

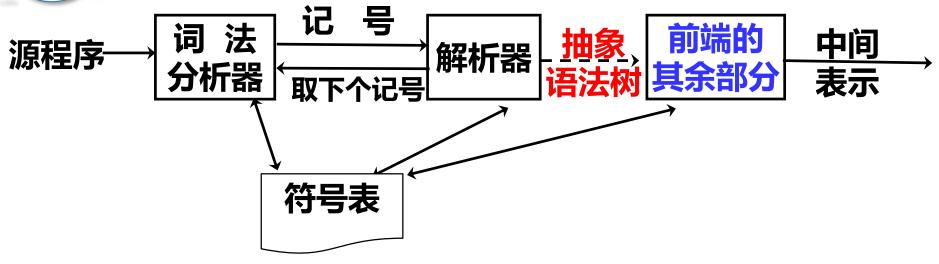
## 语法制导的翻译 II

《编译原理和技术》

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# 本章内容



- □ 语义的描述: 语法制导的定义、翻译方案
  - 语法制导: syntax-directed 按语法结构来指导语义的定义和计算
  - 抽象语法树、注释分析树等
- □ 语法制导翻译的实现方法: 自上而下、自下而上
  - 边语法分析边翻译



## 4.3 自上而下计算

- □翻译方案
- □预测翻译器的设计
- □ 用综合属性代替继承 属性



#### 翻译方案—内嵌不传播的动作

例 把有加和减的中缀表达式翻译成后缀表达式

```
如果输入是8+5-2,则输出是85+2-
E \rightarrow T R
R \rightarrow \text{addop } T \{ print(\text{addop.}lexeme) \} R_1 \mid \varepsilon
T \rightarrow \text{num } \{print(\text{num.}val)\}
E \Rightarrow T R \Rightarrow \text{num } \{print (8)\} R
  \Rightarrow num {print(8)}addop T \{print(+)\}R
  \Rightarrow num {print(8)}addop num{print(5)}{print(+)}R
  \dots \{print(8)\}\{print(5)\}\{print(+)\} addop T\{print(-)\}R
  ... {print(8)}{print(5)}{print(+)}{print(2)}{print(-)}
```



## 翻译方案—内嵌有信息传播

```
E \rightarrow T
               {R.i = T.nptr}
                                               T + T + T + \dots
               {E.nptr = R.s}
       R
R \rightarrow +
               {R_1.i = mkNode ( `+', R.i, T.nptr)}
               \{R.s = R_1.s\}
                                          继承属性的计算嵌在产
R \rightarrow \epsilon
               \{R.s = R.i\}
                                          生式右部的某文法符号
T \rightarrow F
               \{W.i = F.nptr\}
                                          之前,表示在分析该文
               \{T.nptr = W.s\}
        W
                                          法符号之前计算
W \rightarrow *
               \{W_1.i = mkNode (`*, W.i, F.nptr)\}
       \boldsymbol{F}
               \{W_{\bullet}s = W_{1\bullet}s\}
               \{W.s = W.i\}
W \rightarrow \epsilon
```

F 的产生式部分不再给出



## 预测翻译器的设计

方法: 将预测分析器的构造方法推广到翻译方案的实现 (LL文法)

```
产生式R \rightarrow +TR \mid \epsilon 的分析过程

void R() {

if (lookahead == '+') {

match ('+'); T(); R();

}

else if (lookahead == ')' \parallel lookahead == '$');

else error();
```



## 预测翻译器的设计

```
syntaxTreeNode * R (syntaxTreeNode * i) {
  //继承属性作为参数,综合属性为返回值
  syntaxTreeNode *nptr, *i1, *s1, *s;
   char addoplexeme;
                                           void R( ) {
                                              if (lookahead == '+')
  if (lookahead == '+' ) {
                                              match ('+'); T(); R();
       addoplexeme = lexval;
                                              else if (lookahead == ')' || lookahead == '$') ;
       match('+'); nptr = T();
                                              else error();
       i1 = mkNode(addoplexeme, i, np
       s1 = R(i1); s = s1;
  else if (lookahead == ')' || lookahead == '$') s = i;
   else error( );
                                                   R:i,s
   return s;
                                                   T: nptr
```

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+: addoplexeme

## 非L属性定义

例 Pascal的声明,如m,n:integer

 $D \to L : T$ 

L.in = T.type

 $T \rightarrow \text{integer} \mid \text{char} \qquad T.type = \dots$ 

 $L \rightarrow L_1$ , id | id  $L_1$ .in = L.in, ...

该语法制导定义非L属性定义

信息从右向左流。归约从左向右,两者不一致



## 非L属性定义:改写文法

例 Pascal的声明,如m,n:integer

$$D \rightarrow L : T$$

$$L.in = T.type$$
 (非 $L$ 属性定义)

$$T \rightarrow \text{integer} \mid \text{char} \qquad T.type = \dots$$

$$T.type = ...$$

$$L \rightarrow L_1$$
, id | id

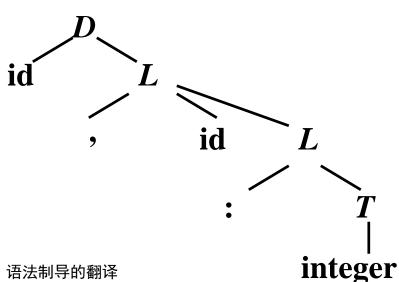
$$L_1.in = L.in, \ldots$$

等所需信息获得后再归约, 改成从右向左归约

 $D \rightarrow id L$  (S属性定义)

 $L \rightarrow , id L \mid : T$ 

 $T \rightarrow \text{integer} \mid \text{char}$ 





## 用综合属性代替继承属性

```
D \to \mathrm{id}\,L
                  { addtype (id. entry, L. type)}
L \rightarrow, id L_1 { L. type = L_1. Type;
                    addtype (id. entry, L_1. type)}
                    \{L. type = T. type\}
L \rightarrow : T
T \rightarrow \text{integer} \{T. type = integer\}
                    \{T. type = real\}
T \rightarrow \text{real}
```

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integer 10



## 4.4 自下而上计算

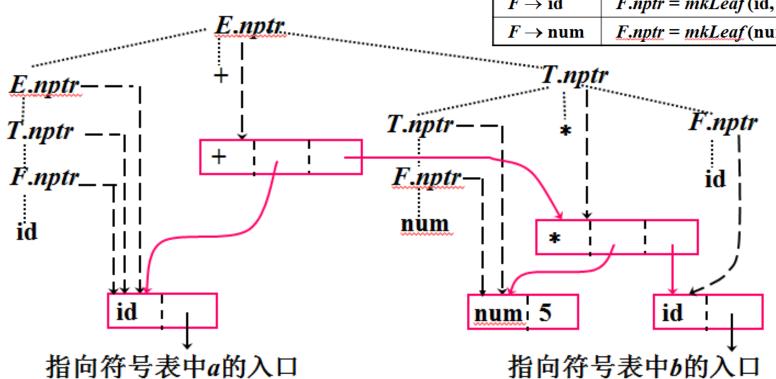
- □综合属性的计算
- □删除翻译方案中嵌入的动作
- □继承属性的计算



## S属性定义举例

#### a+5\*b的语法树的构造

产生式	语 义 规 则	
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.nptr = mkNode(`+`, E_1.nptr, T.nptr)$	
$E \rightarrow T$	E.nptr = T.nptr	
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.nptr = mkNode(`*`, T_1.nptr, F.nptr)$	
$T \rightarrow F$	T.nptr = F.nptr	
$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.nptr = E.nptr	
$F \rightarrow id$	F.nptr = mkLeaf(id, id.entry)	
$F \rightarrow \text{num}$	F.nptr = mkLeaf (num, num.val)	

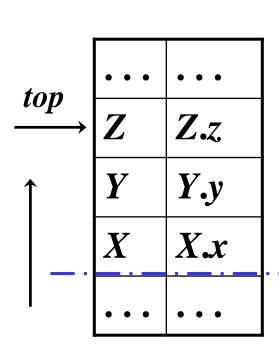




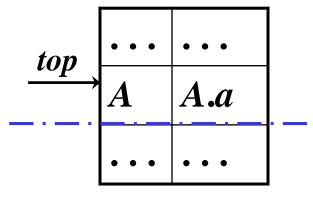
## S属性的自下而上计算

#### □ 边分析边计算

LR分析器的栈增加一个域来保存综合属性值



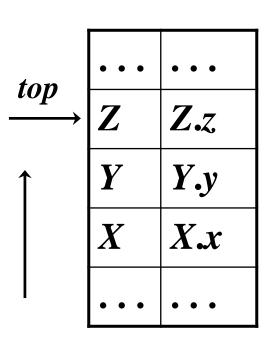
若产生式 $A \rightarrow XYZ$ 的语义规则是 A.a = f(X.x, Y.y, Z.z), 那么归约后:



栈 state val



#### 例 简单计算器的语法制导定义改成栈操作代码



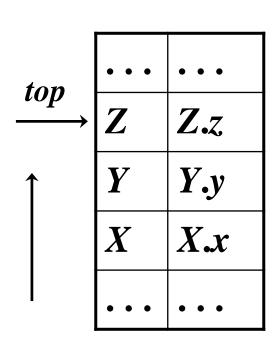
b bs		
栈	state	val

产生式	语 义 规 则
$L \rightarrow E$ n	print (E.val)
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.val = E_1.val + T.val$
$E \rightarrow T$	E.val = T.val
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.val = T_1.val * F.val$
$T \rightarrow F$	T.val = F.val
$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val
$F \rightarrow \text{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval

参见: bison-examples.tar.gz 中的config/expr1.y, expr.lex



#### 例 简单计算器的语法制导定义改成栈操作代码

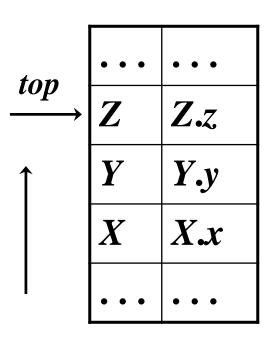


栈 state val

产生式	代 码 段
$L \rightarrow E$ n	print (E.val)
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.val = E_1.val + T.val$
$E \rightarrow T$	E.val = T.val
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.val = T_1.val * F.val$
$T \rightarrow F$	T.val = F.val
$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val
$F  o  ext{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval



#### 例 简单计算器的语法制导定义改成栈操作代码



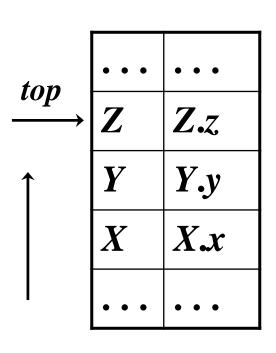
栈 state val

产生式	代 码 段
$L \rightarrow E$ n	print (val[top-1])
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.val = E_1.val + T.val$
$E \rightarrow T$	E.val = T.val
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.val = T_1.val * F.val$
$T \rightarrow F$	T.val = F.val
$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val
$F \rightarrow \text{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval

注: 栈顶位置指示器top的修改由原来的分析程序在语义动作执行后去做



#### 例 简单计算器的语法制导定义改成栈操作代码



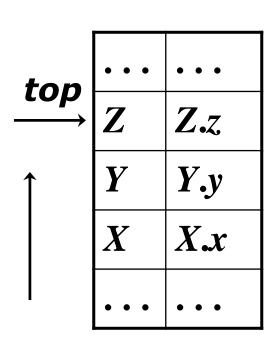
栈 state val

产生式	代 码 段
$L \rightarrow E$ n	<pre>print (val[top-1]);</pre>
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	val[top-2] = val[top-2] + val[top];
$E \rightarrow T$	E.val = T.val
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.val = T_1.val * F.val$
$T \rightarrow F$	T.val = F.val
$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val
$F \rightarrow \text{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval

注: 栈顶位置指示器top的修改由原来的分析程序在语义动作执行后去做



#### 例 简单计算器的语法制导定义改成栈操作代码



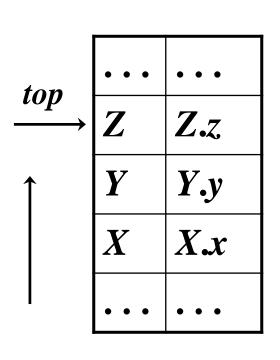
栈 state val

代 码 段
<pre>print (val[top-1]);</pre>
val[top-2] = val[top-2] + val[top];
$T.val = T_1.val * F.val$
T.val = F.val
F.val = E.val
F.val = digit.lexval

注: 栈顶位置指示器top的修改由原来的分析程序在语义动作执行后去做



#### 例 简单计算器的语法制导定义改成栈操作代码



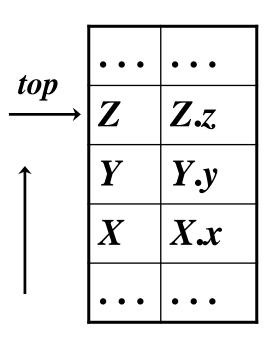
栈 state val

产生式	代 码 段
$L \rightarrow E$ n	<pre>print (val[top-1]);</pre>
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	val[top-2] = val[top-2] + val[top];
$E \rightarrow T$	
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$val[top-2] = val[top-2] \times val[top];$
$T \rightarrow F$	T.val = F.val
$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val
$F \rightarrow \text{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval

注: 栈顶位置指示器top的修改由原来的分析程序在语义动作执行后去做



#### 例 简单计算器的语法制导定义改成栈操作代码



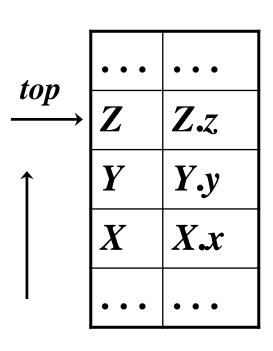
栈 state val

产生式	代 码 段
$L \rightarrow E$ n	<pre>print (val[top-1]);</pre>
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	val[top-2] = val[top-2] + val[top];
$E \rightarrow T$	
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$val[top-2] = val[top-2] \times val[top];$
$T \rightarrow F$	
$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val
$F \rightarrow \text{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval

注: 栈顶位置指示器top的修改由原来的分析程序在语义动作执行后去做



#### 例 简单计算器的语法制导定义改成栈操作代码



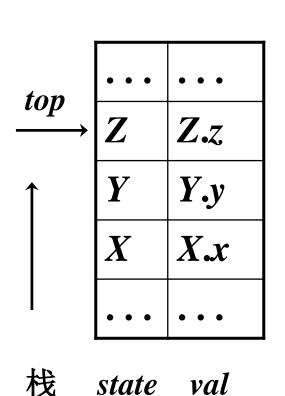
栈	state	val
-		

产生式	代 码 段
$L \rightarrow E$ n	<pre>print (val[top-1]);</pre>
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	val[top-2] = val[top-2] + val[top];
$E \rightarrow T$	
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$val[top-2] = val[top-2] \times val[top];$
$T \rightarrow F$	
$F \rightarrow (E)$	val[top-2] = val[top-1];
$F \rightarrow \text{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval

注: 栈顶位置指示器top的修改由原来的分析程序在语义动作执行后去做



#### 例 简单计算器的语法制导定义改成栈操作代码



产生式	代 码 段
$L \rightarrow E$ n	<pre>print (val[top-1]);</pre>
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	val[top-2] = val[top-2] + val[top];
$E \rightarrow T$	
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$val[top-2] = val[top-2] \times val[top];$
$T \rightarrow F$	
$F \rightarrow (E)$	val[top-2] = val[top-1];
$F \rightarrow \text{digit}$	



#### Bison举例bison-examples: config/expr.y

```
%{
                                       input: | input line
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
%}
                                            : NUMBER \{ \$\$ = \$1; \}
                                       exp
                 各种语义值类型和域
                                           | \exp PLUS \exp { \$ = \$1 + \$3; }
                    置于共用体中
                                           | \exp MINUS \exp { \$\$ = \$1 - \$3; }
%union {
                                           | \exp MULT \exp { \$ = \$1 * \$3; }
 float val;
                                           | \exp DIV \exp { $$ = $1 / $3; }
                                           | MINUS exp %prec MINUS \{ \$\$ = -\$2; \}
%token NUMBER
%token PLUS MINUS MULT DIV EXPON
                                           exp EXPON exp { $$ = pow($1,$3);}
                                           | LB \exp RB  { $$ = $2; }
%left MINUS PLUS
                                       %%
%left MULT DIV
                   声明exp、Number
%right EXPON
                                       yyerror(char *message)
                    的语义值是在val域
                                       { printf("%s\n",message);}
%type <val> exp NUMBER
                                       int main(int argc, char *argv[])
%%
                                       { yyparse(); return(0);}
```



#### 在自下而上分析的框架中实现L属性定义的方法

- □ 它能实现任何基于LL(1)文法的L属性定义
- □ 也能实现许多(但不是所有的)基于LR(1)的L属性定义



#### 删除翻译方案中嵌入的动作

#### □ 中缀表达式翻译成后缀表达式

```
E \rightarrow TR
R \rightarrow + T \{print ('+')\}R_1 \mid -T \{print ('-')\}R_1 \mid \varepsilon
T \rightarrow \text{num } \{print(\text{num.}val)\}
```

在文法中加入产生 $\epsilon$ 的标记非终结符,让每个嵌入动由不同的标记非终结符M代表,并把该动作放在产生式 $M \rightarrow \epsilon$ 的右端 (继承属性=>综合属性)

$$E \rightarrow T R$$

$$R \rightarrow + T M R_1 \mid -T N R_1 \mid \varepsilon$$

$$T \rightarrow \text{num } \{print \text{ (num.val)}\}$$

$$M \rightarrow \varepsilon \{print \text{ ('+')}\}$$

$$N \rightarrow \varepsilon \{print \text{ ('-')}\}$$

YACC会按这种方法 来处理输入的文法, 即为嵌入的语义动作 引入ε产生式



## L属性的自下而上计算

#### bison-examples: config/exprL.y

```
input :...
```

```
| input{ lineno ++; printf("Line %d:\t", lineno);} line { printf("*"); };
```

\$\$表示LHS符号的语义值, \$1,\$2...依次为RHS中符号的语义值, 本例中 line的语义值通过\$3来引用

#### src/exprL.tab.c

```
case 4:
/* Line 1806 of yacc.c */
#line 36 "config/exprL.y"
    { printf("*"); }
    break;
```

```
yyreduce:
    /* yyn is the number of a rule to reduce with. */
...

YY_REDUCE_PRINT (yyn);
switch (yyn) { ...
    case 3:
    /* Line 1806 of yacc.c */
#line 32 "config/exprL.y"
    { lineno ++;
    printf("Line %d:\t", lineno);
    } break;
```



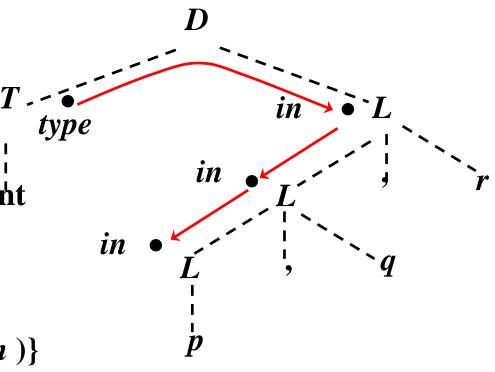
## 4.4 自下而上计算

- □综合属性的计算
- □删除翻译方案中嵌入的动作
- □继承属性的计算



#### 情况1 属性位置可预测

```
例 int p, q, r
D \rightarrow T \quad \{L.in = T.type\}
L \quad \text{int}
T \rightarrow \text{int} \quad \{T. type = integer\}
T \rightarrow \text{real} \quad \{T. type = real\}
L \rightarrow \quad \{L_1.in = L.in\}
L_1, \text{id} \quad \{addtype \text{ (id.entry, } L.in \text{ )}\}
L \rightarrow \text{id} \quad \{addtype \text{ (id.entry, } L.in \text{ )}\}
```

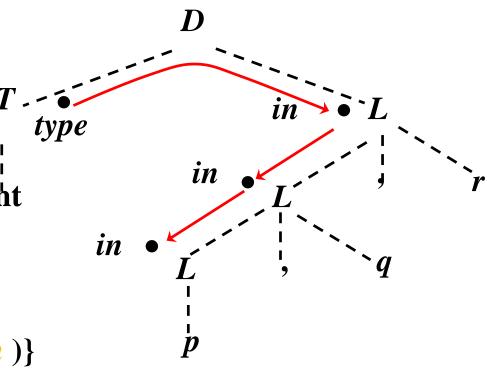


继承属性值已在分析栈中



#### 情况1 属性位置可预测

```
例 int p, q, r
D \rightarrow T \quad \{L.in = T.type\}
                                            iht
T \rightarrow \text{int} \{T. type = integer\}
T \rightarrow \text{real } \{T. type = real\}
            \{L_1.in = L.in\}
    L_1, id {addtype (id.entry, L.in)}
L \rightarrow id \quad \{addtype (id.entry, L.in)\}
```

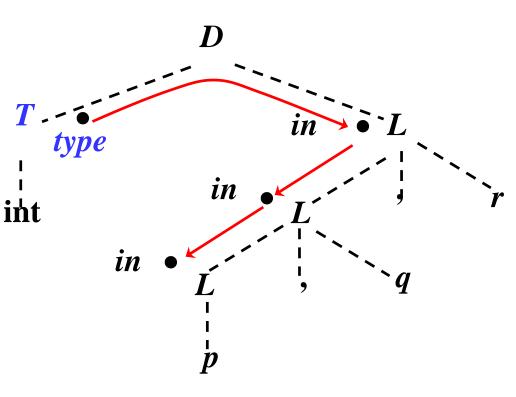


略去继承属性的计算 引用继承属性的地方改成 引用其他符号的综合属性



#### 情况1 属性位置可预测

产生式	代 码 段
$D \rightarrow TL$	
$T \rightarrow int$	val[top] = integer
$T \rightarrow \text{real}$	val[top] = real
$L \rightarrow L_1$ , id	<pre>addType(val[top], val[top-3]);</pre>
$L \rightarrow \mathrm{id}$	<pre>addType(val[top], val[top-1]);</pre>



略去继承属性的计算 引用继承属性的地方改成 引用其他符号的综合属性



## YACC中的继承属性定义

#### 在内嵌动作代码中设置该文法符号的语义值

bison-examples: config/exprL1.y

```
line : ...
                      指明lineno的语义值
   | NUMBER { ...
                       所在的共用体的域
           $<val>lineno = $1; // val是%union中声明的语义值类型
                          // 该语义动作代码未指定名字时
          // $<val>$ = $1;
                        给内嵌语义动作对应
                        的标记非终结符命名
          } [lineno]
   exp EOL { ...
          printf("Line %d: %g\n", (int) $<val>lineno, $3);
```



## YACC中的继承属性定义

#### 在内嵌代码中使用存储在栈中任意固定相对位置的语义值

```
bison-examples: config/midrule.y
   exp: a_1 a_2 \{ \$ < val > \$ = 3; \} \{ \$ < val > \$ = \$ < val > 3 + 1; \} a_5
      sum of the five previous values
       USE (($1, $2, $<foo>3, $<foo>4, $5));
       printf ("%d\n", $6);
   sum of the five previous values:
       $$ = $< val>0 + $< val>-1 + $< val>-2 + $< val>-3 + $< val>-4;
   $<val>0、 $<val>-1、$<val>-2、$<val>-3、$<val>-4分别表示栈中a_5、
   { $<val>$ = $<val>3 + 1; }、{ $<val>$ = 3; }、a_2、a_1文法符号的语义值
```



#### 情况2 属性位置不可预测

 $S \rightarrow aAC$ 

C.i = A.s

 $S \rightarrow bABC$ 

C.i = A.s

 $C \rightarrow c$ 

C.s = g(C.i)

继承属性值已在分析栈中

#### A和C之间可能有B,也可能没有B,C.i 的值有2种可能

□ 增加标记非终结符, 使得位置可以预测

 $S \rightarrow aAC$ 

C.i = A.s

 $S \rightarrow bABMC$ 

M.i = A.s; C.i = M.s

 $C \rightarrow c$ 

C.s = g(C.i)

 $M \rightarrow \varepsilon$ 

M.s = M.i



## 模拟继承属性的计算

#### □ 继承属性是综合属性的函数

$$S \rightarrow aAC C.i = f(A.s)$$

$$C \rightarrow c$$

$$C.s = g(C.i)$$

继承属性不直接 等于某个综合属性

 $\square$  增加标记非终结符,把f(A.s)的计算移到对标记非终结符归约时进行

$$S \rightarrow aANC$$

$$N.i = A.s$$
;  $C.i = N.s$ 

$$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$N.s = f(N.i)$$

$$C \rightarrow c$$

$$C.s = g(C.i)$$



## L属性定义的自下而上计算

例数学排版语言EQN

E sub 1 .val

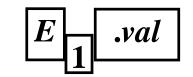
$$E$$
 .val

$$S \rightarrow B$$
  
 $B \rightarrow B_1 B_2$   
 $B \rightarrow B_1 \text{ sub } B_2$   
 $B \rightarrow \text{text}$ 



## 数学排版语言EQN

语法制导定义 E sub 1 .val



ps-point size (L属性); ht-height(S属性)

产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow B$	B.ps = 10; S.ht = B.ht
$B \rightarrow B_1 B_2$	$B_1.ps = B.ps; B_2.ps = B.ps;$
	$B.ht = max(B_1.ht, B_2.ht)$
$B \rightarrow B_1 \operatorname{sub} B_2$	$B_{1}.ps = B.ps; B_{2}.ps = shrink(B.ps);$
	$B.ht = disp(B_1.ht, B_2.ht)$
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

# 1958 Supering Strategy of Strange and Technology of Strange and Techno

#### 数学排版语言EQN

Sience and Techno		产生式
$S \rightarrow$	$\{B.ps = 10\}$	$S \rightarrow B$
$\boldsymbol{B}$	$\{S.ht = B.ht\}$	$B \rightarrow B_1 B_2$
$B \rightarrow$	$\{\boldsymbol{B}_1.\boldsymbol{p}\boldsymbol{s} = \boldsymbol{B}.\boldsymbol{p}\boldsymbol{s} \}$	$B \rightarrow B_1 \operatorname{sub} B_2$
$\boldsymbol{\mathit{B}}_{1}$	$\{\boldsymbol{B}_2.\boldsymbol{p}\boldsymbol{s} = \boldsymbol{B}.\boldsymbol{p}\boldsymbol{s} \}$	$B \rightarrow \text{text}$
$\boldsymbol{B_2}$	$\{B.ht = max(B_1.ht)\}$	$,B_2.ht)$
$B \rightarrow$	$\{B_1.ps = B.ps\}$	
$\boldsymbol{B_1}$		
sub	$\{B_2.ps = shrink(B)\}$	ps)
$\boldsymbol{\mathit{B}}_{2}$	$\{B.ht = disp (B_1.h)\}$	$t, B_2.ht)$
$B \rightarrow t$	$\mathbf{ext}  \{ \mathbf{B.ht} = \mathbf{text.h} $	$a \times B.ps$ }

语义规则

 $B_1$ .ps =B.ps;  $B_2$ .ps = shrink(B.ps);

B.ps = 10; S.ht = B.ht

 $B_1.ps = B.ps; B_2.ps = B.ps;$ 

 $B.ht = max(B_1.ht, B_2.ht)$ 

 $B.ht = \underline{disp}(B_1.ht, B_2.ht)$ 

 $B.ht = \underline{\text{text.}h} \times B.ps$ 



产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	B.ps = L.s; S.ht = B.ht
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	L.s = 10 将 $B.ps$ 存入栈中,便于引用
$B \rightarrow B_1 MB_2$	$B_{1}.ps = B.ps; M.i = B.ps;$
	$B_{2}.ps = M.s; B.ht = max(B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$M  o \epsilon$	M.s = M.i
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	$B_{1}.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps;$
$NB_2$	$B_{2}.ps = N.s; B.ht = disp (B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.s = shrink(N.i)
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

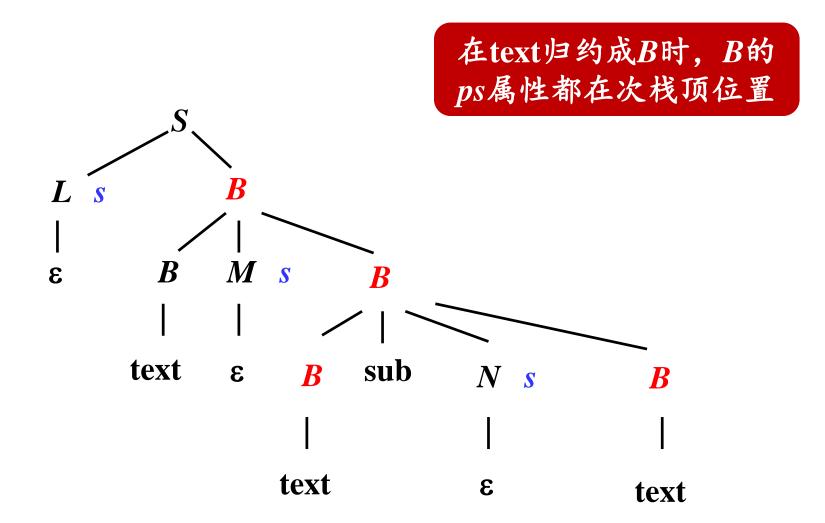


产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	B.ps = L.s; S.ht = B.ht
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	L.s = 10 将 $B.ps$ 存入栈中,便于引用
$B \rightarrow B_1 M B_2$	$B_1.ps = B.ps; M.i = B.ps;$
	$B_{2}.ps = M.s; B.ht = max(B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$	M.s = M.i 单纯为了属性位置可预测
$B \rightarrow B_1 \text{ sub}$	$B_{1}.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps;$
$NB_2$	$B_{2}.ps = N.s; B.ht = disp (B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.s = shrink(N.i)
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$



产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	B.ps = L.s; S.ht = B.ht
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	L.s = 10 将 $B.ps$ 存入栈中,便于引用
$B \rightarrow B_1 MB_2$	$B_1.ps = B.ps; M.i = B.ps;$
	$B_{2}.ps = M.s; B.ht = max(B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$M \to \varepsilon$	M.s = M.i 单纯为了属性位置可预测
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	$B_1.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps;$
$NB_2$	$B_{2}.ps = N.s; B.ht = disp (B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.s = shrink(N.i) 兼有计算功能
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$







产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	B.ps = L.s; S.ht = B.ht
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	L.s = 10
$B \rightarrow B_1 MB_2$	$B_1.ps = B.ps; M.i = B.ps;$
	$B_{2}.ps = M.s; B.ht = max(B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$M \to \varepsilon$	M.s = M.i
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	$B_1 ps = B ps; N.i = B.ps;$
$NB_2$	$B_{2}.ps = N.s; B.ht = disp (B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.s = shrink(N.i)
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

继承属性的值等于栈中某个综合属性的值,因此栈中只保存综合属性的值



产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	val[top-1] = val[top]
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	L.s = 10
$B \rightarrow B_1 MB_2$	$B_1.ps = B.ps; M.i = B.ps;$
	$B_{2}.ps = M.s; B.ht = max(B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$M \to \varepsilon$	M.s = M.i
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	$B_1.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps;$
$NB_2$	$B_{2}.ps = N.s; B.ht = disp (B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.s = shrink(N.i)
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

B.ps = L.s; S.ht = B.ht



产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	val[top-1] = val[top]
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = 10
$B \rightarrow B_1 MB_2$	$B_1.ps = B.ps; M.i = B.ps;$
	$B_{2}.ps = M.s; B.ht = max(B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$M  o \epsilon$	M.s = M.i
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	$B_1.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps;$
$NB_2$	$B_{2}.ps = N.s; B.ht = disp (B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.s = shrink(N.i)
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

L.s = 10



产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	val[top-1] = val[top]
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = 10
$B \rightarrow B_1 MB_2$	val[top-2] = max(val[top-2], val[top])
$M \to \varepsilon$	M.s = M.i
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	$B_1.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps;$
$NB_2$	$B_{2}.ps = N.s; B.ht = disp (B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.s = shrink(N.i)
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

 $B_1.ps = B.ps; M.i = B.ps; B_2.ps = M.s; B.ht = max(B_1.ht, B_2.ht)$ 



产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	val[top-1] = val[top]
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = 10
$B \rightarrow B_1 MB_2$	val[top-2] = max(val[top-2], val[top])
$M  o \epsilon$	val[top+1] = val[top-1]
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	$B_1.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps;$
$NB_2$	$B_{2}.ps = N.s; B.ht = disp (B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.s = shrink(N.i)
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

M.i = B.ps; M.s = M.i

产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	val[top-1] = val[top]
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = 10
$B \to B_1 MB_2$	val[top-2] = max(val[top-2], val[top])
$M  o \epsilon$	val[top+1] = val[top-1]
$ \begin{array}{c} B \to B_1 \text{ sub} \\ NB_2 \end{array} $	val[top-3] = disp (val[top-3], val[top])
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.s = shrink(N.i)
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

 $B_1.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps; B_2.ps = N.s; B.ht = disp (B_1.ht, B_2.ht)$ 



产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	val[top-1] = val[top]
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = 10
$B \rightarrow B_1 M B_2$	val[top-2] = max(val[top-2], val[top])
$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = val[top-1]
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	val[top-3] = disp (val[top-3], val[top])
$NB_2$	
$N \rightarrow \epsilon$	val[top+1] = shrink(val[top-2])
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

 $B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$ 



产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	val[top-1] = val[top]
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = 10
$B \rightarrow B_1 M B_2$	val[top-2] = max(val[top-2], val[top])
$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = val[top-1]
$B \rightarrow B_1 \text{ sub}$	val[top-3] = disp(val[top-3], val[top])
$NB_2$	
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = shrink(val[top-2])
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$val[top] = val[top] \times val[top-1]$

N.i = B.ps; N.s = shrink(N.i)



#### 下期预告: 语义分析