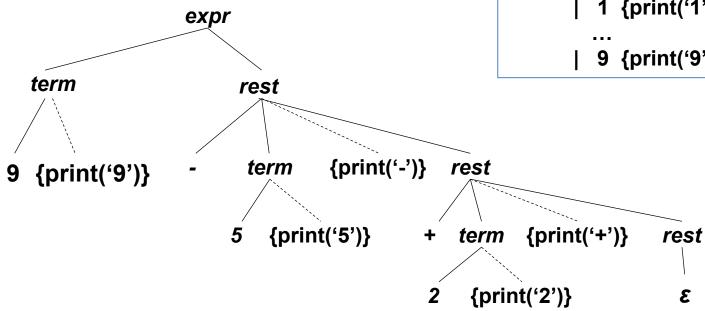
产生式	语义规则
$expr \rightarrow expr_1 + term$	<i>expr.t</i> = <i>expr₁.t</i> <i>term.t</i> '+'
$expr \rightarrow expr_1$ - $term$	expr.t = expr ₁ .t term.t '-'
expr → term	expr.t = term.t
term → 0	term.t = '0'
term → 1	term.t = '1'
term → 9	term.t = '9'

```
expr.t = 95-2+
expr.t = 95- + term.t = 2
expr.t = 9 - term.t = 5 2
term.t = 9 5
```

```
procedure visit ( node N) {
    for(从左到右遍历N的每个子节点C) {
        visit(C);
    }
    按照节点N上的语义规则求值;
}
```

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• 非终结符的函数

```
expr → term rest

void expr() {
   term(); rest()
}
```

• 非终结符的函数

```
rest \rightarrow + term \{print('+')\} rest
             - term {print('- ')} rest
void rest () {
  if( lookahead == '+') {
      match('+'); term(); print('+'); rest();
  else if( lookahead == '-') {
      match('-'); term(); print('-'); rest();
  else { } /*不对输入作任何处理*/
```

• 非终结符的函数

```
term \rightarrow 0 \{print('0')\}
                                  1 {print('1')}
                                  9 {print('9')}
                void term() {
                   if( lookahead是一个数位) {
                      t = lookahead; match(lookahead); print(t);
                   else {report("语法错误");}
• 完整的程序:
```