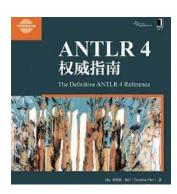
语法分析 (3. Adaptive *LL*(*) 语法分析算法)

魏恒峰

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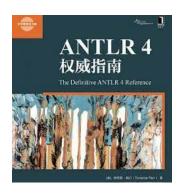
2022年11月30日



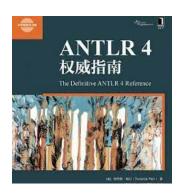




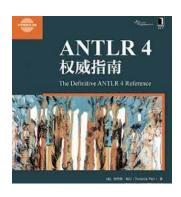
(1) ANTLR 4 自动将类似 expr 的<mark>左递归</mark>规则重写成非左递归形式



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

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University of San Francisco
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Kathleen Fisher*
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Adaptive LL(*) Parsing: The Power of Dynamic Analysis

Terence Parr University of San Francisco parrt@cs.usfca.edu Sam Harwell University of Texas at Austin samharwell@utexas.edu Kathleen Fisher Tufts University kfisher@eecs.tufts.edu

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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)*;
element : ID '=' ID
        l ID
        | list
```

ANTLR 4 是如何处理<mark>直接左递归与优先级</mark>的?

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

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。

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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[int _p]
              {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
        ID
```

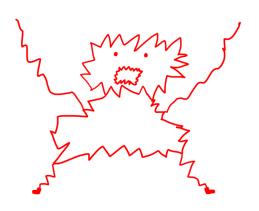
```
expr[int _p]
           ID
            '-' expr[4]
          {3 >= $_p}? '!'
| {2 >= $_p}? '+' expr[3]
        )*
```

-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

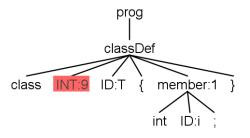
如果下一个词法单元符合预期,

则采用"单词法符号移除 (single-token deletion)"

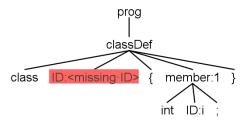
或"单词法符号补全 (single-token insertion)" 策略

Class.g4

Class-DeleteToken.txt



Class-AddToken.txt

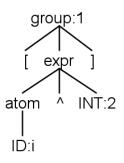


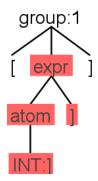
采用"同步-返回 (sync-and-return)" 策略,

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

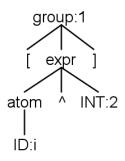
Group.g4

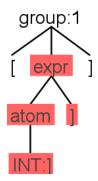
$$\texttt{FOLLOWING}(\{\texttt{expr}, \texttt{atom}\}) = \{\,\, \hat{}\,\, , \texttt{]} \, \qquad \texttt{FOLLOWING}(\{\texttt{expr}\}) = \{\texttt{]} \, \}$$





$$\texttt{Following}(\{\texttt{expr}, \texttt{atom}\}) = \{\,\, \hat{}\,\, , \texttt{J}\, \} \qquad \texttt{Following}(\{\texttt{expr}\}) = \{\texttt{J}\}$$





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

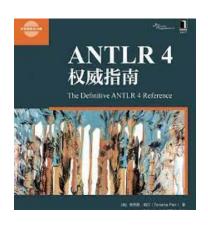
如何从子规则中优雅地恢复出来?

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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