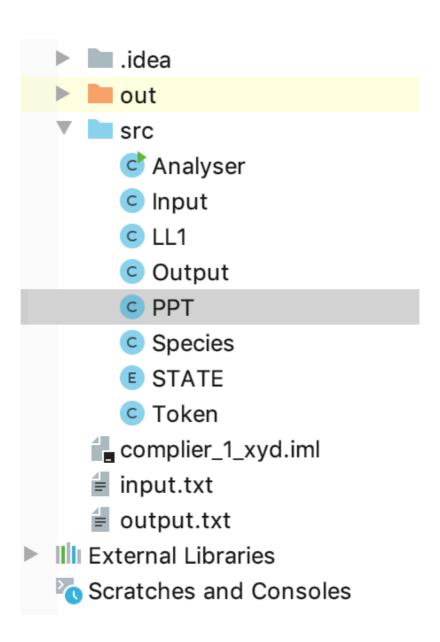
# 语法分析实验报告

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类:



```
while(x==0\&\&y==1){
if(y==3&&(y==3&&y+2==14)){
x=x+2*y;
}else{
y=y+2*(x+4);
}
输出:
S→while(C){S}S
C→D C'
D→G CMP G
G→id
CMP → ==
G→number
C'→&&DC'
D→G CMP G
G→id
CMP → ==
G→number
C'→ε
S→if(C){S}else{S}S
C→D C'
D\rightarrow G CMP G
G→id
CMP → ==
G→number
C'→&&DC'
D\rightarrow (C)
C→D C'
D→G CMP G
G→id
CMP → ==
G→number
C'→&&DC'
D\rightarrow G CMP G
G→id
```

### 1. Motivation/Aim

设计了一个 java 语法的分析程序,对部分程序进行语法分析,此时实验采用的是 LL1 分析表的方法。

### 2. Content description

从 Input.txt 中先读取文件,然后先利用 LAB1 中的代码进行词法分析,然后再利用语法分析程序进行语法分析,输出结果到 Output.txt 中。

#### 3. Ideas

- a) 定义出要识别的文法
- b) 消除左递归
- c) 构造预测分析表。
- d) 根据预测分析表编写程序

#### 4. Assumptions

假设输入的文件内容是正常的 JAVA 程序,即包含合法的保留字和运算符。if 语句后都有唯一的 else 语句。id 代表变量,number 代表数字(int, double)。

#### 5. specific methods

#### 要识别的文法:

- 0 S $\rightarrow$ id=ES;| if(C){S}else{S}S | while(C){S}S |  $\epsilon$
- 1 E→E+T | E-T | T
- 2 T→T\*F | T/F | F
- $3 \text{ F} \rightarrow \text{(E)} \mid \text{id} \mid \text{number}$
- 4 C→C||D | C&&D | D

6 D→G CMP G

7 G→number | id

 $8 \text{ CMP} \rightarrow > |>= |<|<=|==|!=$ 

### 对于部分文法需要消除左递归:

E→E+T | E-T | T 变成:

E→T E'

 $E' \rightarrow +TE' \mid -TE' \mid \epsilon$ 

T→T\*F|T/F|F 变成:

T→F T'

 $T' \rightarrow * FT' \mid /FT' \mid \epsilon$ 

C→C||D | C&&D | D 变成:

 $C \rightarrow D C'$ 

C'→||DC' | &&DC' | ε

### 最终得到的 CFG 为:

- 0. S→id=E;S
- 1.  $S \rightarrow if(C)\{S\}else\{S\}S$
- 2.  $S\rightarrow while(C){S}S$
- 3. S→ε
- 4. E→T E'
- 5. E'→+TE'
- 6. E'→-TE'
- 7. E'→ε
- 8. T→F T'
- 9. T'→\* FT'
- 10. T'→/ FT'

- 11. T'→ε
- 12. F→(E)
- 13. F→id
- 14. F→number
- 15. C→D C'
- 16. C'→||DC'
- 17. C'→&&DC'
- 18. C'→ε
- 19. D→(C)
- 20. D→G CMP G
- 21. G→number
- 22. G→id
- 23. CMP → >
- 24. CMP → >=
- 25. CMP → <
- 26. CMP → <=
- 27. CMP  $\rightarrow$  ==
- 28. CMP  $\rightarrow$  !=

# 根据这个 CFG 建立预测分析表:

Vn\Vt	id	if	while	+	-
S	0	1	2		
Е	4				
E'				5	6
Т	8				
T'				11	11
F	13				
С	15				
C'					

D	20		
G	22		
CMP			

Vn\Vt	*	/	;	=	II
S					
Е					
E'			7		
Т					
T'	9	10	11		
F					
С					16
C'					
D					
G					
CMP					

Vn\Vt	&&	(	)	{	}
S					3
Е		4			
E'					
Т		8			
T'					
F		12			
С		15			
C'	17		18		
D		19			
G					

CMP					
-----	--	--	--	--	--

Vn\Vt	else	==	>	>=	<
S					
Е					
E'					
Т					
T'					
F					
С					
C'					
D					
G					
CMP		27	23	24	25

Vn\Vt	<=	!=	number	\$r
S				3
Е			4	
E'				
Т			8	
T'				
F			14	
С			15	
C'				
D			20	
G			21	
CMP	26	28		

# 6. Description of important Data Structures

### 构建了一个 PPT 的表:

```
public class PPT {
            private static int[][] ppt = new int[][]{
                                       \{4, \quad -1, \quad -1,
                                       \{-1, \ -1, \ -1, \ -1, \ -1, \ -1, \ -1, \ -1, \ -1, \ -1, \ -1, \ -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1\}, //C' 
                                      };
            public static int[][] getPPT() {
                         return ppt;
}
```

Species 类存的是每个终结符或者非终结符的种别码:

```
public final static int S_START = 0;
public final static int ID = 1;
public final static int IF = 2;
public final static int WHILE = 3;
public final static int S ADD = 4;
public final static int S_SUB = 5;
public final static int S_MUL = 6;
public final static int S_DIV = 7;
public final static int SEMICOLON = 8;
public final static int EQUAL = 9;
public final static int S_OR = 10;
public final static int S_AND = 11;
public final static int LEFT_K = 12;
public final static int RIGHT_K = 13;
public final static int LEFT_D = 14;
public final static int RIGHT_D = 15;
public final static int ELSE = 16;
public final static int D EQUAL = 17;
public final static int BIG = 18;
public final static int BIG E = 19;
public final static int LESS = 20;
public final static int LESS E = 21;
public final static int N EQUAL = 22;
public final static int NUMBER = 23;
public final static int S END = 24;
public static final int S = 100;
public static final int E = 101;
public static final int E1 = 102;
public static final int T = 103;
public static final int T1 = 104;
public static final int F = 105;
public static final int C = 106;
public static final int C1 = 107;
public static final int D = 108;
public static final int G = 109;
public static final int CMP = 110;
```

对于每一个终结符或者非终结符都保存着种别码,和相印字符的内容。

```
public void addSpecies(){
    String s;
    s="Species : {code : "+this.code+" }"+" {value : "+this.value+" }";
    Output.species.add(new Species(this.code,this.value));
    Output.species_arr.add(s);
}
```

对于 LL1 文法需要有一个栈和一个队列,以及一个产生式的数组:

```
private static Stack<Species> speciesStack = new Stack<>();//栈
private static Queue<Species> speciesQueue = new LinkedList<>();//队列
private static int[][] ppt = PPT.getPPT();
private Output output=new Output();
private static String[] production={
        "S→id=E;",
        "S→if(C){S}else{S}",
        "S→while(C){S}",
        "S→ε",
        "E→T E'",
        "E'→+TE'",
        "E'→-TE'",
        "E'→ε",
        "T→F T'",
        "T'→* FT'",
        "T'→/ FT'",
        "T'→ε",
        "F→(E)",
        "F→id",
        "F→number",
        "C→D C'",
        "C'→||DC'",
        "C'→&&DC'",
        "C'→ε",
        "D→(C)",
        "D→G CMP G",
        "G→number",
        "G→id",
        "CMP → >",
        "CMP → >=",
        "CMP → <",
        "CMP → <=",
        "CMP → ==",
        "CMP → !="
};
```

#### 7. Description of core Algorithms

利用 LL1 分析的特性,如果栈顶是一个非终结符,就根据预测分析表继续推导,直到变成一个终结符且和队列首部的终结符相同,便匹配成功,同时队列指针向后移动一位,并且栈顶的终结符弹出。

#### 8. example

```
见文件开始。
另外还有一些测试用例和输出:
test:
while(x==0\&\&y==1){
    a==b;
    c=1;
}
print:
S→while(C){S}S
C→D C'
D→G CMP G
G→id
CMP → ==
G→number
C'→&&DC'
D→G CMP G
G→id
CMP → ==
G→number
C'→ε
```

### 9. problems

S→id=E;S

一开始的时候我的循环体{}中只要有东西,就不能成功输出,排查了许久发现是两个应该 break 的地方竟然 return 了。导致无法输出。

另外,一开始由于没有考虑清楚自定义文法,导致每条 while 循环或是 if 判断中只能写一条语句,是因为我的文法中缺少 S→SS 这条语句。但是这时我的代码已经基本成型了,而且时间紧迫,如果重新进行化简左递归,重新制表会要花费很多时间。所以我想到了一个最小修改。

修改了这三条文法:

 $0. S \rightarrow id = E:S$ 

1.  $S \rightarrow if(C){S}else{S}S$ 

# 2. $S\rightarrow while(C){S}S$

在其后面添加了一个 S, 并且修改了少量代码之后解决了问题

# 10. feelings

感觉这次实验细心很重要,应该实现就要把文法和预测符表思考清楚,画正确。否则一旦有小错误,会给代码带来不小的修改。