词法分析 (2. 手写词法分析器)

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```
\begin{array}{cccc} \textit{digit} & \rightarrow & \texttt{[0-9]} \\ \textit{digits} & \rightarrow & \textit{digit}^+ \\ \hline \textit{number} & \rightarrow & \textit{digits} \ (. \ \textit{digits})? \ (\texttt{E [+-]? \ \textit{digits}}\ )? \\ \hline \textit{letter} & \rightarrow & \texttt{[A-Za-z]} \\ \hline & & \texttt{letter} \ (\ \textit{letter} \ | \ \textit{digit}\ )^* \end{array}
                then
                                                               then

ightarrow else
                   else
                                           → < | > | <= | >= | = | <>
             relop
```

DragonLexerRules.g4

```
INT : DIGITS ;
// here "2." is an invalid REAL
REAL : DIGITS ('.' DIGITS)?;
// both "2.99792458E8" and "3E8" are valid SCI
SCI : DIGITS ('.' DIGITS)? ([eE] [+-]? DIGITS)?;
```

Token.java TokenType.java

dragon0.txt

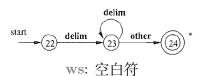
词法分析

向前看、向前走、调整状态

记录来时最长匹配、无路可走便回头

nextToken()

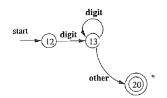
while (nextToken())





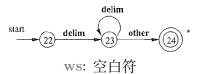


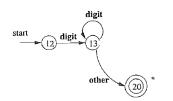




int: 整数

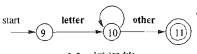






int: 整数

letter or digit

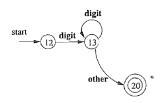


id: 标识符



错误处理模块





int: 整数

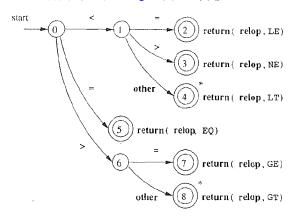




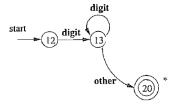
错误处理模块

关键点: 合并 22,12,9,根据**下一个字符**即可判定词法单元的类型 否则,调用错误处理模块 (对应 other),报告**该字符有误**,并忽略该字符

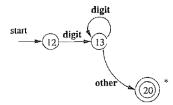
用于识别 relop 的状态转移图



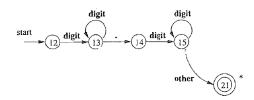
难点:如何区分 int、real 与 sci?



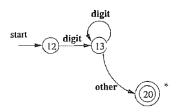
int: 整数



int: 整数



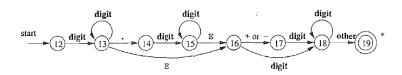
real: 浮点数 (无科学计数法) (不识别 2.)



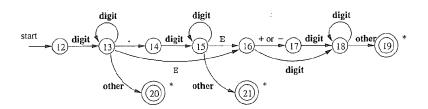
start digit digit digit other (21)

int: 整数

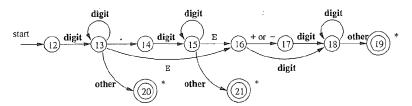
real: 浮点数 (无科学计数法) (不识别 2.)



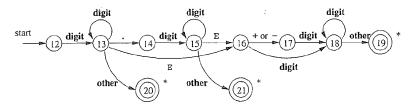
sci: 带科学计数法的浮点数 (2.99792458E8 3E8)



13,15,18: 无论遇到什么字符, 去向明确

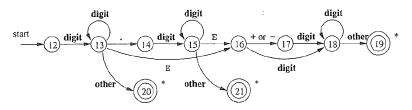


13,15,18: 无论遇到什么字符, 去向明确



19, 20, 21: 代表了不同的数字类型

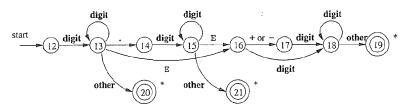
13, 15, 18: 无论遇到什么字符, 去向明确



19, 20, 21: 代表了不同的数字类型

14,16,17:碰到 other 怎么办?

13,15,18: 无论遇到什么字符, 去向明确

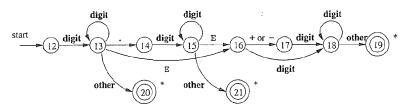


19, 20, 21: 代表了不同的数字类型

14,16,17: 碰到 other 怎么办?

(回退, 寻找最长匹配)

13, 15, 18: 无论遇到什么字符, 去向明确

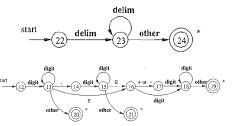


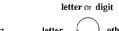
19, 20, 21: 代表了不同的数字类型

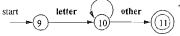
14,16,17:碰到 other 怎么办?

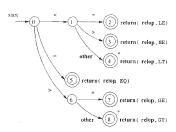
(回退, 寻找最长匹配)

14 回到哪里? 16、17 回到哪里?

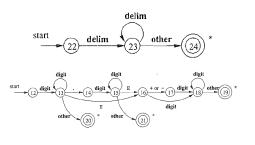


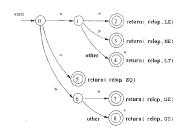


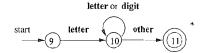














关键点: 合并 22,12,9,0,根据**下一个字符**即可判定词法单元的类型 否则,调用错误处理模块 (对应 other),报告**该字符有误**,忽略该字符。 注意,在 **real** 与 **sci** 中,有时需要回退,寻找最长匹配。

4 D > 4 D > 4 E > 4 E > E = 900

Thank You!



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