

编译原理与技术

SLR 语法分析实验



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一.实验内容与要求

题目:语法分析程序的设计与实现。

实验内容:编写语法分析程序,实现对算术表达式的语法分析。产生式如下:

E->E+T | E-T | T T->T*F | T/F | F F-> id | (E) | num

实验要求:在对输入的算数表达式进行分析的过程中,依次输出所采用的产生式。编写自底向上 LR 语法分析程序:

- 1. 构造识别改文法的所有活前缀 DFA。
- 2. 构造该文法的 LR 分析表。
- 3. 编程实现算法 4.3. 构造 LR 分析程序。并进行错误处理。

实验环境:

MICSOFT WINDOWS 10

Visual Studio 2015

C/C++作为实现语言

二. 程序设计与实现

1. 主要步骤

- (1) 拓广文法
- (2) 构造文法的 FIRST 集
- (3) 构造文法的 FOLLOW 集
- (4) 识别所有活前缀的 DFA
- (5) 构造 SLR 分析表
- (6) 构造 SLR 分析控制程序

2. 主要算法

```
输入: 文法 G 的一张分析表和一个输入符号串输出: 若 w ∈ L(G),得到 的自底向上的分析,否则报错方法: 开始时,初始状态 S0 在栈顶, $在输入缓冲区中。置 ip 指向 w$的第一个符号; do { 令 S 是栈顶状态, a 是 ip 所指向的符号 if (action[S, a]==shift S') { 把 a 和 S 分别压入符号栈和状态栈;推进 ip,使它指向下一个输入符号; }; else if (action[S, a]==reduce by A->β) {
```

算法 4.3-----> LR 分析控制程序

```
从栈顶弹出| |个符号; (令 S 是现在的栈顶状态) 把 A 和 goto[S , A]分别压入符号栈和状态栈; 输出产生式 A ; }; else if (action[S, a]==accept) return; else error(); } while(1).
```

3. 程序实现

(1) 输入

待分析表达式字符串 如*180*62*+3 10+(1+2)*3+(22/8)

(2) 输出文件形式部分举例

对符号串的分析过程

- (3) 拓广文法
 - 0) S-> E
 - 1) E-> E+T
 - 2) E-> E-T
 - 3) E-> T
 - 4) T->T*F
 - 5) T-> T/F
 - 6) T-> F
 - 7) F-> (E)
 - 8) F-> num
- (4) FIRST 集与 FOLLOW 集

```
FIRST FOLLOW

S (n $

E (n $+-)

T (n $*/+-)

F (n $*/)+-
```

(5) 构造拓广文法的项目集规范族,识别所有活前缀的 DFA

(6) 构造 SLR 分析表

状态	action								goto		
	N	+	-	*	/	()	\$	Е	Т	F
0	S5					S4			1	2	3
1		S6	S7					ACC			
2		R3	R3	S8	S9		R3	R3			
3		R6	R6	R6	R6		R6	R6			
4	S5					S4			10	2	3
5		R8	R8	R8	R8		R8	R8			
6	S5					S4				11	3
7	S5					S4				12	3
8	S5					S4					13
9	S5					S4					14
10		S6	S7				S15				
11		R1	R1	S8	S9		R1	R1			
12		R2	R2	S8	S9		R2	R2			
13		R4	R4	R4	R4		R4	R4			
14		R5	R5	R5	R5		R5	R5			
15		R7	R7	R7	R7		R7	R7			

LR分析的错误恢复策略:

短语级恢复:

- 1. 对剩余输入作局部纠正, 用可以使分析器继续分析的串来代替剩余输入的前缀
- 2. 尽量避免从分析栈中弹出与非终结符有关的状态,因为归约出的非终结符都是分析成功的 **添加错误恢复后SLR分析表:**

状态	action								goto		
	Ν	+	-	*	/	()	\$	Е	Т	F
0	S5	E1	E1	E1	E1	S4	E2	E1	1	2	3
1	E3	S6	S7	E2	E2	E3	E2	ACC			
2	R3	R3	R3	S8	S9	R3	R3	R3			
3	R6	R6	R6	R6	R6	R6	R6	R6			
4	S5	E1	E1	E1	E1	S4	E2	E1	10	2	3
5	R8	R8	R8	R8	R8	R8	R8	R8			
6	S5	E1	E1	E1	E1	S4	E2	E1		11	3
7	S5	E1	E1	E1	E1	S4	E2	E1		12	3
8	S5	E1	E1	E1	E1	S4	E2	E1			13
9	S5	E1	E1	E1	E1	S4	E2	E1			14
10	E3	S6	S7	E2	E2	E3	S15	E4			
11	R1	R1	R1	S8	S9	R1	R1	R1			
12	R2	R2	R2	S8	S9	R2	R2	R2			
13	R4	R4	R4	R4	R4	R4	R4	R4			
14	R5	R5	R5	R5	R5	R5	R5	R5			
15	R7	R7	R7	R7	R7	R7	R7	R7			

错误种类:

E1:缺少运算对象,状态3入栈,局部纠错

E2:括号不匹配, 跳过该输入符号

E3:缺少运算符号,状态4入栈,局部纠错

E4:缺少右括号,状态9入栈,补充右括号,局部纠错

(7) 全局变量

```
const int VnSize = 4:
                                            //非终结符个数
                                            //产生式个数
const int ProductionSize = 9;
const int StateNum = 16:
                                            //状态数
const int colNum = 11;
                                            //分析表列数
char Vn[VnSize] = { 'S', 'E', 'T', 'F' };
                                           //非终结符
char GsItem[colNum] = { 'n', '+', '-', '*', '/', '(', ')', '$', 'E', 'T', 'F' }; //分析表的列, 文法符号
vector<char> FIRST[VnSize]:
                                            //FIRST集
vector<char> FOLLOW[VnSize];
                                            //FOLLOW集
                                            //分析栈
stack<int> AnalyseStack;
string AnalyseTable[StateNum][colNum];
                                            //预测分析表
                                            //文法产生式
string Production[ProductionSize];
                                            //输入缓冲区
string inputBuffer;
                                            //输入缓冲区指针
int ip;
```

(8) 函数与过程

```
int mapGs(char c);
                                            //非终结符与数字对应
void Initial();
                                            //产生式、FIRST、FOLLOW初始化
void createAnalyseTable();
                                            //创建预测分析表,算法4.2
void outStack();
                                            //输出栈内状态内容
void error(int kind);
                                            //错误处理
                                            //算法4.3, SLR分析方法
void SLR_analyse(string w);
                                            //输入数字转化为非终结符'n'
string inStringChange(string w);
void TablePrint();
                                            //输出预测分析表
```

4. 样例结果

(1) 示例输入 1, 特意错误出入 2(2*(2+3

■ D:\学习\大三上\编译原理\我的语法分析\SLR语法分析\Debug\SLR语法分析.exe

输入待分析算术表达式(形如*7*2艹7):2(2*(2+3) SLR分析表 \$ E1 ACC R3 F 3 E n S5 S4 E3 E1 E1 S6 R3 R6 E1 E1 E1 E1 E1 E1 E1 R2 R4 E1 S7 R3 R6 **E**1 E2 S8 E2 S9 R6 E2 R3 R6 ЕЗ RЗ RЗ R6 R6 R6 R6 S5 R8 E1 R8 S4 R8 E2 R8 E1 R8 E1 E1 E1 R7 R1 R4 E1 R8 E1 E1 E1 E1 R8 E1 E1 E1 E4 R1 R2 2 10 S5 S5 S5 R1 R2 R4 E1 E1 E1 E1 E2 S4 S4 S4 E3 R1 R2 R4 E2 E2 E2 E2 S15 R1 R2 R4 3 13 14 11 12 E1 E2 S8 S8 10 59 59 11 12 13 14 15 R4 **R4** R4R5 R7 R5 R7 R5 R7 R5 R7 R5 R5 R5 R5 R7 R7 分析过程 Input n(n*(n+n\$ (n*(n+n\$ Stack >0 Step Output Shift 5 >0>5 Reduce by Reduce by F=>n Reduce by T=>F >0>3 (n*(n+n\$ (n*(n+n\$ >0>2 Reduce (n*(n+n\$ (n*(n+n\$ n*(n+n\$ 缺少运算符 Shift 4 Shift 5 >0>1 >0>1>4 >0>1>4>4 Reduce by F->n Reduce by T->F >0>1>4>4>5 *(n+n\$ >0>1>4>4>3 *(n+n\$ 2021247423 2021247422 2021242228 202124222828 202124222824 20212422824 202124228 202124228 202124228 202124228 202124228 202124228 202124228 202124228 202124228 202124228 202124228 202124228 202124228 202124228 202124228 202124228 202124228 202124228 202124228 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 202124 *(n+n\$ (n+n\$ Shift 8 Shift 4 Shift 5 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 n+n\$ Reduce by F->n Reduce by T->F +11\$ +n\$ >00174742200433 m >00112422282422 m >001124222824210 m >00112422282421026 m >0011242228242102625 >0011242228242102625 +1,\$ Reduce by Shift 6 Shift 5 +n\$ n\$ Shift 5
Reduce by F->n
Reduce by T->F
Reduce by E->E+T
缺少右括号
缺少运算对象
Reduce by T->F
缺少运算对象
Reduce by T->F
Reduce by E->T
ACC >00174742230471076735 >00117474722827107673\$ >001174747228271076711\$ >00174747228271079 >00174747228271079 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 >0>1>4>4>2>8>4>10>9>3\$ >0>1>4>4>2>8>4>10>9>0\$ >0>1>4>4>2>8>4>10>9>0>3\$ >0>1>4>4>2>0>1 >0>1>4>4>2>8>4>10>9>0>2\$ >0>1>4>4>2>8>4>10>9>0>1\$

请按任意键继续。。

结果分析

通过示例 1, 能够看出程序能够正确地做出错误处理判断,并通过局部纠错错误种类:

E1:缺少运算对象, 状态3入栈, 局部纠错

E2:括号不匹配, 跳过该输入符号

E3:缺少运算符号, 状态4入栈, 局部纠错

E4:缺少右括号, 状态9入栈, 补充右括号, 局部纠错

(2) 示例输入 2, 10+(1+2)*3+(22/8)

■ D:\学习\大三上\编译原理\我的语法分析\SLR语法分析\Debug\SLR语法分析.exe 輸入待分析算术表达式(形如*7*2┯7):10+(1+2)*3+(22/8) SLR分析表 F 3 E 1 T n S5 E3 E1 S6 R3 E1 S7 R3 É1 E2 É2 E2 R3 Ě1 ž S4 E2 EЗ ACC RЗ S8 S9 RЗ RЗ R6 E1 R6 E2 R6 R6 E1 E1 E1 E1 E1 R2 R4 R5 R6 R6 R6 R6 S5 E1 E1 S4 R8 S4 S4 S4 E3 R1 R2 E1 10 2 3 R8 S5 R8 E2 E2 E2 E2 R8 E1 R8 E1 E1 E1 E2 S9 S9 R8 E1 E1 E1 E1 S7 R1 R8 E1 E1 E1 E4 R1 3 13 14 S5 S5 E1 12 E1 E1 S5 E3 R1 R2 R2 R1 R2 R4 R5 E2 S8 10 11 12 13 R2 R4 R5 S8 R2R4 R5 R4 R5 R4 R5 **R4** R414 15 R5 R5 R7 R7 R7 R7 R7 R7 R7 R7 分析过程 Output Shift 5 Stack Step Input Input n+(n+n)*n+(n/n)\$ +(n+n)*n+(n/n)\$ +(n+n)*n+(n/n)\$ +(n+n)*n+(n/n)\$ (n+n)*n+(n/n)\$ n+n)*n+(n/n)\$ +n)*n+(n/n)\$ +n)*n+(n/n)\$ +n)*n+(n/n)\$ +n)*n+(n/n)\$)*n+(n/n)\$)*n+(n/n)\$)*n+(n/n)\$)*n+(n/n)\$)*n+(n/n)\$ *n+(n/n)\$ +(n/n)\$ +(n/n)\$ +(n/n)\$ +(n/n)\$ +(n/n)\$ (n/n)\$ /n)\$ /n)\$ /n)\$ /n)\$ >0 >0>5 Reduce by F->n Reduce by T->F >0>3 Reduce by E->T 2<0< Shift 6 Shift 4 Shift 5 >0>1 >0>1>6 >0>1>6>4 >0>1>6>4>5 Reduce by F >0>1>6>4>3 >0>1>6>4>3 >0>1>6>4>2 >0>1>6>4>10 Reduce by T->F Reduce by E->T Shift 6 Shift 5 10 12 >0>1>6>4>10>6 neduce by F->n Reduce by T->F Reduce by E->E+T Shift 15 13 >0>1>6>4>10>6>5 >0>1>6>4>10>6> >0>1>6>4>10>6>3 >0>1>6>4>10>6>11 >0>1>6>4>10 14 15 16 17 Reduce by F->(E) Reduce by T->F >0>1>6>4>10>15 18 >0>1>6>3 >0>1>6>1 >0>1>6>11 >0>1>6>11>8 >0>1>6>11>8>5 >0>1>6>11>8>13 Shift 8 Shift 5 19 20 21 23 24 25 26 27 Reduce by F->n Reduce by T->T*F Reduce by E->E+T >0>1>6>11 Shift 6 Shift 4 Shift 5 >0>1 >0>1>6 >0>1>6>4 Reduce by F->n Reduce by T->F >0>1>6>4>5 >0>1>6>4>3 >0>1>6>4>2 >0>1>6>4>2 >0>1>6>4>2>9 >0>1>6>4>2>9>5 29 30 Shift 9 Shift 5 /n)\$ n)\$ 31)\$)\$)\$)\$ Reduce by F->n Reduce by T->T/F Reduce by E->T 32 >0>1>6>4>2>9>14 33 >0>1>6>4>2 Reduce by 34 35 >0>1>6>4>10 >0>1>6>4>10 >0>1>6>4>10>15 Shift 15 Reduce by $F \rightarrow (E)$ 36 >0>1>6>3 Reduce by 37 Reduce by E->E+T >0>1>6>11 38 >0>1 ACC \$

请按任意键继续.

结果分析

如运行结果所示,较完整的正确输入下,能够实现正确的 SLR 分析过程!!

5. 实验总结

这是编译原理与技术第二次程序设计实验,程序设计极大地参考并实现了课本上所给出的算法 4.3, 还有输入输出形式,采用了较为规范的编程形式,使程序具有良好的可读性,在不断地改进与 debug 后能够实现所给出的算术表达式的分析,还有就是错误处理的实现,根据书上局部纠错的步骤得出错误信息填入 SLR 分析表,使之能够识别 4 种错误,这是令人欢欣鼓舞的!!

但是程序也有不足之处,程序中的文法改写,得出 FIRST、FOLLOW 集,关键的还有 SLR 分析表都是通过人力在纸上运算得出,然后手动配置进程序的 Initial()函数中,若能实现程序自动求出,将会变得更为智能。这是能够改进的。

这次实验获益匪浅,加深了对语法分析 SLR 文法的理解,也极大地激励了学习编译原理的热情,对课本内容的不断理解与探索,对 debug 的一丝不苟,都是对后面的学习将是极大的鼓励。

6. 源码附件

```
/**
*SLR Parser.cpp 文件内容
*作者:裴子祥
*时间:2017.11.23
#include<iostream>
#include<vector>
#include<string>
#include<stack>
#include<iomanip>
using namespace std;
                                      //非终结符个数
const int VnSize = 4;
                                        //产生式个数
const int ProductionSize = 9;
const int StateNum = 16;
                                       //状态数
const int colNum = 11;
                                        //分析表列数
char Vn[VnSize] = { 'S', 'E', 'T', 'F' }; //非终结符
char GsItem[colNum] = { 'n','+','-','*','/','(',')','$', 'E','T','F' }; //分析表的列,文
法符号
vector<char> FIRST[VnSize];
                                        //FIRST集
vector<char> FOLLOW[VnSize];
                                        //FOLLOW 集
                                       //分析栈
stack<int> AnalyseStack;
string AnalyseTable[StateNum][colNum]; //预测分析表
                                         //文法产生式
string Production[ProductionSize];
string inputBuffer;
                                       //输入缓冲区
                                     //输入缓冲区指针
int ip;
                                      //非终结符与数字对应
int mapGs(char c);
                                       //产生式、FIRST、FOLLOW 初始化
void Initial();
                                       //创建预测分析表, 算法 4.2
void createAnalyseTable();
                                      //输出栈内状态内容
void outStack();
void error(int kind);
                                       //错误处理
                                       //算法 4.3, SLR 分析方法
void SLR analyse(string w);
```

```
//输入数字转化为非终结符'n'
string inStringChange(string w);
                                          //输出预测分析表
void TablePrint();
int main()//主函数
   string s;
   cout << "输入待分析算术表达式(形如*7*2+-7):";
   cin >> s;
   string w = inStringChange(s);
   Initial();
   createAnalyseTable();
   TablePrint();
   SLR analyse(w);
   system("pause");
   return 0;
}
int mapGs(char c)//文法符号与数字对应
   switch (c) {
   case 'n':
      return 0;
   case '+':
      return 1;
   case '-':
      return 2;
   case '*':
      return 3;
   case '/':
      return 4;
   case '(':
      return 5;
   case ')':
      return 6;
   case '$':
      return 7;
   case 'E':
      return 8;
   case 'T':
      return 9;
   case 'F':
      return 10;
```

```
default:
      return -1;
   }
}
void Initial()
   //拓广文法
   Production[0] = "S->E";
   Production[1] = "E->E+T";
   Production[2] = "E->E-T";
   Production[3] = "E->T";
   Production[4] = "T->T*F";
   Production[5] = "T->T/F";
   Production[6] = "T->F";
   Production[7] = "F \rightarrow (E)";
   Production[8] = "F->n";
   //FIRST 集
   FIRST[0].push_back('(');
   FIRST[0].push back('n');
   FIRST[1].push back('(');
   FIRST[1].push back('n');
   FIRST[2].push_back('(');
   FIRST[2].push back('n');
   FIRST[3].push back('(');
   FIRST[3].push back('n');
   //FOLLOW 集
   FOLLOW[0].push back('$');
   FOLLOW[1].push back('$');
   FOLLOW[1].push back(')');
   FOLLOW[1].push back('+');
   FOLLOW[1].push back('-');
   FOLLOW[2].push back('$');
   FOLLOW[2].push back(')');
   FOLLOW[2].push back('+');
   FOLLOW[2].push back('-');
   FOLLOW[2].push back('*');
   FOLLOW[2].push back('/');
   FOLLOW[3].push back('$');
   FOLLOW[3].push back(')');
   FOLLOW[3].push back('+');
   FOLLOW[3].push back('-');
```

```
FOLLOW[3].push back('*');
   FOLLOW[3].push back('/');
   for (int i = 0; i < StateNum; ++i)</pre>
      for (int j = 0; j < colNum; ++j)
          AnalyseTable[i][j] = "";//SLR 分析表项置空
   }
}
//创建 SLR 分析表,人工计算后获得
void createAnalyseTable()
   AnalyseTable[0][0] = "S5";
   AnalyseTable[0][1] = "E1";
   AnalyseTable[0][2] = "E1";
   AnalyseTable[0][3] = "E1";
   AnalyseTable[0][4] = "E1";
   AnalyseTable[0][5] = "S4";
   AnalyseTable[0][6] = "E2";
   AnalyseTable[0][7] = "\mathbb{E}1";
   AnalyseTable[0][8] = "1";
   AnalyseTable[0][9] = "2";
   AnalyseTable[0][10] = "3";
   AnalyseTable[1][0] = "E3";
   AnalyseTable[1][1] = "S6";
   AnalyseTable[1][2] = "S7";
   AnalyseTable[1][3] = "E2";
   AnalyseTable[1][4] = "E2";
   AnalyseTable[1][5] = "E3";
   AnalyseTable[1][6] = "E2";
   AnalyseTable[1][7] = "ACC";
   AnalyseTable[2][0] = "R3";
   AnalyseTable[2][1] = "R3";
   AnalyseTable[2][2] = "R3";
   AnalyseTable[2][3] = "S8";
   AnalyseTable[2][4] = "S9";
   AnalyseTable[2][5] = "R3";
   AnalyseTable[2][6] = "R3";
   AnalyseTable[2][7] = "R3";
```

```
AnalyseTable[3][0] = "R6";
AnalyseTable[3][1] = "R6";
AnalyseTable[3][2] = "R6";
AnalyseTable[3][3] = "R6";
AnalyseTable[3][4] = "R6";
AnalyseTable[3][5] = "R6";
AnalyseTable[3][6] = "R6";
AnalyseTable[3][7] = "R6";
AnalyseTable [4][0] = "S5";
AnalyseTable[4][1] = "E1";
AnalyseTable[4][2] = "E1";
AnalyseTable[4][3] = "E1";
AnalyseTable [4] [4] = "E1";
AnalyseTable[4][5] = "S4";
AnalyseTable[4][6] = "E2";
AnalyseTable[4][7] = "E1";
AnalyseTable[4][8] = "10";
AnalyseTable[4][9] = "2";
AnalyseTable[4][10] = "3";
AnalyseTable[5][0] = "R8";
AnalyseTable[5][1] = "R8";
AnalyseTable [5][2] = "R8";
AnalyseTable[5][3] = "R8";
AnalyseTable[5][4] = "R8";
AnalyseTable[5][5] = "R8";
AnalyseTable[5][6] = "R8";
AnalyseTable[5][7] = "R8";
AnalyseTable[6][0] = "S5";
AnalyseTable[6][1] = "E1";
AnalyseTable[6][2] = "E1";
AnalyseTable[6][3] = "E1";
AnalyseTable[6][4] = "E1";
AnalyseTable[6][5] = "S4";
AnalyseTable [6] [6] = "E2";
AnalyseTable[6][7] = "E1";
AnalyseTable [6][9] = "11";
AnalyseTable[6][10] = "3";
AnalyseTable[7][0] = "S5";
AnalyseTable[7][1] = "E1";
AnalyseTable[7][2] = "E1";
AnalyseTable[7][3] = "E1";
```

```
AnalyseTable[7][4] = "E1";
AnalyseTable[7][5] = "S4";
AnalyseTable[7][6] = "E2";
AnalyseTable[7][7] = "E1";
AnalyseTable[7][9] = "12";
AnalyseTable[7][10] = "3";
AnalyseTable[8][0] = "S5";
AnalyseTable[8][1] = "E1";
AnalyseTable[8][2] = "\mathbb{E}1";
AnalyseTable[8][3] = "E1";
AnalyseTable[8][4] = "E1";
AnalyseTable[8][5] = "S4";
AnalyseTable[8][6] = "E2";
AnalyseTable[8][7] = "E1";
AnalyseTable[8][10] = "13";
AnalyseTable[9][0] = "S5";
AnalyseTable[9][1] = "E1";
AnalyseTable[9][2] = "E1";
AnalyseTable[9][3] = "\mathbb{E}1";
AnalyseTable[9][4] = "E1";
AnalyseTable[9][5] = "S4";
AnalyseTable[9][6] = "E2";
AnalyseTable[9][7] = "\mathbb{E}1";
AnalyseTable[9][10] = "14";
AnalyseTable[10][0] = "E3";
AnalyseTable[10][1] = "S6";
AnalyseTable[10][2] = "S7";
AnalyseTable[10][3] = "E2";
AnalyseTable[10][4] = "E2";
AnalyseTable[10][5] = "E3";
AnalyseTable[10][6] = "S15";
AnalyseTable[10][7] = "E4";
AnalyseTable[11][0] = "R1";
AnalyseTable[11][1] = "R1";
AnalyseTable[11][2] = "R1";
AnalyseTable[11][3] = "S8";
AnalyseTable[11][4] = "S9";
AnalyseTable[11][5] = "R1";
AnalyseTable[11][6] = "R1";
AnalyseTable[11][7] = "R1";
```

```
AnalyseTable[12][0] = "R2";
   AnalyseTable[12][1] = "R2";
   AnalyseTable[12][2] = "R2";
   AnalyseTable[12][3] = "S8";
   AnalyseTable[12][4] = "S9";
   AnalyseTable[12][5] = "R2";
   AnalyseTable[12][6] = "R2";
   AnalyseTable[12][7] = "R2";
   AnalyseTable[13][0] = "R4";
   AnalyseTable[13][1] = "R4";
   AnalyseTable[13][2] = "R4";
   AnalyseTable[13][3] = "R4";
   AnalyseTable[13][4] = "R4";
   AnalyseTable[13][5] = "R4";
   AnalyseTable[13][6] = "R4";
   AnalyseTable[13][7] = "R4";
   AnalyseTable[14][0] = "R5";
   AnalyseTable[14][1] = "R5";
   AnalyseTable[14][2] = "R5";
   AnalyseTable[14][3] = "R5";
   AnalyseTable[14][4] = "R5";
   AnalyseTable[14][5] = "R5";
   AnalyseTable[14][6] = "R5";
   AnalyseTable[14][7] = "R5";
   AnalyseTable[15][0] = "R7";
   AnalyseTable[15][1] = "R7";
   AnalyseTable[15][2] = "R7";
   AnalyseTable[15][3] = "R7";
   AnalyseTable[15][5] = "R7";
   AnalyseTable[15][4] = "R7";
   AnalyseTable[15][6] = "R7";
   AnalyseTable[15][7] = "R7";
}
//输出站内容
void outStack()
{
   string s = "";
   int itemp;
   stack<int> stemp;
   while (!AnalyseStack.empty())
```

```
{
      itemp = AnalyseStack.top();
      AnalyseStack.pop();
      stemp.push(itemp);
   }
   while (!stemp.empty())
      itemp = stemp.top();
      char num[5];
      _itoa_s(itemp, num, 10);
      s = s + '>' + num;
      AnalyseStack.push(itemp);
      stemp.pop();
   }
   cout << s;
}
void error(int kind)
   switch (kind)
   {
   case 1:
      cout << "缺少运算对象" << endl;
      AnalyseStack.push(3);
      break;
   case 2:
      cout << "括号不匹配" << endl;
      ip++;
      break;
   case 3:
      cout << "缺少运算符号" << endl;
      AnalyseStack.push(4);
      break;
   case 4:
      cout << "缺少右括号" << endl;
      AnalyseStack.push(9);
      break;
   default:
      cout << "未知错误" << endl;
      break;
   }
}
```

```
void SLR analyse (string w) //算法 4.1, 非递归预测分析方法
   int X;//指向栈顶状态
   char a;//ip 所指向的输入符号
   int aCol = -1;//a 对应的列号
   ip = 0; //w$指针,初始指向第一个符号
   int step = 0;//记录步骤
   inputBuffer = w;
   AnalyseStack.push(0);
   cout << "
                                    分析过程" << endl;
   cout << left << setw(10) << "Step" << left << setw(20) << "Stack" << left <<</pre>
setw(20) << "Input" << left << setw(20) << "Output" << endl;</pre>
   do
      X = AnalyseStack.top();
      a = inputBuffer[ip];
      aCol = mapGs(a);
      ++step;
      cout << left << setw(10) << step << left << setw(20);</pre>
      outStack();
      cout << left << setw(20) << inputBuffer.substr(ip);</pre>
      if (aCol == -1)
      {
          cout << "非法输入" << endl;
          exit(0);
      }
      if (AnalyseTable[X][aCol][0] == 'S')
      {//移进
          string temp = "";//读出转移状态号
          for (int i = 1; i < AnalyseTable[X][aCol].length(); ++i)</pre>
          {
             temp += AnalyseTable[X][aCol][i];
          int numCol = atoi(temp.c_str());
          AnalyseStack.push(numCol);
          ++ip;
          cout << "Shift " << numCol << endl;</pre>
      else if (AnalyseTable[X][aCol][0] == 'R')
      {//规约
```

```
int numP = int(AnalyseTable[X][aCol][1] - '0');//产生式号
          int ProdRightLen = Production[numP].length() - 3;
          for (int i = 0; i < ProdRightLen; ++i)</pre>
             AnalyseStack.pop();
          X = AnalyseStack.top();
          a = Production[numP][0];
          aCol = mapGs(a);
          string temp = "";//转移状态号
          for (int i = 0; i < AnalyseTable[X][aCol].length(); ++i)</pre>
             temp += AnalyseTable[X][aCol][i];
          int state = atoi(temp.c_str());
          AnalyseStack.push(state);//状态入栈
          //输出 A->β
          cout << "Reduce by " << Production[numP] << endl;</pre>
       else if (AnalyseTable[X][aCol] == "ACC")
       {//成功接收
          cout << "ACC" << endl;</pre>
          cout << "----
      --" << endl;
          cout << "Over" << endl << endl;</pre>
          return;
       }
       else if (AnalyseTable[X][aCol][0] == 'E')
          error(int(AnalyseTable[X][aCol][1] - '0'));
       }
       else
          error(-1);
       }
   } while (true);
}
string inStringChange(string w)
   string temp = "";
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < w.length(); ++i)</pre>
       //cout << w[i] << endl;
       if (w[i] >= '0'&&w[i] <= '9'&&i < w.length())
       {//是数字
          ++i;
          while (w[i] \ge '0' \& \& w[i] \le '9' \& \& i \le w.length())
            ++i;
          temp += 'n';
          --i;
       }
       else
         temp += w[i];
      }
   }
   temp += '$';
   return temp;
}
//输出 SLR 分析表
void TablePrint()
  cout << "-----
--" << endl;
                                     SLR 分析表" << endl;
   cout << "
   cout << left << setw(6) << " ";</pre>
   for (int j = 0; j < colNum; j++) {
     cout << left << setw(6) << GsItem[j];</pre>
   }
   cout << endl;</pre>
   for (int i = 0; i < StateNum; i++) {
      cout << left << setw(6) << i;</pre>
      for (int j = 0; j < colNum; j++) {</pre>
          cout << left << setw(6) << AnalyseTable[i][j];</pre>
      cout << endl;</pre>
   cout << endl;</pre>
   cout << "----
--" << endl;
```