语义分析 (2. 属性文法)

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Semantics of Context-Free Languages

by

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ABSTRACT

"Meaning" may be assigned to a string in a context-free language by defining "attributes" of the symbols in a derivation tree for that string. The attributes can be defined by functions associated with each production in the grammar. This paper examines the implications of this process when some of the attributes are "synthesized", i.e., defined solely in terms of attributes of the descendants of the corresponding nonterminal symbol, while other attributes are "inherited" i.e., defined in terms of attributes of the ancestors of the nonterminal symbol. An algorithm is given which detects when such semantic rules could possibly lead to circular definition of some attributes. An example is given of a simple programming language defined with both inherited and synthesized attributes, and the method of definition is compared to other techniques for formal specification of semantics which have appeared in the literature

属性文法 (Attribute Grammar): 为上下文无关文法赋予语义

关键问题: 如何基于上下文无关文法做上下文相关分析?



语法分析树上的有序信息流动

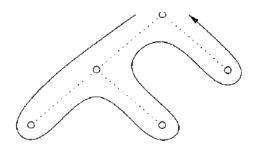
DFS (around 1972)



Robert Tarjan (1948 \sim)

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Offline 方式计算属性值:已有语法分析树



按照从左到右的深度优先顺序遍历语法分析树

关键: 在合适的时机执行合适的动作, 计算相应的属性值

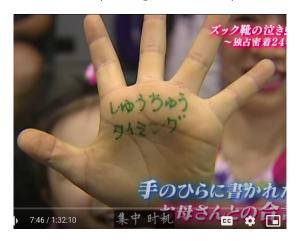
在语法分析过程中实现属性文法

$$B \to X\{a\}Y$$

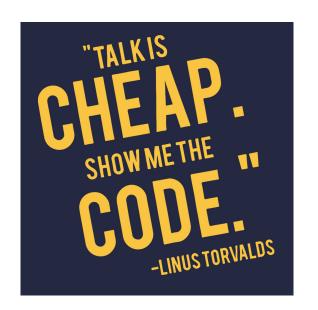
语义动作嵌入的位置决定了何时执行该动作

基本思想: 一个动作在它左边的所有文法符号都处理过之后立刻执行

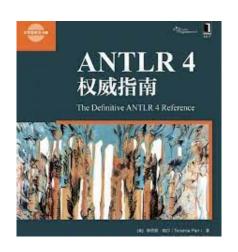
时机 (Timing; タイミング)



语义动作嵌入在什么地方? 这决定了何时执行语义动作。



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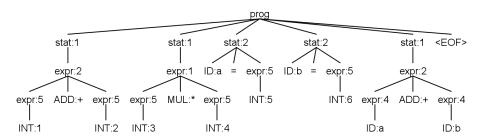


第 10 章: 属性和动作



(交互式) 迷你计算器

1 + 2 3 * 4 a = 5 b = 6 11



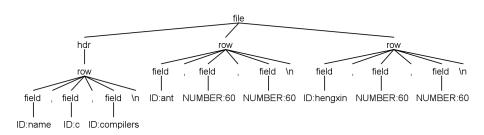


Comma-Separated Values

name, c, compilers ant, 60, 60 hengxin, 60, 60

header: name,c,compilers
values = {name=ant, c=60, compilers=60}
values = {name=hengxin, c=60, compilers=60}
Totally 2 rows

Row token interval : 7..13
Row token interval : 14..20



```
file : hdr row+ ;
hdr : row ;
row : field (',' field)* '\r'? '\n' ;
```

Definition (语法制导定义 (Syntax-Directed Definition; SDD))

SDD 是一个上下文无关文法和属性及规则的结合。

每个文法符号都可以关联多个属性

	产生式	语义规则
1)	$L \to E$ n	L.val = E.val
2)	$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.val = E_1.val + T.val$
3)	$E \to T$	E.val = T.val
4)	$T o T_1 \ * \ F$	$T.val = T_1.val \times F.val$
5)	$T \to F$	T.val = F.val
6)	F o (E)	F.val = E.val
7)_	$F o \mathbf{digit}$	$F.val = \mathbf{digit.lexval}$

每个产生式都可以关联一组规则

Definition (语法制导定义 (Syntax-Directed Definition; SDD))

SDD 是一个上下文无关文法和属性及规则的结合。

SDD 唯一确定了语法分析树上每个非终结符节点的属性值

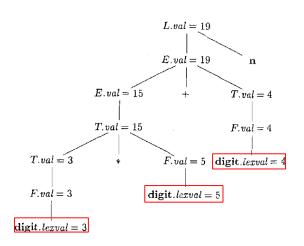
	产生式	语义规则
1)	$L \to E$ n	L.val = E.val
2)	$E ightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.val = E_1.val + T.val$
3)	$E \to T$	E.val = T.val
4)	$T o T_1 * F$	$T.val = T_1.val \times F.val$
5)	$T \to F$	T.val = F.val
6)	F o (E)	F.val = E.val
7)_	$F o \mathbf{digit}$	F.val = digit .lexval

SDD 没有规定以什么方式、什么顺序计算这些属性值

注释 (annotated) 语法分析树:显示了各个属性值的语法分析树

ParseTreeProperty<Integer>

put(ctx, ...), get(ctx, ...)



$$3*5+4$$

Definition (综合属性 (Synthesized Attribute))

节点 N 上的综合属性只能通过 N 的子节点或 N 本身的属性来定义。

	产生式	语义规则
1)	L o E n	L.val = E.val
2)	$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.val = E_1.val + T.val$
3)	$E \to T$	E.val = T.val
4)	$T o T_1 \ * \ F$	$T.val = T_1.val \times F.val$
5)	$T \to F$	T.val = F.val
6)	$F o (\ E\)$	F.val = E.val
7)	$F o ext{digit}$	F.val = digit .lexval

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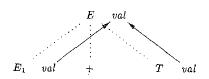
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3)	$E \to T$	E.val = T.val
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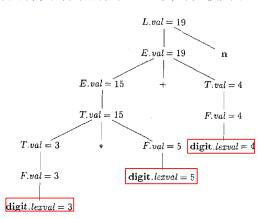
Definition (S 属性定义 (S-Attributed Definition))

如果一个 SDD 的每个属性都是综合属性,则它是 S 属性定义。

依赖图用于确定一棵给定的语法分析树中各个属性实例之间的依赖关系

	产生式	语义规则
1)	$L \to E$ n	L.val = E.val
2)	$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.val = E_1.val + T.val$
3)	$E \to T$	E.val = T.val
4)	$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.val = T_1.val \times F.val$
5)	$T \to F$	T.val = F.val
6)	$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val
7)	$F o \mathbf{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval





S 属性定义的依赖图刻画了属性实例之间自底向上的信息流动

S 属性定义的依赖图描述了属性实例之间自底向上的信息流

此类属性值的计算可以在自顶向下的 LL 语法分析**过程中**实现

S 属性定义的依赖图描述了属性实例之间自底向上的信息流

此类属性值的计算可以在自顶向下的 LL 语法分析<mark>过程中</mark>实现

在 LL 语法分析器中, 递归下降函数 A 返回 时, 计算相应节点 A 的综合属性值

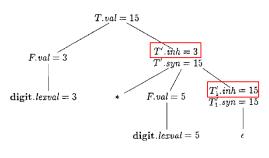
T' 有一个综合属性 syn 与一个继承属性 inh

	产生式	语义规则
1)	T o F T'	T'.inh = F.val $T.val = T'.syn$
2)	$T' o *FT'_1$	$T'.inh = T'.inh \times F.val$ $T'.syn = T'_1.syn$
3)	$T' ightarrow \epsilon$	T'.syn = T'.inh
4)	$F o \mathbf{digit}$	$F.val = \mathbf{digit}.lexval$

Definition (继承属性 (Inherited Attribute))

继承属性 T'.inh 用于在表达式中从左向右传递中间计算结果

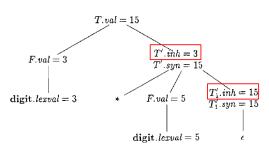
		语义规则
1)	T o F T'	T'.inh = F.val
		T.val = T'.syn
2)	$T' \to *FT'_1$	$T'_1.inh = T'.inh \times F.val$ $T'.syn = T'_1.syn$
3)	$T' o \epsilon$	T'.syn = T'.inh
4)_	$F o \mathbf{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval



3 * 5

继承属性 T'.inh 用于在表达式中从左向右传递中间计算结果

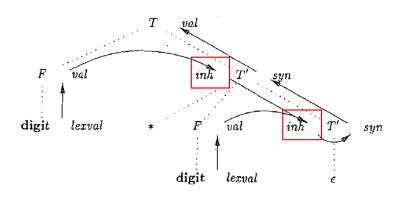
	产生式	语义规则
1)	T o F T'	T'.inh = F.val $T.val = T'.syn$
2)	$T' o *FT'_1$	$T'_1.inh = T'.inh \times F.val$ $T'.syn = T'_1.syn$
3)	$T' \to \epsilon$	T'.syn = T'.inh
4)	$F o extbf{digit}$	$F.val = \mathbf{digit}.lexval$



3 * 5

在右递归文法下实现了左结合

依赖图用于确定一棵给定的语法分析树中各个属性实例之间的依赖关系



信息流向: 先从左向右、从上到下传递信息, 再从下到上传递信息

Definition (L 属性定义 (L-Attributed Definition))

如果一个 SDD 的每个属性

- (1) 要么是综合属性,
- (2) 要么是继承属性,但是它的规则满足如下限制: 对于产生式 $A \to X_1 X_2 \dots X_n$ 及其对应规则定义的继承属性 $X_i.a$,则这个规则只能使用
 - (a) 和产生式头 A关联的继承属性;
 - (b) 位于 X_i **左边**的文法符号实例 X_1 、 X_2 、 . . . 、 X_{i-1} 相关的**继承**属性 或**综合**属性;
 - (c) 和**这个** X_i **的实例本身**相关的继承属性或综合属性,但是在由这个 X_i 的全部属性组成的依赖图中**不存在环**。

则它是 L 属性定义。

非 L 属性定义

产生式 语义规则
$$A \rightarrow B C$$
 语义规则 $A.s = B.b;$ $B.i = f(C.c, A.s)$

B.i 依赖了右兄弟节点的 C.c 属性

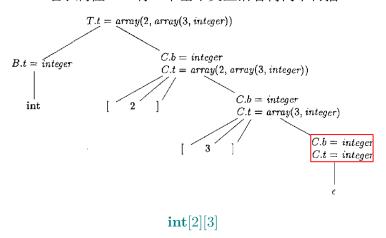
数组类型文法举例

产生式	语义规则
$T \rightarrow B C$	T.t = C.t
$B \rightarrow int$	
$B \rightarrow \text{float}$	B.t = float
$C \rightarrow [\text{num}] C_1$	$C.t = array(\mathbf{num}.val, C_1.t)$
$C \rightarrow \epsilon$	$C_1.b = C.b$ $C.t = C.b$

int[2][3]

类型表达式 array(2, array(3, integer))

继承属性 C.b 将一个基本类型沿着树向下传播



综合属性 C.t 收集最终得到的类型表达式

Definition (后缀表示 (Postfix Notation))

- (1) 如果 E 是一个 变量或常量, 则 E 的后缀表示是 E 本身;
- (2) 如果 E 是形如 E_1 **op** E_2 的表达式,则 E 的后缀表示是 $E'_1E'_2$ **op**, 这里 E'_1 和 E'_2 分别是 E_1 与 E_2 的后缀表达式;
- (3) 如果 E 是形如 (E_1) 的表达式,则 E 的后缀表示是 E_1 的后缀表示。

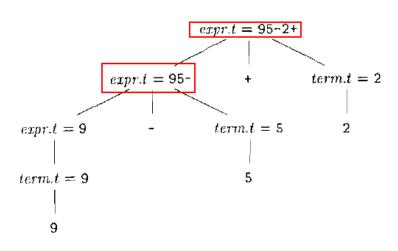
$$(9-5)+2 \implies 95-2+$$

$$9 - (5+2) \implies 952 + -$$

后缀表达式 S 属性定义

产生式	语义规则
$expr \rightarrow expr_1 + term$	$expr.t = expr_1.t term.t +$
$expr \rightarrow expr_1 - term$	$expr.t = expr_1.t term.t '-'$
$expr \rightarrow term$	expr.t = term.t
$term \rightarrow 0$	term.t = '0'
term o 1	term.t = '1'
$term \rightarrow 9$	term.t = '9'

"||"表示字符串的连接



$$9 - 5 + 2$$

有符号二进制数文法

$$P = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \textit{Number} & \rightarrow & \textit{Sign List} \\ \textit{Sign} & \rightarrow & + \\ & \mid & - \\ \textit{List} & \rightarrow & \textit{List Bit} \\ & \mid & \textit{Bit} \\ \textit{Bit} & \rightarrow & 0 \\ & \mid & 1 \end{array} \right\} \qquad T = \{+, -, 0, 1\}$$

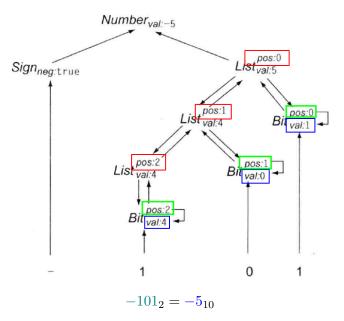
$$NT = \{\textit{Number, Sign, List, Bit}\}$$

$$S = \{\textit{Number}\}$$

$$-101_2 = -5_{10}$$

有符号二进制数 L 属性定义

	产生式	属性规则
1	Number → Sign List	List.position ← 0 if Sign.negative then Number.value ← - List.value else Number.value ← List.value
2	$Sign \rightarrow +$	Sign.negative ← false
3	Sign → $-$	Sign.negative ← true
4	$List \rightarrow Bit$	Bit.position ← List.position List.value ← Bit.value
5	$List_0 \rightarrow List_1$ Bit	List ₁ .position ← List ₀ .position + 1 Bit.position ← List ₀ .position List ₀ .value ← List ₁ .value + Bit.value
6	$Bit \rightarrow 0$	Bit.value ← 0
7	$\textit{Bit} \rightarrow 1$	Bit. value $\leftarrow 2^{Bit}$. position



Definition (语法制导的翻译方案 (Syntax-Directed Translation Scheme; SDT))

SDT 是在其产生式体中嵌入语义动作的上下文无关文法。

	产生式	语义规则
1)	L o E n	L.val = E.val
2)	$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.val = E_1.val + T.val$
3)	$E \to T$	E.val = T.val
4)	$T o T_1 * F$	$T.val = T_1.val \times F.val$
5)	$T \to F$	T.val = F.val
6)	$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val
7)	$F o ext{digit}$	$F.val = \mathbf{digit.lexval}$

```
 \begin{array}{c|ccccc} L & \rightarrow & E & & & & & & & \\ E & \rightarrow & E_1 + T & & & & & & \\ E & \rightarrow & E_1 + T & & & & & & \\ E & \rightarrow & T & & & & & & \\ T & \rightarrow & T_1 * F & & & & & & \\ T & \rightarrow & F & & & & & \\ T & \rightarrow & F & & & & & \\ F & \rightarrow & (E) & & & & & \\ F & \rightarrow & \text{digit} & & & & \\ F \cdot val = & \text{digit}.lexval; \end{array} \right\}
```

Definition (语法制导的翻译方案 (Syntax-Directed Translation Scheme; SDT))

SDT 是在其产生式体中嵌入语义动作的上下文无关文法。

	产生式	语义规则
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5)	$T \to F$	T.val = F.val
6)	$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val
7)	$F o \mathbf{digit}$	$F.val = \mathbf{digit.} lexval$

L	\rightarrow	E n	$\{ print(E.val); \}$
E	\rightarrow	$E_1 + T$	${E.val = E_1.val + T.val;}$
E	\rightarrow	T	{ E.val = T.v 法义动作
T	\rightarrow	$T_1 * F$	$\{T.val = T_1.val \times F.val; \}$
T	\rightarrow	F	$\{T.val = F.val;\}$
F	\rightarrow	(E)	$\{F.val = E.val;\}$
F	\rightarrow	digit	$\{F.val = digit.lexval; \}$

Q:如何将带有**语义规则**的 SDD 转换为带有**语义动作**的 SDT

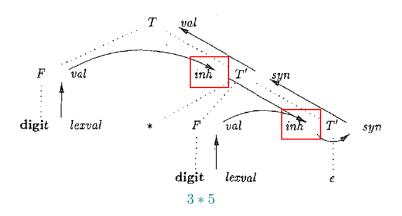
S 属性定义

	产生式	语义规则
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后缀翻译方案

后缀翻译方案: 所有动作都在产生式的最后

L 属性定义 与 LL 语法分析



$$A \to X_1 \cdots X_i \cdots X_n$$

原则: 从左到右处理各个 X_i 符号

对每个 X_i , 先计算继承属性, 后计算综合属性

递归下降子过程 $A \rightarrow X_1 \cdots X_i \cdots X_n$

- ▶ 在调用 X_i 子过程之前, 计算 X_i 的**继承属性**
 - ▶ 以 X_i 的继承属性为参数调用 X_i 子过程
- ▶ 在 X_i 子过程返回之前, 计算 X_i 的综合属性
 - ightharpoonup 在 X_i 子过程结束时**返回** X_i 的综合属性

```
locals [int col = 0]
                                                                       @init {
                                                                            $values = new LinkedHashMap<>();
                                                                       @after {
                                                                            if ($values.size() > 0) {
                                                                                System.out.println("values = " + $values);
locals [int i = 0]
   : hdr ( rows += row [$hdr.text.split(",")] { $i++; })+ {
         System.out.println("Totally " + $i + " rows");
                                                                            : field -
         for (RowContext r : $rows) {
                                                                                if ($columns != null) {
            System.out.println("Row token interval : " + r.getSourceInterval()):
                                                                                     $values.put($columns[$col++].trim(), $field.text.trim());
                                                                            } (',' field
                                                                                     if ($columns != null) {
                                                                                          $values.put($columns[$col++].trim(), $field.text.trim());
                                                                            )* '\r'? '\n'
```

row[String[] columns] returns [Map<String, String> values]

CSVAGParser.java

(左递归) S 属性定义

$$A \to A_1 Y$$
 $A.a = g(A_1.a, Y.y)$

$$A \to X$$
 $A.a = f(X.x)$

XY^*

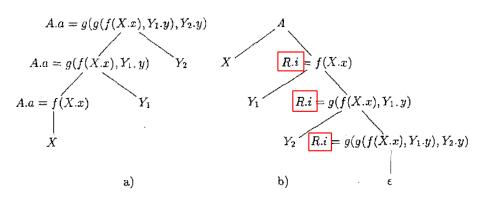
(右递归) L 属性定义

$$A \rightarrow XR$$
 $R.i = f(X.x);$ $A.a = R.s$

$$R \rightarrow YR_1$$
 $R_1.i = g(R.i, Y.y);$ $R.s = R_1.s$

$$R \to \epsilon$$
 $R.s = R.i$

继承属性 R.i 用于计算并传递中间结果



先计算继承属性, 再计算综合属性

(右递归) L 属性定义

$$A \to XR$$
 $R.i = f(X.x);$ $A.a = R.s$
$$R \to YR_1$$
 $R_1.i = g(R.i, Y.y);$ $R.s = R_1.s$
$$R \to \epsilon$$

$$R.s = R.i$$

原则: 继承属性在处理文法符号之前, 综合属性在处理文法符号之后

(右递归) L 属性定义

$$A \to XR$$
 $R.i = f(X.x);$ $A.a = R.s$
$$R \to YR_1$$
 $R_1.i = g(R.i, Y.y);$ $R.s = R_1.s$
$$R \to \epsilon$$

$$R.s = R.i$$

原则: 继承属性在处理文法符号之前, 综合属性在处理文法符号之后

L 属性定义的 SDT

$$A \to X \quad \{R.i = f(X.x)\} \quad R \quad \{A.a = R.s\}$$

 $R \to Y \quad \{R_1.i = g(R.i, Y.y)\} \quad R_1 \quad \{R.s = R_1.s\}$
 $R \to \epsilon \quad \{R.s = R.i\}$

$$A \to X \quad \{R.i = f(X.x)\} \quad R \quad \{A.a = R.s\}$$

$$R \to Y \quad \{R_1.i = g(R.i, Y.y)\} \quad R_1 \quad \{R.s = R_1.s\}$$

$$R \to \epsilon \quad \{R.s = R.i\}$$

1: procedure $A()$		▷ A 是开始符号, 无需继承属性做参数
2:	$\mathbf{if}\ \mathtt{token} = ?\ \mathbf{then}$	\triangleright 假设选择 $A \rightarrow XR$ 产生式
3:	$X.x \leftarrow \text{MATCH}(X)$	▷ 假设 X 是终结符, 返回综合属性
4:	$R.i \leftarrow f(X.x)$	▷ 先计算 R.i 继承属性
5:	$R.s \leftarrow R(R.i)$	▷ 递归调用子过程 R(R.i)
6:	$\mathbf{return} \ \hat{R}.s$	\triangleright 返回 $A.a \leftarrow R.s$ 综合属性

$$A \to X \quad \{R.i = f(X.x)\} \quad R \quad \{A.a = R.s\}$$

$$R \to Y \quad \{R_1.i = g(R.i, Y.y)\} \quad R_1 \quad \{R.s = R_1.s\}$$

$$R \to \epsilon \quad \{R.s = R.i\}$$

```
1: procedure R(R.i)
                                              \triangleright R 使用继承属性 R.i 做参数
       if token = ? then
                                                \triangleright 假设选择 R \rightarrow YR 产生式
2:
                                         ▷ 假设 Y 是终结符, 返回综合属性
          Y.y \leftarrow \text{MATCH}(Y)
3:
                                                      \triangleright 先计算 R.i 继承属性
          R.i \leftarrow q(R.i, Y.y)
4:
                                                   ▶ 递归调用子过程 R(R.i)
5:
          R.s \leftarrow R(R.i)
           return R.s.
                                                               b 返回综合属性
6:
      else if token = ? then
                                                   \triangleright 假设选择 R \rightarrow \epsilon 产生式
7:
           return R.i
                                                 \triangleright 返回 R.s \leftarrow R.i 综合属性
8:
```

What is the difference between ANTLR 3 and 4?

Another big difference is that we discourage the use of actions directly within the grammar because ANTLR 4 automatically generates tisteners and visitors for you to use that trigger method calls when some phrases of interest are recognized during a tree walk after parsing. See also Parse Tree Matching and XPath.

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Q: What are the main design decisions in ANTLR4?

Ease-of-use over performance. I will worry about performance later. Simplicity over complexity. For example, I have taken out explicit/manual AST construction facilities and the tree grammar facilities. For 20 years I've been trying to get people to go that direction, but I've since decided that it was a mistake. It's much better to give people a parser generator that can automatically build trees and then let them use pure code to do whatever tree walking they want. People are extremely familiar and comfortable with visitors, for example.

Thank You!



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