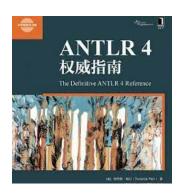
# 语法分析 (3. Adaptive *LL*(\*) 语法分析算法)

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2022年11月30日





- (1) ANTLR 4 自动将类似 expr 的左递归规则重写成非左递归形式
- (2) ANTLR 4 提供优秀的错误报告功能和复杂的错误恢复机制
- (3) ANTLR 4 使用了一种名为 Adaptive LL(\*) 的新技术
- (4) ANTLR 4 几乎能处理任何文法 (二义性文法✓ 间接左递归X)

### (1995 2011 2014)

### ANTLR: A Predicated-LL(k) Parser Generator

T. J. PARR

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AND

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School of Electrical Engineering, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, IN 47907, U.S.A. (email: quong@ecn.purdue.edu)

### LL(\*): The Foundation of the ANTLR Parser Generator

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### Adaptive LL(\*) Parsing: The Power of Dynamic Analysis

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# LL(1)

### NameList.g4

```
// [a, [b, c], d]
list : '[' elements ']';
elements : element (',' element)*;
element : ID | list;
```

NameListParser.java

# LL(k=2)

# NameListWithAssign.g4

# 任意 (arbitrary) 多向前看符号

### NameListWithParallelAssign.g4

```
// [a, b = c, [d, [e = f]]]
stat : (list | assign) EOF ;
//[a, b = c] = [d, [e = f]]
assign : list '=' list ;
list : '[' elements ']';
elements : element (',' element)*;
lelement : ID '=' ID
        | list
```

ANTLR 4 是如何处理直接左递归与优先级的?

```
parser-allstar/LRExpr.g4
stat : expr ';' EOF;
expr : expr '*' expr
| expr '+' expr
```

### 根本原因:

究竟是在 expr 的当前调用中匹配下一个运算符,

还是让 expr 的调用者匹配下一个运算符。

antlr4 LRExpr -Xlog

```
2021-11-25 17:44:23:815 left-recursion LogManager.java:25 expr
         {} INT<tokenIndex=45>
         ID<tokenIndex=51>
        {precpred(_ctx, 4)}?<p=4> '*'<tokenIndex=27> expr<tokenIndex=29,p=5>
                 [ {precpred(_ctx, 3)}?<p=3> '+'<tokenIndex=37> expr<tokenIndex=39,p=4>
                             stat : expr ';' EOF;
                             expr
                                      expr '+'
```

```
expr[int _p]
        INT
        ID
        {4 >= $_p}? '*' expr[5]
        {3 >= $_p}? '+' expr[4]
       expr[int _p]
   stat : expr ';' EOF;
   expr
            expr
```

```
expr[int _p]
        ID
        {4 >= $_p}? '*' expr[5]
        {3 >= $_p}? '+' expr[4]
  1+2+3 1+2*3 1*2+3
```

### parser-allstar/LRExprParen.g4

```
stat : expr ';' EOF;
expr : expr '*' expr
     expr '+' expr
       '(' expr ')'
      INT
       ID
```

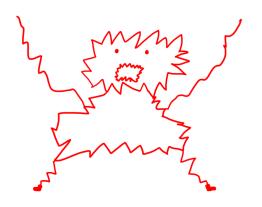
```
parser-allstar/LRExprUS.g4
 stat : expr ';' EOF;
             expr
 expr
        expr
        expr '+' expr
         ID
```

```
expr[int _p]
        ID
          '-' expr[4]
          {3 >= $_p}? '!'
        \{2 >= \$_p\}? '+' expr[3]
      )*
           -a!! -a + b!
```

ANTLR 4 是如何进行错误报告与恢复的?



报错、恢复、继续分析



恐慌/应急 (Panic) 模式: 假装成功、调整状态、继续进行

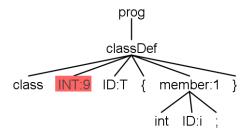
# 如果下一个词法单元符合预期,

则采用"单词法符号移除 (single-token deletion)"

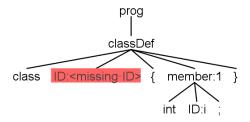
或"单词法符号补全 (single-token insertion)" 策略

Class.g4

### Class-DeleteToken.txt



### Class-AddToken.txt



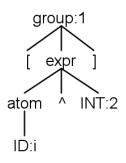
语法分析

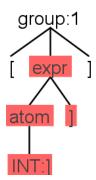
采用"同步-返回 (sync-and-return)" 策略,

使用"重新同步集合 (resynchronization set)"从当前规则中恢复

Group.g4

$$\texttt{FOLLOWING}(\{\texttt{expr}, \texttt{atom}\}) = \{\,\, \hat{}\,\, , \texttt{]} \, \qquad \texttt{FOLLOWING}(\{\texttt{expr}\}) = \{\texttt{]} \, \}$$





注意 FOLLOW (静态) 集合与 FOLLOWING (动态) 集合的区别

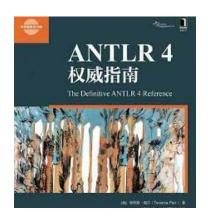
### 如何从子规则中优雅地恢复出来?

Class.g4 (member+)

Class-Subrule-Start.txt ("单词法符号移除")

Class-Subrule-Loop.txt ("另一次 member 迭代")

Class-Subrule-End.txt ("退出当前 classDef 规则")



第9章: 错误报告与恢复

# Thank You!



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