

第六章作业

题目：

```
1  有如下C语言程序段，
2  int prime(int n){
3      int sum = 0;
4      int i,j,flag = 1;
5      for(i = 2; i<=n; i++){
6          flag = 1;
7          for(j = 2; j*j <= i; j++){
8              if(i%j == 0){
9                  flag = 0;
10                 break;
11             }
12         }
13         if(flag == 1){
14             sum ++;
15         }
16     }
17     return sum;
18 }
19 int main(){
20     int res = n = 0;
21     do{
22         res = prime(n);
23     }while(n < 10);
24
25     return 0;
26 }
```

问题:

- (1) 请根据C语言的规范，给出do-while语句的文法描述；
- (2) 根据（1）中的文法，给出do-while的语法制导定义和语法制导翻译方案；
- (3) 请给出上述程序段的AST（可选）；
- (4) 请给出上述程序段两个函数对应的四元式表示；
- (5) 如果实行的一遍编译处理，根据标号表的处理过程，填写下表。（标号的命名根据标号出现顺序，依次命名为BH1,BH2,¼）

标号名	地址	用到的返填地址
BH1		
BH2		

解答：（1）do-while的文法描述如下：（由于如果文法太过庞大，这里只根据do while具体内容给出部分文法），同时给出说明类型语句，为了后面语法制导翻译的符号表

```

1 //文法
2 dowhileStatement -> "do" stat "while" "(" exprs ")" ";";
3
4 exprs -> expr
5         |expr ',' exprs;
6
7 stat -> expressionStatement
8
9 expr -> expr ('*' | '/' | '%') expr
10       | expr ('+' | '-') expr
11       | expr ('>' | '<' | '<=' | '>=' ) expr
12       | expr ('==' | '!=') expr
13       | expr Assignment_operator expr
14       | functionCall
15       | IntegerConstant
16       | CharConstant
17       | FloatConstant
18       | Identifier
19       | StringLiteral
20       | '(' expr ')'
21       ;
22
23 declarator -> Identifier
24 #VariableDeclarator
25       |declarator '[' expr ']'
26 #ArrayDeclarator
27       |declarator '(' arguments? ')'
28 #FunDeclarator
29       ;
30 //额外的词法
31
32 Assignment_operator -> '=' | '*' = ' | '/' = ' | '%=' | '+=' | '-
33 = ' | '<=' | '>=' | '&=' | '^=' | '|=' ;
34
35 IntegerConstant -> (([1-9][0-9]*)|('0'[0-7]*)|('0'[xx][0-9a-fA-F]*))([uU]?
36 ('ll'|'LL'))?|('ll'|'LL')?[uU]?|[uU]?[Ll]?|[Ll]?[uU]?);
37
38 CharConstant -> ([cLuU]?)('\'.?\'');
39
40 FloatConstant -> DECIFLOAT
41                 | HEXAFLOAT
42                 ;
43
44 fragment
45 DECIFLOAT -> ([0-9]+'.'?[0-9]*)([eE][+-]?[0-9]+)?([fF])?;
46
47 fragment
48 HEXAFLOAT -> ('0'[xx][0-9a-fA-F]+'.'?[0-9a-fA-F]*)([pP][+-]?[0-9]+)?
49 ([fF])?;
50
51 StringLiteral -> (([uUL]?|('u8'))(''(.*)''));
52
53 Identifier -> ([_a-zA-Z][_a-zA-Z0-9]*);

```

(2) do-while语法制导定义和语法制导翻译方案如下:

文法	语法制导翻译
do-whileStatement -> "do" stat "while" "(" exprs ")" ";"	{exprs.true=newlabel; do-whileStatement.code = Gen(exprs.true!') stat.code exprs.code Gen(jt,_,_,exprs.true)}
exprs -> expr	{exprs.code = expr.code; exprs.type = expr.type}
exprs1 -> expr ',' exprs2	{exprs1.code = expr.code exprs2.code; exprs1.type = expr.type}
stat -> expressionStatement	{stat.code = expressionment.code}
expr -> expr1 ('*' '/') expr2	{expr.place = newtemp; expr.code = Gen(op,expr1.code,expr2.code,expr.place); contype1 = (expr1.type = interger and expr2.type = float)or(expr1.type = float and expr2.type = interger) or (expr1.type = float and expr2.type = float) contype2 = (expr1.type = interger and expr2.type = interger) expr.type = if contype1 contype2 then if contype2 then interger else float else type_error } 【解释：操作数必须是interger或者float类型】
expr -> expr1 '%' expr2	{expr.place = newtemp; expr.code = Gen(op,expr1.code,expr2.code,expr.place); if expr1.type = interger and expr2.type = interger then interger else type_error 【解释：操作数必须是integer类型】
expr -> expr1 ('+' '-') expr2	{expr.place = newtemp; expr.code = Gen(op,expr1.code,expr2.code,expr.place); contype1 = (expr1.type = interger and expr2.type = float)or(expr1.type = float and expr2.type = interger) or (expr1.type = interger and expr2.type = interger) contype2 = (expr1.type = float and expr2.type = float) expr.type = if contype1 contype2 then if contype1 then interger else float else type_error 【解释：操作数必须是interger或者是float，而且如果有一个是 interger，那么表达式结果是interger类型】
expr -> expr1 ('<' '>' '>=' '<=') expr2	{expr.place = newtemp; expr.code = Gen(op,expr1.code,expr2.code,expr.place); if (expr1.type = interger or expr1.type = float) and (expr2.type = interger or expr2.type = float) then boolean else type_error 【解释：操作数必须是integer或者float类型】
expr -> expr1 ('==' '!=') expr2	同上
expr -> expr1 Assignment_operator expr2	{expr2.place = newtemp; expr.code = Gen(Assignment_operator),expr2.place,_,entry(expr1); expr.type = expr1.type}

文法	语法制导翻译
declarator -> Identifier	{declarator.type = lookup(Identifier.entry)}
declarator -> declarator1 '[' expr ']'	{declarator.type = if expr.type = interger then declarator1.ele.type else type_error}
declarator -> declarator1 '(' arguments? ')'	{declarator.type = declarator1.type}
expr -> IntegerConstant	{expr.type = interger}
expr -> CharConstant	{expr.type = char}
expr -> FloatConstant	{expr.type = float}
expr -> StringLiteral	{expr.type = string}

(3) 由于这里的ast太过庞大，所以就不展示了。

(4) 这里生成的四元式如下:

```

1  (proc,,,prime)
2  (pop,,,n)
3  (=,0,,sum)
4  (=,1,,flag)
5  (=,2,,i)
6  (label,,,%1)
7  (<=,i,n,%3)
8  (jf,%3,,%2)
9  (=,1,,flag)
10 (=,2,,j)
11 (label,,,%4)
12 (*,j,j,%7)
13 (<=,%7,i,%6)
14 (jf,%6,,%5)
15 (%,i,j,%9)
16 (==,%9,0,%8)
17 (jf,%8,,%10)
18 (=,0,,flag)
19 (label,,,%10)
20 (++ ,j ,,%11)
21 (jmp,,, %4)
22 (label,,, %5)
23 (==,flag,1,%12)
24 (jf,%12,,%13)
25 (++ ,sum ,,%14)
26 (label,,, %13)
27 (++ ,i ,,%15)
28 (jmp,,, %1)
29 (label,,, %2)
30 (ret,sum,,)
31 (endp,,,prime)
32 (proc,,,main)

```

```
33 | (=,0,,n)
34 | (=,n,,res)
35 | (label,,%18)
36 | (push,,,n)
37 | (call,prime,,%16)
38 | (=,%16,,res)
39 | (<,n,10,%17)
40 | (jt,%17,,%18)
41 | (ret,0,,)
42 | (endp,,,main)
```

(5) 如果实行的一遍编译处理，根据标号表的处理过程，填写下表。（标号的命名根据标号出现顺序，依次命名为BH1,BH2,...）【题外话：如果我跳转语句的标号不是相应的地址，而是设置一个单独的临时变量作为标签并记录下来，就可以不采用拉链返填技术】

这里的地址是上面代码的标号。

标号名	地址	用到的返填地址
BH1 (%2)	30	8
BH2 (%5)	23	14
BH3 (%10)	20	17
BH4 (%13)	27	24