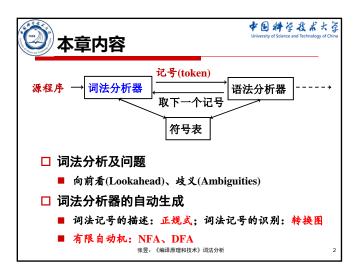


# 词法分析

《编译原理和技术》

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### 2.1 词法记号及属性

□ 记号、词法单元、模式





### 词法定义中的问题

#### □ 关键字、保留字

■ 关键字(keyword): 有专门的意义和用途, 如if、else

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■ 保留字: 有专门的意义, 不能当作一般的标识符使用 例如,C语言中的关键字是保留字

#### □ 历史上词法定义中的一些问题

- 忽略空格带来的困难,例如 Fortran DO 8 I = 3.75 等同于 DO8I = 3.75 DO 8 I = 3.75
- 关键字不保留

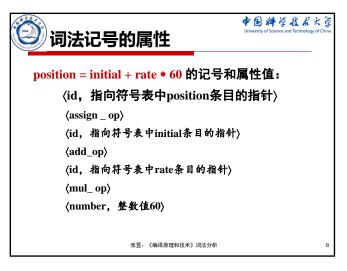
IF THEN THEN THEN=ELSE; ELSE ...

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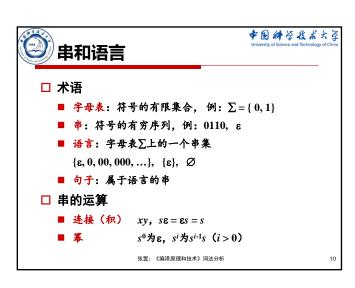


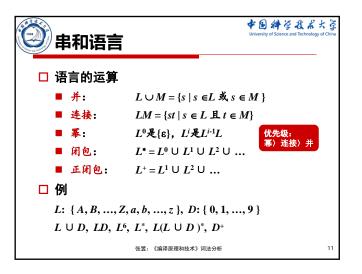










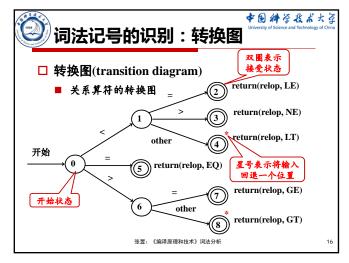


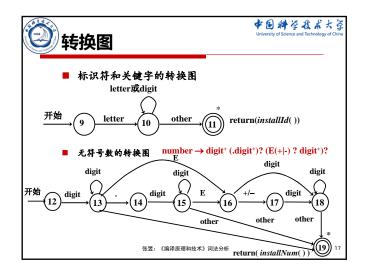


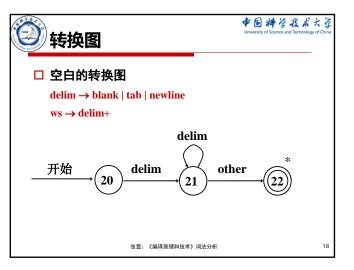


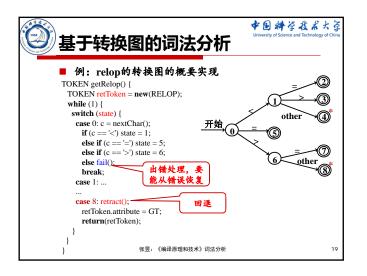






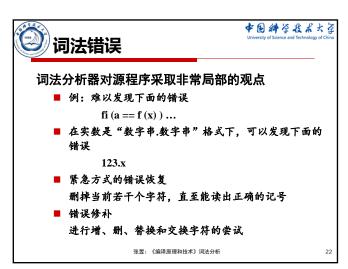


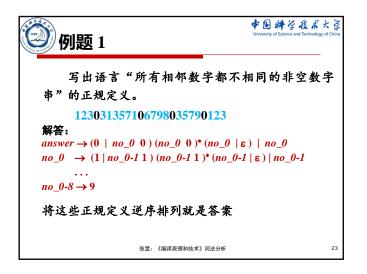


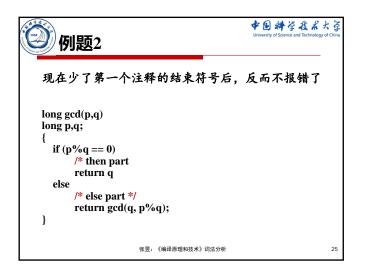




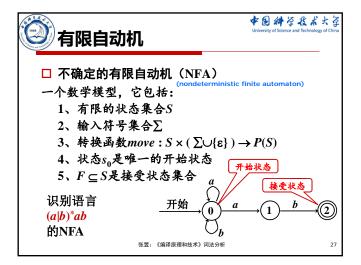


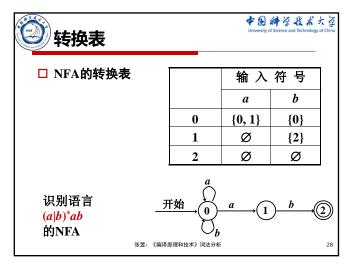


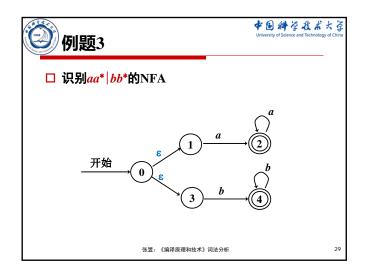


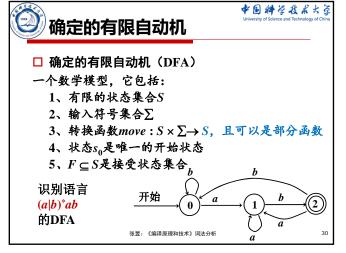














### 例题4

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构造一个DFA, 它能识别{0,1}上能被5整除的二 进制数。

#### 解答

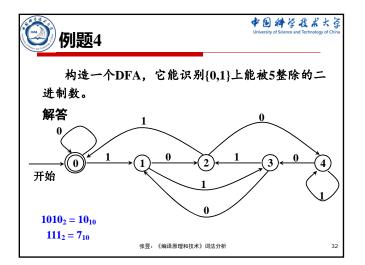
已读过 尚未读 已读部分的值

某时刻 101 0111000

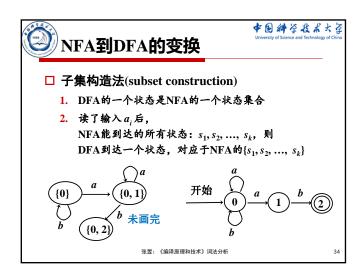
读进0 1010 111000  $5 \times 2 = 10$ 读进1 10101 11000  $10 \times 2 + 1 = 21$ 

引入5个状态即可,分别代表已读部分的值除以5的余数

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### 中国科学技术大学 例题5 构造一个DFA,它能接受0和1的个数都是偶数的 字符串。 开始 偶0奇1 0 1 偶0偶1 0 0 0 奇0奇1 奇0偶1 张昱: 《编译原理和技术》词法分析



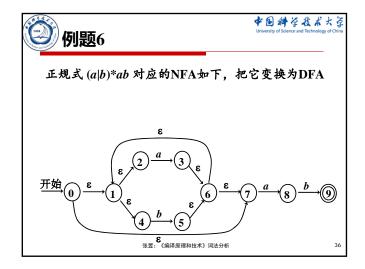
### NFA到DFA的变换

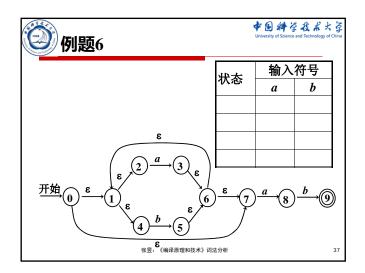
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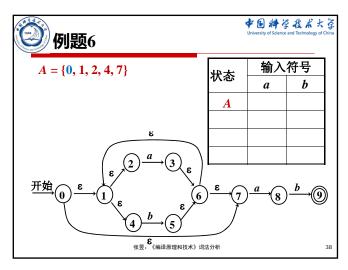
#### □ 子集构造法(subset construction)

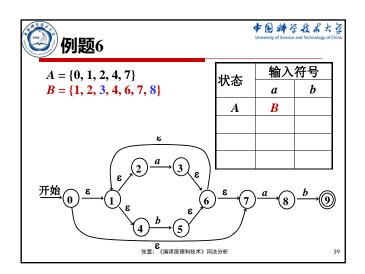
- 1.  $\epsilon$ -闭包 ( $\epsilon$  closure) 状态s 的 $\epsilon$ -闭包是 s 经  $\epsilon$ 转换所能 到达的状态集合
- 2. NFA的初始状态的 ε-闭包对应于DFA的初始状态
- 3. 针对每个DFA 状态 NFA状态子集,求输入每个 $a_i$ 后 能到达的NFA状态的ε-闭包并集, 该集合对应于DFA 中的一个已有状态。或者是一个要新加的DFA状态

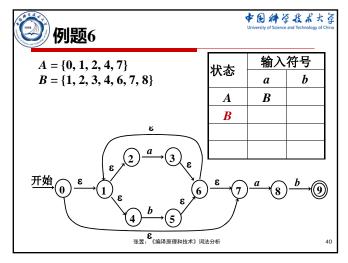
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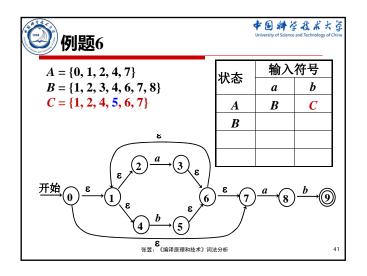


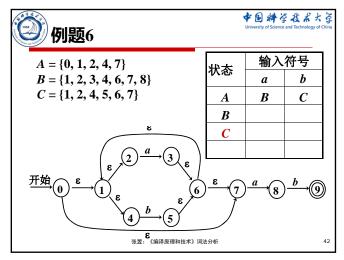


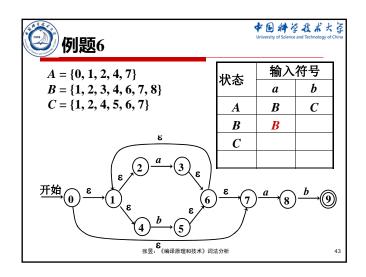


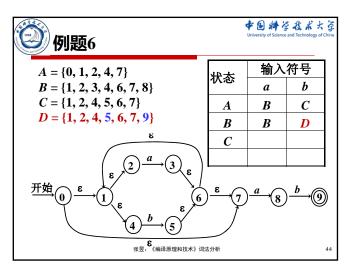


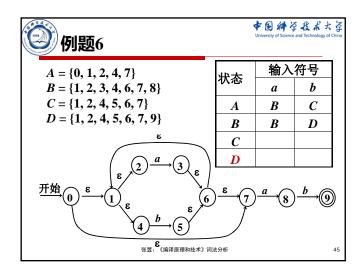


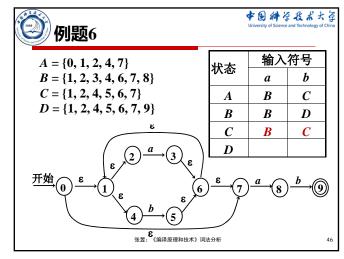


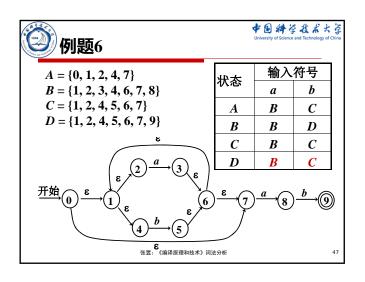


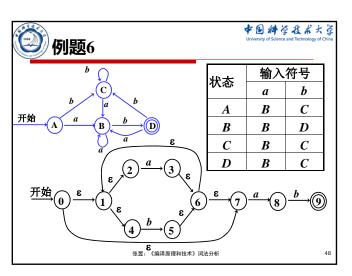


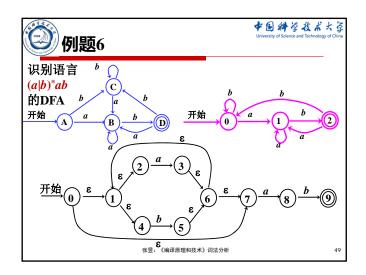


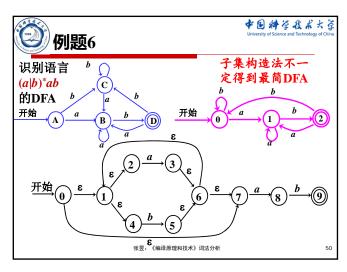


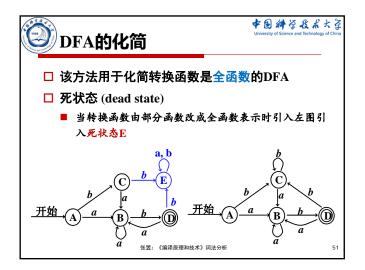


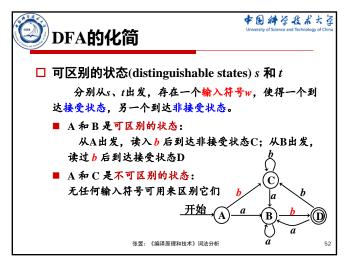


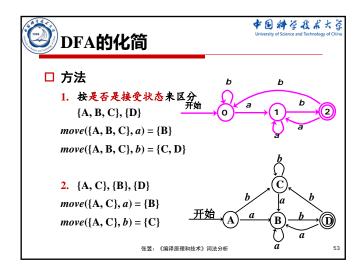


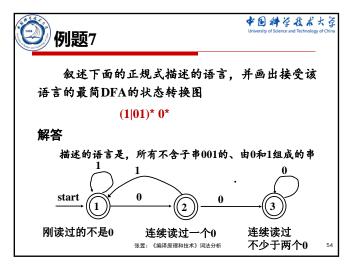


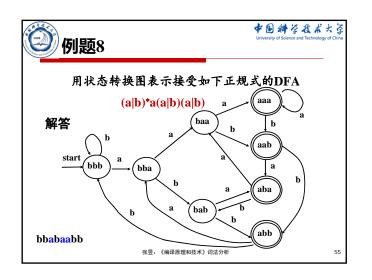


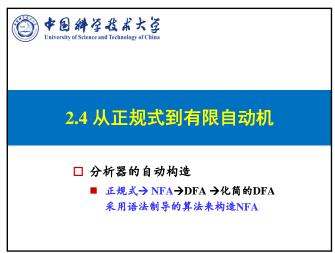


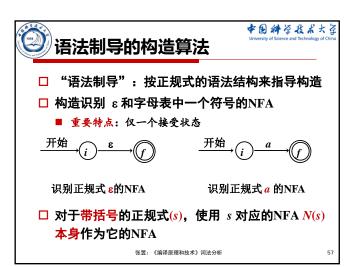


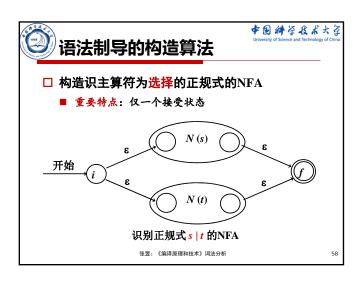


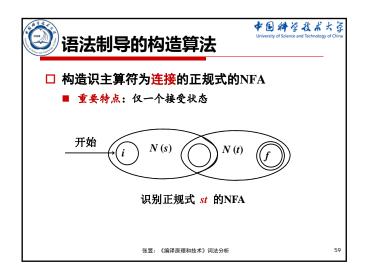


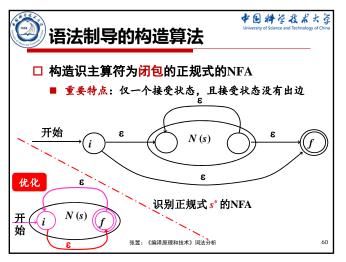


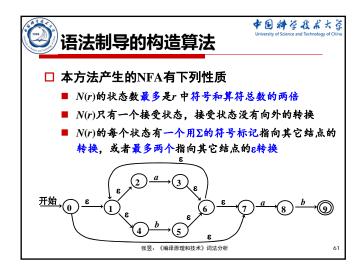


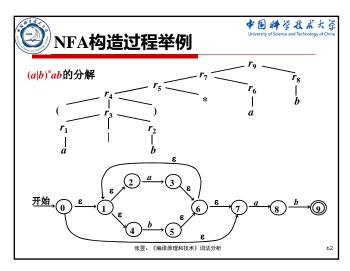


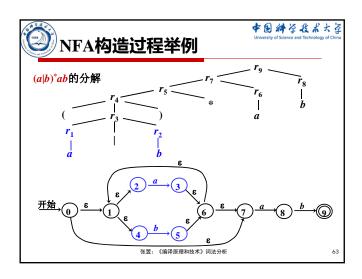


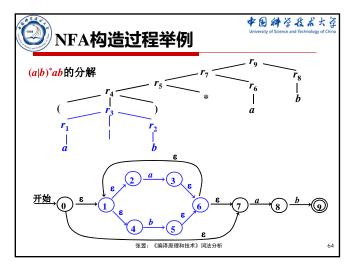


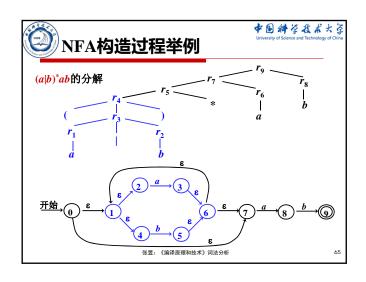


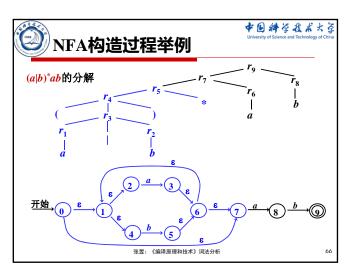


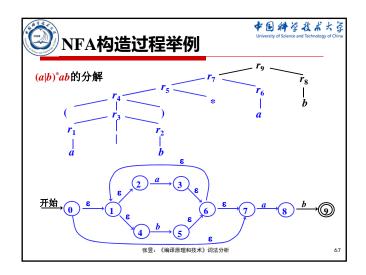


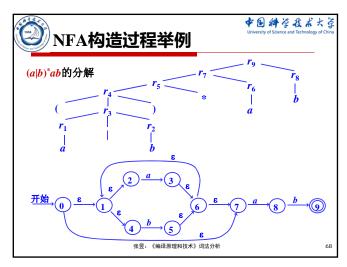


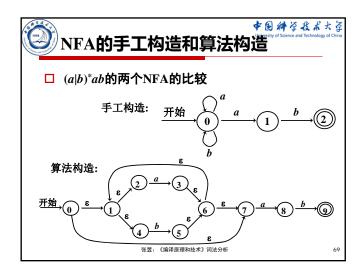




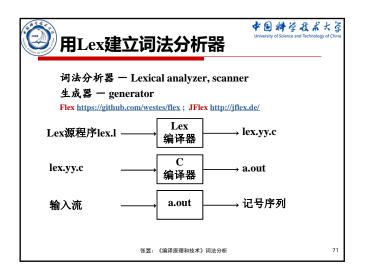








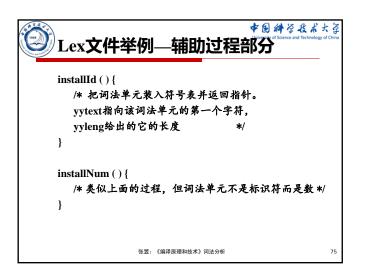






```
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Lex文件举例—声明部分
                                 %{和%}包含的代码
                                将直接复制到生成的分析器源程序文件中
/* 常量LT, LE, EQ, NE, GT, GE,∠
  WHILE, DO, ID, NUMBER, RELOP的定义*/
/* 正规定义 */
delim
        [ t n ]
        {delim}+
ws
letter
        [A - Za - z]
digit
        [0-9]
        {letter}({letter}|{digit})*
number \{digit\}+(\.\{digit\}+)?(E[+\-]?\{digit\}+)?
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```

```
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Lex文件举例-
                     翻译规则部分
               {/*没有动作,也不返回*/}
{ws}
while
               {return (WHILE);}
do
               {return (DO);}
               {yylval = install_id ( ); return (ID);}
{id}
{number}
               {yylval = install_num( );
                     return (NUMBER):}
"<"
               {vvlval = LT; return (RELOP);}
"<="
               {yylval = LE; return (RELOP);}
"_"
               {yylval = EQ; return (RELOP);}
"<>"
               {yylval = NE; return (RELOP);}
">"
               {yylval = GT; return (RELOP);}
" >= "
               {yylval = GE; return (RELOP);}
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```







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