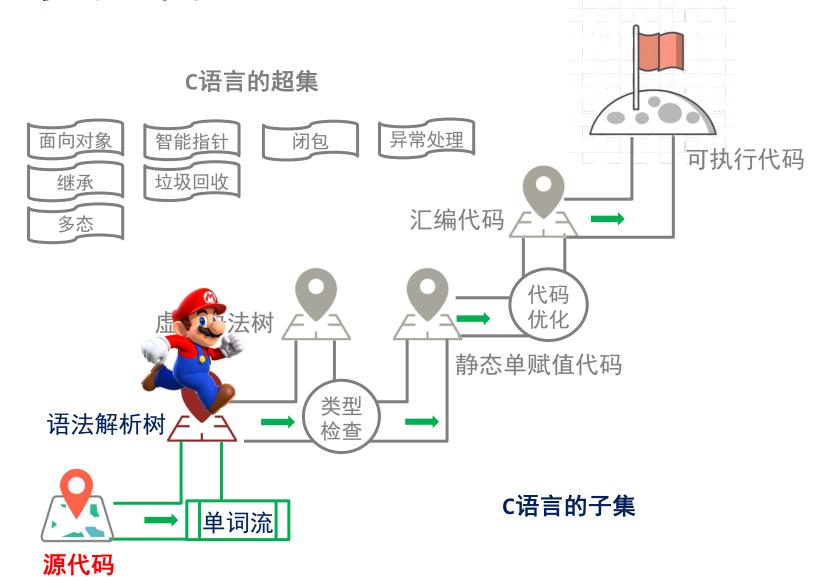
#### Lecture 3

# 句式分析

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## 学习地图



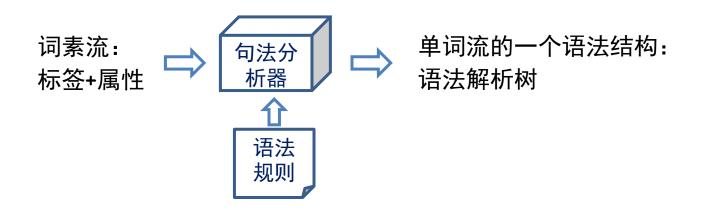
#### 大纲

- 一、句式分析的基本概念
- 二、自顶向下分析
- 三、自底向上分析
- 四、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)
  - $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$  .

#### 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

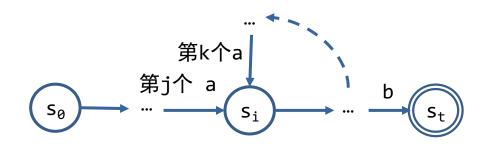
- [1]  $S \rightarrow aBSc$
- [1]  $S \rightarrow aBaBScc$
- [3]  $S \rightarrow aaBBScc$
- [2]  $S \rightarrow aaBBabccc$
- [3]  $S \rightarrow aaBaBbccc$
- [3]  $S \rightarrow aaaBBbccc$
- [4]  $S \rightarrow aaaBbbccc$
- [4]  $S \rightarrow aaabbbccc$

#### 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: (\*)\*

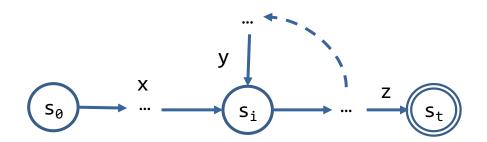
#### 非正则语言

- 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;
    - 该DFA可同时接受 $a^q b^q$ 和 $a^{q+k-j} b^q$ ,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。

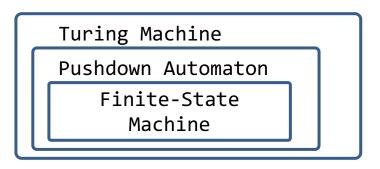


### 语言分析问题难度

• 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	$a^*b^*$



#### 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

 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix} S \rightarrow \epsilon$   $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad | SS$ 

#### 推导

[3]  $S \rightarrow SS$ 

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

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

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

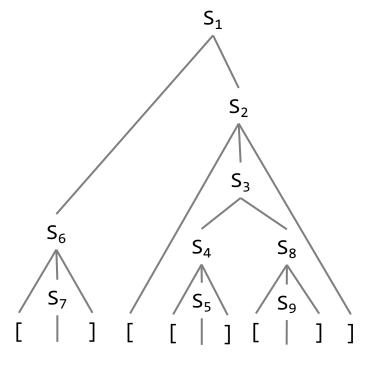
 $[1] S \rightarrow S[S[]]$ 

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

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

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

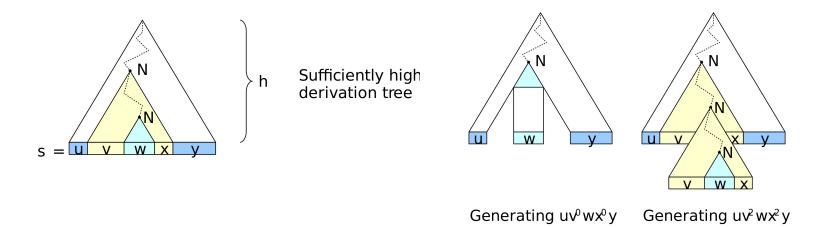
[1]  $S \to [][[][]]$ 



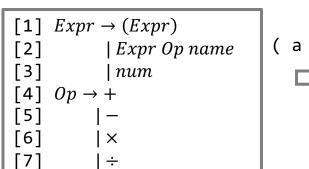
语法解析树

### 非CFG语言

- $L = \{a^n b^n c^n, n > 0\}$ 不是CFG语言
- CFG语言的泵引理:
  - 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:  $uv^nw\epsilon^n\epsilon$



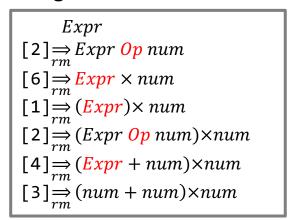
## 推导(Derivation)的优先级

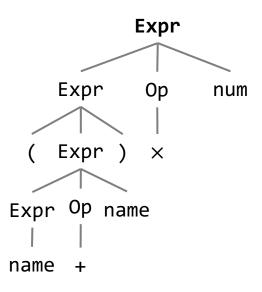


```
Expr
[2] \underset{lm}{\Rightarrow} Expr Op num
[1] \underset{lm}{\Rightarrow} (Expr) Op num
[2] \underset{lm}{\Rightarrow} (Expr Op num) Op num
[3] \underset{lm}{\Rightarrow} (num Op num) Op num
[4] \underset{lm}{\Rightarrow} (num + num) Op num
[6] \underset{lm}{\Rightarrow} (num + int) \times num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

左侧优先推导 (Leftmost Derivation)

右侧优先推导 (Rightmost Derivation)





语法解析树完全相同

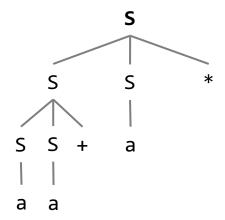
#### 练习: 语法推导

给定语法  $S \rightarrow SS + |SS *|a$ , 和字符串aa + a \*

- 1) 写出左推导
- 2) 写出右推导
- 3) 写出语法推导树

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

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



#### 练习: 语法设计

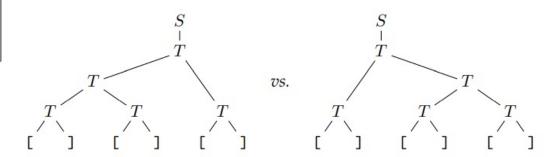
- 分析下列语言是否为正则或CFG语言并设计语法。
  - 1) 所有0和1组成的字符串,每一个0后面紧跟着若干个1
  - 2) 所有0和1组成的字符串,0和1的个数相同
  - 3) 所有0和1组成的字符串,0和1的个数不相同

### 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[][][]?

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

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



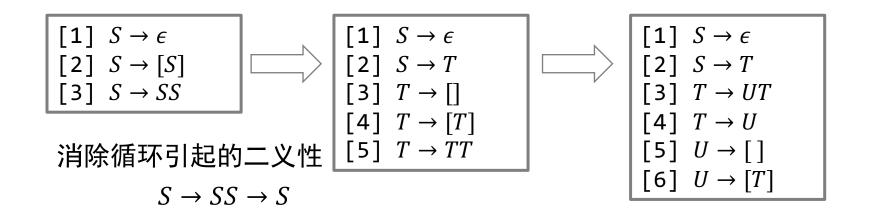
### 极端情况

- 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[][[][]]?

```
[1] S \rightarrow \epsilon
[2] S \rightarrow [S]
[3] S \rightarrow SS
```

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

## 消除二义性

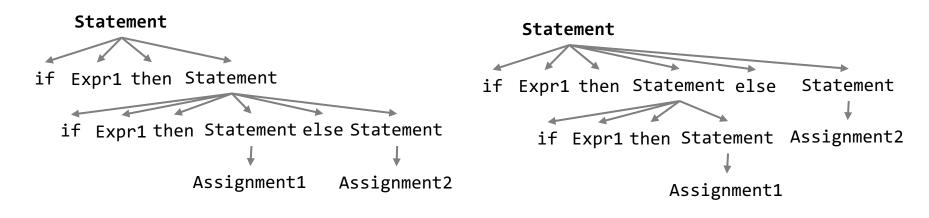


 $T \rightarrow TT$ 左递归会引起二义性 推导[][][]的例子

#### If-Else嵌套的二义性语法

```
[1] Statment → if Expr then Statement else Statement
[2] | if Expr then Statement
[3] | Assignment
[4] | ...
```

if Expr1 then if Expr2 then Assignment1 else Assignment2



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

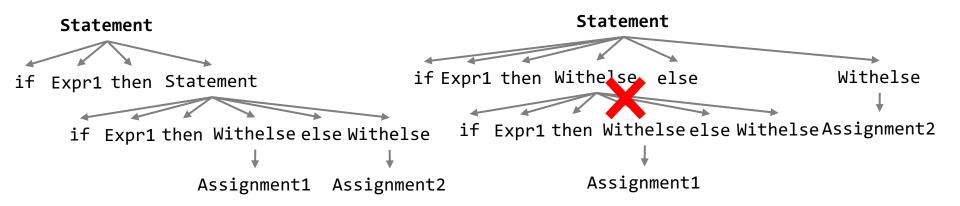
if Expr1 then
 if Expr2 then
 Assignment1
else
 Assignment2

#### 消除If-Else语法的二义性

• 将语义编码加入到结构中

```
[1] Statment → if Expr then Withelse else Statement
[2] | if Expr then Statement
[3] | Assignment
[4] Withelse → if Expr then Withelse else Withelse
[5] | Assignment
```

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

#### 四则运算的例子

```
3 + 4 \times 5的语义?

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

优先级: ( ) >×/÷>+/-

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

[2] |Expr - Term

[3] |Term

[4] Term \rightarrow Term \times Factor

[5] |Term \div Factor

[6] |Factor

[7] Facor \rightarrow (Expr)

[8] |num

[9] |name
```

```
\begin{array}{l} Expr \\ \rightarrow Expr + Term \\ \rightarrow Expr + Term \times Factor \end{array}
```

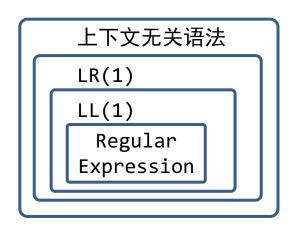
#### 练习: 二义性分析

• 下列If-Else语法是否存在二义性?

```
    [1] Statment → if Expr then Statement
    [2] | matchedStatement
    [3] matchedStatement → if Expr then matchedStatement else Statement
    [4] | Assignment
```

### 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、自顶向下分析

### 自顶向下搜索

```
输入: 程序单词流 sea;
       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:

 $A \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow A$ 

复杂度高: l×m×n

■ *l*: 单词个数

■ *m*: 规则个数

n:每个规则生产的符号数

# 应用举例

```
(3+4)×5
```

 $(num+num) \times num$ 

```
    [4] Term → Term × Factor
    [5] | Term ÷ Factor
    [6] | Factor
```

```
[7] Facor → (Expr)
[8] | num
[9] | name
```

#### 假设每次都能选对规则

	1	1	
word	cur	Rule	Stack
(	Expr	[3]	Term
(	Term	[4]	Term, ×, Factor
(	Term	[6]	Factor, ×, Factor
(	Factor	[7]	(, Expr, ), ×, Factor
(	(	-	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			

#### 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:

#### 举例:

### 间接左递归问题

### 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  $X \to \alpha Y \circ \beta$ 。

Ea	arley算法
	根据下列语法规 析(3+4)×5?
[1] [2] [3]	Expr → Expr + Term   Expr — Term   Term
[4] [5] [6]	Term → Term × Factor   Term ÷ Factor   Factor
Г <b>-</b> 71	Eggon (Esma)
[7] [8] [9]	Facor → (Expr)   num   name

$s(\theta) =$	°(3+4)×5
1	$Expr \rightarrow \circ$

no

4

5

6

7

8

9

1

2

3

4

10

 $s(1) = (3+4) \times 5$ 

2  $Expr \rightarrow \circ Expr - Term$ 3  $Expr \rightarrow \circ Term$ 

 $Term \rightarrow \circ Term \times Factor$ 

Facor →  $\circ$  num

Facor →  $\circ$  name

 $Expr \rightarrow \circ Term$ 

Facor →  $\circ$  name

production

Term →∘ Term ÷ Factor $Term \rightarrow \circ Factor$ 

Expr + Term

0 0  $Facor \rightarrow \circ (Expr)$ 

0 0 0

0

origin

0

0

0

Predict from [0][6] Predict from [0][6] Predict from [0][6]

comment

start rule

start rule

start rule

Predict from [0][3]

Predict from [0][3]

Predict from [0][3]

 $Facor \rightarrow (\circ Expr)$  $Expr \rightarrow \circ Expr + Term$  $Expr \rightarrow \circ Expr - Term$ 

0 1 1

Predict from [1][1] Predict from [1][1]

 $Term \rightarrow \circ Term \times Factor$ 5  $Term \rightarrow \circ Term \div Factor$ 6 7  $Term \rightarrow \circ Factor$ 

1 1

1

1

1

Predict from [1][1] Predict from [1][4] Predict from [1][4] Predict from [1][4]

Scan from [0][7]

8  $Facor \rightarrow \circ (Expr)$ 9 Facor →  $\circ$  num

1 1

Predict from [1][7] Predict from [1][7]

Predict from [1][7]

(num+num)×num

# Earley算法

如何根据下列语法规则解析(3+4)×5?

```
[4] Term → Term × Factor[5] | Term ÷ Factor[6] | Factor
```

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

# Earley算法

如何根据下列语法规则解析(3+4)×5?

```
[4] Term → Term × Factor[5] | Term ÷ Factor[6] | Factor
```

```
  \begin{bmatrix}
7 \end{bmatrix} Facor \rightarrow (Expr) \\
  \begin{bmatrix}
8 \end{bmatrix} \qquad | num \\
  | name
```

no	production	origin	comment		
$s(4) = (3+4) \times 5$					
1	Facor → $num ∘$	3	Scan from [3][6]		
2	$Term \rightarrow Factor \circ$	3	Complete [3][7]		
3	$Term \rightarrow Term \circ \times Factor$	3	Complete [3][5]		
4	$Term \rightarrow Term \circ \div Factor$	3	Complete [3][6]		
5	$Expr \rightarrow Term \circ$	3	Complete [3][4]		
6	$Expr \rightarrow Expr \circ + Term$	3	Complete [3][2]		
7	$Expr  o Expr \circ -Term$	3	Complete [3][3]		
8	$Expr \rightarrow Expr + Term \circ$	1	Complete [3][1]		
9	$Facor \rightarrow (Expr \circ)$	0	Complete [1][1]		
s(5) =	$s(5) = (3+4) \cdot x5$				
1	$Facor \rightarrow (Expr) \circ$	0	Scan from [4][9]		
2	$Term \rightarrow Factor \circ$	0	Complete [0][6]		
3	$Term \rightarrow Term \circ \times Factor$	0	Complete [0][4]		
4	$Term \rightarrow Term \circ \div Factor$	0	Complete [0][5]		
5					
6					
7					

# Earley算法

如何根据下列语法规则解析(3+4)×5?

[1] 
$$Expr \rightarrow Expr + Term$$

[2] |Expr - Term|

[3] | *Term* 

[4]  $Term \rightarrow Term \times Factor$ 

[5]  $|Term \div Factor|$ 

[6] | Factor

[7]  $Facor \rightarrow (Expr)$ 

[8] | num

[9] | name

no	production	origin	comment		
s(6) =	$s(6) = (3+4) \times 0.5$				
1	$Term \rightarrow Term \times \circ Factor$	0	Scan from [6][3]		
2	$Facor \rightarrow \circ (Expr)$	6	Predict from [6][1]		
3	Facor →° num	6	Predict from [6][1]		
4	Facor →∘ name	6	Predict from [6][1]		
$s(7) = (3+4) \times 5^{\circ}$					
1	$Facor \rightarrow num \circ$	6	Scan from [6][4]		
2	$Term \rightarrow Term \times Factor \circ$	0	Complete [6][1]		
3	$Expr \rightarrow Term \circ$	0	Complete [0][3]		
4					
5					
6					
7					

#### 无回溯语法

- 目的:消除语法生成规则(右递归表达式)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

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

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

#### 应用举例:

```
[11] Factor \rightarrow name
                                                          [11] Factor \rightarrow name Arguments
              | name [ArgList]
                                                          [12] Arguments \rightarrow [ArgList]
              | 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]
                       \mid \epsilon \mid
                                                          [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 $\beta$ 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 $First(A) = First(\beta_1) \cup ... \cup First(\beta_{i+1})$

```
[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] Facor	$\rightarrow (Expr)$
[10]	num
[11]	name

	num	name	+	ı	×	÷	(	)	$\epsilon$
Expr	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>					V		
Expr'			V	V					<b>√</b>
Term	<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>					<b>V</b>		
Term'					V	V			<b>V</b>
Facor	<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>					<b>√</b>		

#### 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] $Facor \rightarrow (Expr)$					
[10]	num				
[11]	name				

	num	name	+	-	×	÷	(	)	ε	eof
Expr	<b>\</b>	$\checkmark$					$\checkmark$	<b>√</b>		<b>✓</b>
Expr'			<b>V</b>	$\checkmark$				<b>V</b>	<b>\</b>	<b>V</b>
Term	<b>\</b>	<b>\</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>			$\checkmark$	<b>V</b>		<b>V</b>
Term'			<b>√</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>\</b>	$\checkmark$		<b>V</b>	<b>\</b>	<b>V</b>
Facor	<b>\</b>	<b>\</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>	$\checkmark$	<b>V</b>		<b>V</b>

#### 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	name	+		×	÷	(	)	$\epsilon$	eof
Expr	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$					$\checkmark$	<del>√</del>		<b>√</b>
Expr'			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$				<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	V
Term	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	<del>√</del>	<del>√</del>			$\checkmark$	<del>√</del>		<del>√</del>
Term'			<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		<b>V</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>V</b>
Facor	$\checkmark$	<b>V</b>	₩	₩	<del>√</del>	₩	$\checkmark$	₩		<b>√</b>

#### 解析表构造: 应用哪条规则可得到目标终结符?

	num	name	+	_	×	÷	(	)	ε	eof
Expr	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$					$\checkmark$	<del>√</del>		<b>∀</b>
Expr'			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$				<b>V</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>
Term	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	₩	₩			<b>V</b>	₩		+
Term'			<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>\</b>	$\checkmark$		<b>V</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>
Facor	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	₩	₩	<b>√</b>	₩	<b>V</b>	<b>√</b>		+

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

[10] | *num* 

[11] | name

	num	name	+	ı	×	;	(	)	$\epsilon$	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

```
(3+4) \times 5
(num+num)×num
```

```
[1] Expr \rightarrow Term Expr'
[2] Expr' \rightarrow + Term Expr'
     |-Term\ Expr'|
[3]
[4]
             \mid \epsilon
```

```
[5]Term \rightarrow Factor Term'
[6]Term' \rightarrow \times Factor\ Term'
[7]
              | \div Factor Term'
[8]
```

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

#### 每次都有且仅有一个匹配规则

	-		
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'
+	+	ı	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'
		•••	

# 三、自底向上分析

LR(0)

LR(1): SLR/LALR

#### 基本思路:基于规约的方法

•  $A \rightarrow \beta$ , 如果在语法分析树的上边缘找到 $\beta$ , 则将其规约为A

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

当前栈 待输入

第1步: [ | ] 第2步: [S | ] 第3步: [S] |

第3步: [S] | 第4步: [S]S |

第5步: S

#### 移进和规约(Shift-Reduce)

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

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

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

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

$$rac{[][][]:eta_7}{[][]]:eta_7]}$$
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

```
\epsilon: \epsilon
            [S
           [S]
         [S][
        [8][[8]
  [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 \\
[2] | [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

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 \end{bmatrix} E \rightarrow E + T \\
 \begin{bmatrix}
2 \end{bmatrix} & | T \\
 \begin{bmatrix}
3 \end{bmatrix} T \rightarrow T \times F \\
 \begin{bmatrix}
4 \end{bmatrix} & | F \\
 \begin{bmatrix}
5 \end{bmatrix} F \rightarrow (E) \\
 \begin{bmatrix}
6 \end{bmatrix} & | id
 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Goal → E$$

$$E → E + T$$

$$\mid T$$

$$T → T × F$$

$$\mid F$$

$$F → (E)$$

$$\mid id$$

增强语法有唯一的目标符号Goal, 不会出现在产生式的右侧。

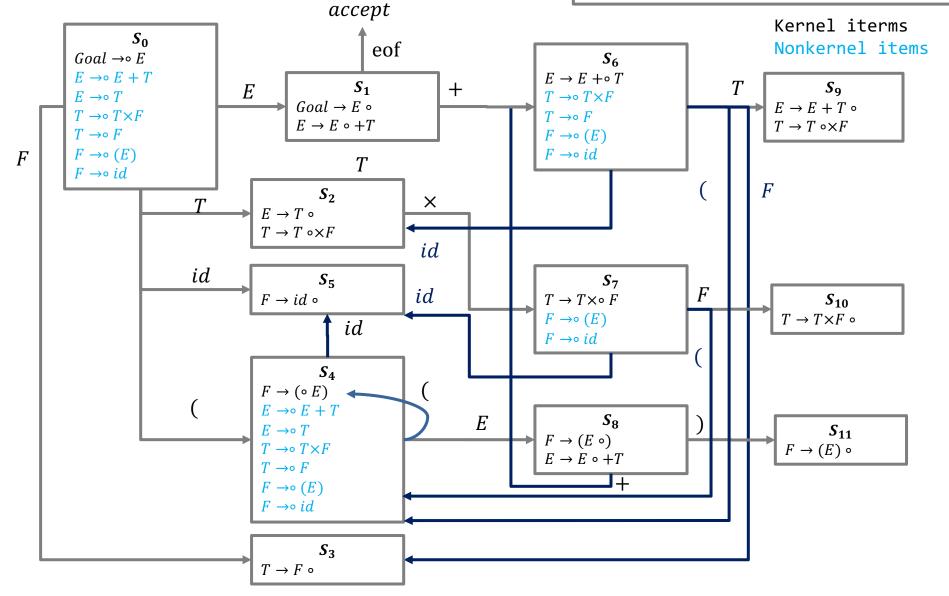
$$Goal \rightarrow E$$
 句柄状态  $Goal \rightarrow \circ E$   $Goal \rightarrow E \circ$ 

可应用
$$E \to E + T$$
 规约的句柄状态  $E \to C + T$   $E \to E \circ + T$   $E \to E + \circ T$   $E \to E + \circ T$   $E \to E + T \circ$   $E \to E + T \circ$   $E \to C + T \circ$   $E \to T \circ$   $E$ 

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

# 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

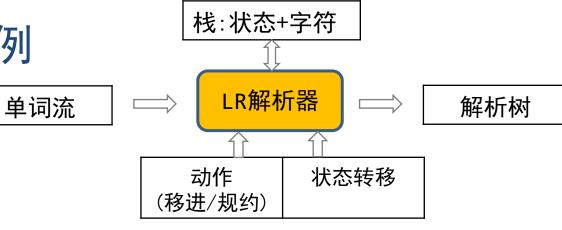
#### 构建SLR解析表

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

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

规			Act	ion				Goto	
范项	id	+	×	(	)	eof	E	Т	F
S <sub>0</sub>	shift 5			shift 4			1	2	3
S <sub>1</sub>		shift 6				acept			
S <sub>2</sub>		reduce [2]	shift 7		reduce [2]	reduce [2]			
$S_3$									
S <sub>4</sub>	shift 5			shift 4			8	2	3
<b>S</b> <sub>5</sub>		reduce [6]	reduce [6]		reduce [6]	reduce [6]			
<b>S</b> <sub>6</sub>	shift 5			shift 4				9	3
<b>S</b> <sub>7</sub>	shift 5			shift 4					10
S <sub>8</sub>		shift 6			shift 11				
S <sub>9</sub>		reduce [1]	shift 7		reduce [1]	reduce [1]			
S <sub>10</sub>		reduce [3]	reduce [3]		reduce [3]	reduce [3]			
S <sub>11</sub>		reduce [5]	reduce [5]		reduce [5]	reduce [5]			





Stack	Symbols	Input	Action
0		id×id \$	shift id, goto S <sub>5</sub>
0 5	id	×id \$	reduce by $F  o id$ , back to $S_0$ , goto $S_3$
0 3	F	×id \$	reduce by $T \to F$ , back to $S_0$ , goto $S_2$
0 2	Т	×id \$	shift ×, goto S <sub>7</sub>
0 2 7	T ×	id \$	shift id, goto S <sub>5</sub>
0 2 7 5	T × id	\$	reduce by $F  o id$ , back to $S_7$ , goto $S_{10}$
0 2 7 10	T × F	\$	reduce by $T \to T \times F$ , back to $S_7S_2S_0$ , goto $S_2$
0 2	Т	\$	reduce by $E \to T$ , back to $S_0$ , goto $S_1$
0 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
```

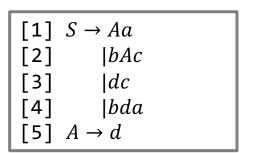
#### 练习

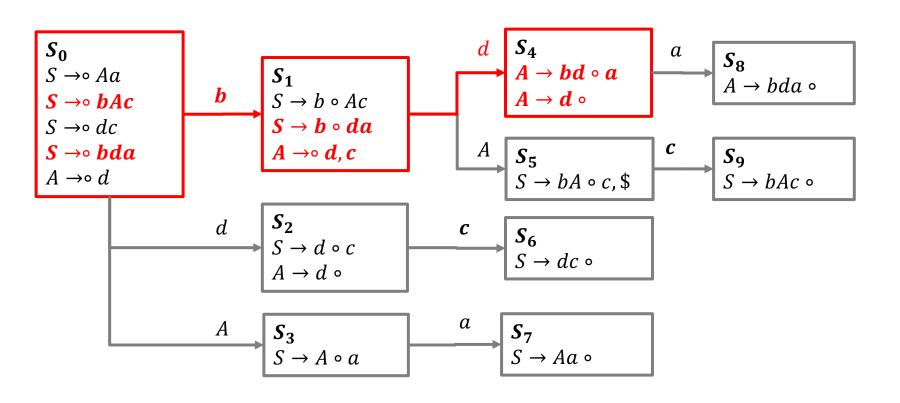
• 下面的语法是否是LL(1)? 是否是SLR(1)

[1]	$S \to SA$	
[2]	A	
[3]	$A \rightarrow a$	

#### 二义性语法: 移进-规约冲突

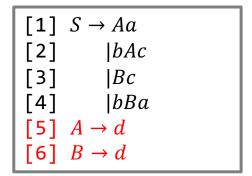
- 构造SLR解析表则解析bda时存在移进-规约冲突
- $S_4$ 下一个字符为a,可移进
- $a \in Follow(A)$ , 可规约

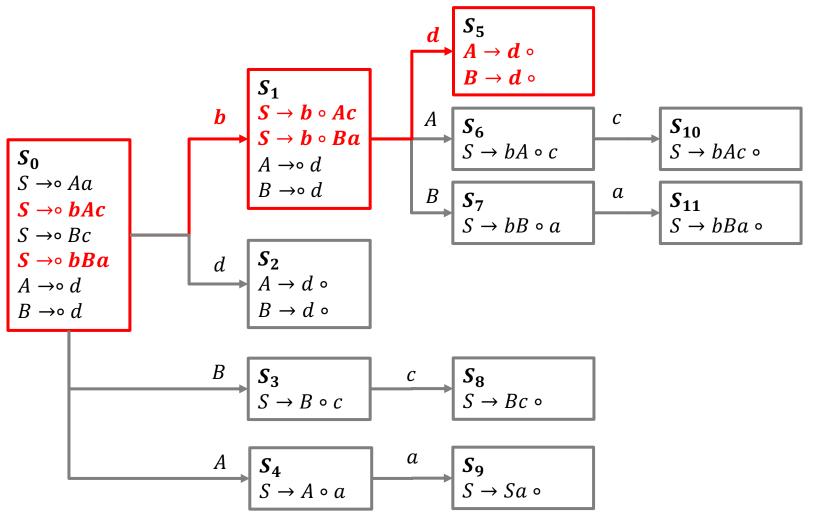




#### 二义性语法:规约-规约冲突

- 解析bdc时存在规约 $(A \rightarrow d)$ -规约 $(B \rightarrow d)$ 冲突
- 根据Follow选择规约则可以解决冲突问题。





#### 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(∅)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):
  - 主要问题: LR(1)自动机状态(规范集)多
- LALR (Lookahead LR)
  - 自动机构造时考虑Follow信息
  - 同时精简规范集

## 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

```
LR(1)项的全集
[Goal \rightarrow \circ List, eof]
[Goal \rightarrow List \circ, eof]
[List \rightarrow \circ List Pair, eof]
                                          [List \rightarrow \circ List Pair, (]
[List \rightarrow List \circ Pair, eof]
                                         [List \rightarrow List \circ Pair, (]
[List \rightarrow List Pair \circ, eof]
                                         [List \rightarrow List Pair \circ, (]
[List \rightarrow \circ Pair, eof]
                                       [List \rightarrow \circ Pair, (]
[List \rightarrow Pair \circ, eof]
                                        [List \rightarrow Pair \circ, (]
[Pair \rightarrow \circ (Pair), eof]
                                      [Pair \rightarrow \circ (Pair), (]
                                                                                      [Pair \rightarrow \circ (Pair),)]
[Pair \rightarrow (\circ Pair), eof] [Pair \rightarrow (\circ Pair), (]
                                                                             [Pair \rightarrow (\circ Pair),)]
[Pair \rightarrow (Pair \circ), eof] [Pair \rightarrow (Pair \circ), (]
                                                                             [Pair \rightarrow (Pair \circ),)]
[Pair \rightarrow (Pair) \circ, eof]
                                     [Pair \rightarrow (Pair) \circ, (]
                                                                             [Pair \rightarrow (Pair) \circ,)]
[Pair \rightarrow \circ (), eof]
                                     [Pair \rightarrow \circ (), (]
                                                                                     [Pair \rightarrow \circ (),)]
[Pair \rightarrow (\circ), eof]
                                           [Pair \rightarrow (\circ), (]
                                                                                     [Pair \rightarrow (\circ),)]
[Pair \rightarrow () \circ, eof]
                                           [Pair \rightarrow () \circ, (]
                                                                                     [Pair \rightarrow () \circ,)]
```

## 计算LR(1)闭包

```
While (s has changed) for each item [A \to \beta \circ C\delta, a] \in s for each production [C \to \lambda] \in P for each b \in FIRST(\delta a) s \leftarrow s \cup [C \to \lambda, b]
```

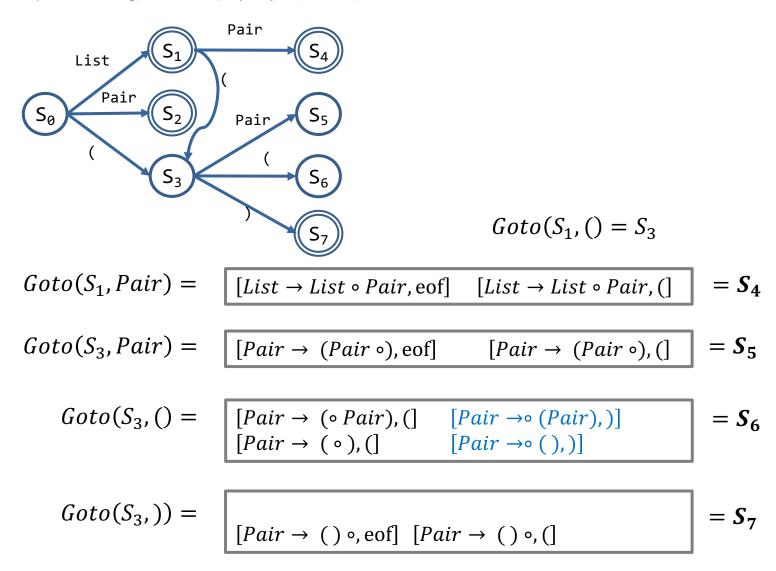
```
[Goal \rightarrow \circ List, eof]
[Goal \rightarrow List \circ, eof]
[List \rightarrow \circ List Pair. eof] [List \rightarrow \circ List Pair. ()
                                          [List \rightarrow List \circ Pair, (]
[List \rightarrow List \circ Pair, eof]
[List \rightarrow List \ Pair \circ, eof] [List \rightarrow List \ Pair \circ, (]
[List \rightarrow \circ Pair, eof]
                                        [List \rightarrow \circ Pair,(]
                                          [List \rightarrow Pair \circ, (]
[List \rightarrow Pair \circ, eof]
[Pair \rightarrow \circ (Pair), eof]
                                      [Pair \rightarrow \circ (Pair), (]
                                                                                              [Pair \rightarrow \circ (Pair),)]
[Pair \rightarrow (\circ Pair), eof]
                                      [Pair \rightarrow (\circ Pair), (]
                                                                                        [Pair \rightarrow (\circ Pair),)]
[Pair \rightarrow (Pair \circ), eof]
                                     [Pair \rightarrow (Pair \circ), (]
                                                                                             [Pair \rightarrow (Pair \circ),)]
[Pair \rightarrow (Pair) \circ, eof]
                                      [Pair \rightarrow (Pair) \circ , (]
                                                                                   [Pair \rightarrow (Pair) \circ ,)]
[Pair \rightarrow \circ (), eof]
                                         [Pair \rightarrow \circ (), (]
                                                                                            [Pair \rightarrow \circ (),)]
[Pair \rightarrow (\circ), eof]
                                           [Pair \rightarrow (\circ), (]
                                                                                             [Pair \rightarrow (\circ),)]
[Pair \rightarrow () \circ, eof]
                                               [Pair \rightarrow () \circ, (]
                                                                                             [Pair \rightarrow () \circ,)]
```

#### 分析状态转移关系

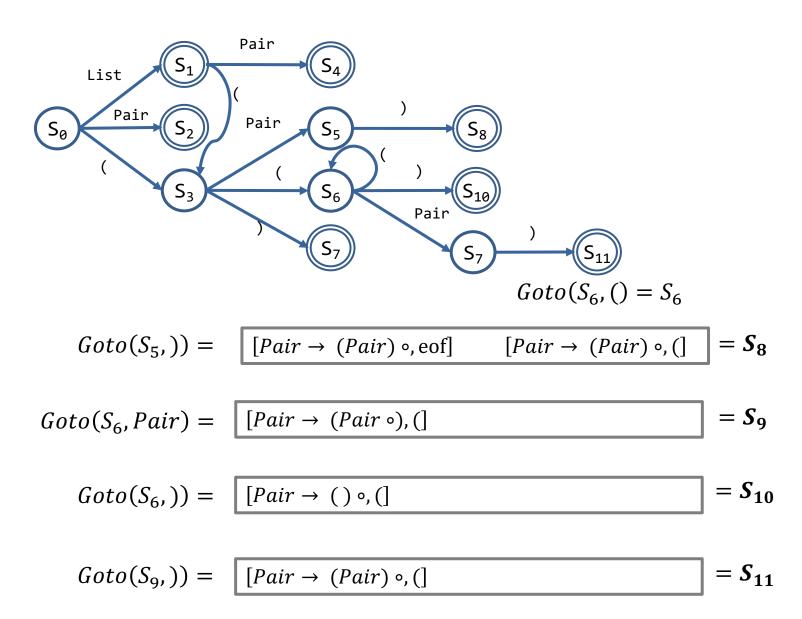
 $Goto(S_0, Goal) = \emptyset$ 

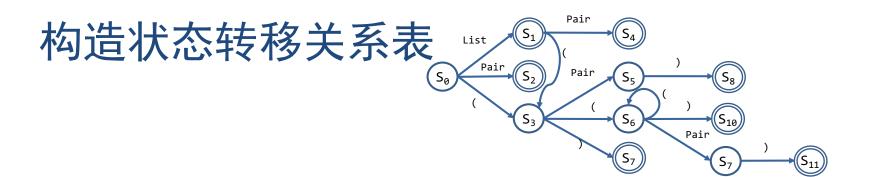
$$S_{0} = \begin{bmatrix} [Goal \rightarrow o List, eof] \\ [List \rightarrow o List Pair, eof] \\ [List \rightarrow o Pair, eof] \\ [Pair \rightarrow o (Pair), eof] \\ [Pair \rightarrow o (Pair), eof] \\ [Pair \rightarrow o (), eof] \\ [Pair \rightarrow o (Pair), eof] \\ [Pair \rightarrow o (), eof] \\ [Pair \rightarrow o (),$$

#### 分析状态转移关系



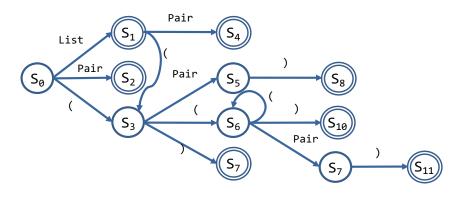
### 分析状态转移关系





迭代	规范项	Goal	List	Pair	(	)	eof
0	$S_0$	Ø	$S_1$	$S_2$	$S_3$	Ø	Ø
1	$S_1$	Ø	Ø	$S_4$	$S_3$	Ø	Ø
	$S_2$	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
	$S_3$	Ø	Ø	$S_5$	$S_6$	$S_7$	Ø
2	$S_4$	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
	$S_5$	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	$S_8$	Ø
	$S_6$	Ø	Ø	$S_9$	$S_6$	$S_{10}$	Ø
	$S_7$	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
3	$S_8$	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
	$S_9$	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	$S_{11}$	Ø
	$S_{10}$	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
4	S <sub>11</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø

# 得到LR(1)解析表



规范项		Action	Goto		
	(	)	eof	List	Pair
S <sub>0</sub>	shift 3		accept	1	2
S <sub>1</sub>	shift 3				4
S <sub>2</sub>	reduce [3]		reduce [3]		
$S_3$	shift 6	shift 7			5
S <sub>4</sub>	reduce [2]		reduce [2]		
S <sub>5</sub>		shift 8			
S <sub>6</sub>	shift 6	shift 10			9
S <sub>7</sub>	reduce [5]		reduce [5]		
S <sub>8</sub>	reduce [4]		reduce [4]		
S <sub>9</sub>		shift 11			
S <sub>10</sub>		reduce [5]			
S <sub>11</sub>		reduce [4]			

## 练习

构造下列语法的LR(1)解析表,并解析bdc

```
[1] S \to Aa

[2] |bAc

[3] |Bc

[4] |bBa

[5] A \to d

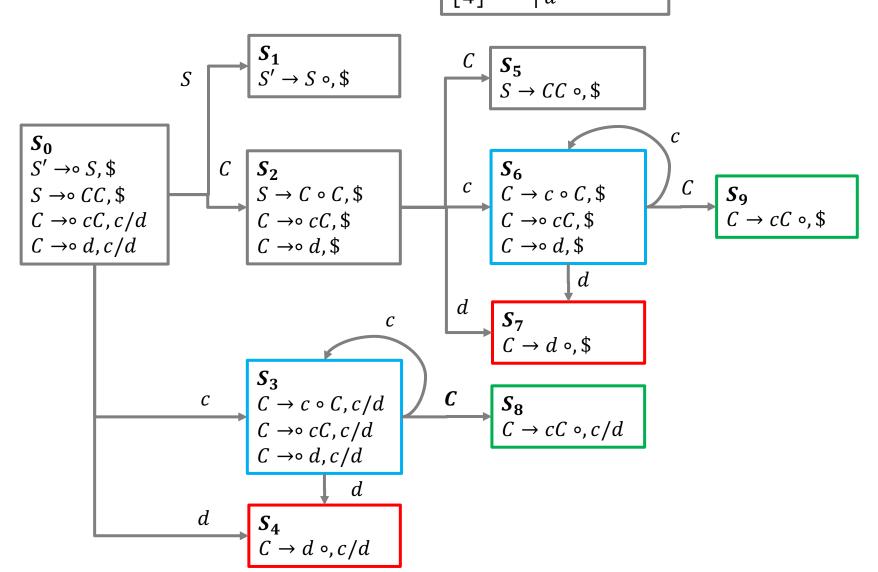
[6] B \to d
```

#### LALR

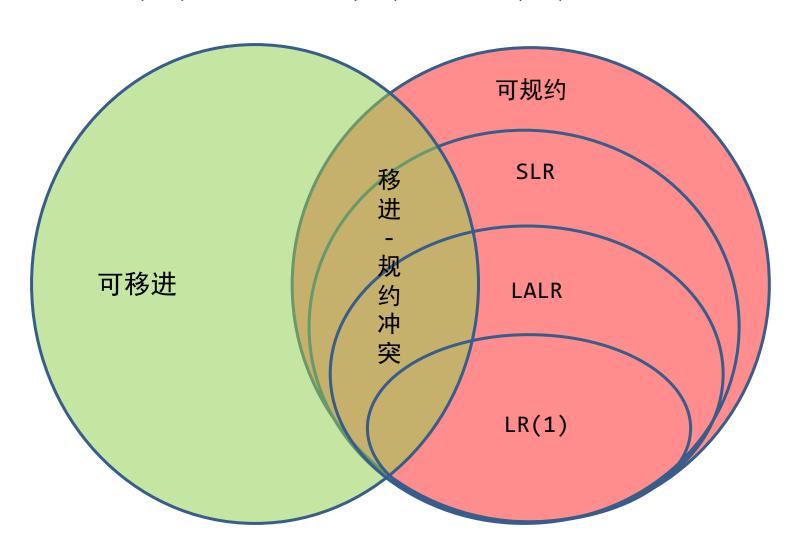
- SLR(1)存在移进-规约、规约-规约冲突问题,支持的语法范围小;
- LR(1)在规范集构造时融合了Follow信息,可以避免 很多冲突问题,但解析表可能会比较大;
- LALR是一种折中方法,解析表大小和SLR相同;
- LALR构造思路: 合并句柄状态完全相同的状态集

#### LALR语法举例

 $\begin{bmatrix}
1 \end{bmatrix} S' \to S \\
\begin{bmatrix}
2 \end{bmatrix} S \to CC \\
\begin{bmatrix}
3 \end{bmatrix} C \to cC \\
\begin{bmatrix}
4 \end{bmatrix} d$ 

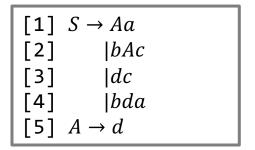


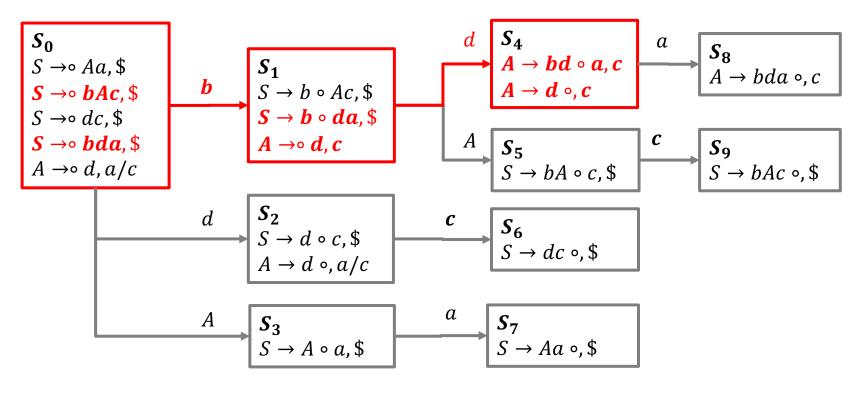
# SLR(1), LALR(1), LR(1) 语法的关系



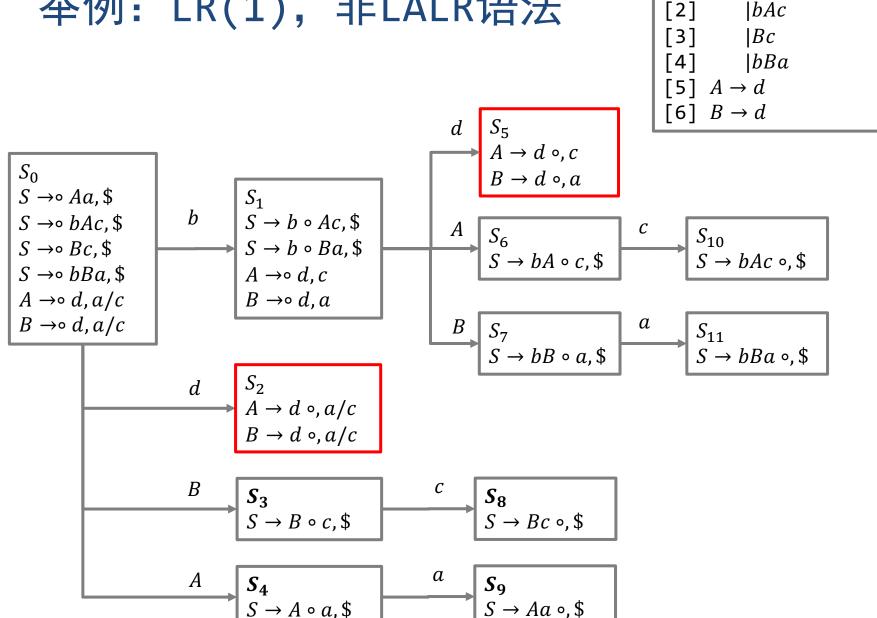
### 举例: LALR, 非SLR(1)语法

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





# 举例: LR(1), 非LALR语法



[1]  $S \rightarrow Aa$ 

### 二义性语法: 非LR(1)语法

```
 [1] Expr \rightarrow Expr + Expr 
 [2] \qquad | num
```

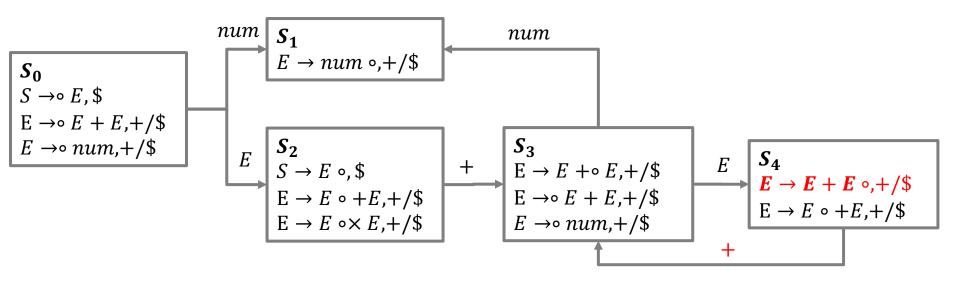
```
shift
                num + num + num
                                    reduce(2)
                + num + num
        num
       Expr
                                    shift
               + num + num
                                    shift
     Expr +
             l num + num
Expr + num
                                    reduce(2)
                + num
                                    shift/reduce(1)
Expr + Expr
                + num
```

选择一: 规约

Expr | + num
Expr + | num
Expr + num |
Expr + Expr |
Expr |

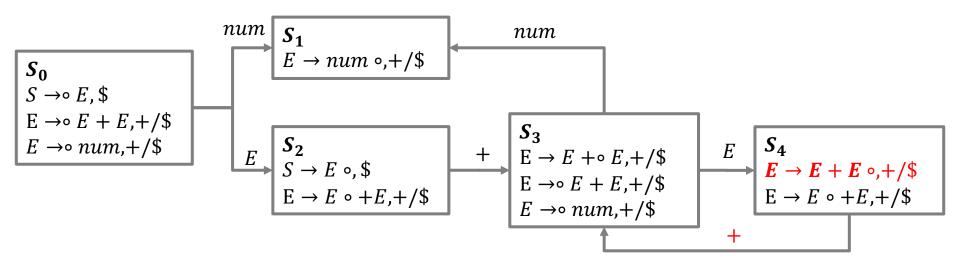
选择二:移进

## 举例: 非LR(1) 语法举例



解析num + num + num时, $S_4$ 在处理+时存在移进-规约冲突

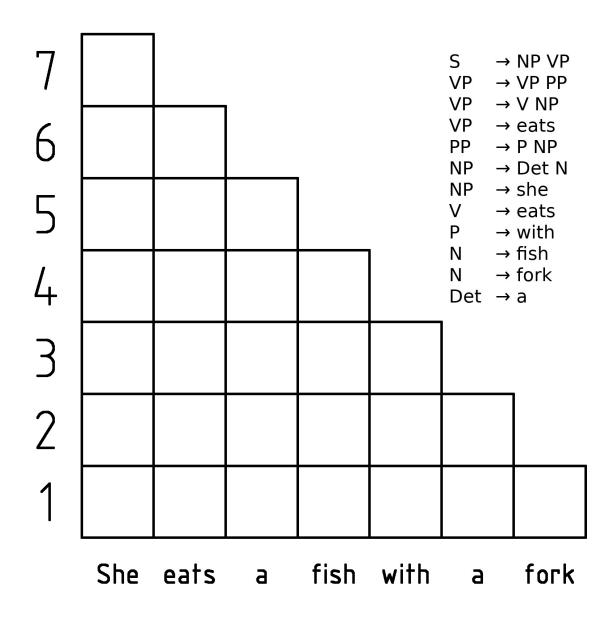
## 处理二义性语法



#### 在action-goto表格中指定使用移进或是规约规则

规范项	Action			Goto
	num	+	eof	E
S <sub>0</sub>	shift 1			2
S <sub>1</sub>		reduce [2]	reduce [2]	
S <sub>2</sub>		shift 3	accept	
$S_3$	shift 1			4
S <sub>4</sub>		shift 3/ <del>reduce [2]</del>		

## 通用自底向上CFG分析: CYK算法



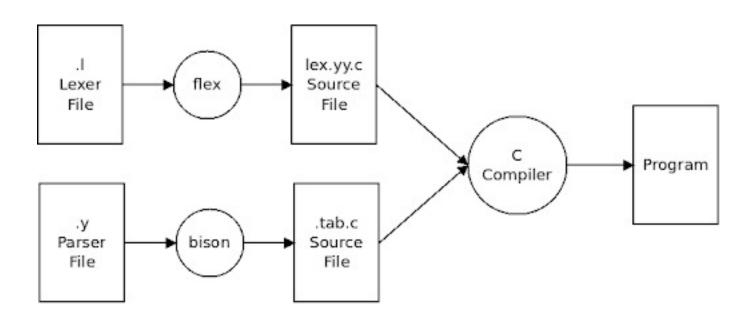
## CYK解析算法伪代码

```
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-1+1:
          Foreach j = 1 to l-1:
               Foreach R<sub>r</sub>->R<sub>a</sub> R<sub>b</sub>
                    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
```

# 四、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



## Lex文件

```
#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 yverror(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
%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);
}; %%
```

## 计算器程序示例

```
main.c 编译器文件
Lexer.l 词法定义
Parser.y 语法定义
Expression.h 文件
Expression.c 功能函数
```

```
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)) { /* could not initialize */
        return NULL;
    state = yy scan string(expr, scanner);
    if (yyparse(&expression, scanner)) { /* error parsing */
        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 test[] = "4 + 2*10 + 3*(5 + 1)";
    SExpression *e = getAST(test);
    int result = evaluate(e);
    printf("Result of '%s' is %d\n", test, result);
    deleteExpression(e);
    return 0;
```

## Expression.h

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

```
/*Expression.c*/
#include "Expression.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
static SExpression *allocateExpression() {
    SExpression *b = (SExpression *)malloc(sizeof(SExpression));
    if (b == NULL) return NULL;
    b->type = eVALUE;
    b \rightarrow 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、自顶向下分析
  - LL(1)
- 三、自底向上分析
  - SLR, LALR, LR(1)

四、语法分析工具