

OURC_Project 1

DESIGN : GAXZIPTGO

outline

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測試平台

- URL: <https://pl.lab214b.uk:10000/>

OurC-Project-1

```
1  
Program starts...  
> []
```

GetToken(Project 1)

- normal: 將token分類成定義好的type

Type	Token
IDENT	a , ab_123, abc123_
NUM	123, 123.234, .123, 123. , 07
SIGN	+, -
QUIT	quit
others	:=, <>, >, <, =, <=, >=, (,) *, /, ;

GetToken(Project 1)

- 容易有的問題:

IDENT: 一個letter開頭 後面銜接底線 letter || ‘_’ || digital

ex: abc (O), abc_(O), abc_123(O), abc_123_(O), _abc(X)

NUM: 可以是 int || float

一個digital或‘.’開頭, 一直往後讀直到不是digital

ex: 123, 123.234, .123, 123., 07

其他符號: 後面只能出現已經定義好的char

GetToken(Project 1)

- 容易有的問題:

abc_123.123 := abc_123, .123

123.123.123 := 123.123, .123

abc_<>.123abc := abc_, <>, .123, abc

abc_<>.123_abc := abc_, <>, .123, error

GetToken(Project 1)

- 關於錯誤(unrecognized char):
 - 1.遇到無法辨識的char
 - 2.無法分類的token
 - Ex : Abc\$234 : := ' \$ ' unrecognized
 - _123 : := ' _ ' unrecognized
 - : : := ' : ' unrecognized (但:=是可以的)
 - . : := ' . ' unrecognized

Syntax Analysis (Project 1)

```
<Command> ::= IDENT ( ':' <ArithExp> | <IDlessArithExpOrBexp> ) ';' ↵
           | <NOT_ID_StartArithExpOrBexp> ';' ↵
           | QUIT ↵
```

```
<IDlessArithExpOrBexp> ::= { '+' <Term> | '-' <Term> ↵
                           | '*' <Factor> | '/' <Factor> ↵
                           } ↵
                       [ <BooleanOperator> <ArithExp> ] ↵
```

```
<BooleanOperator> ::= '=' | '<>' | '>' | '<' | '>=' | '<=' ↵
```

```
<NOT_ID_StartArithExpOrBexp> ↵
                           ::= <NOT_ID_StartArithExp> ↵
                           [ <BooleanOperator> <ArithExp> ] ↵
```

```
<NOT_ID_StartArithExp> ::= <NOT_ID_StartTerm> { '+' <Term> | '-' <Term> } ↵
<NOT_ID_StartTerm>    ::= <NOT_ID_StartFactor> { '*' <Factor> | '/' <Factor> }
<NOT_ID_StartFactor> ::= [ SIGN ] NUM | '(' <ArithExp> ')' ↵
<ArithExp>           ::= <Term> { '+' <Term> | '-' <Term> } ↵
<Term>               ::= <Factor> { '*' <Factor> | '/' <Factor> } ↵
<Factor>             ::= IDENT | [ SIGN ] NUM | '(' <ArithExp> ')' ↵
```


Syntax Analysis (Project 1)

- 關於符號
 - $()$: 括弧內的一定要出現一次
 - $[]$: 括弧內的可以出現零次或一次
 - $\{\}$: 括弧內的可以出現零次或無數次
 - $::=$: 該句型的定義

Syntax Analysis (Project 1)

- 關於錯誤 (unexpected token)

$\langle \text{Factor} \rangle ::= \text{IDENT} \mid [\text{SIGN}] \text{NUM} \mid '(' \langle \text{ArithExp} \rangle ')'$

- 例: $(, !\langle \text{ArithExp} \rangle,) \rightarrow (X)$

- $\text{SIGN}, !\text{NUM} \rightarrow (X)$

$\langle \text{NOT_ID_StartArithExpOrBexp} \rangle ::= \langle \text{NOT_ID_StartArithExp} \rangle [\langle \text{BooleanOperator} \rangle \langle \text{ArithExp} \rangle]$

- $!\langle \text{NOT_ID_StartArithExp} \rangle \rightarrow (X)$

- $\langle \text{NOT_ID_StartArithExp} \rangle !\langle \text{BooleanOperator} \rangle \rightarrow (O)$

- $\langle \text{NOT_ID_StartArithExp} \rangle \langle \text{BooleanOperator} \rangle !\langle \text{ArithExp} \rangle \rightarrow (X)$

Syntax Analysis (Project 1)

- 關於錯誤 (undefined identifier)
- 規則:每讀到**identifier** 就應確認一次
- 若**identifier**開頭且下一個接 **:=** 則不須處理 否則須確認是否定義
- 若**identifier**不在開頭 必須檢查!

Syntax Analysis (Project 1)

- 關於錯誤 (undefined identifier)

```
Undefined identifier : 'b'  
> a := 4 ;  
4  
> b  
+  
Undefined identifier : 'b'  
> a + b := 4 ;  
Undefined identifier : 'b'
```

Process (Project 1)

- 關於輸入 輸出
- 以分號為結束, 輸出該段的結果

```
Program starts...
```

```
> 5;
```

```
5
```

```
> a:=3;
```

```
3
```

```
> a
```

```
;
```

```
3
```

```
> a+3;
```

```
6
```

```
> b:=4;
```

```
4
```

```
> a+b;
```

```
7
```

Process (Project 1)

- 關於define
- 將:=右邊運算後的輸出定義至左邊的 ID

```
Program starts...
```

```
> a := 4 ;
```

```
4
```

```
> b := a+ 4 ;
```

```
8
```

```
> c := a+ 4.0 ;
```

```
8.000
```

```
> b+c;
```

```
16.000
```

Process (Project 1)

- 關於NUM
- 整數+整數 = 整數, 整數+小數 = 小數, 小數+小數 = 小數

```
> 5+3 ;  
8  
> 5+3.0 ;  
8.000  
> 5.0 + 3.0 ;  
8.000  
> 5 / 3 ;  
1  
> 5 / 3.0 ;  
1.667  
> 5.0 / 3.0 ;  
1.667
```

Process (Project 1)

- 關於BooleanOperator
 - `=` `::=` 等於,
 - `<>` `::=` 不等於,
 - `>` `::=` 大於,
 - `<` `::=` 小於,
 - `<=` `::=` 小於等於,
 - `>=` `::=` 大於等於
 - 若相符 輸出true, 反之輸出false

Process (Project 1)

- 關於BooleanOperator
- 比較的值以輸出的結果為主!

```
> a := 5/3 ;  
1  
> a <> 1 ;  
false  
> a = 1 ;  
true  
> a = 1.667 ;  
false
```

About PAL

- PAL 是一套老系統 請不要用 "所有" C++ 11特有的語法
- 所有參數都要做初始化
- 參考:[-=神秘之旅=- 閱讀看板文章 \(cycu.edu.tw\)](http://cycu.edu.tw)
- 盡量用struct 而不用class
- 若需要使用類似void function(char* &ch) 這種寫法 請先typedef char* something
- void function(something &ch)
- 關於vector的使用教學 (vector內不要放class !! 盡量用struct)
- 參考:[-=神秘之旅=- 閱讀看板文章 \(cycu.edu.tw\)](http://cycu.edu.tw)

About PAL

- 老大 : Vector 不要放在stack 放在heap裡
- Do not use this: `vector< Token > uTempTokenList;`
- Do this instead: `vector< Token > * uTempTokenList;`
- 參考 : [- =神秘之旅= - 閱讀看板文章 \(cycu.edu.tw\)](http://cycu.edu.tw)

About PAL

- 如何模仿PAL輸入:
- Windows cmd: `type testfile.txt | yourProgram.exe`
- Linux & MAC terminal: `cat testfile | yourProgram`

- 如果想要輸出成文件 可以如下
- Windows cmd:
- `type testfile.txt | yourProgram.exe > outputfile.txt`
- Linux & MAC terminal:
- `cat testfile.txt | yourProgram > outputfile.txt`