

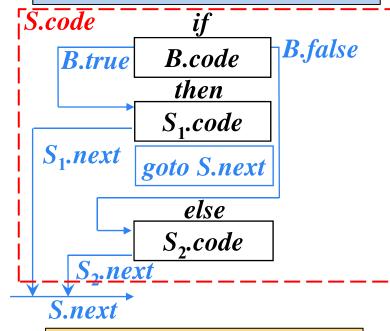
### 控制流语句的基本文法

```
P \rightarrow S
S \rightarrow S_1 S_2
S \rightarrow \text{id} = E \text{ ; } | L = E \text{ ;}
S \rightarrow \text{if } B \text{ then } S_1
| \text{if } B \text{ then } S_1 \text{ else } S_2
| \text{while } B \text{ do } S_1
```

# 控制流语句的代码结构

〉例

 $S \rightarrow if B then S_1 else S_2$ 



布尔表达式B被翻译成由 跳转指令构成的跳转代码 >继承属性

- ► S.next: 是一个地址, 该地址中存放了紧跟在S代码之后的指令(S的后继指令)的标号
- ► B.true: 是一个地址,该地址中存放了当B为真时控制流转向的指令的标号
- ► B.false: 是一个地址,该地址中存放了当B为假时控制流转向的指令的标号

用指令的标号标识一条三地址指令

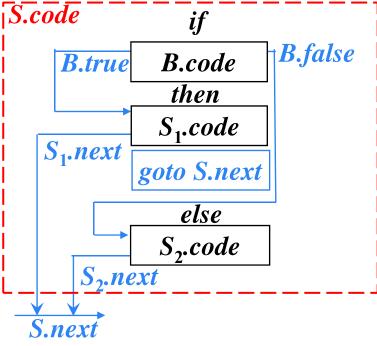
# 控制流语句的SDT

newlabel(): 生成一个用于存放标号的新的临时变量L, 返回变量地址

```
P \rightarrow \{S.next = newlabel(); \}S\{label(S.next);\}
P \rightarrow \{S.next = newlabel(); \}S\{label(S.next); \}
S \rightarrow \{S_1.next = newlabel(); \}S_1
\{label(S_1.next); S_2.next = S.next; \}S_2
\downarrow S \rightarrow id = E; \mid L = E;
P \rightarrow id = E; \mid L = E;
P \rightarrow if B \ then \ S_1
P \rightarrow if B \ then \ S_1 \ else \ S_2
P \rightarrow if B \ then \ S_1 \ else \ S_2
P \rightarrow if B \ then \ S_1 \ else \ S_2
P \rightarrow if B \ then \ S_1 \ else \ S_2
```

if-then-else语句的SDT S.code

 $S \rightarrow if B then S_1 else S_2$ 



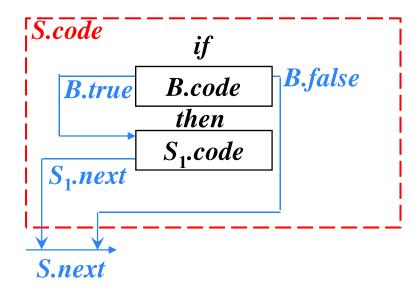
```
S \rightarrow if \{ B.true = newlabel(); B.false = newlabel(); \} B

then \{ label(B.true); S_1.next = S.next; \} S_1 \{ gen(`goto` S.next) \}

else \{ label(B.false); S_2.next = S.next; \} S_2
```

# if-then语句的SDT

 $S \rightarrow if B then S_1$ 



$$S \rightarrow if \{ B.true = newlabel(); B.false = S.next; \} B$$
  
 $then \{ label(B.true); S_1.next = S.next; \} S_1$ 

### while-do语句的SDT

```
\overline{S.code}
S \rightarrow while B do S_1
                                                          while
                                              S.begin
                                                                      B.false
                                                          B.code
                                               B.true
                                                            do
                                                          S_1.code
                                               S_1.next
S \rightarrow while \{S.begin = newlabel();
                                                       goto S.begin
  label(S.begin);
                                            S.next
  B.true = newlabel();
  B.false = S.next; B
  do \{ label(B.true); S_1.next = S.begin; \} S_1
  { gen('goto' S.begin); }
```





# 布尔表达式的基本文法

$$B o B ext{ or } B$$
 $|B ext{ and } B|$ 
 $|A ext{ constant}|$ 
 $|B ext{ ont } > A ext{ and } > A ext{ or } > A ext{ ont } > A ext{ ont$ 

▶ 在跳转代码中,逻辑运算符&&、||和!被翻译成跳转指令。运算符本身不出现在代码中,布尔表达式的值是通过代码序列中的位置来表示的

> 例

▶ 语句

> 三地址代码

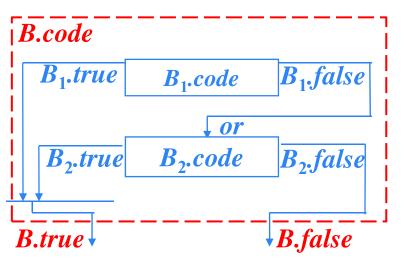
```
if (x<100 || x>200 \&\& x!=y)
x=0;
if x<100 \ goto \ L_2
goto \ L_3
L_3: if x>200 \ goto \ L_4
goto \ L_1
L_4: if x!=y \ goto \ L_2
goto \ L_1
L_2: x=0
L_1:
```

## 布尔表达式的SDT

```
> B → E₁ relop E₂{ gen('if' E₁.addr relop E₂.addr 'goto' B.true); gen('goto' B.false); }
> B → true { gen('goto' B.true); }
> B → false { gen('goto' B.false); }
> B → ({B₁.true = B. true; B₁.false = B.false; } B₁)
> B → not { B₁.true = B.false; B₁.false = B.true; } B₁
```

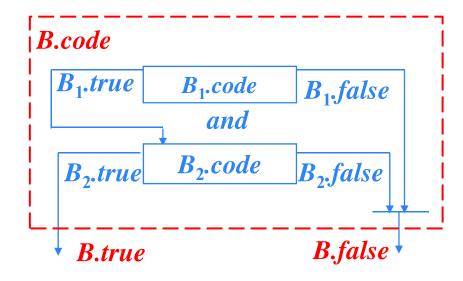
# $B \rightarrow B_1 \text{ or } B_2 \text{ 的}SDT$

```
 PB \rightarrow B_1 \text{ or } B_2 
 PB \rightarrow \{B_1.true = B.true; B_1.false = newlabel(); \}B_1 
or \{label(B_1.false); B_2.true = B.true; B_2.false = B.false; \}B_2
```



# $B \rightarrow B_1$ and $B_2$ 的SDT

 $\gt B \rightarrow B_1$  and  $B_2$   $\gt B \rightarrow \{B_1.true = newlabel(); B_1.false = B.false; \} B_1$ and  $\{label(B_1.true); B_2.true = B.true; B_2.false = B.false; \} B_2$ 







### 控制流语句的SDT

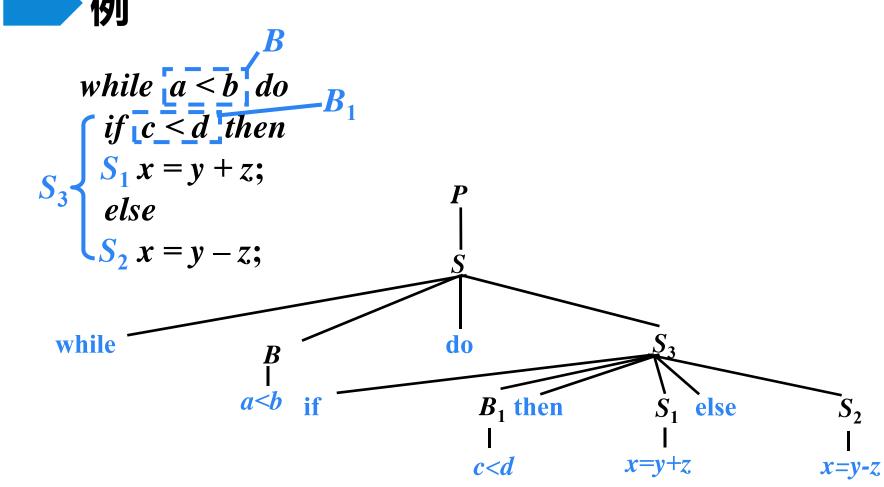
```
\begin{array}{l} \nearrow P \to \{a\}S\{a\} \\ \nearrow S \to \{a\}S_1\{a\}S_2 \\ \nearrow S \to \mathrm{id}=E; \{a\} \mid L=E; \{a\} \\ \nearrow E \to E_1 + E_2\{a\} \mid -E_1\{a\} \mid (E_1)\{a\} \mid \mathrm{id}\{a\} \mid L\{a\} \\ \nearrow L \to \mathrm{id}[E]\{a\} \mid L_1[E]\{a\} \\ \nearrow S \to \mathrm{if} \ \{a\}B \ \mathrm{then} \ \{a\}S_1 \\ \mid \mathrm{if} \ \{a\}B \ \mathrm{then} \ \{a\}S_1 \ \mathrm{else} \ \{a\}S_2 \\ \mid \mathrm{while} \ \{a\}B \ \mathrm{do} \ \{a\}S_1\{a\} \\ \nearrow B \to \{a\}B \ \mathrm{or} \ \{a\}B \mid \{a\}B \ \mathrm{and} \ \{a\}B \mid \mathrm{not} \ \{a\}B \mid (\{a\}B) \\ \mid E \ \mathrm{relop} \ E\{a\} \mid \mathrm{true}\{a\} \mid \mathrm{false}\{a\} \end{array}
```

# SDT的通用实现方法

- ▶任何SDT都可以通过下面的方法实现
  - ▶首先建立一棵语法分析树,然后按照从左到右的深度优 先顺序来执行这些动作

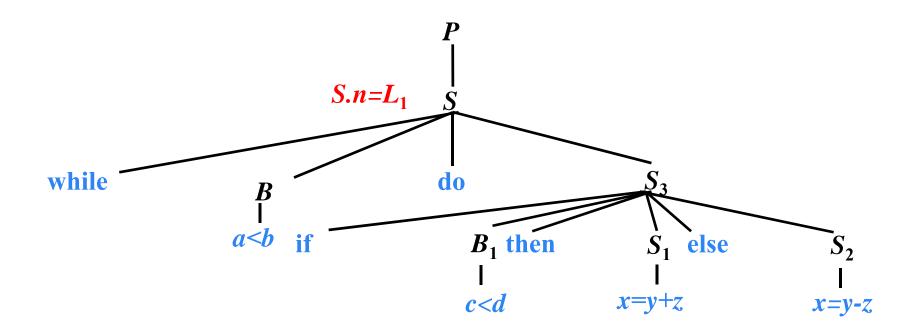
### 控制流语句的SDT

```
\begin{array}{l} \nearrow P \to \{a\}S\{a\} \\ \nearrow S \to \{a\}S_1\{a\}S_2 \\ \nearrow S \to \mathrm{id}=E; \{a\} \mid L=E; \{a\} \\ \nearrow E \to E_1 + E_2\{a\} \mid -E_1\{a\} \mid (E_1)\{a\} \mid \mathrm{id}\{a\} \mid L\{a\} \\ \nearrow L \to \mathrm{id}[E]\{a\} \mid L_1[E]\{a\} \\ \nearrow S \to \mathrm{if} \ \{a\}B \ \ \mathrm{then} \ \ \{a\}S_1 \\ \quad \mid \mathrm{if} \ \{a\}B \ \ \mathrm{then} \ \ \{a\}S_1 \ \ \mathrm{else} \ \ \{a\}S_2 \\ \quad \mid \mathrm{while} \ \ \{a\}B \ \ \mathrm{do} \ \ \{a\}S_1\{a\} \\ \nearrow B \to \{a\}B \ \ \mathrm{or} \ \ \{a\}B \mid \{a\}B \ \ \mathrm{and} \ \ \{a\}B \mid \mathrm{not} \ \ \{a\}B \mid (\{a\}B) \\ \quad \mid E \ \ \mathrm{relop} \ E\{a\} \mid \mathrm{true}\{a\} \mid \mathrm{false}\{a\} \\ \end{array}
```



# 例

$$P \rightarrow \{ S.next = newlabel(); \} S \{ label(S.next); \}$$



# 例

1: if a < b goto  $L_3$  $S \rightarrow \text{while } \{S.begin = newlabel();$ 2: goto  $L_1$ *label(S.begin)*;  $B \rightarrow E_1 \text{ relop } E_2$ B.true = newlabel(); {  $gen(if' E_1.addr relop E_2.addr' goto' B.true)$ ; B.false = S.next; B | gen(`goto `B.false); } do { label(B.true);  $S_1$ .next = S.begin;  $S_1$  $\{gen(`goto` S.begin);\}$   $S.n=L_1$ goto L<sub>2</sub>  $S_3.n=L_2 \overline{S_3}$ do while  $B.t = L_3 = 3$   $B.f = L_1$  $B_1$  then  $S_1$  else *S.begin* =  $L_2$  =1 c < dx=y+zx=y-z

## 例

```
1: if a < b goto L_3
 S \rightarrow if \{ B.true = newlabel(); B.false = newlabel(); \} B
                                                                                 2: goto L_1 11
                                                                                 3: if c < \overline{d} goto L_4
        then { label(B.true); S_1.next = S.next; } S_1
                                                                                 4: goto (L<sub>2</sub>) 8
       { gen( 'goto' S.next ); }
                                                                                 5: t_1 = y + z
        else { label(B.false);
                                                                                 6: x = t_1
       S_2.next = S.next; \} S_2
                                                                                 7: goto (L_2) 1
                                    S.n = L_1 = 11
                                                                                 8: t_2 = y - z
                                                                                 9: x = t_2
                                                                                 10:goto(L_2)
                                                            S_3.n=L_2S_3
    while
                                                do
            B.t = L_3 = 3
B.f = L_1
                                                                                 11:
                                    B_1.t = L_4 = 5B_1 \text{ then } S_1.n = L_2S_1 \text{ else } S_2.n = L_2S_2
                                    B_1 f = L_5 = 8
S.begin = L_2 =1
                                                   c < d
                                                                    x=y+z
                                                                                          x=y-z
```

#### 语句 "while a < b do if c < d then x = y + z else x = y - z" 的三地址代码

1: if a < b goto 3

2: goto 11

3: if c < d goto 5

4: goto 8

5:  $t_1 = y + z$ 

6:  $x = t_1$ 

7: *goto* 1

8:  $t_2 = y - z$ 

9:  $x = t_2$ 

10: *goto* 1

11:

1: (j <, a, b, 3)

2:(j,-,-,11)

3: (j <, c, d, 5)

4:(j,-,-,8)

 $5: (+, y, z, t_1)$ 

6:  $(=, t_1, -, x)$ 

7:(j,-,-,1)

8:  $(-, y, z, t_2)$ 

9:  $(=, t_2, -, x)$ 

10: (j, -, -, 1)

11:

