# 编译原理实验报告

### 实验一 词法分析

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## 实验要求

通过 Flex 实现对C--程序的词法分析;

### 基本要求

- 输出基本的词法分析结果 🗸
- 输出未定义的标识符 🗸
- 识别单行注释 🗸

### 附加要求

- 识别八进制和十六进制数 🗸
- 识别指数形式浮点数 🗸
- 识别多行注释 🗸

### 实验假设

对C--语言的部分说明以及小组自身的假设

对于 INT 类型: 《编译原理实践与指导教程》P117 A.2补充说明中提及

词法单元INT表示的是所有(无符号)整型常数

但考虑到负数普遍存在于程序中,因此加上正负号判定,且认为给定的数字均存在于32位整型范围内,因此不用考虑溢出问题;

对于 FLOAT 类型:补充说明中提及

词法单元FLOAT表示的是所有(无符号)浮点型整数;

小数点前后必须有数字出现;

但根据C语言的浮点数格式,认为**小数点前无数字**也为合法,且有正负判定,不考虑溢出问题;

对于非法的 指数型浮点数 , 小组内对此进行了一下定义

假设e前面出现的全是数字(及一个小数点), e后面只会出现数字、小数点和字母;

## 实验分工

**小组成员**: 臧祝利、陈金利、孙泽林、赵建锟

分工如下:

臧祝利:代码+思考题 ☆

陈金利:指数形式浮点数(包括合法和非法)

孙泽林: 注释(单行|多行), 识别八进制和十六进制

赵建锟: ID, FLOAT, INT的定义及调试

#### 具体内容:

- 写好大部分的tokens识别和规则;
- 解决三个思考题;
- 整合小组内容;
- 测试、debug并进行改正;

### 实验环境

• Linux: Ubuntu 20.04 LTS

Flex: V2.6.4GCC: V9.3.0

代码以及调试均在虚拟机下完成,测试情况良好;

部分正则表达式使用了 菜鸟工具 的正则表达式在线测试, 经过测试, 均通过普遍测试后写入文件中;

## 实验设计

#### 代码

先将简单的tokens的正则表达式及规则写入文件,并收集整合小组其他人的代码,实现最终测试;

输出基本的词法分析结果

输出的结果可以使用Flex自带的内置变量 yytext 进行当前语素的输出,而输出的句子会根据规则的内容进行输出;

基本tokens的 定义 代码如下,根据实验说明,将所有括号类型定义为 BRACKET ,关键字定义为 KEYWORD;

[最终代码见cf.l文件]

```
%option yylineno
DIGIT[0-9]
LETTER[a-zA-Z]
SEMI ;
COMMA ,
ASSIGNOP =
RELOP \>|\<|>=| ≠
PLUS \+
MINUS \-
STAR \*
DIV \/
AND &&
OR \|\|
DOT \.
NOT!
BRACKET \( |\) |\[ |\] |\{ |\}
TYPE int|float
KEYWORD struct if else while return
```

#### 规则 如下:

```
%%
\n {column=1;}
{TYPE} {printf("TYPE at line %d,char %d: %s\n",yylineno,column,yytext),column+=yyleng;}
{SEMI} {printf("SEMI at line %d,char %d: %s\n",yylineno,column,yytext),column+=yyleng;}
{COMMA} {printf("COMMA at line %d,char %d: %s\n",yylineno,column,yytext),column+=yyleng;}
{KEYWORD} {printf("KEYWORD at line %d,char %d: %s\n",yylineno,column,yytext),column+=yyleng;}
{PLUS} {printf("PLUS at line %d,char %d: %s\n",yylineno,column,yytext),column+=yyleng;}
{MINUS} {printf("MINUS at line %d,char %d: %s\n",yylineno,column,yytext),column+=yyleng;}
```

```
{DIV} {printf("DIV at line %d,char %d: %s\n",yylineno,column,yytext),column+=yyleng;}
{AND} {printf("AND at line %d,char %d: %s\n",yylineno,column,yytext),column+=yyleng;}
{OR} {printf("OR at line %d,char %d: %s\n",yylineno,column,yytext),column+=yyleng;}
{BRACKET} {printf("BRACKET at line %d,char %d: %s\n",yylineno,column,yytext),column+=yyleng;}
{ASSIGNOP} {printf("ASSIGNOP at line %d,char %d: %s\n",yylineno,column,yytext),column+=yyleng;}
{RELOP} {printf("RELOP at line %d,char %d: %s\n",yylineno,column,yytext),column+=yyleng;}
{DOT} {printf("DOT at line %d,char %d: %s\n",yylineno,column,yytext),column+=yyleng;}
{NOT} {printf("NOT at line %d,char %d: %s\n",yylineno,column,yytext),column+=yyleng;}
" " {column+=1;}
\t {column+=4;}
. {printf("ERROR Type A at line %d,char %d: Mysterious charcter:'%s'\n",yylineno,column,yytext),column++;}
%%
```

输出未定义的标识符

这里按照实验给定的输出要求

```
. {printf("ERROR Type A at line %d,char %d: Mysterious charcter:'%s'\n",yylineno,column,yytext),column++;}
```

对于未定义的标识符,即没有经过规则定义的,将会进行单个字符的输出;

输出行、列号

对于每一行来说,使用Flex自带的变量 yylineno ,可以指示当前识别到哪一行;

而列则需要通过自定义一个变量 column 来实现;列的具体内容详见思考题的第三个"如何正确获得token的字符数?";

### 思考题

• 文法中token的正则表达式确定?

此实验的主要目的就是设计不同tokens的正则表达式,从而通过Flex实现词法分析;因此正确匹配内容是此实验的重中之重,即要根据不同类型的定义规则入手,进行正则表达式的书写,并详尽考虑冲突情况(即一种token可以被多种规则匹配,因此规则的顺序很重要);

• 实验中如何忽略空白字符?

在最开始编写框架内容时,发现对于

```
. {printf("Error Type A at line %d,char %d: Mysterious charcter:'%s'\n",yylineno,column,yytext),column++;}
```

会打印出空格内容;

原因: 空格也属于特殊字符, 因此识别后会输出;

如何解决?

对空格和制表符添加对应的表达式匹配,碰到时只后移列指针column(见下一个问题)而不进行输出,即

```
" " {column+=1;}
\t {column+=4;}
```

• 实验中如何如何正确获得token的字符数?

已有工具: Flex内置变量 yyleng 表示当前语法单元对应的语素的长度

最初想法: 寻找Flex里与 yyline 相同的, 用来指示列的内置变量; --> 没有找到 🗃

**第二个想法:** 得知Flex的头部定义部分可以定义变量,因此定义了列指针colunm=1;,同时添加针对回车的规则,以实现换行对列指针的初始化

```
\n {column=1;}
```

此时的想法是对后面的代码入手,比如说在循环yylex()时对列指针进行操作,比如这样的代码:

```
while (yylex() ≠ 0) column++;
或者
while (column++,yylex() ≠ 0);
```

运行后发现column的值并没有任何变化 Q

最终想法: 突然想到还有个 yyleng 没有用,又想到下面的代码如果不能运行的话,可以将列指针的变化写到规则部分;

一开始写的是

```
printf("XXX at line %d,char %d: %s\n",yylineno,column+=yyleng,yytext);
```

运行出来发现数值发生了变化,但是值为加了长度之后的;

最后改成了

```
printf("XXX at line %d,char %d: %s\n",yylineno,column,yytext),column+=yyleng;
```

成功解决问题;

## 实验结果

1 test.cmm

```
TYPE at line 1, char 1: int
ID at line 1, char 5: main
BRACKET at line 1, char 9: (
BRACKET at line 1, char 10: )
BRACKET at line 1, char 11: {
TYPE at line 2, char 5: float
ID at line 2, char 11: f
ASSIGNOP at line 2,char 13: =
FLOAT at line 2, char 15: 2.5
SEMI at line 2, char 18:;
TYPE at line 3, char 5: int
ID at line 3,char 9: n_num
ASSIGNOP at line 3, char 15: =
INT data at line 3, char 17: 30
SEMI at line 3, char 19:;
KEYWORD at line 4,char 5: if
BRACKET at line 4, char 8: (
ID at line 4, char 9: n
RELOP at line 4, char 11: >
FLOAT at line 4, char 13: 0.15
BRACKET at line 4,char 17: )
```

```
BRACKET at line 4, char 18: {
ID at line 5, char 9: printf
BRACKET at line 5, char 15: (
ERROR Type A at line 5, char 16: Mysterious charcter: ""
ERROR Type A at line 5, char 17: Mysterious charcter: ""
BRACKET at line 5, char 18: )
SEMI at line 5, char 19:;
BRACKET at line 6, char 5: }
KEYWORD at line 6, char 6: else
BRACKET at line 6, char 10: {
ID at line 7, char 9: _f2
ASSIGNOP at line 7, char 13: =
ID at line 7, char 15: _f
STAR at line 7, char 18: *
FLOAT at line 7, char 20: 0.15
SEMI at line 7, char 24: ;
RELOP at line 8, char 9: <
RELOP at line 8, char 11: >
RELOP at line 8, char 13: ==
ERROR Type A at line 9, char 9: Mysterious charcter: '#'
ERROR Type A at line 9,char 11: Mysterious charcter:'%'
AND at line 9, char 13: &&
DIV at line 10, char 9: /
NOTE at line 10, char 15: //note
BRACKET at line 11, char 5: }
KEYWORD at line 12,char 5: return
INT data at line 12, char 12: 0
SEMI at line 12, char 13:;
BRACKET at line 13, char 1: }
```

#### 2 test2.cmm

```
0547 089 0x5c4ad 0X345 0X1D7E 0x4m4
1.23 1.3e0 13.5e9 2.e-23 3. .08 2er 15e 1e2.5
// note1
/* this
is a long long comment
*/
h = 5 / 2 // note2
```

```
INT8 at line 1, char 1: 0547
Error Type A at line 1,char 6: Illgal octal number: 089
INT16 at line 1,char 10: 0x5c4ad
INT16 at line 1, char 18: 0X345
INT16 at line 1, char 24: 0X1D7E
Error Type A at line 1,char 31: Illgal hexadecimal number: 0x4m4
FLOAT at line 2, char 1: 1.23
FLOAT at line 2,char 6: 1.3e0
FLOAT at line 2, char 12: 13.5e9
FLOAT at line 2, char 19: 2.e-23
FLOAT at line 2, char 26: 3.
FLOAT at line 2, char 29: .08
Error Type A at line 2,char 33: Illgal float number :2er
Error Type A at line 2,char 37: Illgal float number :15e
Error Type A at line 2, char 41: Illgal float number :1e2.5
NOTE at line 3, char 1: // note1
NOTEE at line 6, char 1: /* this
is a long long comment
*/
ID at line 7, char 1: h
```

```
ASSIGNOP at line 7,char 3: =

INT data at line 7,char 5: 5

DIV at line 7,char 7: /

INT data at line 7,char 9: 2

NOTE at line 7,char 11: // note2
```

#### 3 自测试test0.cmm

原则:尽量把各种复杂的类型的各种可能形式表现出来,检测是否能正确识别类型;

```
int main(){
   iff
    , ≠
   struct
   while
   0x12f
   0x8rk
   retur
    3.
    ew
    2er
   −3.e2
   3.e
   . e2
   -4.e2.5
   -4.e-3
   -4.e-2.5
    .09
    8.
    elsee
    e2
    elwe
    we2e
    else
   retsdn0
    /*
   nihao
    */
   float f=12.;
    . 56
   3.45
   int a = -114514;
    int b = -34.5 + 456;
    if (a>0&&b>0){ //this is a note
        a=a-b;
        if (a≥b) printf("haha");
    }
   b||c;
    01234
    00
0 ^
    000.000012
    034567821
   return 0;
}
```

```
TYPE at line 1,char 1: int
```

```
ID at line 1, char 5: main
BRACKET at line 1, char 9: (
BRACKET at line 1, char 10: )
BRACKET at line 1, char 11: {
ID at line 2, char 5: iff
DOT at line 3, char 5: .
NOT at line 3, char 8: !
COMMA at line 4, char 5: ,
RELOP at line 4,char 7: ≠
KEYWORD at line 5, char 5: struct
KEYWORD at line 6, char 5: while
INT16 at line 7, char 5: 0x12f
Error Type A at line 8, char 5: Illgal hexadecimal number: 0x8rk
ID at line 9, char 5: retur
FLOAT at line 10, char 5: 3.
ID at line 11, char 5: ew
Error Type A at line 12, char 5: Illgal float number :2er
FLOAT at line 13, char 5: -3.e2
Error Type A at line 14, char 5: Illgal float number :3.e
Error Type A at line 15, char 5: Illgal float number :.e2
Error Type A at line 16, char 5: Illgal float number :-4.e2.5
FLOAT at line 17, char 5: -4.e-3
FLOAT at line 18, char 5: -4.e-2
FLOAT at line 18, char 11: .5
FLOAT at line 19, char 5: .09
FLOAT at line 20, char 5: 8.
ID at line 21, char 5: elsee
ID at line 22, char 5: e2
ID at line 23, char 5: elwe
ID at line 24, char 5: we2e
KEYWORD at line 25,char 5: else
ID at line 26, char 5: retsdn0
NOTEE at line 31, char 5: /*
    nihao
TYPE at line 32, char 5: float
ID at line 32, char 11: f
ASSIGNOP at line 32,char 12: =
FLOAT at line 32, char 13: 12.
SEMI at line 32, char 16:;
FLOAT at line 33, char 5: .56
FLOAT at line 34, char 5: 3.45
TYPE at line 35, char 5: int
ID at line 35, char 9: a
ASSIGNOP at line 35, char 11: =
INT data at line 35, char 13: -114514
SEMI at line 35, char 20:;
TYPE at line 36, char 5: int
ID at line 36, char 9: b
ASSIGNOP at line 36, char 11: =
FLOAT at line 36, char 13: -34.5
PLUS at line 36, char 19: +
INT data at line 36, char 21: 456
SEMI at line 36, char 24:;
DIV at line 36, char 29: /
KEYWORD at line 37, char 5: if
BRACKET at line 37, char 8: (
ID at line 37, char 9: a
```

```
RELOP at line 37, char 10: >
INT data at line 37, char 11: 0
AND at line 37, char 12: &&
ID at line 37, char 14: b
RELOP at line 37, char 15: >
INT data at line 37, char 16: 0
BRACKET at line 37, char 17: )
BRACKET at line 37, char 18: {
NOTE at line 37, char 21: //this is a note
ID at line 38, char 9: a
ASSIGNOP at line 38, char 10: =
ID at line 38, char 11: a
MINUS at line 38, char 12: -
ID at line 38, char 13: b
SEMI at line 38, char 14:;
KEYWORD at line 39, char 9: if
BRACKET at line 39, char 12: (
ID at line 39, char 13: a
RELOP at line 39,char 14: ≥
ID at line 39, char 16: b
BRACKET at line 39, char 17: )
ID at line 39, char 19: printf
BRACKET at line 39, char 25: (
ERROR Type A at line 39, char 26: Mysterious charcter: ""
ID at line 39, char 27: haha
ERROR Type A at line 39, char 31: Mysterious charcter: ""
BRACKET at line 39, char 32: )
SEMI at line 39, char 33:;
BRACKET at line 40, char 5: }
ID at line 41, char 5: b
OR at line 41,char 6:
ID at line 41, char 8: c
SEMI at line 41, char 9: ;
ERROR Type A at line 42, char 5: Mysterious charcter: '$'
ERROR Type A at line 42, char 9: Mysterious charcter: '@'
INT8 at line 43, char 5: 01234
INT8 at line 44, char 5: 00
ERROR Type A at line 45, char 1: Mysterious charcter: '@'
ERROR Type A at line 45, char 3: Mysterious charcter: '^'
FLOAT at line 46, char 5: 000.000012
Error Type A at line 47, char 5: Illgal octal number: 034567821
KEYWORD at line 48, char 5: return
INT data at line 48, char 12: 0
SEMI at line 48, char 13:;
BRACKET at line 49, char 1: }
```

## 实验反思

#### Q1.有趣的小tips:

将代码给组员测试后,由于一开始是从虚拟机直接转移的到本地的,从本地再转移时候出现问题: "\r"的识别问题;

#### 根据组员调查后发现:

Windows下用enter换行等于在最后添加\r\n,

而Linux是在最后添加\n

用linux系统交换文件后,问题解决,因此本实验暂时忽略"\r"符号的识别;

#### Q2. Flex 的规则句式前后顺序会影响程序的运行?

比如最后调试 test.cmm 时,由于规则中 KEYWORD 的位置靠后,导致 else 由于是e开头且前面没有数字,被认定为非法的浮点数,因此调换了顺序;

甚至也会发生因为顺序问题而出现的flex不通过的情况;

为什么会出现这种奇怪的问题呢?

我们假定非法型浮点数e前面必须有数字或者小数点或者都有,e后面会出现小数点、数字和字母的组合,因此我们按这样写的表达式里面其实会包括合法浮点数以及以e开头的关键词或者标识符;出现这种问题的原因就是在于规则的顺序,如果优先识别关键词,其次是标识符,将非法型浮点数的优先级靠后,可以实现较好的效果;

即 如果两个表示同时匹配一个词法单元,会按照规则的顺序选择动作

Q3. 解决确定列位置的问题时,为什么写入while循环内部或者是条件的列指针不会执行?即使是尝试添加printf语句进行调试也无结果?

由于对flex了解不够,该问题尚待解决,但不影响实验的进行,只是个人碰到的小问题;

Q4. 正则表达式可能会出现一些bug,希望可以通过他人独特的视角来提出bug,方便修改与改进;