# ThrPy——一种多线程式的类 Python 语言

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## 1 语言设计的背景及范型

## 1.1 设计背景

Python 是一门解释型语言,在神经网络方面有着丰富的库函数,神经网络具有很强的并行性和适应性,可以应用于控制、信息、预测等许多领域。基于多线程技术,神经网络的并行性理论上可以高效完成计算任务。多线程技术能够使程序的响应速度更快,并且占用大量处理时间的任务使用多线程可以提高CPU利用率,即占用大量处理时间的任务可以定期将处理器时间让给其它任务。

但因为 Python 中的全局解释锁 (Global Interpreter Lock, GIL) 的存在无法使用 threading 充分利用 CPU 资源,任何线程在运行之前必须获取这个全局锁才能执行,每当执行完 100 条字节码,全局锁才会释放,切换到其他线程执行,如果想充分发挥多核 CPU 的计算能力需要使用 multiprocessing 模块 (Windows 下使用会有诸多问题)。这些问题使得多线程的使用名存实亡。且过多种类的库使得相关学习者在初入门时上手较为困难,这些问题让 Python 的效率大大降低。

### 1.2 语言特性

因此,我们希望设计一种更为轻便且高效的类 Python 语言,使得多线程能够真正实现,从而增加该语言的易用性,让使用者能够更简便的开发。因此命名为 ThrPy,多线程操作的底层实现是通过调用一个 C 库函数来实现,在 C 库中再调用标准的 pthread\_create 函数来实现。ThrPy 语言提供的主要特性有:

- 1. 完备的数据类型:基础数据类型主要参考 Python 的数据类型,并在此基础上定义了线程规格中所需的数据类型。
- 2. 对于线程声明有严格的结构化形式,灵活的控制结构: 对每个线程都以 thread identifier 和 end identifier 来标识,其中参数需要按着结构进行定义。
- 3. 程序拥有更快的响应速度,由于实现了多线程的存在,充分利用了多核 CPU 的计算能力,使得程序在运行上拥有了更快的响应速度。

# 2 语言的语法、语义规格说明

#### 2.1 词法规则

### 2.1.1 关键字

本语言额外定义了 18 个关键字: thread, features, flows, properties, end, none, in, out, data, port, event, parameter, flow, source, sink, path, constant, access。

关键字是保留字,并且必须是小写。

#### 2.1.2 专用符号

```
本语言定义了 8 个专用符号: => +=> ; : :: { } ->
```

#### 2.1.3 数值类型

本语言中,主要数据类型为标示符 identifier 和浮点数 decimal, 其词法规通过下列此法规则进行定义:

```
\begin{split} & identifier = identifier\_letter \; (underline?letter\_or\_digit)^* \\ & identifier\_letter=a|..|z|A|..|Z| \\ & letter\_or\_digit = identifier\_letter \; | \; digit \\ & digit = 0|..|9 \\ & underline=\_ \\ & decimal = sign? \; numeral \; . \; numeral \\ & numeral= \; digit \; (digit)^* \\ & sign = + | \; - \end{split}
```

## 2.2 语法规则

本语言采用 EBNF 来描述语法,并通过对部分语法的改造,消除间接递归的文法可能导致的死循环问题。同时,为了降低语法的复杂度,允许一些语法存在二义性,这部分问题可以通过定义优先级从而消除,具体可以参照 Python 的运算符优先级和结合性一览表。线程规格语法定义如下,其中加粗部分为终结符。

多线程使用 thread identifier 和 end identifier 作为关键字定义一个线程,对于每一个线程,可以声明其特征、数据流、属性相关规格。

总体语法规则如下:

ThreadSpec  $\rightarrow$  thread identifier [ feature featureSpec ] [ flows flowSpec ] [ properties association; ] end identifier;

```
featureSpec → portSpec | ParameterSpec | none;
portSpec → identifier : IOtype portType [ { { association } } ] ;
portType → data port [ reference ] | event data port [ reference ] | event port
ParameterSpec → identifier : IOtype parameter [ reference ] [ { { association } } ] ;
IOtype → in | out | in out
flowSpec → flowSourceSpec | flowSinkSpec | flowPathSpec | none;
```

```
flowSourceSpec \rightarrow identifier: flow source identifier [ { { association } } ] ; flowSinkSpec \rightarrow identifier: flow sink identifier [ { { association } } ] ; flowPathSpec \rightarrow identifier: flow path dentifier -> identifier; association \rightarrow identifier [:: identifier] splitter [ constant ] access decimal | none splitter \rightarrow => | +=> reference \rightarrow [ { identifier:: } ] identifier
```

#### 2.2.1 线程规格定义

ThreadSpec  $\rightarrow$  thread identifier [ feature featureSpec ] [ flows flowSpec ] [ properties association; ] end identifier;

#### 指称语义

需要使用的下层辅助函数有:

```
new_thread(environment, store) 在 environment 和 store 中开启一个新的 thread;
upadte_thread_feature(thread, featureSpec) 将 thread 的 feature 属性改为 featureSpec;
update_thread_flows(thread, flowSpec) 将 thread 的 flows 属性改为 flowSpec;
update_thread_association(thread, association) 将 thread 的 properties 属性改为
association;
find(environment, store, id) 在 environment, store 中找到 thread_id 的地址;
```

```
execute: ThreadSpec -> (Environment -> Store -> Store)
execute [T] env sto = sto'
execute [Th Id] env sto =
      let thr = new_thread(env, sto) in
      let variable loc = find(env, Id) in
      update(sto, loc, thr)
execute [Th Fe] env sto =
      let thr = update_thread_features(thr, Fe) in
      let loc = find(env, sto, thr) in
      update(sto, loc, thr)
execute [Th Fl] env sto =
      let thr = update_thread_features(thr, F1) in
      let loc = find(env, sto, thr) in
      update(sto, loc, thr)
execute [Th As] env sto =
      let thr = update_thread_features(thr, As) in
      let loc = find(env, sto, thr) in
      update(sto, loc, thr)
```

#### 2.2.2 特征规格定义

```
featureSpec → portSpec | ParameterSpec | none ;
对该语法进行改造:
featureSpec → identifier: IOtype (portSpec | ParameterSpec) | none ;
指称语义
```

需要使用的下层辅助函数有:

```
new_feature(environment, store) 在 environment 和 store 中开启一个新的 feature; update_feature_iotype(feature, io) 将 feature 的 iotype 属性改为 io; update_feature_potype(feature, po) 将 feature 的 portSpec 属性改为 po; update_feature_patype(feature, pa) 将 feature 的 ParameterSpec 属性改为 pa;
```

```
execute [Fe Id Io po] env sto =
      let fe = new_feature(env, sto) in
      let variable loc = find(env, Id) in
      let update_feature_iotype(fe, Io) in
      let update_feature_potype(fe, po) in
      update(sto, loc, fe)
execute [Fe Id Io pa] env sto =
      let fe = new_feature(env, sto) in
      let variable loc = find(env, Id) in
      let update_feature_iotype(fe, Io) in
      let update_feature_patype(fe, pa) in
      update(sto, loc, fe)
execute [Fe Id Io] env sto =
      let fe = new_feature(env, sto) in
      let variable loc = find(env, Id) in
      let update_feature_iotype(fe, Io) in
      update(sto, loc, fe)
```

#upadte\_thread\_feature(thread, featureSpec) #将 thread 的 feature 属性改为 featureSpec

#### 2.2.3 端口规格定义

```
portSpec → identifier: IOtype portType [ { { association } } ];
对该语法进行改造:
    portSpec → portType [ { { association } } ];
指称语义
```

需要使用的下层辅助函数有:

```
update_port_portype(port, porttype) 将 port 的 portType 属性改为 porttype; update_port_asso(port, asso) 将 port 的 association 属性改为 asso; find_fea(env, sto) 在 env 和 sto 中找寻 feature;
```

```
execute [porttype] env sto =
    let fea = find_fea(env, sto) in
    let port = evaluate fea.port env sto in
    update_port_portype(port, porttype)

execute [porttype, asso] env sto =
    let fea = find_fea(env, sto) in
    let port = evaluate fea.port env sto in
    update(port, porttype)
    update_port_asso(port, asso)
```

#### 2.2.4 端口类型定义

```
\operatorname{portType} \to \operatorname{\mathbf{data}}\ \operatorname{\mathbf{port}}\ [\ \operatorname{reference}\ ]\ |\ \operatorname{\mathbf{event}}\ \operatorname{\mathbf{data}}\ \operatorname{\mathbf{port}}\ [\ \operatorname{reference}\ ]\ |\ \operatorname{\mathbf{event}}\ \operatorname{\mathbf{port}} 指称语义
```

```
execute [port_type, ref] env sto =
   let fea = find_fea(env, sto) in
   let port = evaluate fea.port env sto in
   update_port_portype(port, port_type)
   if ref is not None
       port.reference = ref
```

### 2.2.5 参数规格定义

```
ParameterSpec → identifier: IOtype parameter [ reference ] [ { { association } } ] ; 对该语法进行改造:
```

ParameterSpec  $\rightarrow$  parameter [ reference ] [ { association } } ] ;

#### 指称语义

需要使用的下层辅助函数有:

update\_port\_pa(port, pa) 将 port 的 ParameterSpec 属性改为 pa;

```
execute [pa, ref, asso] env sto =
    let fea = find_fea(env, sto) in
    let port = evaluate fea.port env sto in
    update_port_pa(port, pa)
    if ref is not None
        let port.reference = evaluate ref env sto in
    if asso is not None
        let port.asso = evaluate asso env sto in
```

#### 2.2.6 输入输出类型定义

```
\mathrm{IOtype} \rightarrow \mathbf{in} \mid \mathbf{out} \mid \mathbf{in} \ \mathbf{out}
```

#### 指称语义

```
execute [io] env sto =
   let fea = find_fea(env, sto) in
   let port = evaluate fea.port env sto in
   let port.iotype = evaluate io env sto in
```

#### 2.2.7 数据流规格定义

```
flowSpec → flowSourceSpec | flowSinkSpec | flowPathSpec | none;
对该语法进行改造:
```

```
flowSpec \rightarrow identifier : flow (flowSourceSpec | flowSinkSpec | flowPathSpec) | none;
```

#### 指称语义

```
new_flow(environment, store) 在 environment 和 store 中开启一个新的 flow; update_flow_sourcespec(flow, sourcespec) 将 flow 的 flowSourceSpec 属性改为 sourcespec; update_flow_sinkspec(flow, sinkspec) 将 flow 的 flowSinkSpec 属性改为 sinkspec; update_flow_pathspec(flow, pathspec) 将 flow 的 flowPathSpec 属性改为 pathspec;
```

```
execute [Id flow_source_spec] env sto =
    let fl = new_flow(env, sto) in
    let update_flow_sourcespec(fl, flow_source_spec)
    let variable loc = find(env, Id) in
    update(sto, loc, fl)

execute [Id flow_sink_spec] env sto =
    let fl = new_flow(env, sto) in
    let update_flow_sinkspec(fl, flow_sink_spec)
    let variable loc = find(env, Id) in
    update(sto, loc, fl)

execute [Id flow_path_spec] env sto =
    let fl = new_flow(env, sto) in
    let update_flow_pathspec(fl, flow_path_spec)
    let variable loc = find(env, Id) in
    update(sto, loc, fl)
```

## 2.2.8 数据流源规格定义

```
flowSourceSpec → identifier: flow source identifier [ { { association } } ];
对该语法进行改造:
flowSourceSpec → source identifier [ { { association } } ];
指称语义
```

```
update_flow_sourcespec(flow, sourceidentifier),将 flow 的 flowSourceSpec 属性改为
             sourcespec;
         update_flow_asso(flow, sourceidentifier, asso), 将 flow.sourceidentifier 的 association
              属性改为 asso;
         find_fl(env, sto), 在 env 和 sto 中找寻 fl;
         execute [sourceidentifier] env sto =
                let fl = find_fl(env, sto) in
                update_flow_sourcespec(fl, sourceidentifier)
         execute [sourceidentifier, asso] env sto =
                let fl = find_fl(env, sto) in
                update_flow_sourcespec(fl, sourceidentifier)
                update_flow_asso(fl, flowSourceSpec, asso)
2.2.9 数据流目标规格定义
      flowSinkSpec \rightarrow identifier : flow sink identifier [ { association } ] ] ;
      对该语法进行改造:
        flowSinkSpec \rightarrow sink identifier [ { association } }];
      指称语义
         update_flow_sinkspec(flow, sinkspec), 将 flow 的 flowSinkSpec 属性改为 sinkspec;
         update_flow_asso(flow, sinkspec, asso), 将 flow.sinkspec 的 association 属性改为 asso;
         find_fl(env, sto), 在 env 和 sto 中找寻 fl;
         execute [sinkidentifier] env sto =
                let fl = find_fl(env, sto) in
                update_flow_sinkspec(fl, sinkidentifier)
         execute [sinkidentifier, asso] env sto =
                let fl = find_fl(env, sto) in
                update_flow_sourcespec(fl, sinkidentifierr)
                update_flow_asso(fl, flowSinkSpec, asso)
2.2.10 数据流路径规格定义
      flowPathSpec → identifier : flow path dentifier -> identifier;
      对该语法进行改造:
        flowPathSpec \rightarrow path identifier -> identifier;
      指称语义
```

update\_flow\_path(flow, path), 修改 flow 的 path; find\_fl(env, sto), 在 env 和 sto 中找寻 fl;

```
execute [id1, id2] env sto =
   let fl = find_fl(env, sto) in
   let path = evaluate id1 -> id2 env sto in
   update_flow_path(f1, path)
```

## 2.2.11 约束定义

```
association → [ identifier :: ] identifier splitter [ constant ] access decimal | none 对该语法进行改造:
```

 ${\rm association} \rightarrow {\bf identifier} \; [ \; {\bf ::} \; {\bf identifier} \; ] \; {\rm splitter} \; [ \; {\bf constant} \; ] \; {\bf access} \; {\bf decimal} \; | \; {\bf none} \; | \; {\bf otherwise} \; | \; {\bf otherwis$ 

#### 指称语义

需要使用的下层辅助函数有:

```
new_association(environment, store), 在environment和store中开启一个新的association; reach(Id1, Id2), 判断Id2是否存在, 若存在, 在Id1中寻找Id2, 若不存在, 使用Id1; bind_rule(id, splitter, decimal), 将identifier和其限制规则、大小绑定; update_association(sto, association, bindrule), 将association中的规则设为bindrule;
```

```
execute [asso, id, splitter, dec] env sto =
    let asso = new_association(env, sto) in
    let variable id = reach(id1, id2)
        bind_rule(id, splitter, dec) = br in
    update_association(sto, asso, br)
```

#### 2.2.12 分离符定义

```
splitter \rightarrow => |+=>
```

#### 指称语义

需要使用的下层辅助函数有:

```
set_limit(identifier, limit), 对identifier设置限制;
set_lower_limit(identifier, lower_limit), 对identifier设置限制下界;
update_association(sto, loc, identifier), 更新association中identifier的限制属性;
```

```
evaluate [id => decimal] =
    set_limit(id, decimal)
evaluate [id +=> decimal] =
    set_lower_limit(id, decimal)
```

#### 2.2.13 引用定义

```
reference → [ { identifier :: } ] identifier 对该语法进行改造:
```

```
reference \rightarrow identifier [ { :: identifier } ]
```

### 指称语义

需要使用的下层辅助函数有:

```
find(source, goal), 在source中查找goal元素;
check_type(type, value), 检查 value 是否为 type 类型, 若是, 返回 value, 否则编译报错;
update_reference(reference, id), 将reference中的identifier属性设置为id;
```

```
update (stble, sto, loc) = sto [loc→stored stble]
bind_reference : Reference→(Argument→Environment)

execute[I1, I2]env sto =
    let check_type(I1, I2)
    val = evaluate I2 env sto in
    let variable loc = find(I1, I2) in
    update_reference(reference, I2)
```

# 3 词法、语法分析器的实现

## 3.1 词法分析的实现

词法分析的设计经历从正规表达式到不确定性有穷自动机(NFA)再通过词法规则的改写建立确定性有穷自动机(DFA),最后产生词法分析程序。

词法分析器对输入的语言源码进行词法分析,生成 Token 序列,并按原顺序、结构输出到 tokenOut 文件中,等待下一步的语法分析。

定义以下参数进行辅助词法分析并保存相应分析结果。

```
private static TokenType currentToken;
private static State state = State.START;
private static String rowInfo = new String();
// 错误列表
private static List<String> errorList = new ArrayList<>();
// 行Token列表
private static List<String> rowList = new ArrayList<>();
 START: 开始状态;
 DONE: 终止状态;
   while (curPosition < infoLen) {</pre>
       char c = info.charAt(curPosition);
       switch (state) {
       case START:
          start = curPosition;
          if (isIdentifierLetter(c)) {
             state = State.IL;
             currentToken = TokenType.IDENTIFIER;
          } else if (isDigit(c)) {
              state = State.DN;
             currentToken = TokenType.DECIMAL;
          } else {
             switch (c) {
             case '=':
                 currentToken = TokenType.EQUAL;
                 state = State.EN;
                 break;
             case '+':
                 currentToken = TokenType.PLUS;
                 state = State.PN;
                 break;
             case ';':
                 currentToken = TokenType.SEMI;
                 state = State.DONE;
                 break;
             case ':':
```

currentToken = TokenType.COLON;

```
state = State.CN;
                 break;
              case '{':
                 currentToken = TokenType.LBRACE;
                 state = State.DONE;
                 break;
              case '}':
                 currentToken = TokenType.RBRACE;
                 state = State.DONE;
                 break;
              case '-':
                 currentToken = TokenType.MINUS;
                 state = State.MN;
                 break;
              case ' ':
                 currentToken = TokenType.SPACE;
                 state = State.START;
                 break;
              case '\t':
                 currentToken = TokenType.TABLE;
                 state = State.START;
                 break;
              case '\n':
                 currentToken = TokenType.ENTER;
                 state = State.START;
                 break;
              default:
                 state = State.DONE;
                 currentToken = TokenType.ERROR;
              }
          }
          break;
      }
}
```

## 3.1.1 Identifier 的有穷自动机

在识别 Identifier 的过程中,设定两个状态来表示自动机的状态迁移。 IL (Identifier\_Letter Next): 通过识别 Identifier\_Letter 进入的状态; UN (Underline Next): 通过识别 Underline 进入的状态;

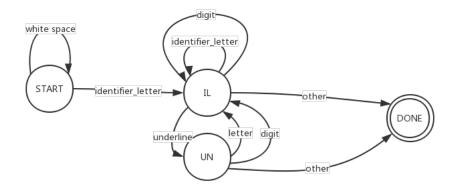


图 1: Identifier 的有穷自动机

```
case IL:
   if (isIdentifierLetter(c) || isDigit(c)) {
      state = State.IL;
      currentToken = TokenType.IDENTIFIER;
   } else if (isUnderline(c)) {
      state = State.UN;
       currentToken = TokenType.IDENTIFIER;
   } else
       state = State.DONE;
   break;
case UN:
   if (isIdentifierLetter(c) || isDigit(c)) {
      state = State.IL;
      currentToken = TokenType.IDENTIFIER;
   } else {
      state = State.DONE;
      currentToken = TokenType.ERROR;
   }
   break;
```

## 3.1.2 Decimal 的有穷自动机

```
MN (Minus Next): 通过识别-进入的状态;
PN (Plus Next): 通过识别 + 进入的状态;
DN (Digit Next): 第一次识别 Digit 循环进入的状态;
DP (Digit Point): 通过识别. 进入的状态;
DS (Digit Second): 第二次识别 Digit 循环进入的状态;
```

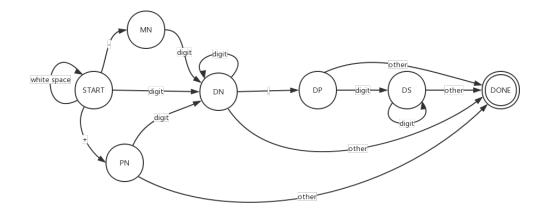


图 2: Decimal 的有穷自动机

```
case MN:
   if (isDigit(c)) {
      state = State.DN;
      currentToken = TokenType.DECIMAL;
   } else if (c == '>') {
      state = State.DONE;
       currentToken = TokenType.MINUSTO;
   } else {
      state = State.DONE;
      currentToken = TokenType.ERROR;
      curPosition--;
   }
   break;
case PN:
   if (isDigit(c)) {
      state = State.DN;
      currentToken = TokenType.DECIMAL;
   } else if (c == '=') {
      state = State.EN;
      currentToken = TokenType.PLUSEQUALTO;
      state = State.DONE;
      currentToken = TokenType.ERROR;
      curPosition--;
   }
   break;
case DN:
   if (isDigit(c)) {
      state = State.DN;
```

```
currentToken = TokenType.DECIMAL;
   } else if (c == '.') {
      state = State.DP;
      currentToken = TokenType.DECIMAL;
   } else {
      state = State.DONE;
      currentToken = TokenType.ERROR;
   }
   break;
case DP:
   if (isDigit(c)) {
      state = State.DS;
      currentToken = TokenType.DECIMAL;
   } else {
      state = State.DONE;
      currentToken = TokenType.ERROR;
   }
   break;
case DS:
   if (isDigit(c)) {
      state = State.DS;
      currentToken = TokenType.DECIMAL;
   } else
      state = State.DONE;
   break;
```

### 3.1.3 专有字符的有穷自动机

```
MN (Minus Next): 通过识别—进入的状态;
PN (Plus Next): 通过识别 + 进入的状态;
EN (Equal Next): 通过识别 = 进入的状态;
CN (Colon Next): 通过识别: 进入的状态。
```

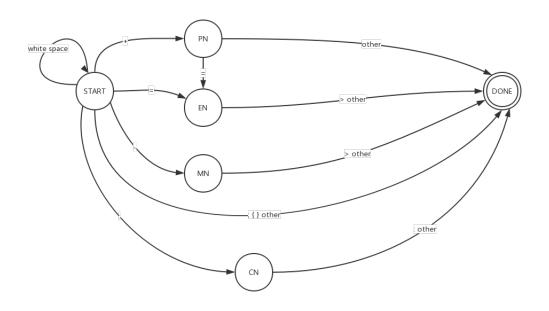


图 3: 专有字符的有穷自动机

```
case MN:
   if (isDigit(c)) {
      state = State.DN;
      currentToken = TokenType.DECIMAL;
   } else if (c == '>') {
      state = State.DONE;
      currentToken = TokenType.MINUSTO;
   } else {
      state = State.DONE;
      currentToken = TokenType.ERROR;
      curPosition--;
   break;
case PN:
   if (isDigit(c)) {
      state = State.DN;
      currentToken = TokenType.DECIMAL;
   } else if (c == '=') {
      state = State.EN;
      currentToken = TokenType.PLUSEQUALTO;
   } else {
      state = State.DONE;
      currentToken = TokenType.ERROR;
      curPosition--;
   }
```

```
break;
case EN:
   if (currentToken == TokenType.PLUSEQUALTO && c == '>') {
       state = State.DONE;
       currentToken = TokenType.PLUSEQUALTO;
   } else if(currentToken == TokenType.EQUAL && c == '>') {
       state = State.DONE;
       currentToken = TokenType.EQUALTO;
   }else {
       state = State.DONE;
       currentToken = TokenType.ERROR;
       curPosition--;
   }
   break;
case CN:
   if (c == ':') {
       state = State.DONE;
       currentToken = TokenType.DOUBLECOLON;
   } else {
       state = State.DONE;
       currentToken = TokenType.COLON;
   }
   break;
```

## 3.2 语法分析的实现

## 3.2.1 实现步骤

本语言实现语法分析的基本步骤:

- 1. 对程序设计语言的语法规则进行形式化描述 (用 2 型文法);
- 2. 根据语言的语法描述形式,定义各种基本语法结构的抽象语法树;
- 3. 选择一种合适的语法分析算法,并在分析程序中插入构造语法树等动作——语法分析程序。

#### 3.2.2 构建抽象语法树

ThreadSpec  $\rightarrow$  thread identifier [ feature featureSpec ] [ flows flowSpec ] [ properties association; ] end identifier;

ThreadSpec (线程规格) 对应抽象语法树如图 4所示:

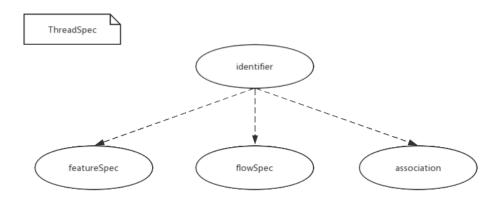


图 4: ThreadSpec (线程规格) 的抽象语法树

feature Spec  $\to$  identifier : IOtype (port Spec | Parameter Spec) | none ; port  $\to$  port Spec | Parameter Spec

FeatureSpec (特征规格) 对应抽象语法树如图 5所示:

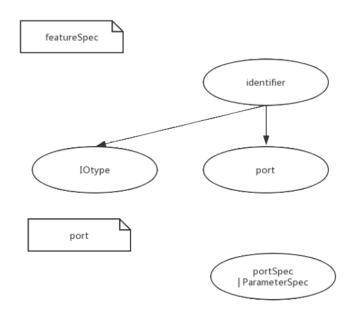


图 5: FeatureSpec (特征规格) 的抽象语法树

portSpec → portType [ { { association } } ]; portSpec (端口规格) 对应抽象语法树如图 6所示:

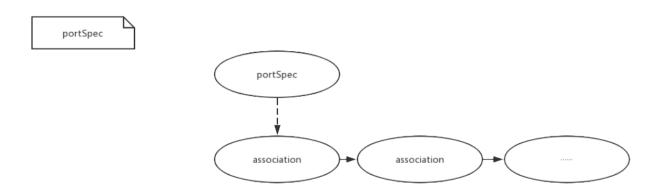


图 6: PortSpec (端口规格) 的抽象语法树

portType → data port [ reference ] | event data port [ reference ] | event portType (端口类型) 对应抽象语法树如图 7所示:

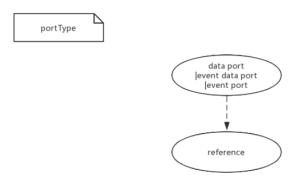


图 7: portType (端口类型)的抽象语法树

ParameterSpec → **parameter** [ reference ] [ { { association } } ] ; ParameterSpec (参数规格) 对应抽象语法树如图 8所示:

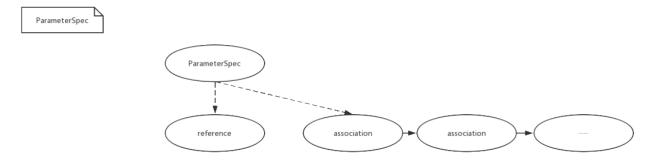


图 8: ParameterSpec (参数规格) 的抽象语法树

 $\mathrm{IOtype} \rightarrow \mathbf{in} \mid \mathbf{out} \mid \mathbf{in} \ \mathbf{out}$ 

IOtype (输入输出类型) 对应抽象语法树如图 9所示:



图 9: IOtype (输入输出类型)的抽象语法树

flowSpec → **identifier**: **flow** (flowSourceSpec | flowSinkSpec | flowPathSpec) | **none**; flowType → flowSourceSpec | flowSinkSpec | flowPathSpec | flowPathSpec | flowSpec (数据流规格) 对应抽象语法树如图 10所示:

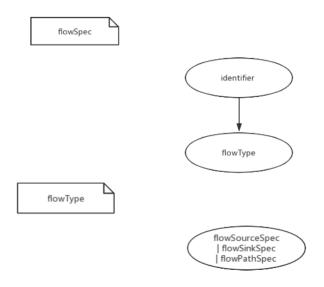


图 10: FlowSpec (数据流规格)的抽象语法树

flowSourceSpec → **source identifier** [ { { association } } ] ; FlowSourceSpec (数据流源规格) 对应抽象语法树如图 11所示:

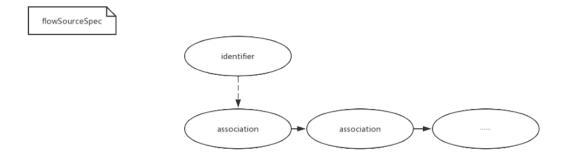


图 11: FlowSourceSpec (数据流源规格) 的抽象语法树

flowSinkSpec  $\rightarrow$  sink **identifier** [ { { association } }]; FlowSinkSpec (数据流目标规格) 对应抽象语法树如图 12所示:

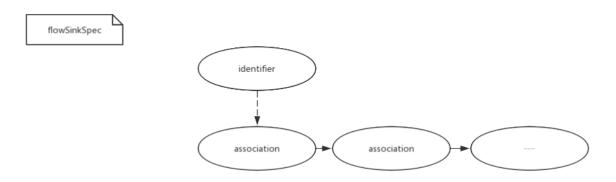


图 12: FlowSinkSpec (数据流目标规格)的抽象语法树

 ${\rm flowPathSpec} \rightarrow {\bf path\ identifier\ ->\ identifier;}$ 

FlowPathSpec (数据路径流规格) 对应抽象语法树如图 13所示:

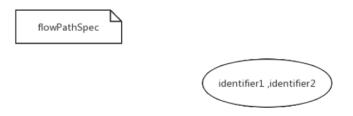


图 13: FlowPathSpec (数据路径流规格)的抽象语法树

association → identifier [ :: identifier ] splitter [ constant ] access decimal | none Association (约束定义) 对应抽象语法树如图 14所示:

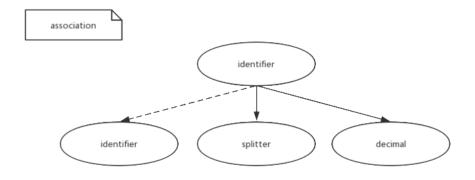


图 14: Association (数据路径流规格) 的抽象语法树

 $splitter \rightarrow => | +=>$ 

Splitter (分隔符定义) 对应抽象语法树如图 15所示:



图 15: Splitter (数据路径流规格) 的抽象语法树

 $\mathrm{reference} \to \mathbf{identifier} \; [ \; \{ \; \mathbf{::} \; \; \mathbf{identifier} \; \} \; ]$ 

Reference (引用定义) 对应抽象语法树如图 16所示:



图 16: Reference (引用定义) 的抽象语法树

## 4 验证与测试

## 4.1 语言的代码范例

```
thread Thread1
features
   Position_Input : in event data port Types::Position;
   flow1: flow path signal -> result1;
properties
   position_protocol => access 50.0;
end Thread1;
thread Thread_2
features
   Position_Input : in data port Types1::Types2::Position;
   flow1: flow source signal {result1::result2 +=> constant access 50.0};
properties
   none;
end Thread_2;
thread Thread3d
   Position_Input : out data port Types1::Types2::Position {result1::result2 +=> constant access
       50.0};
flows
   flow1: flow sink signal {result1::result2 +=> constant access 50.0};
properties
   size => constant access +50.0;
end Thread3d;
thread Thread4
features
   Position_Input : in out parameter Types1::Types2::Position {result1::result2 => constant access
flows
   flow1: flow sink signal {result1::result2 +=> constant access 50.0};
properties
   size => constant access -50.0;
end Thread4;
thread Thread5
features
   Position_Input : in out event port;
   flow1: flow sink signal {result1::result2 +=> constant access 50.0};
```

```
properties
    size => constant access 50.0;
end Thread5;

thread Thread6
features
    none;
flows
    none;
properties
    none;
end Thread6;
```

## 4.2 测试方式

#### 操作步骤:

- 1. 将待测试文件命名为 'test.txt'文件, 位置在源程序根目录下。
- 2. 运行 Java 文件包 'wordAnalysis'中的 'Main.java'文件。
- 3. 生成 'tokenOut.txt'文件作为语法分析的输入。
- 4. 运行 Java 文件包 'syntaxAnalysis'中的 'Main.java'文件。
- 5. 生成 'syntaxOut.txt'文件和 'syntaxErrorOut.txt'文件。
- 6. 其中'syntaxOut.txt'中保存源文件对应的抽象语法树层次结构。
- 7. 'syntaxErrorOut.txt'中保存语法详细错误信息及其位置。
- 8. 注:在程序中,进行了两种错误处理,第一种是跳过错误项继续构建,同时抛出错误信息。第二种是遇见错误即停止程序,并在控制台报错。两种方式都会保存错误信息至 'syntaxErrorOut.txt'。此时采用第一种,若用第二种,则注释相应第一种代码,并将注释掉的退出程序代码恢复。

## 4.3 语法树构建结果

### 4.3.1 正确语法的语法树

```
-Statement: THREAD_SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , Thread1>
        |-Statement: FEATURE_SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , AP_Position_Input>
             -Statement: IO_TYPE <IN , in>
             I-Statement: PORT SPEC
                |-Statement: PORT_TYPE <EVENT_DATA_PORT , event data port>
                    |-Statement: REFERENCE <IDENTIFIER1 , Nav_Types> <IDENTIFIER2 , Position_GPS>
        |-Statement: FLOW_SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , flow1>
            -Statement: FLOW PATH SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , signal result1>
        |-Statement: ASSOCIATION <IDENTIFIER1 , dispatch_protocol>
             |-Statement: SPLITTER <EQUALTO , =>>
             |-Statement: DECIMAL <DECIMAL , 50.0>
| 3 × |-Statement: THREAD_SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , Thread_2>
| 4 × | -Statement: FEATURE_SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , AP_Position_Input>
            -Statement: IO_TYPE <IN , in>
            -Statement: PORT SPEC
                |-Statement: PORT_TYPE <DATA_PORT , data port>
                   |-Statement: REFERENCE <IDENTIFIER1 , Nav_Types1> <IDENTIFIER2 , Nav_Types2> <IDENTIFIER3 , Position_GPS>
        |-Statement: FLOW_SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , flow1>
           -Statement: FLOW_SOURCE_SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , signal>
                |-Statement: SPLITTER <PLUSEQUALTO , +=>>
                    |-Statement: DECIMAL <DECIMAL , 50.0>
       |-Statement: ASSOCIATION <NONE , none>
    |-Statement: THREAD_SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , Thread3d>
|-Statement: FEATURE_SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , AP_Position_Input>
            |-Statement: IO_TYPE <OUT , out>
            -Statement: PORT_SPEC
                |-Statement: PORT_TYPE <DATA_PORT , data port>
                    |-Statement: REFERENCE <IDENTIFIER1 , Nav_Types1> <IDENTIFIER2 , Nav_Types2> <IDENTIFIER3 , Position_GPS>
                |-Statement: ASSOCIATION <IDENTIFIER1 , result1 result2>
                    |-Statement: SPLITTER <PLUSEQUALTO , +=>>
                    |-Statement: DECIMAL <DECIMAL , 50.0>
        |-Statement: FLOW_SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , flow1>
            |-Statement: FLOW_SINK_SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , signal>
                |-Statement: ASSOCIATION <IDENTIFIER1 , result1 result2>
                    |-Statement: SPLITTER <PLUSEQUALTO , +=>>
                    -Statement: DECIMAL <DECIMAL , 50.0>
        |-Statement: ASSOCIATION <IDENTIFIER1 , size>
            |-Statement: SPLITTER <EQUALTO , =>>
            -Statement: DECIMAL < DECIMAL , +50.0>
```

图 17: 语言样例语法树构建结果-1

```
-Statement: THREAD_SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , Thread4>
        |-Statement: FEATURE_SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , AP_Position_Input>
            |-Statement: IO_TYPE <OUT , out>
             |-Statement: PARAMETER SPEC
                -Statement: REFERENCE <IDENTIFIER1 , Nav_Types1> <IDENTIFIER2 , Nav_Types2> <IDENTIFIER3 , Position_GPS>
                 |-Statement: ASSOCIATION <IDENTIFIER1 , result1 result2>
                    |-Statement: SPLITTER <EQUALTO , =>>
                    |-Statement: DECIMAL <DECIMAL , 50.0>
        |-Statement: FLOW_SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , flow1>
            |-Statement: FLOW_SINK_SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , signal>
                |-Statement: ASSOCIATION <IDENTIFIER1 , result1 result2>
                    |-Statement: SPLITTER <PLUSEQUALTO , +=>>
                    |-Statement: DECIMAL <DECIMAL , 50.0>
        |-Statement: ASSOCIATION <IDENTIFIER1 , size>
           -Statement: SPLITTER <EQUALTO , =>>
            -Statement: DECIMAL <DECIMAL , -50.0>
51 	imes | -Statement: THREAD_SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , Thread5>
       |-Statement: FEATURE_SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , AP_Position_Input>
           |-Statement: IO_TYPE <OUT , out>
           |-Statement: PORT SPEC
               |-Statement: PORT_TYPE <EVENT_PORT , event port>
       |-Statement: FLOW SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , flow1>
           |-Statement: FLOW_SINK_SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , signal>
              |-Statement: ASSOCIATION <IDENTIFIER1 , result1 result2>
                   |-Statement: SPLITTER <PLUSEQUALTO , +=>>
                   -Statement: DECIMAL <DECIMAL , 50.0>
       |-Statement: ASSOCIATION <IDENTIFIER1 , size>
           |-Statement: SPLITTER <EQUALTO , =>>
           |-Statement: DECIMAL < DECIMAL , 50.0>
 ~ |-Statement: THREAD_SPEC <IDENTIFIER1 , Thread6>
        |-Statement: FEATURE_SPEC <NONE , none>
        -Statement: FLOW_SPEC <NONE , none>
        -Statement: ASSOCIATION <NONE , none>
```

图 18: 语言样例语法树构建结果-2

#### 4.3.2 错误语法报错机制

图 19: 错误语法报错信息