- 1. 基于前面给出的数据结构, 就 LL 语法分析写出下列功能函数的实现代码:
 - 1) 产生式有左递归的判断以及左递归的消除实现;
 - 2) 产生式有左公因子的判断,以及左公因子的提取实现;
 - 3) 产生式的 FIRST 函数求解;
 - 4) 非终结符的 FIRST 函数求解:
 - 5) 非终结符的 FOLLOW 函数求解:
 - 6) 文法是为 LL(1) 文法的判断:
 - 7) LL(1)语法分析表的填写。

```
set<TerminalSymbol*>* pFirstSet = new set<TerminalSymbol*>();
    int index = 0;
for (auto it = pProduction->pBodySymbolTable->begin(); it != pProduction->pBodySymbolTable->end(); it++) {
         GrammarSymbol* pSymbol = (*it);
switch (pSymbol->type) {
    case TERMINAL:
                  pFirstSet->insert((TerminalSymbol*)pSymbol);
index++;
                  break:
              break;
case NONTERMINAL:
    First((NonTerminalSymbol*)pSymbol);
    set<[erminalSymbol*>* pFirst = ((NonTerminalSymbol*)pSymbol)->pFirstSet;
    pFirstSet->inser(pFirst->begin(), pFirst->end());
    if (pFirst->find(NULL_TERMINAL) == pFirst->end()) {
                     goto END_OF_COMPUTATION;
                  index++;
              break;
case NULL_TERMINAL:
                  pFirstSet->insert(NULL_TERMINAL);
index++;
                  break;
              default:
END_OF_COMPUTATION:
    pProduction->pFirstSet = pFirstSet:
void First(NonTerminalSymbol* pNonTerminal) {
     if (pNonTerminal->pFirstSet == nullptr) {
           pNonTerminal->pFirstSet = new set<TerminalSymbol*>();
     for (auto it = pNonTerminal->pProductionTable->begin(); it != pNonTerminal->pProductionTable->end(); it++) {
    Production* pProduction = (*it);
           set<TerminalSymbol*>* pFirst = pProduction->pFirstSet;
           if (pFirst == nullptr) {
                First(pProduction);
                pFirst = pProduction->pFirstSet;
           pNonTerminal->pFirstSet->insert(pFirst->begin(), pFirst->end());
```

- 2. 基于前面给出的数据结构,就 LR 语法分析写出下列功能函数的实现代码:
 - 1) 一个项集中 LR(0)核心项的闭包求解,即实现函数: void getClosure(ItemSet *itemSet);
 - 2) 穷举一个 LR(0) 项集的变迁,其中包括驱动符的穷举,下一项集的创建,下一项集中核心项的确定,下一项集是否为新项集的判断。即实现函数: void exhaustTransition(ItemSet*itemSet);
 - 3) 文法的 LR(0)型 DFA 求解;
 - 4) 文法是否为 SLR(1) 文法的判断;
 - 5) LR 语法分析表的填写;
- 1) 一个项集中 LR(O)核心项的闭包求解,即实现函数:

void getClosure(ItemSet *itemSet);

```
void getClosure(ItemSet *itemSet) {
    queue<LR0Item *> closure;
    for (int i = 0; i < itemSet->pItemTable->size(); i++) {
         LR0Item *item = itemSet->pItemTable->get(i);
         if (item->type == CORE) {
             closure.push(item);
    while (!closure.empty()) {
         LR0Item *item = closure.front();
         closure.pop():
         if (item->dotPosition == item->production->pBodyTable->size()) {
         GrammarSymbol *symbol = item->production->pBodyTable->get(item->dotPosition);
         if (symbol->symbolType == TERMINAL) {
             continue:
         NonTerminalSymbol *nonTerminalSymbol = (NonTerminalSymbol *)symbol;
         List<Production *> *pProductionList = pGrammarSymbolTable->find(nonTerminalSymbol->name)->pProductionList;

for (int i = 0; i < pProductionList->size(); i++) {
             Production *production = pProductionList->get(i);
LR0Item *newItem = new LR0Item();
newItem->nonTerminalSymbol = nonTerminalSymbol;
             newItem->production = production;
             newItem->dotPosition = 0;
             newItem->type = NONCORE;
             if (itemSet->find(newItem) == -1) {
                  itemSet->pItemTable->add(newItem);
                  closure.push(newItem);
              } else {
                  delete newItem;
```

2) 穷举一个 LR(O)项集的变迁,其中包括驱动符的穷举,后继项集的创建,后继项集中核心项的确定,后继项集是否为新项集的判断。即实现函数:

void exhaustTransition(ItemSet *itemSet); 19

```
void exhaustTransition(ItemSet *itemSet) {
    for (int i = 0; i < itemSet->pItemTable->Count(); i++) {
        LR0Item *item = itemSet->pItemTable->Get(i);
        GrammarSymbol *symbol = item->GetSymbolAfterDot();
        if (symbol == NULL || symbol->IsTerminal()) {
            continue:
        NonTerminalSymbol *nonTerminalSymbol = dynamic_cast<NonTerminalSymbol *>(symbol);
        ItemSet *newItemSet = CreateNewSet(itemSet, nonTerminalSymbol);
        newItemSet = GetClosure(newItemSet);
        if (!IsExistItemSet(pItemSetTable, newItemSet)) {
            newItemSet->stateId = pItemSetTable->Count();
            pItemSetTable->Add(newItemSet);
            exhaustTransition(newItemSet):
        TransitionEdge *edge = new TransitionEdge();
        edge->driverSymbol = nonTerminalSymbol;
        edge->fromItemSet = itemSet;
        edge->toItemSet = newItemSet;
        itemSet->pTransitionTable->Add(edge);
```

3) 文法的 LR(O)型 DFA 求解;

```
void DFA* Grammar::constructLR0DFA()
    ItemSet* initItemSet = new ItemSet();
     initItemSet->stateId = 0;
    initItemSet->stateId = 0;
initItemSet->pItemTable = new List<LR0Item*>();
LR0Item* initItem = new LR0Item();
    initItem->nonTerminalSymbol = RootSymbol;
    initItem->production = RootSymbol->pFirstProduction;
initItem->dotPosition = 0;
    initItem->type = CORE;
initItemSet->pItemTable->add(initItem);
    getClosure(initItemSet);
    List<ItemSet*>* itemSetTable = new List<ItemSet*>();
    itemSetTable->add(initItemSet)
    List<TransitionEdge*>* edgeTable = new List<TransitionEdge*>();
    int nextStateId = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < itemSetTable->count(); i++)
         ItemSet* curItemSet = itemSetTable->get(i):
         exhaustTransition(curItemSet):
         for (int j = 0; j < curItemSet->pEdgeTable->count(); j++)
              TransitionEdge* curEdge = curItemSet->pEdgeTable->get(j);
              ItemSet* nextItemSet = new ItemSet();
              nextItemSet->stateId = nextStateId++;
              for (int k = 0; k < curItemSet->pItemTable->count(); k++)
                   LR0Item* curItem = curItemSet->pItemTable->get(k):
                   if (curItem->dotPosition < curItem->production->bodyLength()
                        && curItem->production->pBody[curItem->dotPosition] == curEdge->driverSymbol)
                        LR0Item* nextItem = new LR0Item();
                        nextItem->nonTerminalSymbol = curItem->nonTerminalSymbol;
nextItem->production = curItem->production;
nextItem->dotPosition = curItem->dotPosition + 1;
nextItem->type = CORE;
                        nextItemSet->pItemTable->add(nextItem);
              getClosure(nextItemSet):
              if (nextItemSet->pItemTable->count() > 0)
                   itemSetTable->add(nextItemSet);
                   TransitionEdge* nextEdge = new TransitionEdge();
nextEdge->driverSymbol = curEdge->driverSymbol;
                   nextEdge->fromItemSet = curItemSet;
nextEdge->toItemSet = nextItemSet;
                   edgeTable->add(nextEdge);
```

4) 文法是否为 SLR(1)文法的判断;

```
! ☐ bool isSLR1(Grammar *grammar) {
古
       if (!isLR0(grammar)) {
L
           return false;
       DFA *dfa = constructLR0DFA();
白
       for (int i = 0; i < grammar->num_productions; i++) {
           Production *prod = grammar->productions[i];
           set<int> followSet = getFollowSet(grammar, prod->left);
           State *state = dfa->states[prod->left];
           set<int> lookahead = getLookahead(grammar, state, prod);
           for (auto 1 : lookahead) {
               if (followSet.find(1) == followSet.end()) {
                   return false;
       return true;
```

5) LR 语法分析表的填写;

```
| void fillLRTable(Grammar *grammar, LRTable *1rTable) {
     int n = grammar->getNumOfSymbols();
     int m = lrTable->getNumOfStates();
     for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
         for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
             ItemSet *itemSet = lrTable->getItemSet(i);
             LRAction action = lrTable->getAction(i, j);
             if (action.type != LRActionType::UNDEFINED) {
                 continue;
             Symbol *symbol = grammar->getSymbol(j);
             ItemSet *nextItemSet = lrTable->getGoto(itemSet, symbol);
             if (nextItemSet != nullptr) {
                 int k = lrTable->getStateIndex(nextItemSet);
                 if (symbol->isTerminal()) {
                     action.type = LRActionType::SHIFT;
                     action.param = k;
                 } else {
                     action.type = LRActionType::GOTO;
                     action.param = k;
             } else {
                 Production *production = lrTable->getReduceProduction(itemSet, symbol);
                 if (production != nullptr) {
                     action.type = LRActionType::REDUCE;
                     action.param = production->getIndex();
                 } else {
                     action.type = LRActionType::UNDEFINED;
             lrTable->setAction(i, j, action);
```

3. 对于如下两个文法 , 其中 S 为非终结符, 其他为终结符。

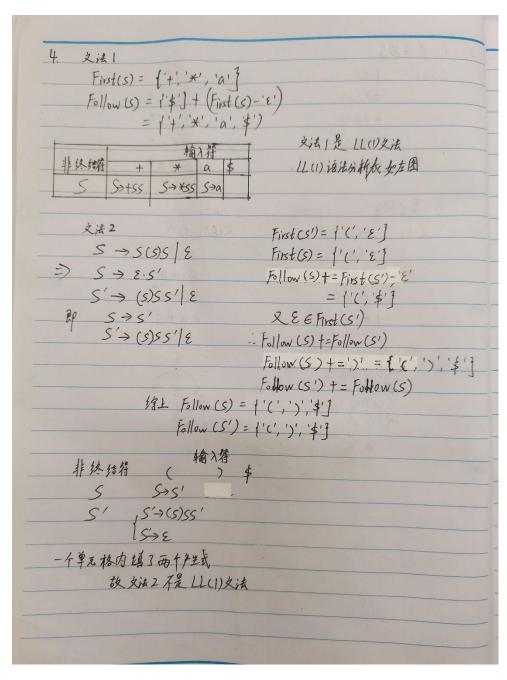
文法 1	<i>S</i> →+ <i>SS</i> * <i>SS</i> a	输入串+*aaa
文法 2	$S \rightarrow SS + \mid SS^* \mid a$	输入串 aa+a*

- 1) 基于最左推导,写出对输入串的推导过程,只要求写出每步推导后的句型;
- 2) 基于最右推导,写出对输入串的推导过程,只要求写出每步推导后的句型;
- 3) 画出输入串的语法分析树。

3.)最左推导	
<u> </u>	Źjŧ 2: 55*
+ *555	SS+S*
+*ass	as+s*
+ *aas	aa+5*
+ *aaa	aa + a*
2) 最右推身	
文法1: +55	Źiŧ2: 55*
+5a	Sa*
+*SSA	55+a*
+*Saa	sa+a*
+*aaa	$aa + a^*$
3) 5	5
+ 5 5	
↑ a	1
* 5 5	\$ \$ +a
à à	
	or or

4. 对于如下三个文法,非终结符仅只有 *S*,其他为终结符。如果有左递归则先消除左递归,如果有左公因子则先提取左公因子。然后求每个非终结符的 FIRST 和 FOLLOW 函数值。分别判断它们是否为 LL(1)文法?如果是 LL(1)文法,则填出其 LL(1)语法分析表。

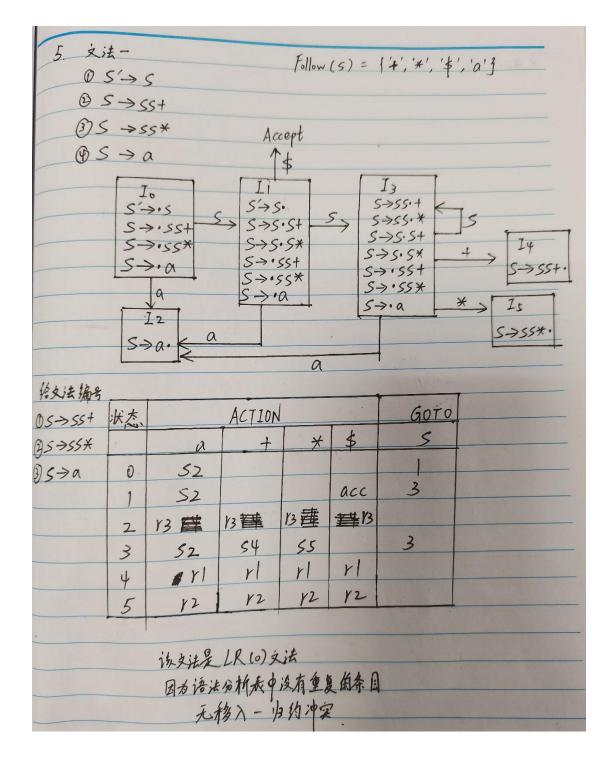
文法 1	文法 2	文法3
$S \rightarrow +SS$	$S \rightarrow S(S)S$	S→ <i>S</i> + <i>S</i>
S→*SS	S→ ε	S→SS
S→a		S→(S)
		S→ <i>S</i> *
		S→a

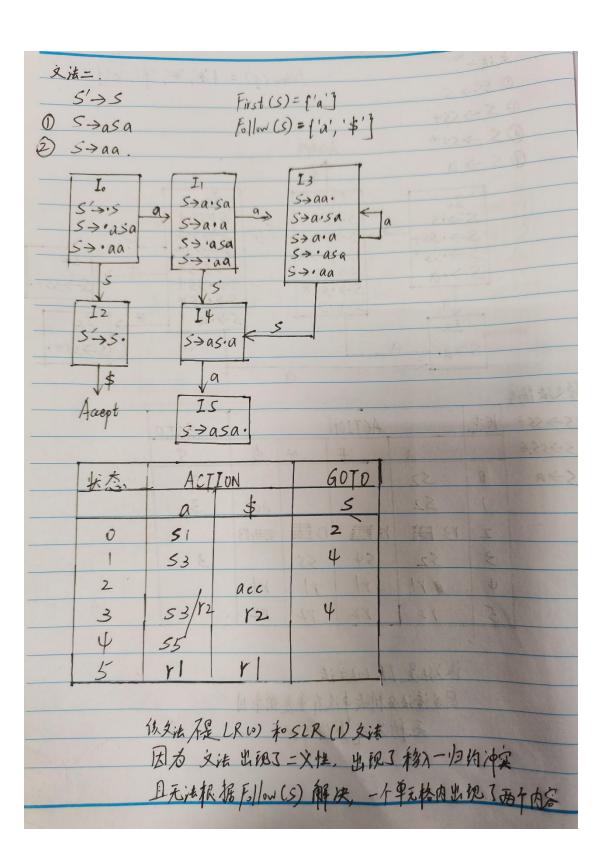


```
文法3
   消除左弟归
     S > (s)5' |as'
     S' → +SS' | SS' | *S' | E
     First (s') = 1+, *, & ] + First (s)
     First(s) = 1'(', 'a')
    First (5') = f'+; 'x', 'E', 'C', 'a'}
     Follow (s) = 1'), '$']
     For Mow (s) + = First (S')- &
           = 1'+', '*', '&', '(', ')', 'a', '$']
     Follow (S) + = Follow (S')
     Follow (S') + = Follow (S)
   121 Follow (5) = 1'+', '*', 'E', '(', ')', 'a', '$']
      Follow (S') = 1'+', '*', '&', 'L', ')', 'a', '$'}
                            输入符
        非终结符 + * ( ) a $
                      S → (s) S' S → a s'
          5' 1 S'>+SS' S'>*S'
                15'28
             一个单元格内填了两个产生式
                       故文法3不是LL(1)文法
```

5. 对于如下两个文法,非终结符仅只有 S, 其他为终结符。分别画出其 LR(0) 项集的 状态转换图 (即 DFA)。分别判断它们是否为 LR(0) 文法? 是否为 SLR(1) 文法,并给 出理由。如果是 LR(0) 文法或者 SLR(1), 则填出其 LR 语法分析表。

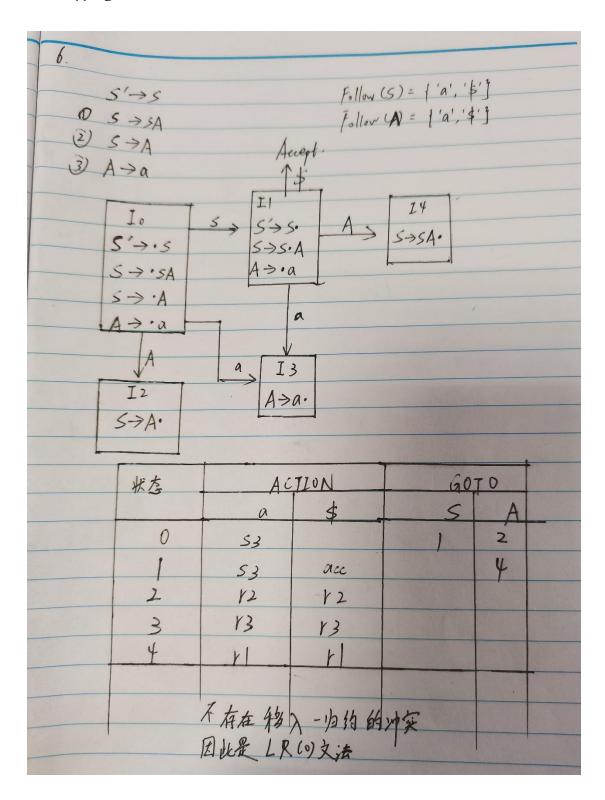
文法 1	文法 2
S→ <i>SS</i> +	S→a <i>S</i> a
S→ <i>SS</i> *	S→aa
S→a	





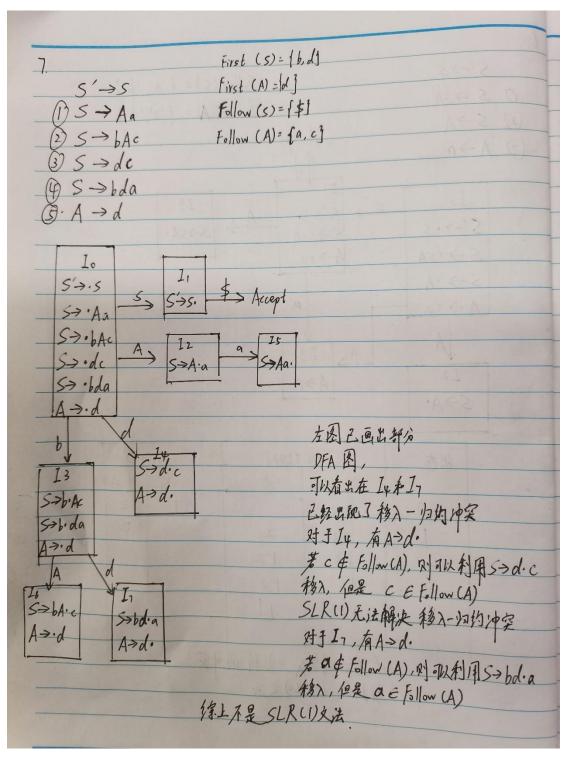
6. 说明如下文法是LR(0)文法。其中S和A为非终结符。

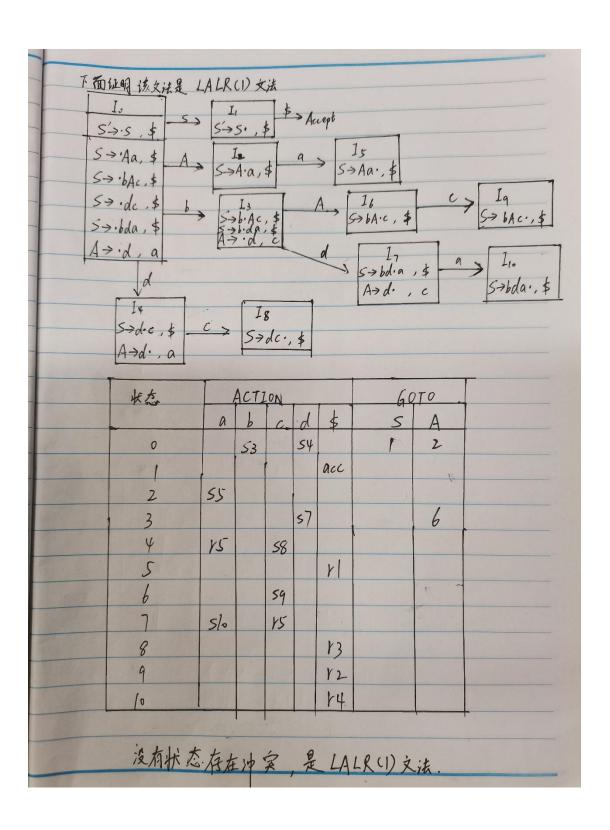
 $S \rightarrow SA \mid A$ A \rightarrow a



7. 说明如下文法是 LALR(1)文法, 但不是 SLR(1)文法。其中 S 和 A 为非终结符。

 $S \rightarrow A$ a | bAc| dc | bda $A \rightarrow$ d



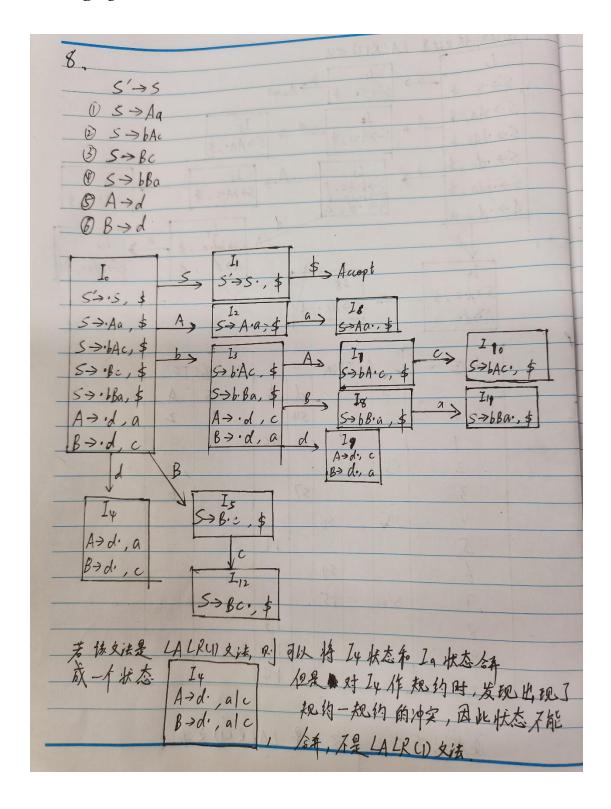


8. 说明如下文法是 LR(1) 文法,但不是 LALR(1) 文法。其中 S、A、B 为非终结符。

 $S \rightarrow Aa \mid bAc \mid Bc \mid bBa$

 $A \rightarrow \mathsf{d}$

 $B \rightarrow d$



0 S3 S4 1 2 5	0	の	の	状态		ACT	ION		1 1		TO.	10
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7	7	7	7	5			5/2					100
8 511 9 16 15 10 11 12 13	8 511	8 511	8 511	6					r			-
9	9	9	9	7			5/0					
9	9	9	9	8	511							-
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