习题课

2017-11-23

- 4.12(b) 文法如下:
 - $S \rightarrow (L) \mid a$
 - $L \rightarrow L, S \mid S$
- (1)写一个翻译方案,它打印出每个a在句子中是第几个字符。例如,当句子是(a,(a,(a,a),(a)))时,打印的结果是2,5,8,10,14。
- (2)写出相应的语法制导定义
- (3)写出相应的预测翻译器
- (4)写出自下而上分析的栈操作代码

概念区分

- 语义规则和产生式相联系的两种方式
 - 语法制导定义
 - 将文法符号和某些属性相关联,并通过语义规则来描述如何计算属性的值,没有描述这些规则的计算时机
 - 语法制导的翻译方案
 - · 在产生式的右部的适当位置,插入相应的语义动作,按照分析的进程, 执行遇到的语义动作,从而明确了语法分析过程中属性的计算时机。

• 4.12(b) 文法如下:

$$S \rightarrow (L) \mid a$$

$$L \rightarrow L, S \mid S$$

(1)写一个翻译方案,它打印出每个a 在句子中是第几个字符。例如,当句 子是(a,(a,(a,a),(a)))时,打印的结果是2, 5,8,10,14。

- a自身的信息无法确定a在序列中的位置,因此必须要借助继承属性。
- 方法一:
 - · 继承属性 in: 该文法符号推出的字符序列的前面已经有多少字符
 - 综合属性 out: 该文法符号推出的字符序列的最后一个字符在序列中是第几个字符

```
S' → {S.in = 0; } S

S → {L.in = S.in +1; } (L) {S.out = L.out + 1; }

S → a {S.out = S.in + 1; print (S.out); }

L → {L1.in = L.in; } L1, {S.in = L1.out + 1; } S {L.out = S.out; }

L → {S.in = L.in; } S {L.out = S.out; }
```

```
• 4.12(b) 文法如下:
S → (L) | a
```

$$L \rightarrow L, S \mid S$$

(1)写一个翻译方案,它打印出每个a 在句子中是第几个字符。例如,当句 子是(a,(a,(a,a),(a)))时,打印的结果是2, 5,8,10,14。

- a自身的信息无法确定a在序列中的位置,因此必须要借助继承属性。
- 方法二:
 - 继承属性 in: 该文法符号推出的字符序列的前面已经有多少字符
 - 综合属性 total: 该文法符号推出的字符序列所包含的字符总数

```
S' \rightarrow \{ S.in = 0; \} S

S \rightarrow \{ L.in = S.in +1; \} (L) \{ S.total = L.total + 2; \}

S \rightarrow a \{ S.total = 1; print (S.in + 1); \}

L \rightarrow \{ L1.in = L.in; \} L1, \{ S.in = L1.in + L1.total + 1; \} S \{ L.total = L1.total + 1; \}

L \rightarrow \{ S.in = L.in; \} S \{ L.total = S.total; \}
```

```
• 4.12(b) 文法如下:
```

$$S \rightarrow (L) \mid a$$

$$L \rightarrow L, S \mid S$$

写出相应的语法制导定义

- a自身的信息无法确定a在序列中的位置,因此必须要借助继承属性。
- 方法一的语法制导定义:
 - 继承属性 in: 该文法符号推出的字符序列的前面已经有多少字符
 - 综合属性 out: 该文法符号推出的字符序列的最后一个字符在序列中是第几个字符

产生式	语义规则
$S' \rightarrow S$	S.in = 0;
$S \rightarrow (L)$	L.in = S.in +1; S.out = L.out + 1;
$S \rightarrow a$	S.out = S.in + 1; print (S.out);
$L \rightarrow L1, S$	L1.in = L.in; S.in = L1.out + 1; L.out = S.out;
$L \rightarrow S$	S.in = L.in; L.out = S.out;

$$S \rightarrow (L) \mid a$$

$$L \rightarrow L, S \mid S$$

写出相应的预测翻译器

• 消除左递归

$$S' \rightarrow S$$

 $S \rightarrow (L)$
 $S \rightarrow a$
 $L \rightarrow ST$
 $T \rightarrow ,ST \mid \varepsilon$

产生式	语义规则
$S' \rightarrow S$	S.in = 0;
$S \rightarrow (L)$	L.in = S.in +1; S.out = L.out + 1;
$S \rightarrow a$	S.out = S.in + 1; print (S.out);
$L \rightarrow ST$	S.in = L.in; T.in = S.out; L.out = T.out;
$T \rightarrow ,ST_1$	S.in = T.in + 1; T_1 .in = S.out; T.out = T_1 .out
$T \rightarrow \varepsilon$	T.in = T.out

Η7

```
产生式语义规则S' \to SS.in = 0;S \to (L)L.in = S.in + 1; S.out = L.out + 1;S \to aS.out = S.in + 1; print (S.out);L \to STS.in = L.in; T.in = S.out; L.out = T.out;T \to ,ST_1S.in = T.in + 1; T_1.in = S.out; T.out = T_1.outT \to \varepsilonT.in = T.out
```

```
int S'(){
  return S(0);
}
```

```
int S(int b){
 int in, out;
 if(lookahead == '('){}
   in = b + 1;
   match('(');
   out = L(in) + 1;
   match(')')
 }else
    match('a');
    out = b + 1;
    print(out);
 return out;
```

Η7

```
产生式语义规则S' \to SS.in = 0;S \to (L)L.in = S.in + 1; S.out = L.out + 1;S \to aS.out = S.in + 1; print (S.out);L \to STS.in = L.in; T.in = S.out; L.out = T.out;T \to ,ST_1S.in = T.in + 1; T_1.in = S.out; T.out = T_1.outT \to \varepsilonT.in = T.out
```

```
int L(int b){
  int out;
  out = S(b);
  out = T(out);
  return out;
}
```

```
int T(int b)
  int out;
  if(lookahead == ','){
    match(',');
    out = S(b+1);
    out = T(out);
  }else{
    out = b;
  return out;
```

$$S' \rightarrow S$$

$$S \rightarrow (L)$$

$$S \rightarrow a$$

$$L \rightarrow ST$$

T
$$\rightarrow$$
 ,ST | ε

写出自下而上分析的栈操作代码

•引入标记非终极符M,N,R,P

产生式	语义规则	栈操作代码
$S' \rightarrow MS$	S.in = M.out	Stack[top - 1] = Stack[top]
$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$	M.out = 0	Stack[top + 1] = 0
$S \rightarrow (NL)$	N.in = S.in + 1, L.in = N.out; S.out = L.out + 1;	Stack[top - 3] = Stack[top - 1] + 1
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.out = N.in	Stack[top + 1] = Stack[top - 1] + 1
$S \rightarrow a$	S.out = S.in + 1; print (S.out);	Stack[top] = Stack[top - 1] + 1
$L \rightarrow SRT$	S.in = L.in; R.in = S.in; T.in = R.out, L.out = T.out;	Stack[top - 2] = Stack[top]
$R \rightarrow \varepsilon$	R.out = R.in	Stack[top + 1] = Stack[top - 1]
$T \rightarrow ,SPT_1$	S.in = T.in + 1; P.in = S.in; T_1 .in = P.out; T_1 .out = S.out;	Stack[top - 3] = Stack[top]
$P \rightarrow \varepsilon$	P.out = P.in	Stack[top + 1] = Stack[top]
$T \rightarrow \varepsilon$	T.out = T.in	Stack[top] = Stack[top - 1]

• 5.5 假如有下列C的声明: typedef struct{ int a, b; } CELL, *PCELL; CELL foo[100]; PCELL bar(x, y) int x; CELL y; {} 为变量foo和函数bar的类型写出类型表达式。

```
CELL foo[100];
```

array(Range ?, TypeOfElement ?)

array(0..99, TypeOfElement ?)

array(0..99, CELL)

array(0..99, record((int a) \times (int b)))

array(0..99, record((a \times integer) \times (b \times integer)))

```
5.5 假如有下列C的声明:
typedef struct{
    int a, b;
} CELL, *PCELL;
CELL foo[100];
PCELL bar(x, y) int x; CELL y; {}
为变量foo和函数bar的类型写出类型表达式。
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PCELL bar(x, y) int x; CELL y; {}
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```
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typedef struct{
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PCELL bar(x, y) int x; CELL y; {}
为变量foo和函数bar的类型写出类型表达式。
```

TypeOfParameters? -> TypeOfReturnValue?

(int
$$\times$$
 CELL) -> PCELL

```
(integer \times record((a \times integer) \times (b \times integer))) -> PCELL
(integer \times record((a \times integer) \times (b \times integer))) -> pointer(record((a \times integer) \times (b \times integer)))
```

• 5.12 拓展5.3.3节的类型检查,使之能包含记录。有关记录部分的类型和记录域引用表达式的语法如下:

```
T → record fields end
fields → fields; field | field
field → id : T
E \to E. id
```

•5.12 拓展5.3.3节的类型检查,使之能包含记录。有关记录部分的类型和记录域引用表达式的语法如下:

```
T \rightarrow record fields end
                                    {T.type = record(fields.type)}
fields \rightarrow fields; field
                                    \{fields.type = fields.type \times field.type\}
                                    {fields.type = field.type}
fields \rightarrow field
field \rightarrow id : T
                                    \{field.type = id.name \times T.type\}
E \rightarrow E_1. id
                                     {E.type = if(E1.type == record(t))
                                                    lookup(E1.type, id.name)
                                                 else
                                                     type error;}
```

• 5.13在文件stdlib.h中,关于qsort的外部声明如下:

extern void qsort(void *, size_t, size_t, int (*)(const void *, const void *));

用SPARC/Solaris C编译器编译下面的C程序时,错误信息如下:

type.c:24: warning: passing argument 4 of `qsort' from incompatible pointer type

请你对该程序略作修改,使得该警告错误能消失,并且不改变程序的结果。

```
#include <stdlib.h>
typedef struct{
          int
              Ave;
          double Prob;
}HYPO;
HYPO *astHypo;
int n;
int HypoCompare(HYPO *stHypo1, HYPO *stHypo2)
  if (stHypo1->Prob>stHypo2->Prob){
   return(-1);
  }else if (stHypo1->Prob<stHypo2->Prob) {
    return(1);
  }else{
    return(0);
}/* end of function HypoCompare */
main()
 qsort ( astHypo,n,sizeof(HYPO),HypoCompare);
```

• 5.13在文件stdlib.h中,关于qsort的外部声明如下:

extern void qsort(void *, size_t, size_t, int (*)(const void *, const void *));

问题: qsort的第四个形式参数类型与函数调用的传参类型不一致

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#include <stdlib.h>
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问题: qsort的第四个形式参数类型与函数调用的传参类型不一致

方法一:修改HypoCompare函数形式参数的类型

```
#include <stdlib.h>
typedef struct{
          int
              Ave;
          double Prob;
}HYPO;
HYPO *astHypo;
int n;
int HypoCompare(const void *stHypo1, const void*stHypo2)
  if ((HYPO *)stHypo1->Prob>(HYPO *)stHypo2->Prob){
   return(-1);
  }else if ((HYPO *)stHypo1->Prob<(HYPO *)stHypo2->Prob) {
    return(1);
  }else{
    return(0);
}/* end of function HypoCompare */
main()
 qsort ( astHypo, n, sizeof(HYPO), HypoCompare);
```

• 5.13在文件stdlib.h中,关于qsort的外部声明如下:

extern void qsort(void *, size_t, size_t, int (*)(const void *, const void *));

问题: qsort的第四个形式参数类型与函数调用的传参类型不一致

方法二:强制修改qsort函数调用中第四个参数的类型

```
#include <stdlib.h>
typedef struct{
          int
               Ave;
          double Prob;
}HYPO;
HYPO *astHypo;
int n;
int HypoCompare(HYPO *stHypo1, HYPO *stHypo2)
  if (stHypo1->Prob>stHypo2->Prob){
   return(-1);
  }else if (stHypo1->Prob<stHypo2->Prob) {
    return(1);
  }else{
    return(0);
}/* end of function HypoCompare */
main()
 qsort (astHypo, n, sizeof(HYPO), int (*)(const void *, const void *)
HypoCompare);
                                                       19
```

• 5.16对下面的每对表达式,

(a)
$$\alpha_1 \rightarrow (\alpha_2 \rightarrow \alpha_1)$$

- (b) array $(\beta_1) \rightarrow (pointer (\beta_1) \rightarrow \beta_2)$
- (c) $\gamma_1 \rightarrow \gamma_2$

找出(a)和(b)、(b)和(c)最一般的合一代换:

• (a)与(b)

$$S(\alpha 1) = array (\beta 1)$$

 $S(\alpha 2) = pointer (\beta 1)$
 $S(\beta 2) = array (\beta 1)$

- 5.16对下面的每对表达式,
 - (a) $\alpha_1 \rightarrow (\alpha_2 \rightarrow \alpha_1)$
 - (b) array $(\beta_1) \rightarrow (pointer (\beta_1) \rightarrow \beta_2)$
 - (c) $\gamma_1 \rightarrow \gamma_2$

找出(a)和(b)、(b)和(c)最一般的合一代换:

• (b)与(c)

$$S(\gamma 1) = array (β1)$$

 $S(\gamma 2) = pointer (β1) \rightarrow β2$

• 5.16对下面的每对表达式,

(a)
$$\alpha_1 \rightarrow (\alpha_2 \rightarrow \alpha_1)$$

(b) array
$$(\beta_1) \rightarrow (pointer (\beta_1) \rightarrow \beta_2)$$

(c)
$$\gamma_1 \rightarrow \gamma_2$$

找出(a)和(b)、(b)和(c)最一般的合一代换:

```
• 5.17效仿例5.5,推导下面map的多态类型:
map : \forall \alpha. \forall \beta. ((\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \times list(\alpha)) \rightarrow list(\beta)
map的ML定义是
fun map (f, I) =
   if null (I) then nil
   else cons (f (hd (l)), map (f, tl (l ) ));
在这个函数体中,内部定义的标识符的类型是:
   \text{null}: \forall \alpha. \textit{list}(\alpha) \rightarrow \text{boolean};
   nil: \forall \alpha. list(\alpha);
   cons : \forall \alpha. (\alpha \times list(\alpha)) \rightarrow list(\alpha);
   hd: \forall \alpha. list (\alpha) \rightarrow \alpha;
   \mathsf{tl}: \forall \alpha. \, \mathit{list}(\alpha) \rightarrow \mathit{list}(\alpha);
```

Н9

• 第一步: 列出类型声明和要检查的表达式

```
f:\alpha
Ι:β
if: \forall \alpha. boolean \times list (\alpha) \times list (\alpha) \rightarrow list (\alpha)
null: \forall \alpha. list (\alpha) \rightarrow boolean;
nil: \forall \alpha. \ list(\alpha);
cons : \forall \alpha. (\alpha \times list(\alpha)) \rightarrow list(\alpha);
hd: \forall \alpha. list(\alpha) \rightarrow \alpha;
\mathsf{tl}: \forall \alpha. \ \mathit{list}(\alpha) \rightarrow \mathit{list}(\alpha);
match(
   map (f, I),
   if null (I ) then nil
               else cons (f (hd (l)), map (f, tl (l ) ) );
```

```
5.17效仿例5.5,推导下面map的多态类型:
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   null: \forall \alpha. list (\alpha) \rightarrow boolean;
   nil: \forall \alpha. list(\alpha);
   cons : \forall \alpha. (\alpha \times list (\alpha)) \rightarrow list (\alpha);
   hd: \forall \alpha. list (\alpha) \rightarrow \alpha;
   \mathsf{tl}: \forall \alpha. \, \mathsf{list} \, (\alpha) \to \mathsf{list} \, (\alpha);
```

• 第二步: 代換推导

map : $\forall \alpha$. $\forall \beta$. (($\alpha \rightarrow \beta$) × list (α)) \rightarrow list (β)
fun map (f, I) =
if null (I) then nil
else cons (f (hd (l)), map (f, tl (l)));
null : $\forall \alpha$. <i>list</i> (α) \rightarrow boolean ;
$nil: orall lpha. \mathit{list} (lpha)$;
cons : $\forall \alpha$. ($\alpha \times list(\alpha)$) $\rightarrow list(\alpha)$;
hd: $\forall \alpha$. list $(\alpha) \rightarrow \alpha$; tl: $\forall \alpha$. list $(\alpha) \rightarrow$ list (α) ;

行	定型断言	代换	规则	
1	f:α		(Exp Id)	
2	Ι: β		(Exp Id)	
3	map : <i>у</i>		(Exp Id)	
4	map (f , l) : δ	$\gamma = (\alpha \times \beta) \rightarrow \delta$	(Exp Funcall)	
5	null : list (α 0) \rightarrow boolean		(Exp ld Fresh)	
6	null (l) : boolean	$\beta = list(\alpha 0)$	(Exp Funcall + (2))	
7	nil : list (α1)	(Exp Id Fresh)		
8	I : list (α0)		由(2)可得	
9	hd : list $(\alpha 2) \rightarrow \alpha 2$		(Exp Id Fresh)	

Н9

行	定型断言	代换	规则
9	hd : list $(\alpha 2) \rightarrow \alpha 2$		(Exp ld Fresh)
10	hd (Ι): α0	$\alpha 2 = \alpha 0$	(Exp Funcall)
11	f (hd (l)) : α3	$\alpha = \alpha 0 \rightarrow \alpha 3$	(Exp Id)
12	f: α0→α3		由(1)可得
13	tl : list $(\alpha 4) \rightarrow$ list $(\alpha 4)$		(Exp Id Fresh)
14	tl (l) : list (α0)	$\alpha 4 = \alpha 0$	(Exp Funcall)
15	$map : ((\alpha 0 \! \rightarrow \! \alpha 3) \times list(\alpha 0)) \! \rightarrow \delta$		由(3)可得
16	map (f , tl (l)) : δ		(Exp Funcall)
17	cons : $\alpha 5 \times list(\alpha 5) \rightarrow list(\alpha 5)$		(Exp Id Fresh)
18	cons () : list (α3)	$\alpha 5 = \alpha 3$, $\delta = list(\alpha 3)$	(Exp Funcall)
19	if: boolean \times list(α 6) \times list(α 6) \rightarrow list(α 6)		(Exp Id Fresh)
20	if () : list (α1)	$\alpha 6 = \alpha 1$, $\alpha 3 = \alpha 1$	(Exp Funcall)
21	$match: \alpha 7 \times \alpha 7 \to \alpha 7$		(Exp Id Fresh)
22	match () : list (α1)	α 7 = list (α 1)	(Exp Funcall)

```
map : \forall \alpha. \forall \beta. ( (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) × list (\alpha) ) \rightarrow list (\beta)

fun map (f, I) =

if null (I) then nil

else cons (f (hd (I)), map (f, tl (I)));

null : \forall \alpha. list (\alpha) \rightarrow boolean;

nil : \forall \alpha. list (\alpha);

cons : \forall \alpha. (\alpha × list (\alpha)) \rightarrow list (\alpha);

hd : \forall \alpha. list (\alpha) \rightarrow \alpha;

tl : \forall \alpha. list (\alpha) \rightarrow list (\alpha);
```

至此有map: $((\alpha 0 \rightarrow \alpha 1) \times list(\alpha 0)) \rightarrow list(\alpha 1)$ 所以map: $\forall \alpha . \forall \beta . ((\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \times list(\alpha)) \rightarrow list(\beta)$

• 5.21 使用例5.9的规则,确定下列哪些表达式有唯一类型(假定z 是复数):

- (a) 1*2*3
- (b) 1 * (z * 2)
- (c) (1 * z) * z

- 5.21 使用例5.9的规则,确定下列哪些表达式有唯一类型(假定z 是复数):
 - (a) 1*2*3
 - (b) 1 * (z *2)
 - (c) (1 * z) * z
- •运算规则:
 - int × int -> int
 - int × int -> complex
 - complex × complex -> complex

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 - complex × complex -> complex

1*2*3:{int, complex}

1*2:{int, complex}

*: $\{i \times i \rightarrow i, i \times i \rightarrow c, c \times c \rightarrow c\}$

3:{int, complex}

1:{int, complex}

2:{int, complex}

*: $\{i \times i \rightarrow i, i \times i \rightarrow c, c \times c \rightarrow c\}$

类型不唯一

- 5.21 使用例5.9的规则,确定下列哪些 表达式有唯一类型(假定z是复数):
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 - (b) 1 * (z * 2)
 - (c) (1 * z) * z
- 运算规则:
 - int × int -> int
 - int × int -> complex
 - complex × complex -> complex

1:{int}

*: $\{i \times i \rightarrow i, i \times i \rightarrow c, c \times c \rightarrow c\}$

z*2:{complex}

z:{complex} *: {i X i -> i, i X i -> c, c X c -> c} 2:{int, complex}

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 - (b) 1 * (z * 2)
 - (c) (1 * z) * z
- 运算规则:
 - int × int -> int
 - int × int -> complex
 - complex × complex -> complex

1*z:{complex}

*: $\{i \times i \rightarrow i, i \times i \rightarrow c, c \times c \rightarrow c\}$

z:{complex}

1:{int, complex} *: $\{i \times i \rightarrow i, i \times i \rightarrow c, c \times c \rightarrow c\}$ z:{complex}