# Practica 4:

# Construcción de árboles de sintaxis abstracta

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#### 1. Conjunto de funciones constructoras

**Prog:** LDs  $\mathbf{x}$  LIs  $\rightarrow$  Prog

**LD\_simp:** String  $\mathbf{x}$  String  $\rightarrow$  D

**LD\_comp:** String **x** String **x** LDs  $\rightarrow$  LDs

**LI\_simp:** String  $x \to I$ 

**LI\_comp:** String  $x \to x \to L$ Is

Mas: Exp x Exp  $\rightarrow$  Exp

**Menos:** Exp  $\mathbf{x}$  Exp  $\rightarrow$  Exp

And: Exp x Exp  $\rightarrow$  Exp

Or: Exp x Exp  $\rightarrow$  Exp

**Distinto:** Exp  $\mathbf{x}$  Exp  $\rightarrow$  Exp

**Igual:** Exp  $\mathbf{x}$  Exp  $\rightarrow$  Exp

**Menor\_que:** Exp  $\mathbf{x}$  Exp  $\rightarrow$  Exp

**Menor\_igual\_que:** Exp  $\mathbf{x}$  Exp  $\rightarrow$  Exp

Mayor\_que: Exp x Exp  $\rightarrow$  Exp

Mayor\_igual\_que:  $Exp \times Exp \rightarrow Exp$ 

**Mul:** Exp  $\mathbf{x}$  Exp  $\rightarrow$  Exp

**Div:** Exp  $\mathbf{x}$  Exp  $\rightarrow$  Exp

Not: Exp  $\rightarrow$  Exp

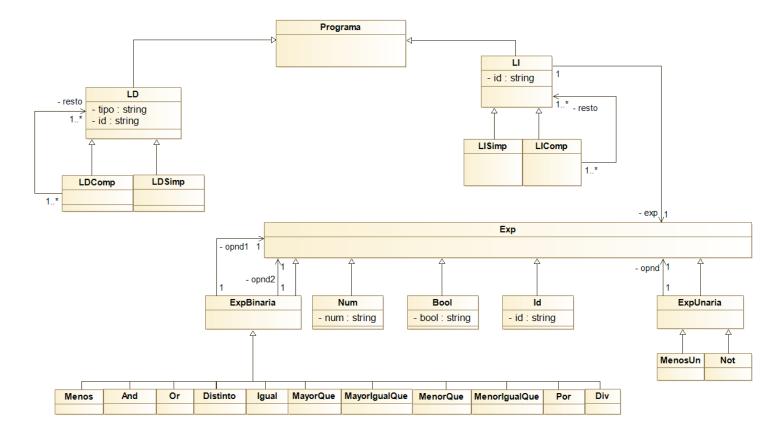
**Menos\_unario:**  $Exp \rightarrow Exp$ 

Num: String  $\rightarrow$  Exp

**Bool:** String → Exp

**Id:** String  $\rightarrow$  Exp

# 2. Diagrama de clases



## 3. Gramática de atributos

```
Prog → LDs && LIs

Prog.a = prog(LDs.a, LIs.a)

LDs → LDs; D

LDs<sub>0</sub>.a = ldCompuesta(D.tipo, D.id, LDs<sub>1</sub>.a)

LDs → D

LDs.a = ldSimple(D.tipo, D.id)

LIs → LIs; I

LIs<sub>0</sub>.a = liCompuesta(I.id, I.exp, LIs<sub>1</sub>.a)

LIs → I

LIs.a = liSimple(I.id, I.exp)
```

```
D \rightarrow tipo identificador
```

D.tipo = tipo.lex

D.id = identificador.lex

 $I \rightarrow identificador = Exp0$ 

I.id = identificador.lex

I.exp = Exp0.a

 $Exp0 \rightarrow Exp0 Op0 Exp1$ 

 $Exp0_0.a = mkexp(Op0.op, Exp0_1.a, Exp1.a)$ 

 $Exp0 \rightarrow Exp1$ 

Exp0.a = Exp1.a

 $Exp1 \rightarrow Exp2$  and Exp1

 $Exp1_0.a = and(Exp2.a, Exp1_1.a)$ 

Exp1  $\rightarrow$  Exp2 or Exp2

 $Exp1.a = or(Exp2_0.a, Exp2_1.a)$ 

 $Exp1 \rightarrow Exp2$ 

Exp1.a = Exp2.a

 $Exp2 \rightarrow Exp3 Op2 Exp3$ 

 $Exp2.a = mkexp(Op2.op, Exp3_0.a, Exp3_1.a)$ 

 $Exp2 \rightarrow Exp3$ 

Exp2.a = Exp3.a

Exp3 → Exp3 Op3 Exp4

 $Exp3_0.a = mkexp(Op3.op, Exp3_1.a, Exp4.a)$ 

 $Exp3 \rightarrow Exp4$ 

Exp3.a = Exp4.a

 $Exp4 \rightarrow - Exp4$ 

 $Exp4_0.a = menos\_unario(Exp4_1.a)$ 

 $Exp4 \rightarrow not Exp5$ 

Exp4.a = not(Exp5.a)

 $Exp4 \rightarrow Exp5$ 

Exp4.a = Exp5.a

Exp5  $\rightarrow$  numero

$$Exp5.a = num(numero.lex)$$

$$Exp5.a = bool(booleano.lex)$$

Exp5 → identificador

$$Exp5.a = id(identificador.lex)$$

$$Exp5 \rightarrow (Exp0)$$

$$Exp5.a = Exp0.a$$

#### Definimos la función mkexp como sigue:

```
fun mkexp(op, opnd1,opnd2) {
    switch(op) {
        "+" => return suma(opnd1,opnd2)
        "-" => return resta(opnd1,opnd2)
        "!=" => return distinto(opnd1,opnd2)
        "=" => return igual(opnd1,opnd2)
        "<" => return menorQue(opnd1,opnd2)
        "<=" => return menorIgualQue(opnd1,opnd2)
        ">" => return mayorQue(opnd1,opnd2)
        ">=" => return mayorIgualQue(opnd1,opnd2)
        "*" => return mul(opnd1,opnd2)
        "/" => return div(opnd1,opnd2)
        "/" => return div(opnd1,opnd2)
    }
}
```

## 4. Acondicionamiento para imp descendente

```
Prog → Sec_Dec && LIs

Prog.a = prog(LDs.a, LIs.a)

LDs → D PDec

PDec.ah = ldSimple(D.tipo, D.id)

LDs.a = PDec.a

PDec → ; D PDec

PDec<sub>1</sub>.a = ldCompuesta(PDec<sub>0</sub>.ah, D.a)

PDec<sub>0</sub>.a = PDec<sub>1</sub>.a

PDec → ε

PDec.a = PDec.ah

LIs → I PIns

PIns.ah = liSimple(Lid, Lexp)

LIs.a = PIns.a
```

```
PIns \rightarrow ; I PIns
        PIns_1.a = liCompuesta(PIns_0.ah, I.a)
        PIns_0.a = PIns_1.a
PIns \rightarrow \epsilon
        PIns.a = PIns.ah
D → tipo identificador
        D.tipo = tipo.lex
        D.id = identificador.lex
I \rightarrow identificador = Exp0
        I.id = identificador.lex
        I.exp = Exp0.a
Exp0 \rightarrow Exp1 RExp0
        RExp0.ah = Exp1.v
        Exp0.v = RExp0.v
RExp0 → Op0 Exp1 RExp0
        RExp0_1.ah = mkexp(Op0.op, RExp0_0.ah, Exp1.v)
        RExp0_0.a = RExp0_1.a
RExp0 \rightarrow \epsilon
        RExp0.a = RExp0.ah
Exp1 \rightarrow Exp2 RExp1
        RExp1.ah = Exp2.a
        Exp1.a = RExp1.a
RExp1 \rightarrow and Exp1
        RExp1.a = and(RExp.ah, Exp1.a)
RExp1 \rightarrow or Exp2
        RExp1.a = or(RExp.ah, Exp2.a)
RExp1 \rightarrow \epsilon
        RExp1.a = RExp1.ah
Exp2 \rightarrow Exp3 RExp2
        RExp2.ah = Exp3.a
        Exp2.a = RExp2.a
```

```
RExp2 \rightarrow Op2 Exp3
        RExp2.a = mkexp(Op2.op, RExp2.ah, Exp3.a)
RExp2 \rightarrow \epsilon
        RExp2.a = RExp2.ah
Exp3 \rightarrow Exp4 RExp3
        RExp3.ah = Exp4.a
        Exp3.a = RExp3.a
RExp3 \rightarrow Op3 Exp4 RExp3
        RExp3_1.ah = mkexp(Op3.op, RExp3_0.ah, Exp4.a)
        RExp3_0.a = RExp3_1.a
RExp3 \rightarrow \epsilon
        RExp3.a = RExp3.ah
Exp4 \rightarrow - Exp4
        Exp4_0.a = menos\_unario(Exp4_1.a)
Exp4 \rightarrow not Exp5
        Exp4.a = not(Exp5.a)
Exp4 \rightarrow Exp5
        Exp4.a = Exp5.a
Exp5 \rightarrow numero
        Exp5.a = num(numero.lex)
Exp5 → booleano
        Exp5.a = bool(booleano.lex)
Exp5 → identificador
        Exp5.a = id(identificador.lex)
Exp5 \rightarrow (Exp0)
        Exp5.a = Exp0.a
Op0 \rightarrow +
        Op0.op = "+"
Op0 → -
        Op0.op = "-"
Op2 → !=
```

$$Op3.op = "/"$$