

# 编译实现

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## The Java Parser Generator

Java Compiler Compiler™ (JavaCC™) is the most popular parser generator for use with Java™ applications. A parser generator is a tool that reads a grammar specification and converts it to a Java program that can recognize matches to the grammar. In addition to the parser generator itself, JavaCC provides other standard capabilities related to parser generation such as tree building (via a tool called JJTree included with JavaCC), actions, debugging, etc.

**Java**编译器编译器是用于**Java**应用程序的最流行的解析器生成器。语法分析器生成器是一种工具，它读取语法规范并将其转换为**Java**程序，该程序可以识别与语法匹配的内容。除了解析器生成器本身之外，**JavaCC**还提供了与解析器生成相关的其他标准功能，如树构建（通过**JavaCC**附带的**JJTree**椅子）、操作、调试等。

# javacc安装

javacc下载地址: <https://javacc.org/>

(1) eclipse下载地址: <https://www.eclipse.org/downloads/>

(2) javacc for eclipse下载地址: <http://marketplace.eclipse.org/content/javacc-eclipse-plug>

(3) 资料<https://jingyan.baidu.com/article/636f38bb6954dbd6b84610e3.html>



The screenshot shows the Eclipse Marketplace interface for the 'JavaCC Eclipse Plug-in'. The page layout includes a top navigation bar with 'My Marketplace', 'Add Content', and 'More'. Below this is a breadcrumb trail: 'Home / Marketplace / Tools (1602) / JavaCC Eclipse Plug-in'. The main content area is divided into three columns. The left column contains a 'MARKETS' section, a 'SEARCH' section with a search bar and 'Advanced Search' button, and a 'MORE LIKE THIS' section listing related plugins like 'coala Eclipse Plug-in' and 'SWAMP Eclipse Plug-in'. The middle column features the 'JavaCC Eclipse Plug-in' title, its logo, a star rating of 17, a comment count of 5, and an 'Install' button. The right column contains a 'Details' tab, a description of the plugin's functionality, its categories ('Build and Deploy'), tags ('eclipse', 'javacc', 'jtb', 'analyze eclipse'), and an 'Additional Details' section listing version history, platform support, organization name, creation date, development status, license, update date, and submitter.

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- SWAMP Eclipse Plug-in
- Splunk Plug-in for Eclipse
- Steps 2 Eclipse Plug-in
- Checkstyle Plug-in

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## JavaCC Eclipse Plug-in

☆17 💬5

**Install**

**Details** Metrics Errors External Install Button

The JavaCC Eclipse Plugin provides a JavaCC & JTB editor, views, and builder which process .jj, .jtb & .jtb files and integrates with Eclipse's incremental build system.  
Compatible with Eclipse 3.7.0+ and Java 1.7+.  
Embeds JavaCC & JTB versions.

**Categories:** Build and Deploy

**Tags:** eclipse, javacc, jtb, analyze eclipse

**Additional Details** ▼

**Eclipse Versions:**  
Neon (4.6), Mars (4.5), Luna (4.4), Kepler (4.3), Juno (4.2, 3.8), Oxygen (4.7), Photon (4.8), 2018-09 (4.9), 2018-12 (4.10), 2019-03 (4.11), 2019-06 (4.12), 2019-09 (4.13), 2019-12 (4.14)

**Platform Support:** Windows, Mac, Linux/GTK

**Organization Name:** JavaCC Eclipse Plug-in

**Date Created:** Thu, 2007-08-30 10:05

**Development Status:** Production/Stable

**License:** GPL

**Date Updated:** Tue, 2019-10-22 11:32

**Submitted by:** Angelo Garzantini

# javacc使用

- **javacc**的核心是后缀名为**jj**的语法文件，在按指定规则编写完**jj**文件后并运行**javacc**程序，**javacc**便会根据**jj**文件生成对应的解析器**java**文件。
- **jj**文件的语法结构如下。

```
options {  
    JavaCC的选项  
}
```

```
PARSER_BEGIN(解析器类名)  
package 包名;  
import 库名;  
  
public class 解析器类名 {  
    任意的Java代码  
}  
PARSER_END(解析器类名)
```

扫描器的描述

解析器的描述

```
options {  
    STATIC = false;  
}
```

javacc的选项

```
PARSER_BEGIN(Adder)  
import java.io.*;
```

PARSER\_BEGIN(解析器类名)  
import 库名

```
class Adder {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        for (String arg : args) {  
            try {  
                System.out.println(evaluate(arg));  
            } catch (ParseException ex) {  
                System.err.println(ex.getMessage());  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

解析器类名+代码

```
public static long evaluate(String src) throws ParseException {  
    Reader reader = new StringReader(src);  
    return new Adder(reader).expr();  
}  
  
PARSER_END(Adder)
```

PARSER\_END(解析器类名)

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PARSER_BEGIN(解析器类名)  
package 包名;  
import 库名;  
  
public class 解析器类名 {  
    任意的Java代码  
}  
PARSER_END(解析器类名)  
  
扫描器的描述  
  
解析器的描述
```

```
SKIP: { <[" ", "\t", "\r", "\n"]> }
```

扫描时跳过的字符

```
TOKEN: {  
    <INTEGER: ([0-9])+>  
}
```

用正则表达式规定的匹配  
**token**，如左侧表示匹配  
任意多个0-9

```
long expr():  
{  
    Token x, y;  
}  
{  
    x=<INTEGER> "+" y=<INTEGER> <EOF>  
    {  
        return Long.parseLong(x.image) + Long.parseLong(y.image);  
    }  
}
```

解析器  
匹配函数分为三块，第一  
块是该函数内用到的数据  
结构，第二块是实际上的  
匹配规则，以及匹配成功  
时的赋值操作，第三块是  
在匹配时进行的数据结构  
操作及返回值。

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PARSER\_BEGIN(解析器类名)

package 包名;

import 库名;

```
public class 解析器类名 {  
    任意的Java代码  
}
```

PARSER\_END(解析器类名)

扫描器的描述

解析器的描述

```
String drop() :  
{  
    String cln;  
    String drop_s;  
}  
{  
    <DROP> <CLASS> cln = classname() <SEMICOLON>  
    {  
        drop_s = OPT_DROP+" "+cln;  
        return drop_s;  
    }  
}
```

```
String classname() :  
{ Token s;}  
{  
    s=<ID>  
    { return s.image;}  
}
```

在函数的匹配模块（第二模块），可以递归地调用别的函数，继续进行匹配，如这边就在**drop()**中调用了**classname()**继续进行匹配。

# 语句类型

## 定义语言

1. 创建类: `CREATE CLASS`
2. 创建代理类: `CREATE DEPUTYCLASS`
3. 删除类: `DROPCLASS`

## 操作语言

1. 插入对象: `INSERT INTO`
2. 删除对象: `DELETE FROM`
3. 更新对象: `UPDATE`
4. 对象的查询: `SELECT ... FROM`

标准格式:

```
CREATE CLASS<class_name> ([ATTRIBUTE] ({<column><type>})) ;
```

示例:

```
CREATE CLASS product ( id int, name char , price int );
```

数据结构: CreateStmt

String NodeTag; ->create origin

String classname; -> product

ArrayList<RelAttr> cols; -> id int

数据结构: RelAttr

String attrname;

String attrtype;



## 标准格式:

```
CREATE SELECTDEPUTY <class_name>  
[ATTRIBUTE ({<column><type>})] ##定义实属性  
SELECT <attr> <switch_express> AS <attr_name>FROM S WHERE  
wherrCluase##定义虚属性
```

## 示例:

```
CREATE SELECTDEPUTY usproduct ( sales int ) SELECT name AS  
name, (price/7) AS usprice FROM product WHERE price>5000;
```

数据结构: CreateDeputyStmt

String NodeTag; -> selectdeputy

String classname; -> usproduct

String orginclass; -> product

ArrayList<Relattr> relattrs;-> sales int

ArrayList<deputyattr> deputyattrs;->name name (price/7) usprice

String deputyrule; -> price>5000

数据结构: RelAttr

String attrname;

String attrtype;

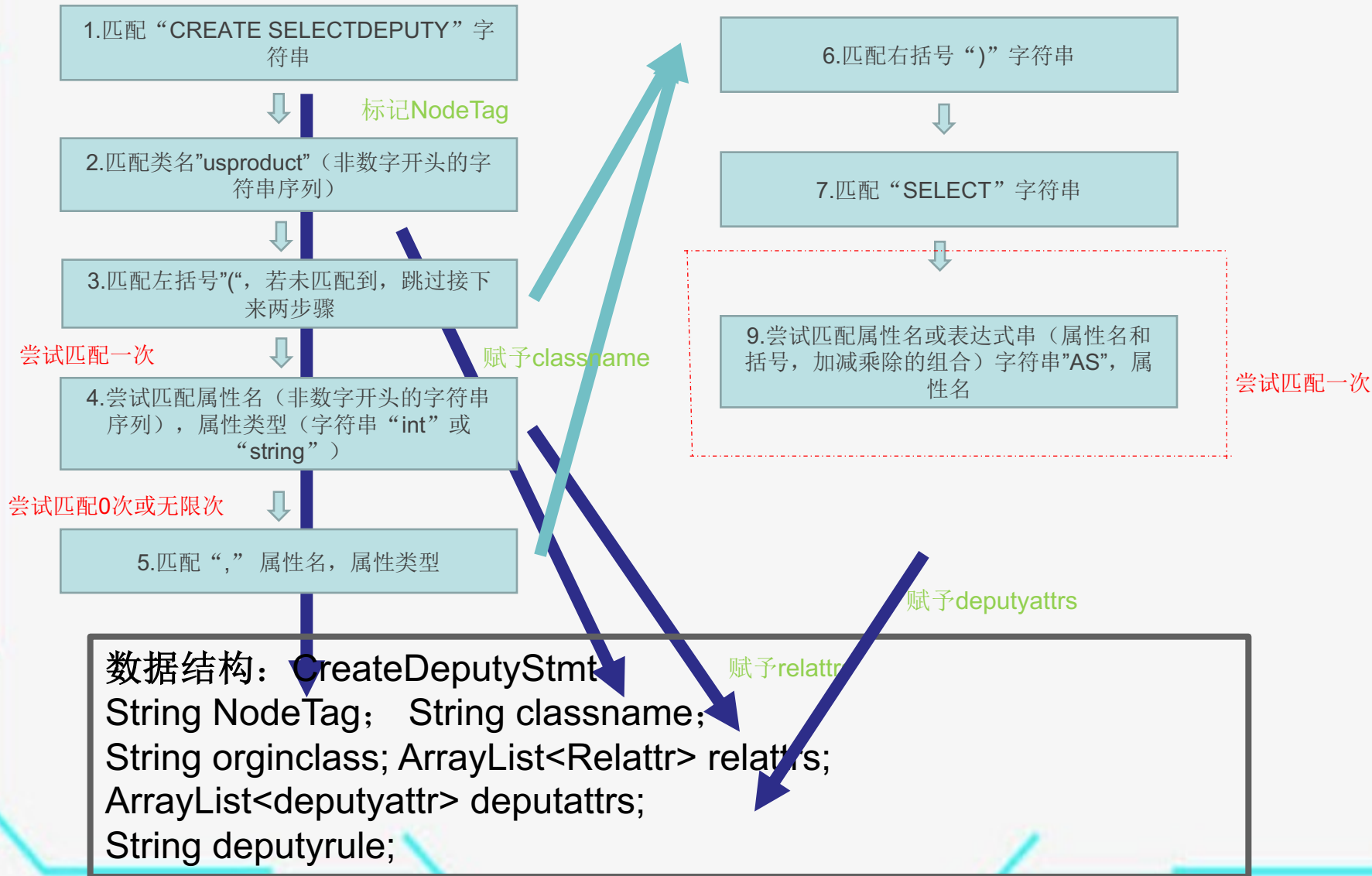
数据结构: DeputyAttr

String attrname; usprice

String orginclass; product

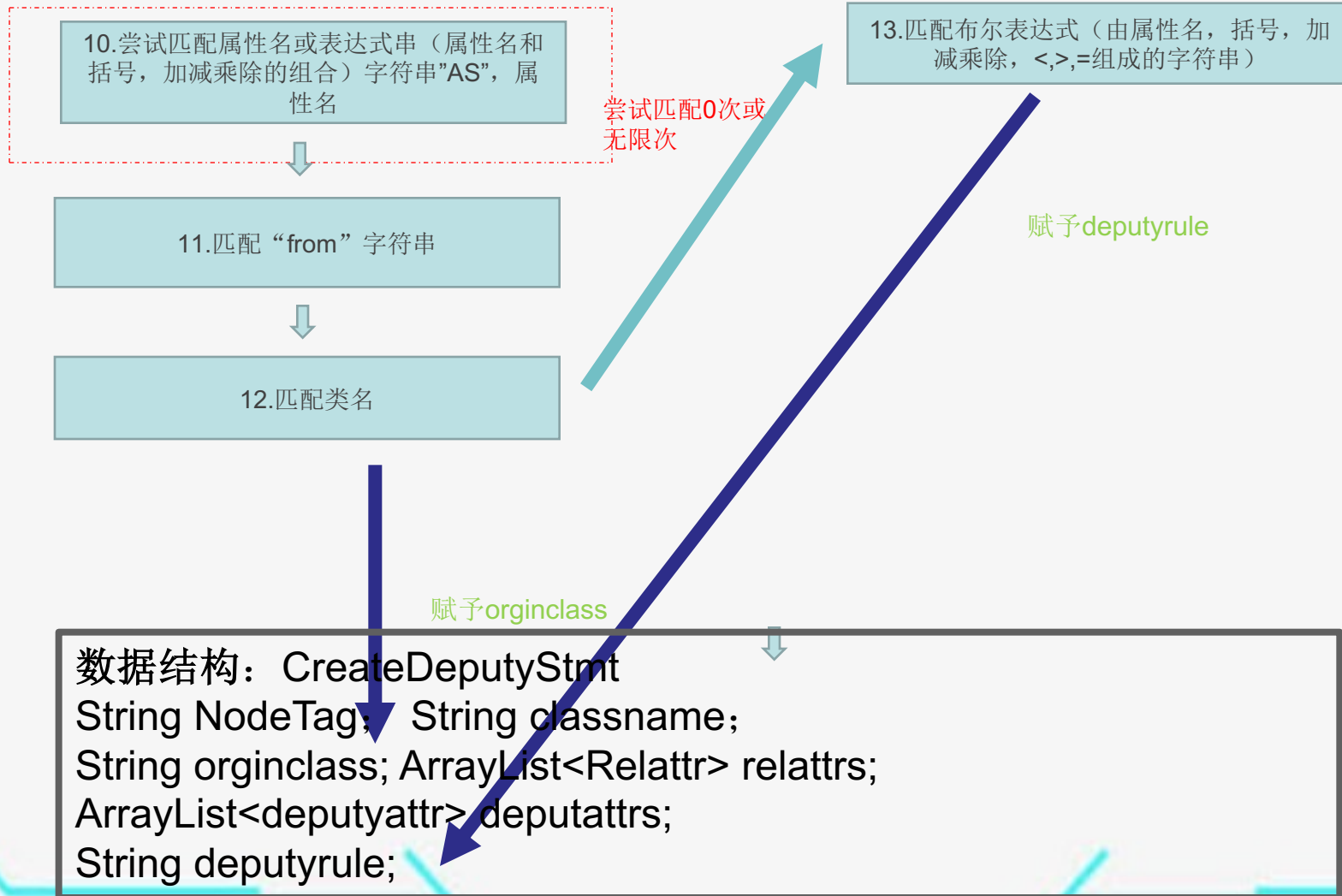
String switchrule; (price/7)

CREATE SELECTDEPUTY usproduct ( sales int ) SELECT name AS  
name, (price/7) AS usprice FROM product WHERE price>5000;



示例：

```
CREATE SELECTDEPUTY usproduct ( sales int ) SELECT name AS name,  
(price/7) AS usprice FROM product WHERE price>5000;
```



```

CreateStmt create():
{
    String create_s;
    createstmt = new CreateStmt();
    createselstmt = new CreateSelStmt();
int count;
}
{
    (
        <CREATE> originclass() <SEMICOLON>
        {
            createstmt.NodeTag="CREATEORIGIN";
            return createstmt;
        }
    )
    |
    (<CREATE> selectdeputy() <SEMICOLON>)
    {
        createselstmt.NodeTag="CREATEDEPUTY";
        return createselstmt;
    }
}

```

Create语句有两种，一种为创建源类，一种为创建代理类。

为这两种语句分别准备了不同的结构体以及匹配规则

示例：CREATE SELECTDEPUTY usproduct ( sales int ) SELECT name  
AS name, (price/7) AS usprice FROM product WHERE price>5000;

**int selectdeputy() :**

{String cln;

RelAttr rl=new RelAttr();

String attr\_s;

String attrtype\_s;}

{

(cln = classname() { createselstmt.classname=cln; } 匹配类名

<LEFT\_BRACKET> 匹配左括号

attr\_s = attr() { rl=new RelAttr(); rl.attrname=attr\_s; }匹配属性名

attrtype\_s = attrtype() { rl.attrtype=attrtype\_s;

createselstmt.relattrs.add(rl); } 匹配属性类型，已完成一个属性匹配，赋予结构体

(<COMMA> attr\_s = attr() { rl=new RelAttr();

rl.attrname=attr\_s; } attrtype\_s = attrtype() {

rl.attrtype=attrtype\_s; createselstmt.relattrs.add(rl); })\*

带上“,”，重复上述匹配逻辑

<RIGHT\_BRACKET> 匹配右括号，结束对实属性的  
匹配。

CREATE SELECTDEPUTY usproduct ( sales int )

情况1：有实属性： CREATE SELECTDEPUTY usproduct ( sales  
int ) SELECT

```
<RIGHT_BRACKET>  <SELECT>
directselect() { return 0;}
)
|
(
    <SELECT>  directselect() {
return 0;}
)
}
```

分两种情况，因为代理类可以有实属性，也可以没有实属性，所以在类名后如果匹配到了左括号，执行一套逻辑，如果直接匹配到了select，就执行另一套逻辑。

情况2：无实属性： CREATE SELECTDEPUTY usproduct SELECT  
name AS name, (price/7) AS usprice FROM product WHERE price>5000;

```

void directselect() :
{String dattr_s;
String attr_s;
String expr_s;
String value_s = "";
DeputyAttr deputyattr;
String cln;
String cond;}
{
    expr_s = expression() { deputyattr=new DeputyAttr(); deputyattr.switchrule=expr_s;} 匹配切换表达式

    <AS> 匹配AS字符串
    dattr_s = dattr() {deputyattr.deputyname=dattr_s; 匹配虚属性名字
createselstmt.deputyattrs.add(deputyattr);}
    (<COMMA> expr_s = expression() {deputyattr=new DeputyAttr();
deputyattr.switchrule=expr_s;}
    <AS> dattr_s = dattr(){deputyattr.deputyname=dattr_s; 带上“,”重复上述匹配过程
createselstmt.deputyattrs.add(deputyattr);})*

    <FROM> 匹配字符串“from”
    cln = classname() {createselstmt.originname=cln; } 匹配类名
    <WHERE> 匹配字符串“where”
    cond = condition() {createselstmt.whereclause=cond; } 匹配字符串布尔表达式
}

```

```

CREATE SELECTDEPUTY usproduct ( sales int ) SELECT name
AS name, (price/7) AS usprice FROM product WHERE price>5000;

```

## 删除类

标准格式:

```
DROP CLASS<class_name>
```

示例:

```
DROP CLASS singer;
```

数据结构: DropStmt

String NodeTag; ->drop

String classname; -> singer



## 插入对象

### 标准格式:

```
INSERT INTO <class_name> <target_attrs_list>  
VALUES (<value_list>);
```

### 示例:

```
INSERT INTO product ( id , name , price ) VALUES ( 1 , "mac" , 14000 );
```

### 数据结构: InsertStmt

String NodeTag; ->insert

String classname; -> product

ArrayList<String> attrnames; -> id name price

ArrayList<String> attrvalues; ->1 mac 14000

## 删除对象

### 标准格式:

```
DELETE FROM <class_name> [<where_stmt>;
```

### 示例:

```
DELETE FROM product WHERE name="mi" ;
```

数据结构: deleteStmt

String type; ->delete

String classname; -> product

Whereclause -> name="mi"

## 更新对象

### 标准格式:

```
UPDATE <class_name> SET {<attr> = <expr>}  
[<where_stmt>];
```

### 示例:

```
UPDATE product SET price=4900 WHERE name="iphone";
```

数据结构: updateStmt

String type;

String classname; -> product

ArrayList<String> attrs -> price

ArrayList<String> values -> 4900

Whereclause -> name="iphone"

## 跨类查询

标准格式:

```
SELECT <class_name>{ -> <class_name>} [.<attr>] [where_stmt];
```

示例:

```
SELECT  jpproduct->product->usproduct.sales FROM jpproduct  
WHERE  id=2;
```

数据结构: selectStmt

String type; ->select

String classname; -> jpproduct

ArrayList<attrcontext> attrs

String Whereclause -> id=1

数据结构: attrcontext

String type; ->direct or indirect

String classname; jpproduct

String attr; ->sales

ArrayList<String> crossclass ->{jpproduct, product, usproduct}