语法分析 (2. 语法分析器生成器 ANTLR4)

魏恒峰

hfwei@nju.edu.cn

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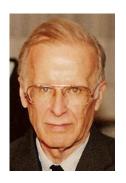


ANTLR4 语法分析器



CymbolCFG.g4

[Extended] Backus–Naur form ([E]BNF)



John Backus $(1924 \sim 2007)$ 1977 (FORTRAN)



Peter Naur $(1928 \sim 2016)$

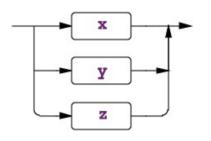
2005 (ALGOL60) PASCAL)



Niklaus Wirth (1934 \sim)

1984 (PLs;

Extended Backus-Naur form (EBNF)



(x|y|z)

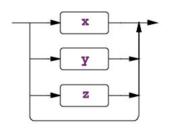
Match any alternative within the subrule exactly once. Here's an example:

```
returnType : (type | 'void') ;
```

Choice

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Extended Backus-Naur form (EBNF)

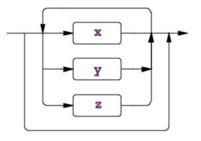


(x|y|z)?

Match nothing or any alternative within the subrule. Here's an example:

Optional

Extended Backus–Naur form (EBNF)



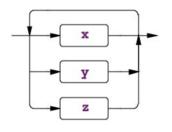
(x|y|z)*

Match an alternative within the subrule zero or more times. Here's an example:

annotationName : ID ('.' ID)* ;

Zero or More

Extended Backus-Naur form (EBNF)



(x|y|z)+

Match an alternative within the subrule one or more times. Here's an example:

```
annotations : (annotation)+ ;
```

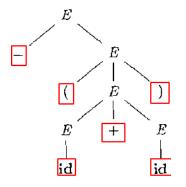
One or More



Cymbol.g4

语法分析树

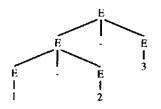
语法分析树是静态的, 它不关心动态的推导顺序

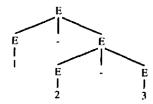


一棵语法分析树对应多个推导

$$E \rightarrow E + E \mid E - E \mid E * E \mid E/E \mid (E) \mid \mathbf{id} \mid \mathbf{num}$$

1 - 2 - 3 的语法树?





"运算符结合性"导致的二义性

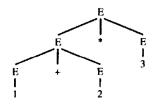
Definition (二**义性**(Ambiguous) 文法)

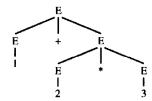
如果 L(G) 中的某个句子有一个以上语法树,

则文法 G 是二义性的。

$$E \rightarrow E + E \mid E - E \mid E * E \mid E/E \mid (E) \mid \mathbf{id} \mid \mathbf{num}$$

1 + 2 * 3 的语法树?





"运算符优先级"导致的二义性

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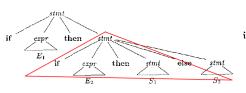
 $stmt \rightarrow if expr then stmt$

if expr then stmt else stmt

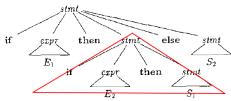
other

"悬空-else" 文法

if E_1 then if E_2 then S_1 else S_2



if E_1 then (if E_2 then S_1 else S_2)

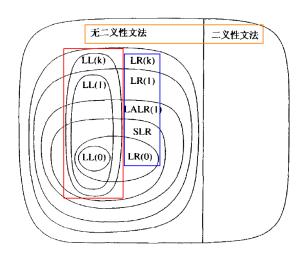


if E_1 then (if E_2 then S_1) else S_2

二义性文法

不同的语法分析树产生不同的语义





所有语法分析器都要求文法是无二义性的

二义性文法

Q: 如何<mark>识别</mark>二义性文法?



这是不可判定的问题

Q: 如何**消除**文法的二义性?

LEARN BY EXAMPLES

$$E \rightarrow E + E \mid E - E \mid E * E \mid E/E \mid (E) \mid id \mid num$$

四则运算均是左结合的

优先级: 括号最先, 先乘除后加减

二义性表达式文法以**相同的方式**处理所有的算术运算符 要消除二义性, 需要**区别对待**不同的运算符

将运算的"先后"顺序信息编码到语法树的"层次"结构中

$$E \rightarrow E + E \mid \mathbf{id}$$

$$E \to E + {\color{red} T} \mid T$$

 $T o \mathbf{id}$

左结合文法

$$E \rightarrow T + E \mid T$$

 $T \rightarrow id$

右结合文法

使用左(右)递归实现左(右)结合

$$E \to E + E \mid E * E \mid (E) \mid -E \mid id$$

$$E
ightarrow E + T \mid T$$
 $T
ightarrow T * F \mid F$ $F
ightarrow (E) \mid \mathbf{id}$

括号最先, 先乘后加文法

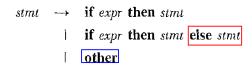
$$E \rightarrow E + E \mid E - E \mid E * E \mid E/E \mid (E) \mid id \mid num$$

$$E
ightarrow E + T \mid E - T \mid T$$
 $T
ightarrow T * F \mid T/F \mid F$ $F
ightarrow (E) \mid \mathbf{id} \mid \mathbf{num}$

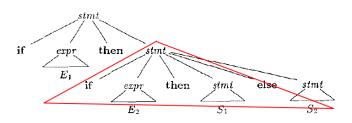
无二义性的表达式文法

E: 表达式(expression); T: 项(term) F: 因子(factor)

将运算的"先后"顺序信息编码到语法树的"层次"结构中



if E_1 then if E_2 then S_1 else S_2



"每个else与最近的尚未匹配的then匹配"

```
stmt → if expr then stmt

if expr then stmt else stmt

other
```

```
stmt \rightarrow matched\_stmt
| open\_stmt |
matched\_stmt \rightarrow if \ expr \ then \ matched\_stmt \ | other
open\_stmt \rightarrow if \ expr \ then \ stmt
| if \ expr \ then \ matched\_stmt \ | else \ open\_stmt
```

基本思想: then 与 else 之间的语句必须是"已匹配的"

我也看不懂啊

"我不想去上课啊妈妈"

"清醒一点!你是老师啊!"



KEEP CALM

AND

PROVE IT

我们要证明两件事情

$$L(G) = L(G')$$

G' 是无二义性的

```
stmt → if expr then stmt

| if expr then stmt else stmt
| other
```

$$L(G') \subseteq L(G)$$

$$L(G) \subseteq L(G')$$

对推导步数作数学归纳

G' 是无二义性的

每个句子对应的语法分析树是唯一的

只需证明:每个非终结符的"展开"方式是唯一的

$$L(matched_stmt) \cap L(open_stmt) = \emptyset$$

$$L(matched_stmt_1) \cap L(matched_stmt_2) = \emptyset$$

$$L(open_stmt_1) \cap L(open_stmt_2) = \emptyset$$



Cymbol.g4

左递归文法 (Left Recursion)

$$E \to E + T \mid T$$

$$E \to TE'$$

$$E' \to + TE' \mid \epsilon$$

将左递归转为右递归

(注: 右递归对应右结合; 需要在后续阶段进行额外处理)

$$A \to A\alpha_1 \mid A\alpha_2 \mid \dots A\alpha_m \mid \beta_1 \mid \beta_2 \mid \dots \beta_n$$

其中, β_i 都不以 A 开头

$$A \to \beta_1 A' \mid \beta_2 A' \mid \dots \mid \beta_n A'$$

$$A' \to \alpha_1 A' \mid \alpha_2 A' \mid \dots \mid \alpha_m A' \mid \epsilon$$

$$E \to E + T \mid T$$

$$T \to T * F \mid F$$

$$F \rightarrow (E) \mid \mathbf{id}$$

$$E \to TE'$$

$$E' \to + TE' \mid \epsilon$$

$$T \to FT'$$

$$T' \to *FT' \mid \epsilon$$

$$F \to (E) \mid \mathbf{id}$$

间接左递归

$$S \to Aa \mid b$$

$$A \to Ac \mid Sb \mid \epsilon$$

$$S \implies Aa \implies Sba$$

图 4-11 消除文法中的左递归的算法

$$A_k \to A_l \alpha \implies l > k$$

$$S \to Aa \mid b$$

$$A \to Ac \mid Sb \mid \epsilon$$

$$A \rightarrow Ac \mid Aad \mid bd \mid \epsilon$$

$$S \to Aa \mid b$$

$$A \to bdA' \mid A'$$

$$A' \to cA' \mid adA' \mid \epsilon$$

$$A_k \to A_l \alpha \implies l > k$$

$$(0)$$
 $S \rightarrow Sa \mid Tbc \mid Td$

(1)
$$T \rightarrow Se \mid gh$$

$$S \to T(bc \mid d)S'$$

$$S' \to aS' \mid \epsilon$$

$$T \to ghT'$$

$$T' \to (bc \mid d)S'eT' \mid \epsilon$$

ANTLR4 可以处理直接左递归文法, 不要改写文法

Expr.g4

$$S \rightarrow i E t S + i E t S e S + a$$

 $E \rightarrow b$

提取左公因子

$$S \rightarrow i \ E \ t \ S \ S' + a$$

$$S' \rightarrow e \ S + \epsilon$$

$$E \rightarrow b$$

ANTLR4 可以处理有左公因子的文法, 不要改写文法

 ${\tt IfStat.g4}$

Thank You!



Office 926 hfwei@nju.edu.cn