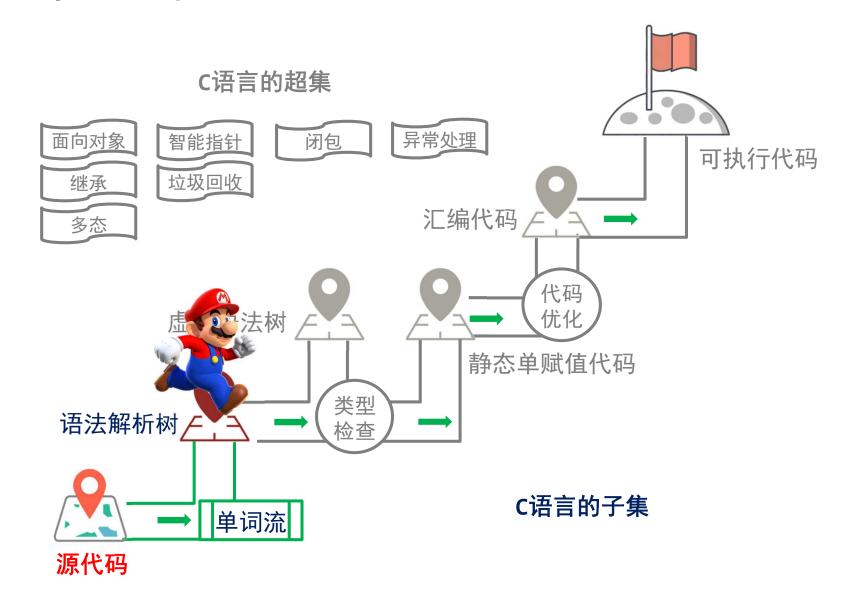
Lecture 3

句式分析

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学习地图



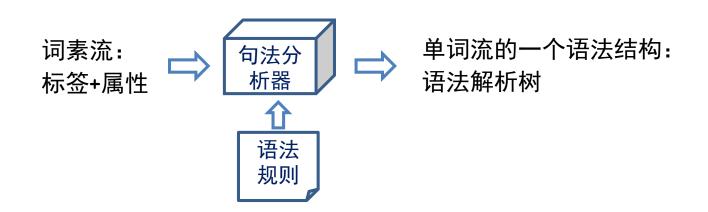
大纲

- 一、句式分析的基本概念
- 二、LLVM案例分析
- 三、自顶向下分析
- 四、自底向上分析
- 五、语法分析工具

一、句式分析的基本概念

问题定义

- 给定一个句子和语法规则,找到可生成该句子的一个语法推导。
- 通过词法分析已经将句子转换为了标签流。
- 语法规则(Grammar)定义了:
 - 什么是语法分析器(parser)可接受的标签组成,
 - 及其语法推导方式。



基本概念

- 一门语言(language)是多个句子(sentences)的集合。
- 句子(sentence)是由终结符(terminal symbols)组成的序列(sequence)。
- 字符串(string)是包含终结符和非终结符的序列。
 - 字符串符号: α,β,γ
 - 非终结符: X,Y,Z
 - 终结符(标签): a,b,c
- 一条语法(grammar)包括一个开始符号S和多条推导规则 (productions)
 - $X \rightarrow \beta$.

语法推导

- 语法G的语言L(G)是该语法可推导的所有句子的集合。
- 问题: 下列语法是否可推导出句子aaabbbccc?

语法规则

- [1] $S \rightarrow aBSc$
- [2] $S \rightarrow abc$
- [3] $Ba \rightarrow aB$
- [4] $Bb \rightarrow bb$

推导

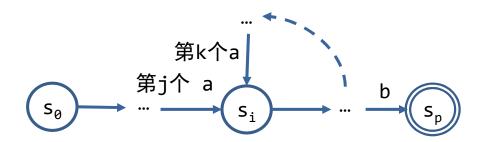
- [1] $S \rightarrow aBSc$
- [1] $S \rightarrow aBaBScc$
- [3] $S \rightarrow aaBBScc$
- [2] $S \rightarrow aaBBabccc$
- [3] $S \rightarrow aaBaBbccc$
- [3] $S \rightarrow aaaBBbccc$
- [4] $S \rightarrow aaaBbbccc$
- [4] $S \rightarrow aaabbbccc$

语法表示: 使用正则表达式?

- 正则表达式是否可识别四则运算?
 - $y = a \times x + b$
 - $(var|num)((+|-|\times|\div)(var|num))^*$
 - $y = a \times (x + b)$
 - $('('|var|num)((+|-|\times|\div)('('|var|num|')'))^*$
 - 可导致单词流被错误接收:
 - $y = (a \times (x + b))$
 - $y = (a \times (x + (b)))$
- 正则表达式不能处理括号匹配问题: (*)*

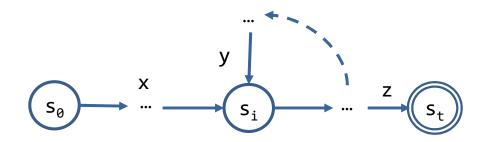
非正则语言

- 不能用正则表达式或有穷自动机表示的语言。
 - 正则语言不能计数, 如 $L = \{a^n b^n, n > 0\}$
 - 证明:
 - 假设DFA可识别该语言,其包含p个状态;
 - 假设某词素为 $a^q b^q, q > p$ 。
 - 识别该词素需要经过某状态 s_i 至少两次,分别对应第j和第k个 a_j
 - 该DFA可同时接受 $a^q b^q \pi a^{q+k-j} b^q$,推出矛盾。



正则语言的泵引理(Pumping Lemma)

- 词素数量有限的语言一定是正则语言。
- 词素数量无穷多的语言是否为正则语言?
- 某语言L(r)是正则语言的必要条件:
 - 任意长度超过p(泵长)的句子都可以被分解为xyz的形式
 - 其中x和z可为空,
 - 子句y被重复任意次(如xyyz)后得到的句子仍属于该语言。



语言分析问题难度

• 通常来说,判断一个句子是否属于某个语言 $w \in L(G)$ 是不能计算的。

Chomsky Hierarchy

Class	Languages	Automaton	Rules	Word Problem	Example
type-0	recursively enumerable	Turing machine	no restriction	undecidable	Post's corresp. problem
type-1	context sensitive	linear-bounded TM	$\begin{array}{c} \alpha \to \gamma \\ \alpha \le \gamma \end{array}$	PSPACE- complete	$a^nb^nc^n$
type-2	context free	pushdown automaton	$A \rightarrow \gamma$	cubic	a^nb^n
type-3	regular	NFA / DFA	$A \to a \text{ or}$ $A \to aB$	linear time	a^*b^*

Turing Machine

Pushdown Automaton

Finite-State

Machine

上线文无关语法和BNF范式

- 上下文无关语法(CFG/context-free grammar)是
 一个四元组(T,NT,S,P)
 - 。 T: 终结符
 - NT: 非终结符
 - 。 S: 起始符号
 - 。 P: 产生式规则集合 $X \to \gamma$,
 - X 是非终结符
 - γ 是可能包含终结符和非终结符的字符串
- BNF范式(Backus-Naur form)是传统的上下文无关语法表示方法。

 $\langle SheepNoise \rangle ::= baa \langle SheepNoise \rangle$ | baa

上线文无关语法举例

给定可生成所有匹配括号对的语法,[][[][]]是该语法 的一个推导吗?

语法规则

[1] $S \to \epsilon$ [2] | [S] [3] | SS

推导

[3]
$$S \rightarrow SS$$

[2]
$$S \rightarrow S[S]$$

[3]
$$S \rightarrow S[SS]$$

[2]
$$S \rightarrow S[S[S]]$$

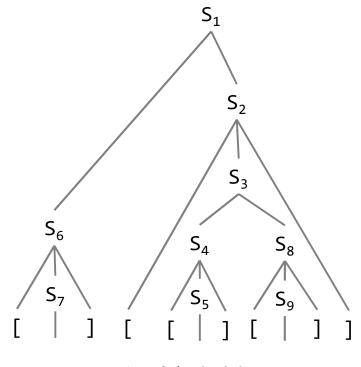
$$[1] S \rightarrow S[S[]]$$

$$[2] S \rightarrow S[[S][]]$$

$$[1] S \rightarrow S[[]]$$

$$[2] S \rightarrow [S][[]]$$

$$[1] S \rightarrow [][[][]]$$



语法解析树

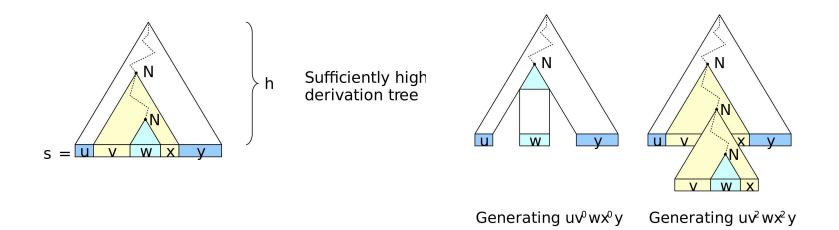
非CFG语言:上下文敏感语法

- $L = \{a^n b^n c^n, n > 0\}$ 不是CFG语言
- 无法用CFG定义
 - $X \rightarrow \gamma$
- 可以用上下文敏感语法定义
 - $\alpha A \beta \rightarrow \alpha \gamma \beta$
 - α 和 β 不变,A展开

- [1] $S \rightarrow aBC$
- [2] | *aSBC*
- [3] $CB \rightarrow CZ$
- [4] $CZ \rightarrow WZ$
- [5] $WZ \rightarrow WC$
- [6] $WC \rightarrow BC$
- [7] $aB \rightarrow ab$
- [8] $bB \rightarrow bb$
- [9] $bC \rightarrow bc$
- [10] $cC \rightarrow cc$

非CFG语言的泵引理

- CFG语言的泵引理(必要条件):
 - 任意长度超过p(泵长)的句子可以被拆分为uvwxy,
 - •子句v和x被重复任意次后得到的新句子(如uvvwxxy) 仍属于该语言。
- 正则属于CFG: $uv^n w \epsilon^n \epsilon$



澄清几个概念

- Regular language: 用DFA/NFA可以计算
 - Regular expression
 - 狭义: 其表示的都是正则语言,所有正则语言都可以用正则表达式表示(Flex工具)
 - 广义(regex):字符串匹配工具。
- Context-free language: 需要pushdown automaton计算
 - Context-free grammar
 - 正则语言可以用CFG表示: StartSymbol → regex
 - 特性: 右侧的非终结符均可替换为终结符
 - $S \to (0?1)^*$
 - $S \rightarrow 0S1S|1S0S|\epsilon$
- Context-sensitive language: 需要图灵机计算

下列语言是否为正则语言?

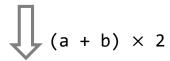
- 集合表示
 - $1) L = \{a^n b^n\}$
 - 2) $L = \{a^n b^n | n \le 100\}$
 - 3) $L = \{a^n | n \ge 1\}$
 - 4) $L = \{a^{2n} | n \ge 1\}$
 - 5) $L = \{a^p | p \text{ is prime}\}$
- Regex/CFG语法表示
 - 1) $S \rightarrow (0?1)^*$
 - 2) $S \rightarrow aT | \epsilon, T \rightarrow Sb$
 - 3) $S \rightarrow 0S1S|1S0S|\epsilon$
 - 4) $S \rightarrow A|B$
 - $A \rightarrow E1A'E$
 - $A' \rightarrow A | \epsilon$
 - $B \rightarrow E0B'E$
 - $B' \rightarrow B | \epsilon$
 - $E \rightarrow 0S1S|1S0S|\epsilon$

推导(Derivation)的优先级

暂不考虑优先级

[1]
$$Expr \rightarrow (Expr)$$

[2] $|Expr \ Op \ num$
[3] $|num$
[4] $Op \rightarrow +$
[5] $|-$
[6] $|\times$
[7] $|\div$

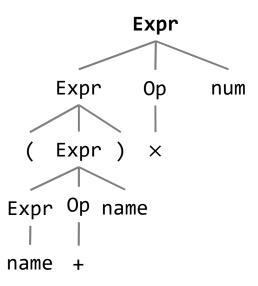


```
Expr
[2] \underset{lm}{\Rightarrow} Expr Op num
[1] \underset{lm}{\Rightarrow} (Expr) Op num
[2] \underset{lm}{\Rightarrow} (Expr Op num) Op num
[3] \underset{lm}{\Rightarrow} (num Op num) Op num
[4] \underset{lm}{\Rightarrow} (num + num) Op num
[6] \underset{lm}{\Rightarrow} (num + int) \times num
```

左侧优先推导 (Leftmost Derivation)

右侧优先推导 (Rightmost Derivation)

```
Expr
[2] \Rightarrow Expr Op num
[6] \Rightarrow Expr \times num
[1] \Rightarrow (Expr) \times num
[2] \Rightarrow (Expr Op num) \times num
[4] \Rightarrow (Expr + num) \times num
[3] \Rightarrow (num + num) \times num
```



语法解析树完全相同

练习: 语法推导

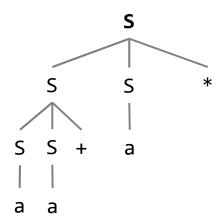
给定下列语法和字符串aa + a *

- 1) 写出左推导
- 2) 写出右推导
- 3) 画出语法推导树

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 \end{bmatrix} S \rightarrow SS + \\
\begin{bmatrix}
2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad |SS * \\
\begin{bmatrix}
3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad |a$$

$$S \underset{lm}{\Rightarrow} SS * \underset{lm}{\Rightarrow} SS + S * \underset{lm}{\Rightarrow} aS + S * \underset{lm}{\Rightarrow} aa + S * \underset{lm}{\Rightarrow} aa + a *$$

$$S \underset{rm}{\Longrightarrow} SS * \underset{rm}{\Longrightarrow} Sa * \underset{rm}{\Longrightarrow} SS + a * \underset{rm}{\Longrightarrow} Sa + a * \underset{rm}{\Longrightarrow} aa + a *$$



练习: 语法设计

- 为下列语言设计语法规则。
 - 1) 所有0和1组成的字符串,每一个0后面紧跟着若干个1
 - 2) 所有0和1组成的字符串,0和1的个数相同
 - 3) 所有0和1组成的字符串,0和1的个数不相同

```
S \to 0S1S|1S0S|\epsilon
S \to A|B
A \to E1A'E
A' \to A|\epsilon
B \to E0B'E
B' \to B|\epsilon
E \to 0S1S|1S0S|\epsilon
```

 $S \to (0?1)^*$

二义性 (ambiguity)

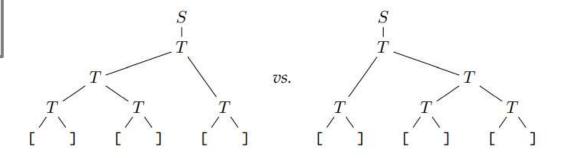
- 如果L(G)中的某个句子有一个以上的最左(或最右) 推导,那么语法G就有二义性。
 - 语法解析树不同
- 根据下列语法规则如何推导出[][][]?

[1]
$$S \to \epsilon$$

[2] $|T$
[3] $T \to []$
[4] $|T$
[5] $|TT$

$$S \to T \to TT \to TTT \to []TT \to T[][] \to [][][]$$

$$S \to T \to TT \to []T \to []TT \to [][]T \to [][][]$$



极端情况

- 存在无数棵语法解析树
 - 考虑循环的情况
- 根据下列语法规则如何推导出[][[][]]?

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 \end{bmatrix} S \to \epsilon \\
\begin{bmatrix}
2 \end{bmatrix} | [S] \\
\begin{bmatrix}
3 \end{bmatrix} | SS$$

$$S \to SS \to [S]S \to []S \to [][S] \to [][SS] \to [][SS] \to [][[S][S]] \to [][[S][S]]$$
$$S \to SS \to S \to SS \to \cdots$$

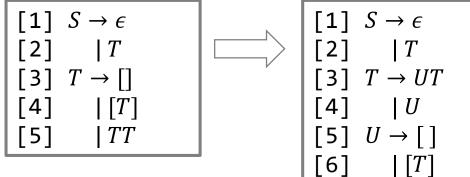


消除二义性

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1] & S \to \epsilon \\
[2] & | [S] \\
[3] & | SS
\end{bmatrix}$$

消除循环引起的二义性

$$S \rightarrow SS \rightarrow S$$



推导[][][]的例子

 $T \to TT$ 左递归容易引起二义性(回溯语法)

将语义加入语法中: 四则运算的例子

```
[1] Expr \to Expr \ Bop \ Expr
[2] | num
[3] | (Expr)
[4] Bop \to +
[5] | -
[6] | \times
[7] | \div
```

```
3+4 \times 5的语义?

Expr
\rightarrow Expr Bop Expr
\rightarrow Expr Bop Expr Bop Expr
\rightarrow Expr Bop Expr Bop Expr
\rightarrow Expr + Expr \times Expr
3+(4 \times 5)
```

将运算符特性加入到语法规则中:

- 优先级: () >×/÷>+/-
- 结合性: 左结合

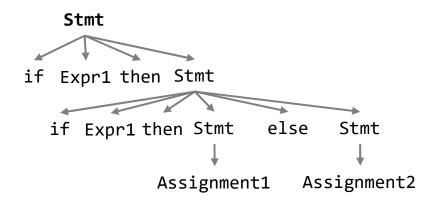
Expr

- \rightarrow Expr AMop Term
- \rightarrow Term AMop Term
- → Term AMop Term MDop Factor
- $\rightarrow \cdots$

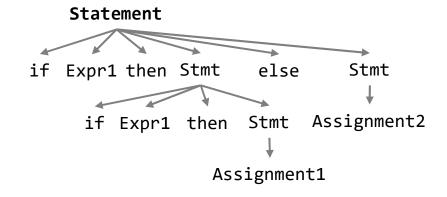
If-Else嵌套的二义性语法

```
[1] Stmt \rightarrow if Expr then Stmt else Stmt
[2] | if Expr then Stmt
[3] | Assignment
[4] | ...
```

if Expr1 then if Expr2 then Assignment1 else Assignment2



```
if Expr1 then
  if Expr2 then
    Assignment1
  else
    Assignment2
```



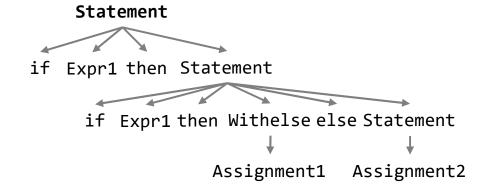
```
if Expr1 then
  if Expr2 then
    Assignment1
else
    Assignment2
```

消除If-Else语法的二义性

- 将语义编码加入到结构中
 - 要求else优先匹配内层if
 - 如果外层出现else,则内部嵌套的if语句一定有匹配的else

```
[1] Stmt \rightarrow if Expr then Withelse else Stmt [2] | if Expr then Stmt [2] | Assignment [3] | Assignment [4] Withelse \rightarrow if Expr then Withelse else Withelse [5] | Assignment [5] | Assignment [5]
```

if Expr1 then if Expr2 then Assignment1 else Assignment 2



if Expr1 then
if Expr2 then
Assignment1
else
Assignment2

不存在其它推导方式

练习: 二义性分析

• 下列If-Else语法是否存在二义性?

```
    [1] Stmt → if Expr then Stmt
    [2] | matchedStmt
    [3] matchedStmt → if Expr then matchedStmt else Stmt
    [4] | Assignment
```

if Expr1 then if Expr2 then Assignment1 else Assignment 2



if Expr1 then if Expr2 then Assignment1 else if Expr3 then Assignment2 else Assignment3

```
if Expr1 then
   if Expr2 then
       Assignment1
   else
       if Expr3 then
            Assignment2
       else
            Assignment3
```

```
if Expr1 then
   if Expr2 then
       Assignment1
   else
       if Expr3 then
       Assignment2
else
       Assignment3
```

练习

- 为描述正则语言的正则表达式语法设计一种CFG
 - 支持字符[A-Za-z0-9]
 - 支持连接、或 | 、闭包*运算
 - 支持()
- 检查语法是否有二义性?

```
 [1] < regex > ::= < union > | < concat > | < closure > | < term > \\ [2] < union > ::= < regex > "|" < regex > \\ [3] < concat > ::= < regex > < regex > \\ [4] < closure > ::= < regex > * \\ [5] < term > ::= < group > | < alphanum > \\ [6] < group > ::= (< regex >) \\ [7] < alphanum > ::= A|...|Z|a|...|z|0|...|9
```

- 主要问题:
 - 未考虑运算的优先级:比如解析ab c存在歧义。
 - 一般按照运算符优先级由低到高依次展开

改写

```
< regex > ::= < union > | < concat > | < closure > | < term > < union > ::= < regex > "|" < regex > < concat > ::= < regex > < regex > < closure > ::= < regex > * < term > ::= < group > | < alphanum > < group > ::= (< regex >) < alphanum > ::= A|...|Z|a|...|z|0|...|9
```



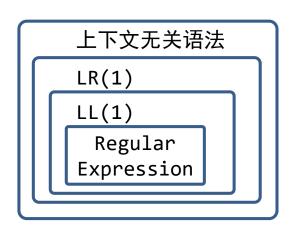
```
< regex > ::= < union > | < concat > < union > ::= < regex > "|" < concat > < concat > ::= < concat > < term > | < term > < term > ::= < element > * | < element > < element > ::= (< regex >)| < alphanum > ::= A|...|Z|a|...|z|0|...|9
```

思考

- 1) 用正则表达式可以定义所有的正则语言吗?
- 2) 用有穷自动机(正则表达式模拟器)可以解析任意正则表达式吗?
- 3) 用CFG可以定义任意正则语言吗?
- 4) 用CFG可以定义任意CFL语言吗?
- 5) 用pushdown automaton(CFG模拟器)可以解析任意正则表达式吗?
- 6) 用pushdown automaton可以解析任意CFG吗?
- 7) 用通用图灵机可以解析任意CFG吗?
- 8) 用通用图灵机可以解析任意程序吗?

编译器的任务:找到语法树推导

- 方法:
 - 自顶向下(top-down parser)
 - 自底向上(bottom-up parser)
- 语法难度: CFG>LR(1)>LL(1)>RE
 - 任意CFG需要花费更多时间进行语法分析
 - Earley/CYK算法复杂度O(n³)
 - LL(1)是LR(1)的一个子集
 - Left-to-Right, Leftmost
 - 前瞻单词1个
 - 适合自顶向下分析
 - LR(1)是无歧义CFG的一个子集
 - Left-to-Right, Rightmost
 - 前瞻单词1个
 - 适合自底向上分析



二、LLVM案例分析

LR(0)

LR(1): SLR/LALR

Clang采用自顶向下分析算法

A single unified parser for C, Objective C, C++, and Objective C++

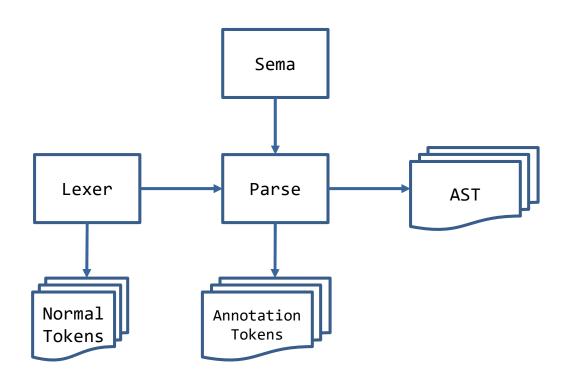
Clang is the "C Language Family Front-end", which means we intend to support the most popular members of the C family. We are convinced that the right parsing technology for this class of languages is a hand-built recursive-descent parser. Because it is plain C++ code, recursive descent makes it very easy for new developers to understand the code, it easily supports ad-hoc rules and other strange hacks required by C/C++, and makes it straight-forward to implement excellent diagnostics and error recovery.

We believe that implementing C/C++/ObjC in a single unified parser makes the end result easier to maintain and evolve than maintaining a separate C and C++ parser which must be bugfixed and maintained independently of each other.

作业回顾

```
\langle program \rangle ::= \langle qdecl \rangle^* \langle function \rangle^*
\langle qdecl \rangle ::= extern \langle prototype \rangle;
< function >  ::= < prototype > < body >
< prototype > ::= < type > < ident > (< paramlist >)
< paramlist > ::= \epsilon | < type > < ident > [, < type > < ident >]^*
< body > \qquad ::= \{ < stmt > \}
< stmt >  ::= < exp >
\langle exp \rangle ::= (\langle exp \rangle) | \langle const \rangle | \langle ident \rangle |
                             \langle exp \rangle \langle binop \rangle \langle exp \rangle | \langle callee \rangle
\langle callee \rangle ::= \langle ident \rangle (\epsilon | \langle exp \rangle [, \langle exp \rangle]^*)
< ident >
                     := [A - Z \ a - z][0 - 9A - Z \ a - z]^*
\langle const \rangle ::= \langle intconst \rangle | \langle double const \rangle
< binop >  ::= + | - | * | <
< int const >  ::= [0-9][0-9]^*
< double const > ::= < int const > . < int const >
\langle type \rangle ::= int|double|
```

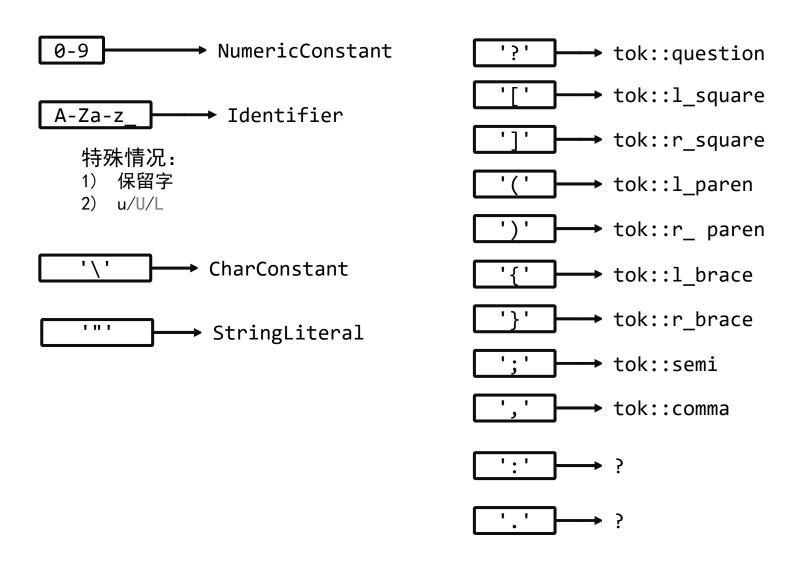
LLVM前端架构



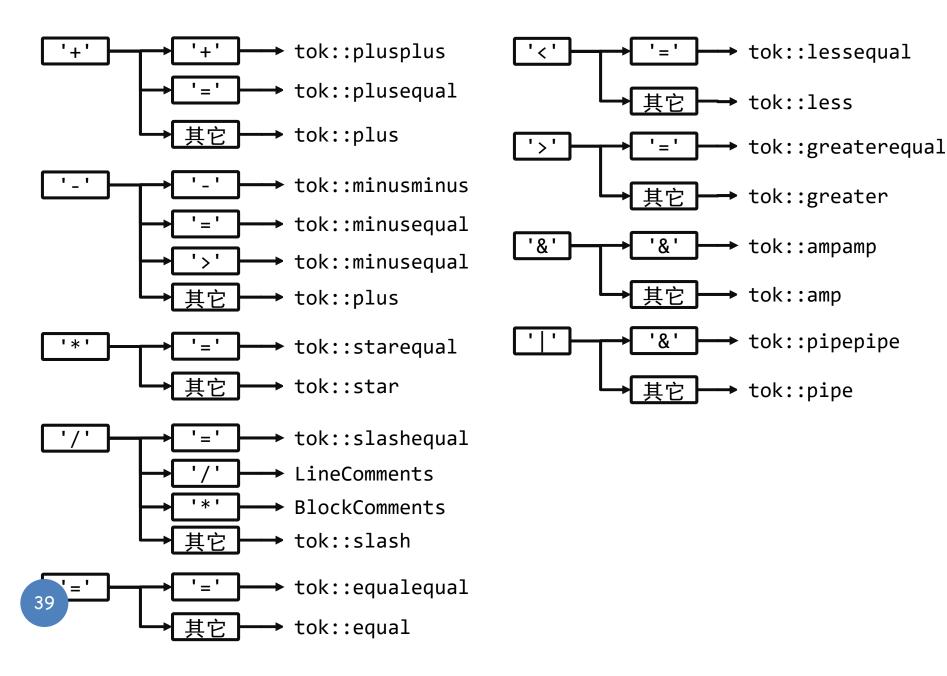
Lexer::LexTokenInternal()

```
bool Lexer::LexTokenInternal(Token &Result, bool TokAtPhysicalStartOfLine) {
LexNextToken:
  // New token, can't need cleaning yet.
 Result.clearFlag(Token::NeedsCleaning);
  Result.setIdentifierInfo(nullptr);
 const char *CurPtr = BufferPtr;
  if (isHorizontalWhitespace(*CurPtr)) {
      ++CurPtr;
    } while (isHorizontalWhitespace(*CurPtr));
    BufferPtr = CurPtr;
   Result.setFlag(Token::LeadingSpace);
  char Char = getAndAdvanceChar(CurPtr, Result);
 tok::TokenKind Kind;
  switch (Char) {
      case '0': case '1': case '2': case '3': case '4':
      case '5': case '6': case '7': case '8': case '9':
          MIOpt.ReadToken();
          return LexNumericConstant(Result, CurPtr);
      case ...
```

根据首字符大致分类



根据前两个字符大致分类



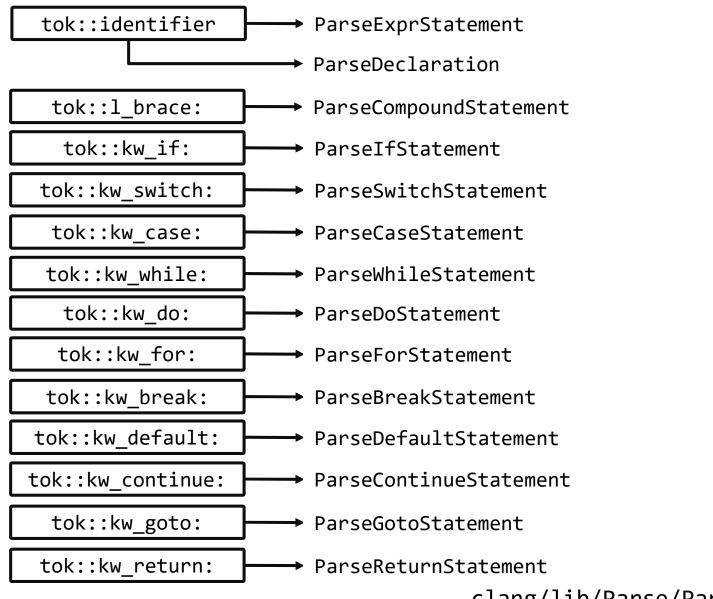
Token类

- 单个token, 供lexer和parser使用, AST中不存在。
- Sizeof(Token)是16字节
- 分为两类:
 - Normal tokens: lexer返回的结果
 - 标识符信息(指向用于检索的哈希值)
 - Token类型(参照TokenKinds.def中的定义)
 - 位置、长度、Flags
 - 缺少了什么?
 - 数值信息
 - Annotation tokens: parser处理后的结果,添加了语义信息

Parser::ParseStatementOrDeclarationAfterAttributes()

```
Parser::ParseStatementOrDeclarationAfterAttributes(
    StmtVector &Stmts, ParsedStmtContext StmtCtx,
    SourceLocation *TrailingElseLoc, ParsedAttributesWithRange &Attrs) {
   tok::TokenKind Kind = Tok.getKind();
    switch (Kind) {
        case tok::at: // May be a @try or @throw statement
            AtLoc = ConsumeToken(); // consume @
            return ParseObjCAtStatement(AtLoc, StmtCtx);
        case tok::identifier: {
           Token Next = NextToken();
           if (Next.is(tok::colon)) { // C99 6.8.1: labeled-statement
               return ParseLabeledStatement(Attrs, StmtCtx);
           if (Next.isNot(tok::coloncolon)) { ... }
           default: {
```

根据首字符大致分类

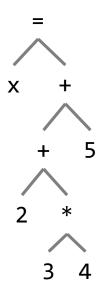


42

如何解析表达式?

$$x = 2 + 3 * 4 + 5$$

- 根据运算符优先级,
- 假设*>+>=



Pratt Parsing

```
优先级
=: [1,2]
+: [3,4]
*: [5,6]
Parse(token, precedence) {
 left = token.next();
 if left.type != tok::num
    return -1;
  while true:
    op = token.peek();
    if op.tokentype != tok::binop
      return -1;
    lp, rp = Precedence[op];
    if lp < precedence
      break;
    token.next();
    right = Parse(token, rp)
    left = (op, left, right)
  return left
```

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 3 4 0
x = 2 + 3 * 4 + 5
```

```
Parse(start,0)
op: =,
Parse(=,2)
op: +
Parse(+,4)
op: *
Parse(*,+)
Return left = 4
left = *(3, 4)
     0 1 2 3 4 <del>5 6</del> 3 4 0
      x = 2 + 3 * 4 + 5
Return left = +(2, *(3, 4))
     0 1 2 3 4 5 6 3 4 0
      x = 2 + 3 * 4 + 5
Parse(pre5,+)
Return left = +(+(2, *(3, 4)), 5)
     0 1 2 3 4 5 6 3 4 0
      x = 2 + 3 * 4 + 5
Return left = = (x, +(+(2, *(3, 4)), 5))
```

三、自顶向下分析

Top-down

Recursive-descent

自顶向下构建语法解析树

假设每次都能选对规则

如何解析(num+num)×num?

word	cur	Rule	Stack
(Expr	[3]	Term
(Term	[4]	Term, ×, Factor
(Term	[6]	Factor, ×, Factor
(Factor	[7]	(, Expr,), ×, Factor
((1	Expr,), ×, Factor
num	Expr	[1]	Expr,+, Term,), ×, Factor
num	Expr	[3]	Term,+, Term,), ×, Factor
num	Term	[6]	Factor,+, Term,), ×, Factor
num	Term	[8]	num,+, Term,), ×, Factor
num	num	-	+, Term,), ×, Factor
+	+	-	Term,), ×, Factor
num	Term	[6]	Factor,), ×, Factor
num	Factor	[8]	num,), ×, Factor
num	num	-), ×, Factor
))	-	×, Factor
×	×	-	Factor
num	Factor	[8]	num
num	num	-	null
eof			

自动搜索语法树的算法...

```
输入: 程序单词流 seq;
       CFG语法 rules;
Output: accept: 语法解析树ptree,
        reject;
初始化:
let ptree = start symbol;
let ptr = root;
let st = stack();
st.push(null);
开始:
let word = seq.NextWord();
While (true) do:
  if (!ptr.nodetype().isTerminal()
    For each rule in \{A \to \beta_1, ..., \beta_n; A \to \cdots\}
      ptr.children = (\beta_1, ..., \beta_n);
      For 1 < i < n+1
        st.push(\beta_{n+2-i});
      ptr = \beta_1;
  //ptr.nodetype()=terminal
  else if (word == ptr) //单词匹配成功
    word = seq.NextWord(); //下一个单词
    ptr = st.pop()
  else if (word == eof && cur == null)
    accept and return ptree;
  else
    backtrack(); //回溯
```

- 不考虑递归的情况:
 - $A \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow A$
- 不考虑左递归的情况:
 - $A \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow AX$
- 复杂度高:
 - 单词个数
 - 规则个数
 - 规则生产的符号数
 - 基于栈的回溯

左递归问题

- 对CFG的一个规则来说,其右侧的第一个符号与左侧符号相同或者能够推导出左侧符号。
- 主要问题:可使搜索算法无限递归下去,不终止。

word	cur	Rule	Stack				
(Expr	[1]	Expr, +, Term				
(Expr	[1]	Expr, +, Term, +, Term				
(Expr	[1]	Expr, +, Term, +, Term, +, Term				

消除左递归

• 引入新的非终结符,基本规则:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
E \to E \ \alpha \\
\mid \beta
\end{array}
\qquad \begin{array}{c|c}
E \to \beta \ E' \\
E' \to \alpha \ E' \\
\mid \epsilon
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
E \to E & \alpha \\
\mid \beta \\
\mid \gamma
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
E \to \beta & E' \mid \gamma E' \\
E' \to \alpha & E' \\
\mid \epsilon$$

举例:

- [1] $Expr \rightarrow Expr + Term$
- [2] |Expr Term|
- [3] | *Term*

- [2] $Expr' \rightarrow + Term Expr'$
- $[3] \qquad | -Term Expr'$
- [4]

- [4] $Term \rightarrow Term \times Factor$
- [5] $|Term \div Factor|$
- [6] | Factor

$$[5]Term \rightarrow Factor Term'$$

- [6]*Term'* $\rightarrow \times$ *Factor Term'*
- [7] $| \div Factor\ Term'$
- [8] $|\epsilon|$

- [7] $Facor \rightarrow (Expr)$
- [8] | num
- [9] | name

$$\Longrightarrow$$

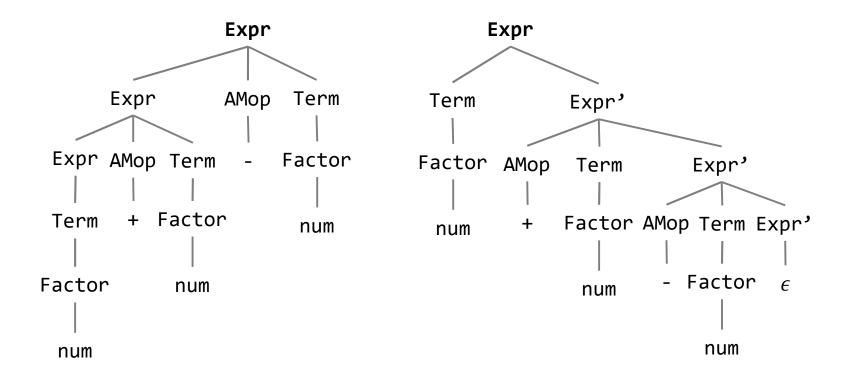
- $[9] Facor \rightarrow (Expr)$
- [10] | num
- [11] | name

更多例子

```
[1] Expr \rightarrow Expr \ AMop \ Term
                                                    [1] Expr \rightarrow Term Expr'
[2] | Term
                                                    [2] Expr' \rightarrow AMop Term Expr'
[3] Term \rightarrow Term \ MDop \ Factor
                                                    [3]
                                                          \mid \epsilon
     | Factor
                                                    [4] Term \rightarrow Factor Term'
[4]
                                                    [5] Term' \rightarrow MDop Factor Term'
[5] Facor \rightarrow (Expr)
[6]
           | num
                                                    [6]
                                                              \mid \epsilon
[7] AMop \rightarrow +
                                                    [7] Facor \rightarrow (Expr)
[8]
                                                    [8]
                                                         | num
[9] MDop \rightarrow \times
                                                    [9] AMop \rightarrow +
[10]
                                                    [10] |-
      l ÷
                                                    [11] MDop \rightarrow \times
                                                    [12]
                                                           | ÷
```

思考

- 是否会改变运算符结合性?如3+4-5。
 - 语法解析树和虚拟语法树的区别



间接左递归问题

```
展开所有非终结符NT检测和消除间接左递归输入: Grammar{T,NT} 

开始: for i=1 to n 
  for j=1 to i-1 
    if \exists NT_i \to NT_j \gamma 
    展开 NT_i \to NT_j \gamma 中的非终结符NT_j 
重写会造成NT_i 左递归的规则
```

无回溯语法

- 目的:消除语法生成规则选择时的不确定性,避免回溯。
- 思路:如果对于每个非终结符的任意两个生成式,其产生的 首个终结符号不同,则在前瞻一个单词的情况下,总能够选 择正确的生成式规则。
 - [1] $NT_1 \rightarrow NT_i \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \text{term}_1 NT_p$
 - [2] $NT_1 \rightarrow NT_j \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \text{term}_2 NT_q$
- 预测解析(Predictive Parsing): LL(1)语法
 - Left-to-Right, Leftmost, 前瞻一个字符

消除回溯:提取左因子

• 对一组产生式提取并隔离共同前缀

$$A \to \alpha \beta_1 |\alpha \beta_2| \dots |\alpha \beta_n| \gamma_1 |\dots| \gamma_j$$

$$B \to \beta_1 |\beta_2| \dots |\beta_n|$$

应用举例:

```
[11] Factor \rightarrow name
                                                       [11] Factor \rightarrow name Arguments
              | name [ArgList]
                                                       [12] Arguments \rightarrow [ArgList]
[12]
[13]
              | name (ArgList)
                                                       [13]
                                                                            |(ArgList)|
[14] ArgList \rightarrow Expr\ MoreArgs
                                                       [14]
[15] MoreArgs \rightarrow Expr MoreArgs
                                                       [15] ArgList \rightarrow Expr\ MoreArgs
                                                       [16] MoreArgs \rightarrow , Expr MoreArgs
[16]
                      \epsilon
                                                       [17]
                                                                             \mid \epsilon
```

无回溯语法的必要性质

$$First^{+}(A \to \beta) = \begin{cases} First(\beta), & if \epsilon \notin First(\beta) \\ First(\beta) \cup Follow(A), & otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$\forall 1 \leq i, j \leq n, First^+(A \rightarrow \beta_i) \cap First^+(A \rightarrow \beta_j) = \emptyset$$

- 同一非终结符A 的任意两个语法推导 $(A \to \beta_i)$ 和 $(A \to \beta_j)$ 所产生的的首个终结符不能相通。
- $First(\beta)$ 是从语法符号 β 推导出的每个子句的第一个终结符的集合,其值域是 $T \cup \{\epsilon, eof\}$ 。
- 如果 $First(\beta)$ 是 $\{\epsilon\}$,则计算紧随A之后出现的终结符的集合 Follow(A)。

First集合计算

- 对于生成式A $\rightarrow \beta_1 \beta_2 ... \beta_n$ 来说:
 - 如果 $\epsilon \notin First(\beta_1)$, 则 $First(A) = First(\beta_1)$
 - 如果 $\epsilon \in First(\beta_1) \& ... \& \epsilon \in First(\beta_i)$, 则 $First(A) = First(\beta_1) \cup ... \cup First(\beta_{i+1})$

```
[5] Term \rightarrow Factor Term'

[6] Term' \rightarrow \times Factor Term'

[7] | \div Factor Term'

[8] | \epsilon
```

[9] Facor	$r \to (Expr)$
[10]	num
[11]	id

	num	id	+	_	×	÷	()	E
Expr	V	V					V		
Expr'			V	V					V
Term	V	V					V		
Term'					V	V			V
Facor	V	V					V		

Follow集合计算

• 紧随非终结符之后出现的所有可能的终结符

```
[1] Expr \rightarrow Term \ Expr'

[2] Expr' \rightarrow + Term \ Expr'

[3] | - Term \ Expr'

[4] | \epsilon
```

```
[5]Term \rightarrow Factor Term'

[6]Term' \rightarrow \times Factor Term'

[7] | \div Factor Term'

[8] | \epsilon
```

[9] <i>Facor</i> →	(Expr)
[10]	num
[11]	id

	num	id	+	_	×	÷	()	E	eof
Expr	V	V					V	\odot		\odot
Expr'			√	V				\odot	V	\odot
Term	V	V	\odot	\odot			V	\odot		\odot
Term'			\odot	\odot	V	V		\odot	V	\odot
Facor	V	V	\odot	\odot	\odot	\odot	V	\odot		\odot

First+集合计算

$$First^{+}(A \to \beta) = \begin{cases} First(\beta), & if \epsilon \notin First(\beta) \\ First(\beta) \cup Follow(A), & otherwise \end{cases}$$

	num	id	+	_	×	÷	()	ϵ	eof
Expr	\	V					V	\odot		\odot
Expr'			V	V				\odot	V	\odot
Term	V	V	\odot	<u>•</u>			V	<u>•</u>		<u> </u>
Term'			\odot	\odot	V	V		\odot	V	\odot
Facor	V	V	\odot	\odot	<u></u>	\odot	V	\odot		<u></u>

解析表构造: 应用哪条规则可得到目标终结符?

	num	id	+	_	×	÷	()	ϵ	eof
Expr	\	V					√			
Expr'			V	√				\odot	V	\odot
Term	V	V					V			
Term'			\odot	\odot	V	V		\odot	V	\odot
Facor	V	V					V			

```
[1] Expr \rightarrow Term Expr'
```

[2]
$$Expr' \rightarrow + Term Expr'$$

[3]
$$|-Term\ Expr'|$$

[4]
$$|\epsilon|$$

59

$$[5]$$
Term \rightarrow *Factor Term'*

$$[6]Term' \rightarrow \times Factor Term'$$

$$[7]$$
 | \div Factor Term'

[8]
$$|\epsilon|$$

[9]
$$Facor \rightarrow (Expr)$$

10]	num
]	1

	num	id	+	_	×	÷	()	ε	eof
Expr	1	1					1			
Expr'			2	3				4		4
Term	5	5					5			
Term'			8	8	6	7		8		8
Facor	10	11					9			

应用解析表

(num+num)×num

[1] Exp	$r \rightarrow Term Expr'$
[2] <i>Exp</i>	$r' \rightarrow + Term Expr'$
[3]	$ -Term\ Expr' $
[4]	$\mid \epsilon$

[5] <i>Tern</i>	m → Factor Term'
[6] <i>Ter</i> 1	$m' \rightarrow \times Factor Term'$
[7]	$ \div Factor\ Term'$
[8]	$\mid\epsilon$

	num	id	+	_	×	÷	()	eof
Expr	1	1					1		
Expr'			2	3				4	4
Term	5	5					5		
Term'			8	8	6	7		8	8
Facor	10	11					9		

word	cur	Rule	Stack	
(Expr	[1]	Term, Expr'	
(Term	[5]	Factor, Term', Expr'	
(Factor	[9]	(, Expr,), Term', Expr'	
((-	Expr,), Term', Expr'	
num	Expr	[1]	Term, Expr',), Term', Expr'	
num	Term	[5]	Factor, Term', Expr',), Term', Expr'	
num	Factor	[10]	num, Term', Expr',), Term', Expr'	
num	num	-	Term', Expr',), Term', Expr'	
+	Term'	[8]	Expr',), Term', Expr'	
+	Expr'	[2]	+, Term, Expr',), Term', Expr'	
+	+	-	Term, Expr',), Term', Expr'	
num	Term	[5]	Factor, Term', Expr',), Term', Expr'	
num	Factor	[10]	num, Term', Expr',), Term', Expr'	
num	num	-	Term', Expr',), Term', Expr'	
)	Term'	[8]	Expr',), Term', Expr'	
)	Expr'	[4]), Term', Expr'	
))	-	Term', Expr'	
+	Term'	[8]	Expr'	
	•••			

练习:

• 将正则表达式CFG改写为LL(1)语法并写出应用解析表

```
< regex > ::= < union > | < concat >
< union > ::= < regex > "|" < concat >
< concat > ::= < concat > < term > | < term >
< term > ::= < element > * | < element >
< element > ::= (< regex >) | < alphanum >
```

解答:消除左递归

- 左递归问题一:
 - < concat > := < concat > < term > | < term >
- 改写结果:
 - < concat >::=< term >< concat' >
 - $< concat' > := < term > < concat' > | \epsilon |$
- 和下列形式等价(但转换AST时要注意结合性):
 - < concat > := < term > < concat > | < term >
- 左递归问题二(间接左递归):
 - < regex > := < union > | < concat >
 - < union > := < regex > "|" < concat >
 - \Rightarrow < regex >::=< regex > "|" < concat > | < concat >
- 改写结果:
 - < regex > := < concat > < regex' >
 - $< regex' > := "|" < concat > < regex' > |\epsilon|$

解答:消除回溯

- 回溯问题语法
 - < term >::=< element >*
 - | < element >
- 改写结果:
 - < term > := < element > < follow >
 - $< follow > := * |\epsilon|$

解答: 构建LL(1)解析表

	()	A - Z, $a - z$, $0 - 9$		*	E	eof
regex	√ [1]		√[1]				
regex'				√ [1]		>	⊙[3]
concat	√ [4]		√[4]				
concat'	√ [5]		√ [5]			>	⊙[6]
term	√ [7]		√ [7]				
element	√[10]		√[11]				
follow	⊙[9]		⊙[9]		√[8]	V	
alphanum			√[12]				

√:first()

○:follow()

[]:语法规则条目

通用自顶向下语法分析算法: Earley算法

- 三种基本操作:
 - 预测(Prediction): 对于每个状态 $X \to \alpha \circ Y\beta$,根据语法规则预测 $Y \to \circ \gamma$ 。
 - 扫描(Scanning): 如果下一个待处理的符号是a,并且存在状态 $X \to \alpha \circ a\beta$,则扫描该字符并且将状态变更为 $X \to \alpha a \circ \beta$ 。
 - 完成(Completion): $Y \to \gamma$ 。完成了对Y的分析,进而 更新 $X \to \alpha \circ Y \beta$ 为 $X \to \alpha Y \circ \beta$ 。

Earley 算法参考

```
DECLARE ARRAY S;
function INIT(words) {
     S ← CREATE-ARRAY(LENGTH(words) + 1)
     for k \leftarrow from 0 to LENGTH(words)
          S[k] ← EMPTY-ORDERED-SET
function EARLEY-PARSE(words, grammar) {
     INIT(words)
    ADD-TO-SET((\gamma \rightarrow \bullet S, 0), S[0])
     for k \leftarrow from 0 to LENGTH(words)
          for each state in S[k] { // S[k] can expand during this loop
               if not FINISHED(state) {
                    if NEXT-ELEMENT-OF(state) is a nonterminal then
                         PREDICTOR(state, k, grammar)
                                                                  // non-terminal
                    else
                         SCANNER(state, k, words)
                                                                 // terminal
               }
               else
                    COMPLETER(state, k)
     return chart
procedure PREDICTOR((A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet B\beta, j), k, grammar) {
     for each (B \rightarrow \gamma) in GRAMMAR-RULES-FOR(B, grammar)
          ADD-TO-SET((B \rightarrow \bullet \gamma, k), S[k])
procedure SCANNER((A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet a\beta, j), k, words)
     if a \subset PARTS-OF-SPEECH(words[k])
          ADD-TO-SET((A \rightarrow \alpha a \cdot \beta, j), S[k+1])
procedure COMPLETER((B \rightarrow \gamma \bullet, x), k)
     for each (A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet B\beta, j) in S[x]
          ADD-TO-SET((A \rightarrow \alpha B \cdot \beta, j), S[k])
```

如何根据下列语法规则 解析(3+4)×5? (num+num)×num

no	production	origin	comment				
s(0) = o(num+num)×num							
1	$Expr \rightarrow \circ Expr + Term$	s(0)	start rule				
2	$Expr \rightarrow \circ Expr - Term$	s(0)	start rule				
3	$Expr \rightarrow \circ Term$	s(0)	start rule				
4	$Term \rightarrow \circ Term \times Factor$	s(0)	Predict from [0][3]				
5	$Term \rightarrow \circ Term \div Factor$	s(0)	Predict from [0][3]				
6	$Term \rightarrow \circ Factor$	s(0)	Predict from [0][3]				
7	$Facor \rightarrow \circ (Expr)$	s(0)	Predict from [0][6]				
8	$Facor \rightarrow \circ num$	s(0)	Predict from [0][6]				
9	$Facor \rightarrow \circ id$	s(0)	Predict from [0][6]				
$s(1) = (\circ num + num) \times num$							
1	$Facor \rightarrow (\circ Expr)$	s(0)	Scan from [0][7]				
2	$Expr \rightarrow \circ Expr + Term$	s(1)	Predict from [1][1]				
3	$Expr \rightarrow \circ Expr - Term$	s(1)	Predict from [1][1]				
4	$Expr \rightarrow \circ Term$	s(1)	Predict from [1][1]				
5	$Term \rightarrow \circ Term \times Factor$	s(1)	Predict from [1][4]				
6	$Term \rightarrow \circ Term \div Factor$	s(1)	Predict from [1][4]				
7	$Term \rightarrow \circ Factor$	s(1)	Predict from [1][4]				
8	$Facor \rightarrow \circ (Expr)$	s(1)	Predict from [1][7]				
9	$Facor \rightarrow \circ num$	s(1)	Predict from [1][7]				
10	Facor → ° id	s(1)	Predict from [1][7]				

no	production	origin	comment		
s(2) =	(num∘+num)×num				
1	Facor → num ∘	s(1)	Scan from [1][9]		
2	$Term \rightarrow Factor$ •	s(1)	Complete [1][7]		
3	$Term \rightarrow Term \circ \times Factor$	s(1)	Complete [1][5]		
4	$Term \rightarrow Term \circ \div Factor$	s(1)	Complete [1][6]		
5	$Expr \rightarrow Term \circ$	s(1)	Complete [1][4]		
6	$Expr \rightarrow Expr \circ +Term$	s(1)	Complete [1][2]		
7	$Expr \rightarrow Expr \circ -Term$	s(1)	Complete [1][3]		
8	$Facor \rightarrow (Expr \circ)$	s(0)	Complete [1][1]		
s(3) =	(num+∘ <mark>num</mark>)×num	-			
1	$Expr \rightarrow Expr + \circ Term$	s(1)	Scan from [2][6]		
2	$Term \rightarrow \circ Term \times Factor$	s(3)	Predict from [3][1]		
3	$Term \rightarrow \circ Term \div Factor$	s(3)	Predict from [3][1]		
4	$Term \rightarrow \circ Factor$	s(3)	Predict from [3][1]		
5	$Facor \rightarrow \circ (Expr)$	s(3)	Predict from [3][4]		
6	$Facor \rightarrow \circ num$	s(3)	Predict from [3][4]		
7	$Facor \rightarrow \circ id$	s(3)	Predict from [3][4]		

no	production	origin	comment			
$s(4) = (num + num \circ) \times num$						
1	$Facor \rightarrow num \circ$	s(3)	Scan from [3][6]			
2	$Term \rightarrow Factor \circ$	s(3)	Complete [3][7]			
3	$Term \rightarrow Term \circ \times Factor$	s(3)	Complete [3][5]			
4	$Term \rightarrow Term \circ \div Factor$	s(3)	Complete [3][6]			
5	$Expr \rightarrow Term \cdot$	s(3)	Complete [3][4]			
6	$Expr \rightarrow Expr \cdot +Term$	s(3)	Complete [3][2]			
7	$Expr \rightarrow Expr \cdot -Term$	s(3)	Complete [3][3]			
8	$Expr \rightarrow Expr + Term \circ$	s(1)	Complete [3][1]			
9	$Facor \rightarrow (Expr \circ)$	s(0)	Complete [1][1]			
s(5) =	$s(5) = (num+num) \cdot \times num$					
1	$Facor \rightarrow (Expr) \circ$	s(0)	Scan from [4][9]			
2	$Term \rightarrow Factor \circ$	s(0)	Complete [0][6]			
3	$Term \rightarrow Term \circ \times Factor$	s(0)	Complete [0][4]			
4	$Term \rightarrow Term \circ \div Factor$	s(0)	Complete [0][5]			
5						
6						
7						

[1]	$Expr \rightarrow Expr + Term$
[2]	$\mid Expr - Term$
[3]	Term
[4]	$Term \rightarrow Term \times Factor$
[5]	$ $ $Term \div Factor$
[6]	Factor
[7]	$Facor \rightarrow (Expr)$
[8]	$\mid num$
[9]	id

no	production	origin	comment				
$s(6) = (num+num) \times num$							
1	$Term \rightarrow Term \times \circ Factor$	s(0)	Scan from [6][3]				
2	$Facor \rightarrow \circ (Expr)$	s(0)	Predict from [6][1]				
3	Facor → ° num	s(6)	Predict from [6][1]				
4	$Facor \rightarrow \circ id$	s(6)	Predict from [6][1]				
s(7) = (num+num)×num°							
1	$Facor \rightarrow num \circ$	s(6)	Scan from [6][4]				
2	$Term \rightarrow Term \times Factor \circ$	s(0)	Complete [6][1]				
3	$Expr \rightarrow Term \circ$	s(0)	Complete [0][3]				
4							
5							
6							
7							

Earley算法能否解析非CFG语法?

练习:

- 应用Earley算法解析正则num+num-num
- 应用Earley算法解析正则 (a|b)*

自顶向下解析算法小结

- Earley算法
 - 支持所有CFG
 - 复杂度 $O(n^3)$
 - 无歧义语法: *O*(*n*²)
- 能否有更快的算法?
 - 要求CFG为LL(1)
 - 不存在左递归
 - 不存在回溯

四、自底向上分析

SLR/LALR/LR(1)

基本思路:基于规约的方法

- 如果在句法分析栈的上边缘找到 β 且 $A \rightarrow \beta$,则将其规约为A;
- 否则移进

 $\begin{bmatrix}
1 \end{bmatrix} S \to \epsilon \\
[2] | [S]S$

当前栈 待输入

第3步: [S] | 第4步: [S]S |

第5步: 5

移进和规约(Shift-Reduce)

$$\frac{w:\beta}{wa:\beta}$$
 shift

Shift
$$w: \beta$$
 Reduce $w: \beta$ $w: \beta a$ Shift $w: \beta a$ Reduce $w: \beta \alpha$ $w: \beta X$ reduce $w: \beta X$

示例:

$$\frac{\epsilon: \beta_0}{[:\beta_0[} \text{ shift}$$

$$\frac{[:\beta_1]}{[]:\beta_1]} \text{ shift}$$

$$\frac{[][[][]:eta_7]}{[][[][]]:eta_7]}$$
shift

$$[1] S \to \epsilon$$

$$\frac{w: \beta}{w: \beta S} \text{ reduce}([1])$$

$$\frac{[2] S \to [S] S}{w: \beta[S] S} \text{reduce}([2])$$

移进-规约应用

最右推导

```
[S
         [S]
        [S][
      [S][[
    [S][[S]
  [S][[S][S
 [S][[S][[S]
[S][[S][S]S
   [S][[S]S
       [S][S
     [S][S]
    [S][S]S
        [S]S
```

```
\begin{bmatrix}
1 \end{bmatrix} S \to \epsilon \\
\begin{bmatrix}
2 \end{bmatrix} | [S]S
```

```
shift [
reduce([1])
shift
shift
shift
reduce([1])
shift
shift
reduce([1])
shift
reduce([1])
reduce([2])
reduce([2])
shift
reduce([1])
reduce([2])
reduce([2])
```

LR(0)句柄分析

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 \\
E \\

F
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
2 \\

 \\

 \\

 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
3 \\

 \\

 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
4 \\

 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
5 \\

 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F \\

\begin{bmatrix}
6 \\

 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
6 \\

 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Goal \rightarrow E$$

$$E \rightarrow E + T$$

$$\mid T$$

$$T \rightarrow T \times F$$

$$\mid F$$

$$F \rightarrow (E)$$

$$\mid id$$

增强语法有唯一的目标符号Goal,不会出现在产生式的右侧。

$$Goal \rightarrow E$$
 句柄状态 $Goal \rightarrow \circ E$ $Goal \rightarrow E \circ$

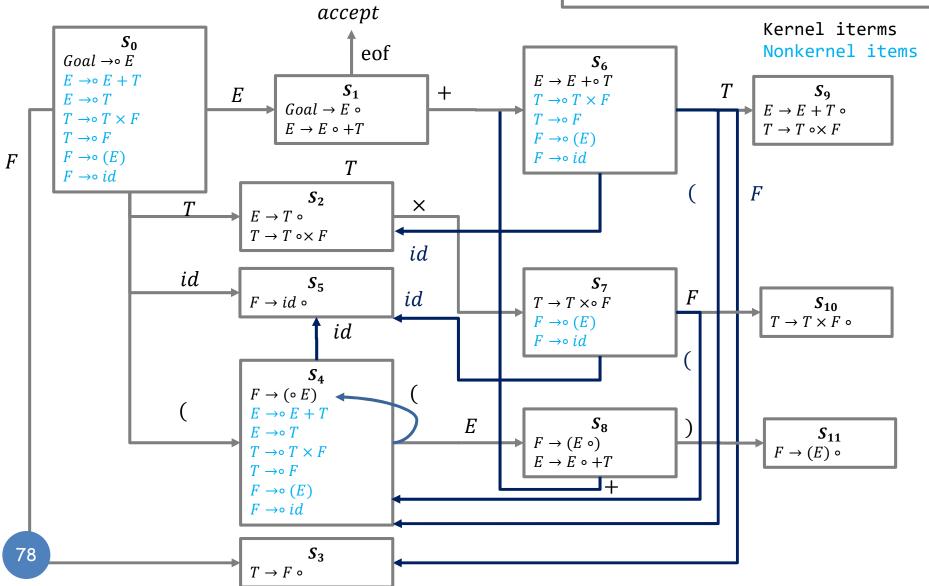
可应用
$$F \to (E)$$

规约的句柄状态
$$F \to (E)$$

 $F \to (\circ E)$
 $F \to (E \circ)$
 $F \to (E) \circ$
可应用 $F \to id$
规约的句柄状态
$$F \to id \circ$$

LR(0)自动机构建

While (S has changed) for each item $[A \to \beta \circ C\delta, a] \in S$ for each production $[C \to \lambda] \in G$ if $[C \to \circ \lambda] \notin S$ $S \leftarrow S \cup [C \to \circ \lambda]$



LR(0)自动机的状态转移关系表

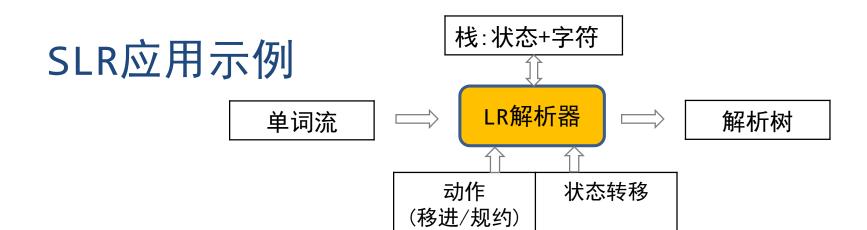
迭代	规范项	id	+	×	()	eof	Е	Т	F
0	S_0	S_5	Ø	Ø	S_4	Ø	Ø	S_1	S_2	S_3
1	S_1	Ø	S_6	Ø	Ø	Ø	accept	Ø	Ø	Ø
	S_2	Ø	Ø	S_7	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
	S_3	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
	S_4	S_5	Ø	Ø	S_4	Ø	Ø	S_8	S_2	S_3
	S_5	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
2	S_6	S_5	Ø	Ø	S_4	Ø	Ø	Ø	S_9	S_3
	S_7	S_5	Ø	Ø	S_4	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	S_{10}
	S_8	Ø	S_6	Ø	Ø	S_{11}	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
3	S_9	Ø	Ø	S_7	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
	S_{10}	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
	S_{11}	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø

构建SLR解析表

移进条件: 如果 $A \to \alpha \circ \alpha\beta \in S_i$, 并且 $Goto(S_i, \alpha) = S_j$, 设置 $Action(S_i, \alpha) = "shift j"$

规约条件: 如果 $A \to \alpha \circ \in S_i$, $\forall \alpha \in Follow(A)$, 设置 $Action(S_i, \alpha) = "reduce A \to \alpha"$

规	Action								Goto		
范 项	id	+	×	()	eof	E	Т	F		
S ₀	shift S ₅			shift S ₄			S ₁	S ₂	S ₃		
S ₁		shift S_{6}				acept					
S ₂		reduce [2]	shift S ₇		reduce [2]	reduce [2]					
S_3											
S ₄	shift S ₅			shift S ₄			S ₈	S ₂	S ₃		
S ₅		reduce [6]	reduce [6]		reduce [6]	reduce [6]					
S ₆	shift S ₅			shift S ₄				S ₉	S ₃		
S ₇	shift S ₅			shift S ₄					S ₁₀		
S ₈		shift S_6			shift S ₁₁						
S ₉		reduce [1]	shift S ₇		reduce [1]	reduce [1]					
S ₁₀		reduce [3]	reduce [3]		reduce [3]	reduce [3]					
80		reduce [5]	reduce [5]		reduce [5]	reduce [5]					



Stack	Symbols	Input	Action
S ₀		id×id \$	shift id, goto S ₅
S ₀ S ₅	id	×id \$	reduce by $F \rightarrow id$, back to S_0 , goto S_3
S_0S_3	F	×id \$	reduce by $T \to F$, back to S_0 , goto S_2
S_0S_2	Т	×id \$	shift ×, goto S ₇
$S_0S_2S_7$	T ×	id \$	shift id, goto S ₅
$S_0S_2S_7S_5$	T × id	\$	reduce by $F \rightarrow id$, back to S_7 , goto S_{10}
$S_0S_2S_7S_{10}$	T × F	\$	reduce by $T \to T \times F$, back to $S_7S_2S_0$, goto S_2
S_0S_2	Т	\$	reduce by $E \to T$, back to S_0 , goto S_1
S_0S_1	Е	\$	

练习

• 下面的语法是否是LL(1)? 是否是SLR(1)

$$[1] S \rightarrow AaAb$$

$$[2] |BbBa$$

$$[3] A \rightarrow \epsilon$$

$$[4] B \rightarrow \epsilon$$

是LL(1)
$$First^{+}(S \rightarrow AaAb) = \{a\}$$

$$First^{+}(S \rightarrow BbBa) = \{b\}$$

$$S_{0}$$

$$S' \to \circ S$$

$$S \to \circ AaAb$$

$$S \to \circ BbAa$$

$$A \to \circ$$

$$B \to \circ$$

不是SLR(1)

$$Follow(A) = Follow(B) = \{a, b\}$$

 $Action(S_0, a) = reduce[3]$ 或 $reduce[4]$

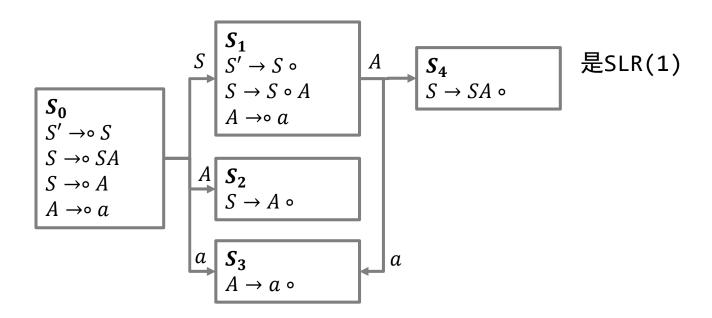
练习

• 下面的语法是否是LL(1)? 是否是SLR(1)

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 \end{bmatrix} S \to SA \\
\begin{bmatrix}
2 \end{bmatrix} & |A \\
\end{bmatrix} A \to a$$

不是LL(1)
$$First^{+}(S \to SA) = \{a\}$$

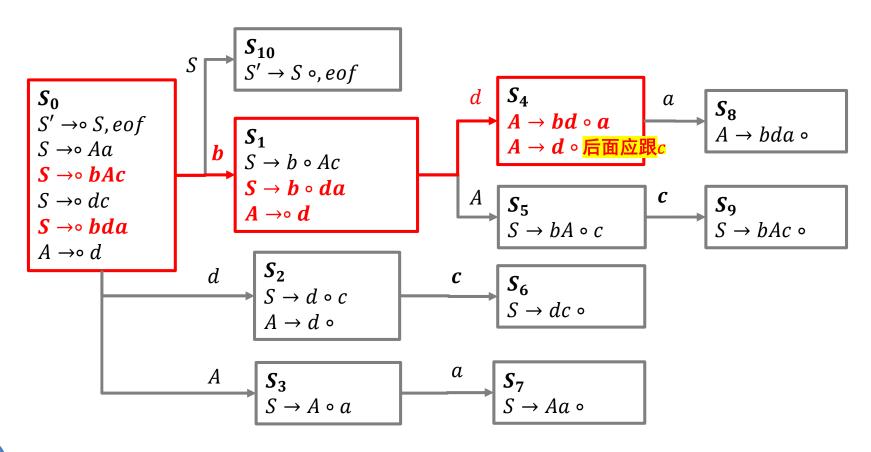
$$First^{+}(S \to A) = \{a\}$$



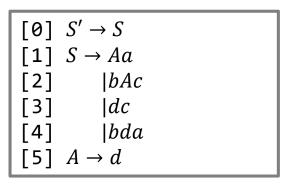
二义性语法: 移进-规约冲突

- 构造SLR解析表则解析bda时存在移进-规约冲突
- S_4 下一个字符为a,可移进
- $a \in Follow(A)$, 可规约

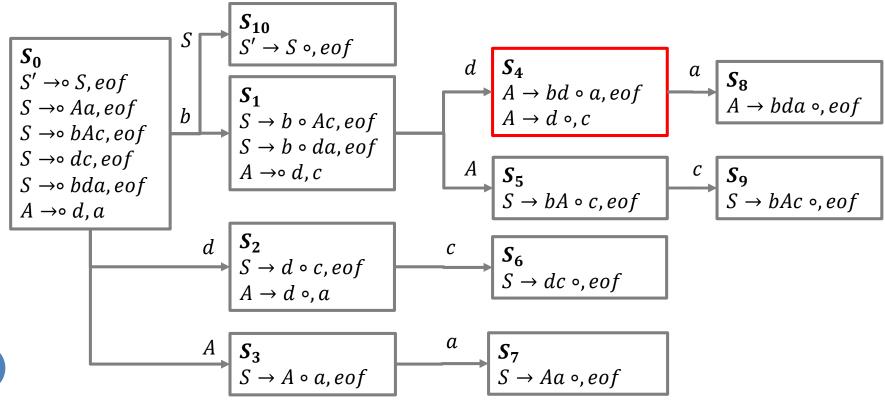
 $\begin{bmatrix}
1 \end{bmatrix} S \rightarrow Aa \\
\begin{bmatrix}
2 \end{bmatrix} | bAc \\
\end{bmatrix} | dc \\
\end{bmatrix} | bda \\
\end{bmatrix} | 5 \end{bmatrix} A \rightarrow d$



LR(1)自动机构造



- 1) 构造其LR(1)项的全集
- 2) 迭代过程
 - 通过闭包找到规范族
 - 分析规范族之间的状态转移关系



得到LR(1)解析表

规范项		Goto					
	a	b	С	d	eof	S	Α
S ₀		shift S ₁		shift S ₂		S ₁₀	S ₃
S ₁				shift S ₄			S ₅
S ₂	reduce [5]		shift S ₆				
S_3	shift S ₇						
S ₄	shift S ₈		reduce [5]				
S ₅			shift S ₉				
S ₆					reduce [3]		
S ₇					reduce [1]		
S ₈					reduce [4]		
S ₉					reduce [2]		
S ₁₀					accept		

二义性语法:规约-规约冲突

- 解析bdc时存在规约 $(A \rightarrow d)$ -规约 $(B \rightarrow d)$ 冲突
- $a \in Follow(A) \perp a \in Follow(B)$

```
[1] S \to Aa

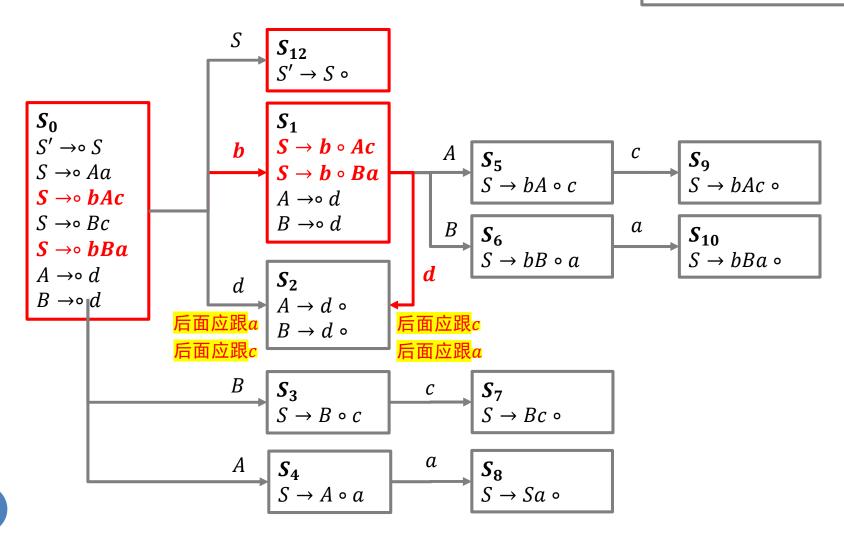
[2] |bAc

[3] |Bc

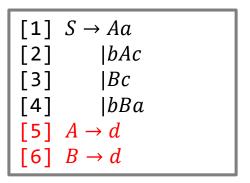
[4] |bBa

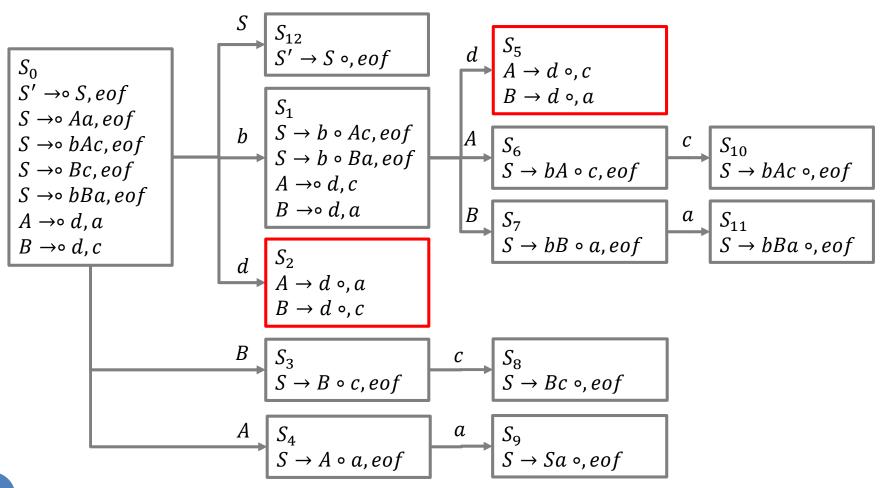
[5] A \to d

[6] B \to d
```



LR(1)自动机构造





如何选取移进-规约操作?

- 根据当前的栈顶句柄信息: SLR(Simple LR)
 - 通过构造LR(0)自动机和下个字符判断是否可以移进
 - 需要规约时根据Follow判断是否可行
- 自动机构造时考虑Follow信息: 经典LR(1):
 - ●问题一: LR(1)支持语法有限,用GLR(Generalized LR)
 - 如果遇到冲突则分叉: 复制栈状态, 尝试不同规则或移进操作
 - 问题二: LR(1) 规范集太多,用LALR(Lookahead LR)
 - 自动机构造时考虑Follow信息
 - 同时精简规范集

LALR

- SLR(1)存在移进-规约、规约-规约冲突问题,支持的语法范围小;
- LR(1)在规范集构造时融合了Follow信息,可以避免 很多冲突问题,但解析表可能会比较大;
- LALR是一种折中方法,解析表大小和SLR相同;
- LALR构造思路:合并句柄状态完全相同的状态集

LALR语法举例

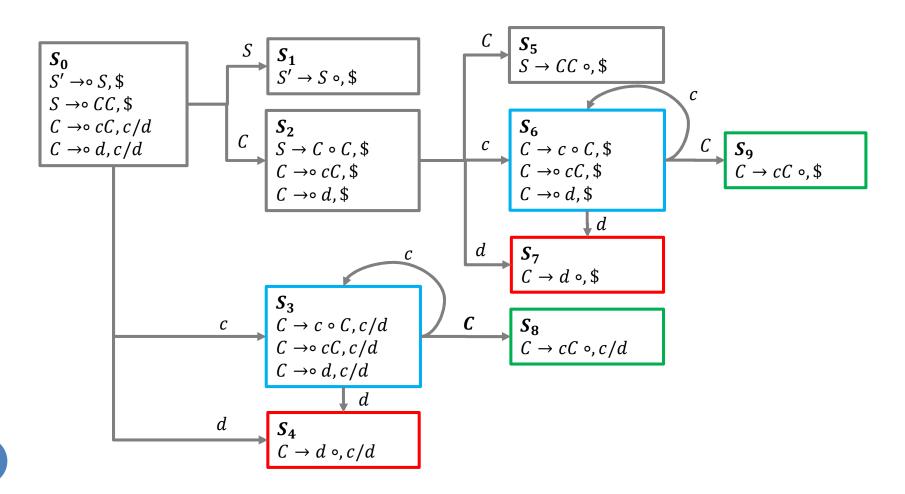
[1]
$$S' \rightarrow S$$

[2]
$$S \rightarrow CC$$

[3]
$$C \rightarrow cC$$

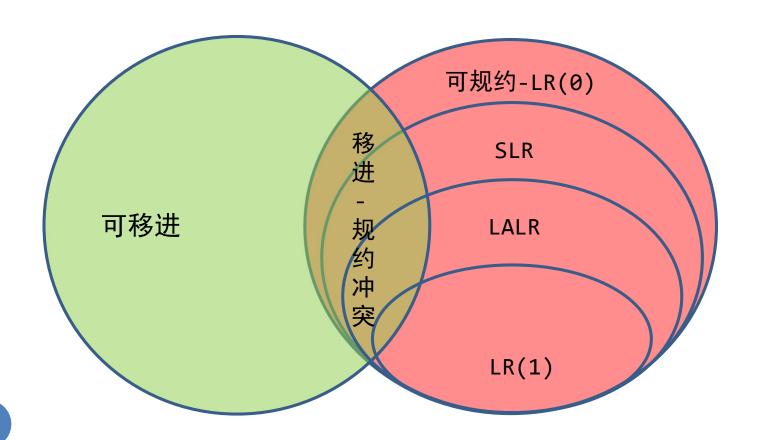
$$[4]$$
 | d

- 可以合并的规范集
 - S3和S6、S4和S7、S8和S9。



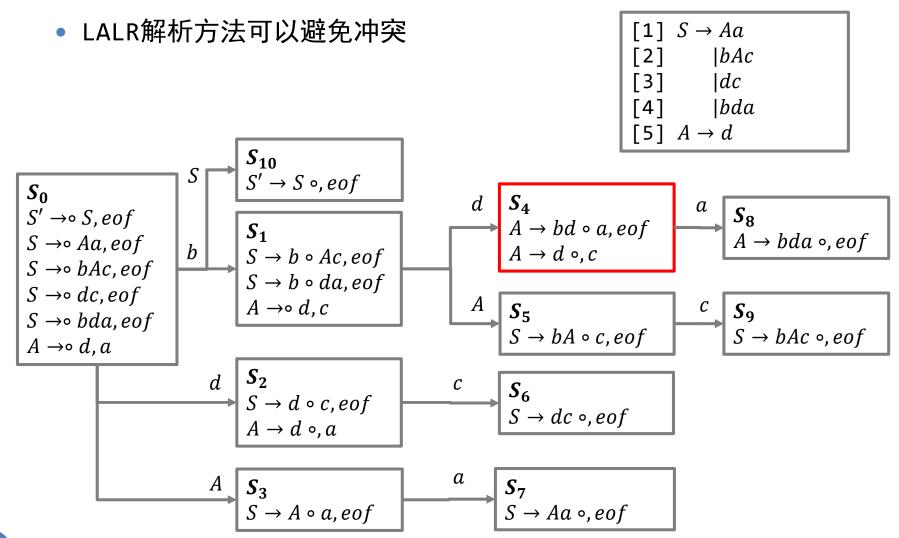
几种语法的关系

- 语法表达能力: LR(1)>LALR(1)>SLR
 - 规约条件严苛: LR(1)>LALR(1)>SLR
 - 移进条件同LR(0)?



举例: LALR, 非SLR(1)语法

• 构造SLR解析表则解析bda时存在移进-规约冲突



举例: LR(1), 非LALR语法

```
[1] S \to Aa

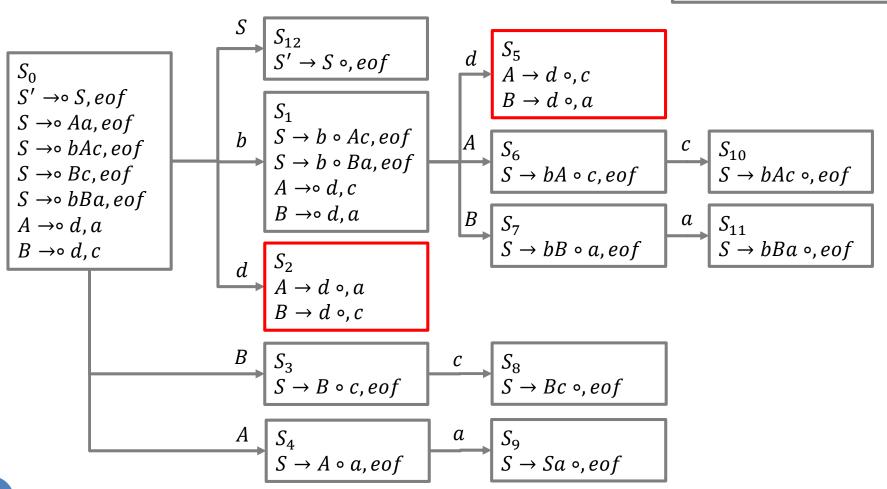
[2] |bAc

[3] |Bc

[4] |bBa

[5] A \to d

[6] B \to d
```

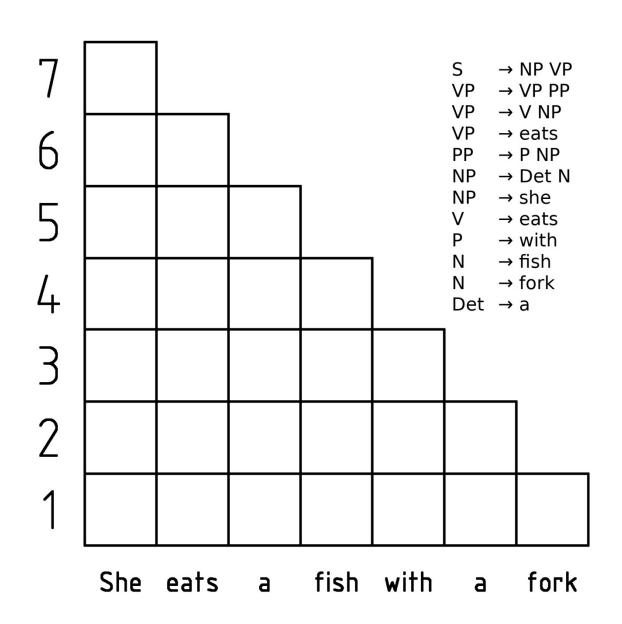


思考

• 下列语法是否是SLR或LR(1) ?

```
< regex > ::= < union > | < concat > < union > ::= < regex > "|" < concat > < concat > ::= < concat > < term > | < term > < < term > ::= < element > * | < element > < element > ::= (< regex >)| < alphanum >
```

通用自底向上CFG分析: CYK算法



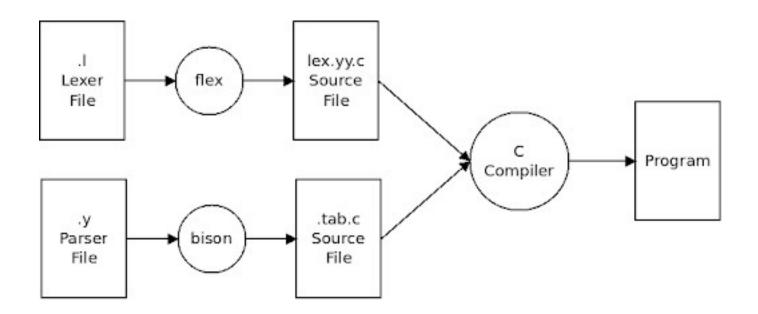
CYK解析算法伪代码参考

```
INIT:
    Gramma: R_1, R_2, ...R_r
    String to parse: W = W_1, W_2, ..., W_1
    P[n,n,r] inited with false
Foreach i = 1 to n:
    Foreach R<sub>r</sub>->a<sub>i</sub>
         P[1,i,r] = True
Foreach 1 = 2 to n:
    Foreach i = 1 to n-l+1:
         Foreach j = 1 to 1-1:
              Foreach R_r - > R_a R_h
                  If P[j,i,a] and P[l-j,i+j,b]:
                       P[l,i,r] = True
If P[n,1,1]:
    w is a string of the language
Else:
    w is not a string of the language
```

五、语法分析工具

Bison

- 语法分析工具YACC(POSIX)/Bison (GNU)
 - •默认采用LALR(1)解析
 - 支持LR(1)等方法



计算器程序示例

Main.c 计算器文件 Lexer.l 词法定义 Parser.y 语法定义 Expression.h 文件 Expression.c 功能函数

Lex文件

```
%{    /* Lexer.l file */
#include "Expression.h"
#include "Parser.h"
#include <stdio.h> %}
%option outfile="Lexer.c"
header-file="Lexer.h"
%option warn nodefault
%option reentrant noyywrap never-interactive nounistd
%option bison-bridge
%%
[ \r\n\t]* { continue; /* Skip blanks. */ }
[0-9]+ { sscanf(yytext, "%d", &yylval->value); return TOKEN_NUMBER; }
"*" { return TOKEN STAR; }
"+" { return TOKEN PLUS; }
"(" { return TOKEN_LPAREN; }
")" { return TOKEN RPAREN; }
. { continue; /* Ignore unexpected characters. */}
%%
int yyerror(const char *msg) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Error: %s\n", msg);
    return 0;
}
```

```
%{ /* * Parser.y file * */
#include "Expression.h"
#include "Parser.h"
#include "Lexer.h"
int yyerror(SExpression **expression, yyscan t scanner, const char *msg) { /* Add error
handling routine as needed */ }
%}
%code requires { typedef void* yyscan t; }
%output "Parser.c"
%defines "Parser.h"
%define api.pure
%lex-param { yyscan t scanner }
%parse-param { SExpression **expression }
%parse-param { yyscan t scanner }
%union { int value; SExpression *expression; }
%token TOKEN LPAREN "("
%token TOKEN RPAREN ")"
%token TOKEN PLUS "+"
%token TOKEN STAR "*"
%token <value> TOKEN NUMBER "number"
%type <expression> expr
/* Precedence (increasing) and associativity */
%left "+"
%left "*" %
%%
input : expr { *expression = $1; };
expr : expr[L] "+" expr[R] { $$ = createOperation( eADD, $L, $R ); }
      expr[L] "*" expr[R] { $$ = createOperation( eMULTIPLY, $L, $R ); }
      "(" expr[E] ")" { $$ = $E; }
      "number" { $$ = createNumber($1);
```

main.c

```
int yyparse(SExpression **expression, yyscan t scanner);
SExpression *getAST(const char *expr) {
    SExpression *expression;
   yyscan t scanner;
   YY BUFFER STATE state;
    if (yylex init(&scanner)) return NULL;
    state = yy scan string(expr, scanner);
    if (yyparse(&expression, scanner)) return NULL;
   yy_delete_buffer(state, scanner);
   yylex_destroy(scanner);
    return expression;
}
int evaluate(SExpression *e) {
    switch (e->type) {
        case eVALUE: return e->value;
        case eMULTIPLY: return evaluate(e->left) * evaluate(e->right);
        case eADD: return evaluate(e->left) + evaluate(e->right);
        default: /* should not be here */ return 0;
}
int main(void) {
    char expr[256];
    scanf("%s",expr);
    SExpression *e = getAST(test);
    int result = evaluate(e);
    printf("Result of '%s' is %d\n", test, result);
    deleteExpression(e);
    return 0;
```

Expression.h

```
#ifndef EXPRESSION H
#define EXPRESSION H
typedef enum tagEOperationType {
    eVALUE,
    eMULTIPLY,
    eADD
} EOperationType;
typedef struct tagSExpression {
    EOperationType type; /* /< type of operation */
    int value; /* /< valid only when type is eVALUE */
    struct tagSExpression *left; /* /< left side of the tree */</pre>
    struct tagSExpression *right; /* /< right side of the tree */</pre>
} SExpression;
SExpression *createNumber(int value);
SExpression *createOperation(EOperationType type, SExpression *left, SExpression *right);
void deleteExpression(SExpression *b);
#endif
```

Expression.c

```
static SExpression *allocateExpression() {
    SExpression *b = (SExpression *)malloc(sizeof(SExpression));
    if (b == NULL) return NULL;
    b->type = eVALUE;
   b->value = 0;
   b->left = NULL;
    b->right = NULL;
    return b;
SExpression *createNumber(int value) {
    SExpression *b = allocateExpression();
    if (b == NULL) return NULL;
    b->type = eVALUE;
    b->value = value;
    return b;
SExpression *createOperation(EOperationType type, SExpression *left, SExpression *right) {
    SExpression *b = allocateExpression();
    if (b == NULL) return NULL;
    b->type = type;
   b->left = left;
    b->right = right;
    return b;
void deleteExpression(SExpression *b) {
    if (b == NULL) return;
    deleteExpression(b->left);
    deleteExpression(b->right);
    free(b);
```

总结

- 一、句式分析的基本概念
- 二、LLVM案例分析
- 三、自顶向下分析
 - LL(1)语言
 - 通用算法: Earley算法
- 四、自底向上分析
 - SLR、LALR、LR(1)语言
 - 通用算法: GLR算法、CYK算法
- 五、语法分析工具