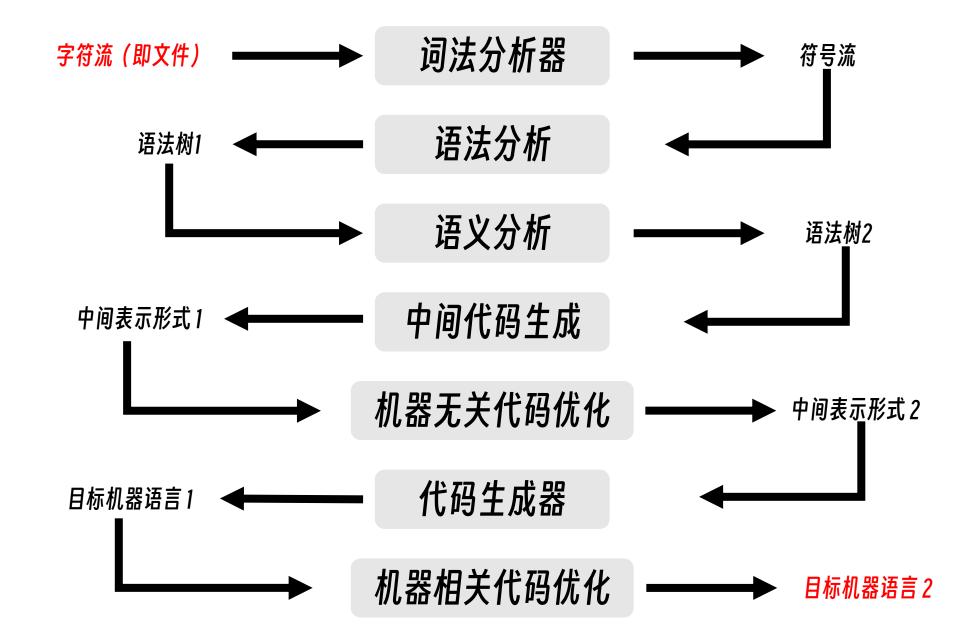
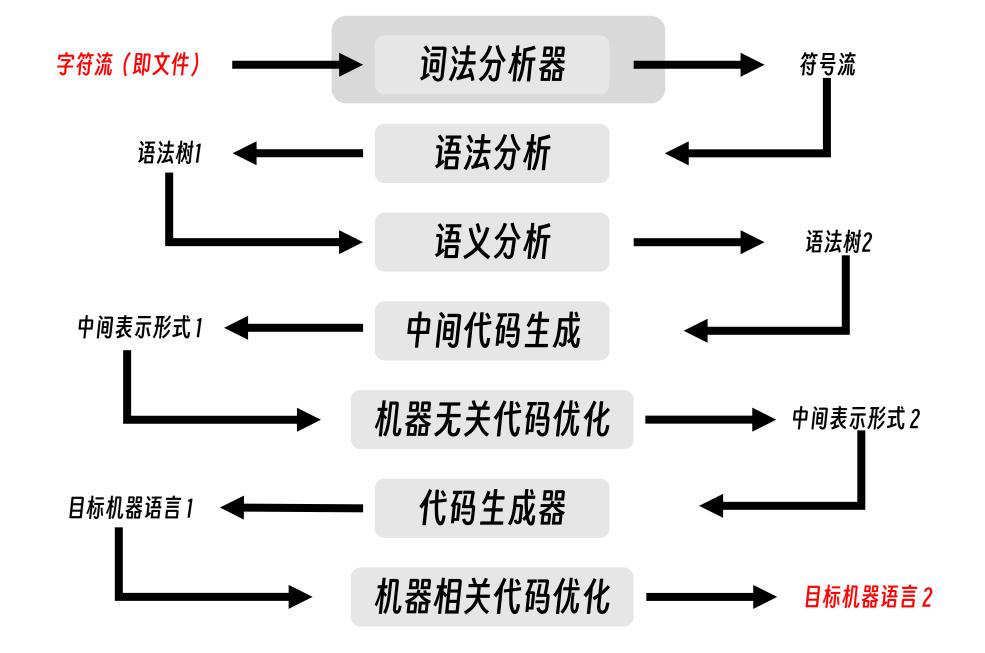
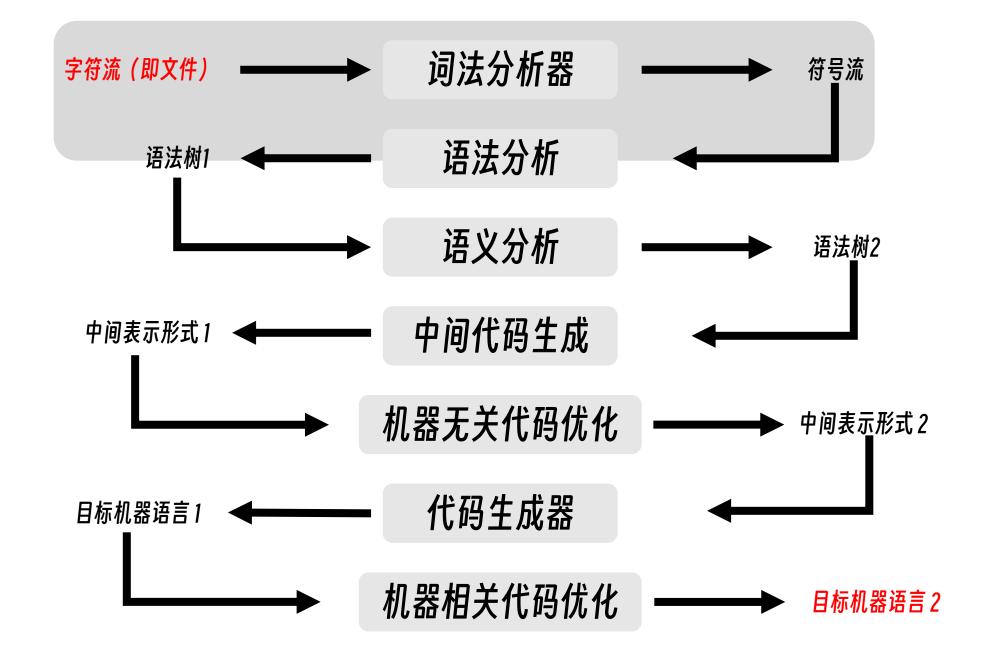
编译之词法分析

汇报人: 皮昊旋



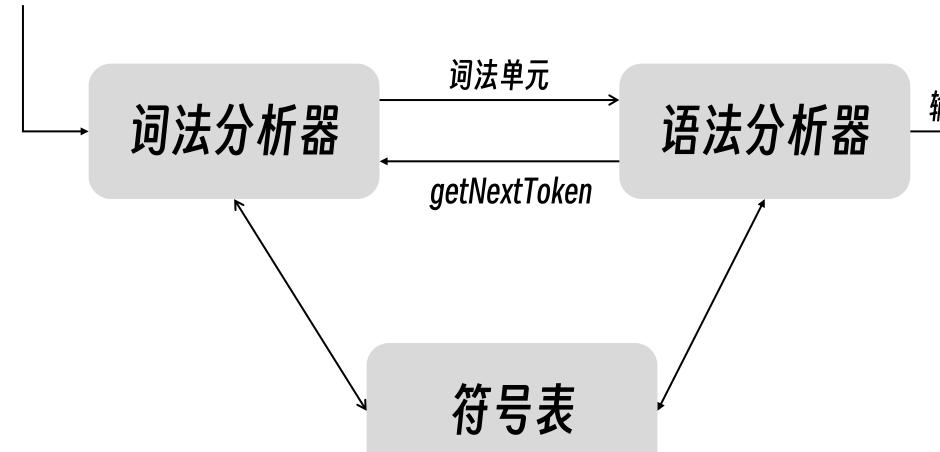




<id></id>	xiao、systemInfo
<number></number>	1、2、3.14、-5.87
<comparison></comparison>	!=, >=, <=
<if></if>	<i>if</i>

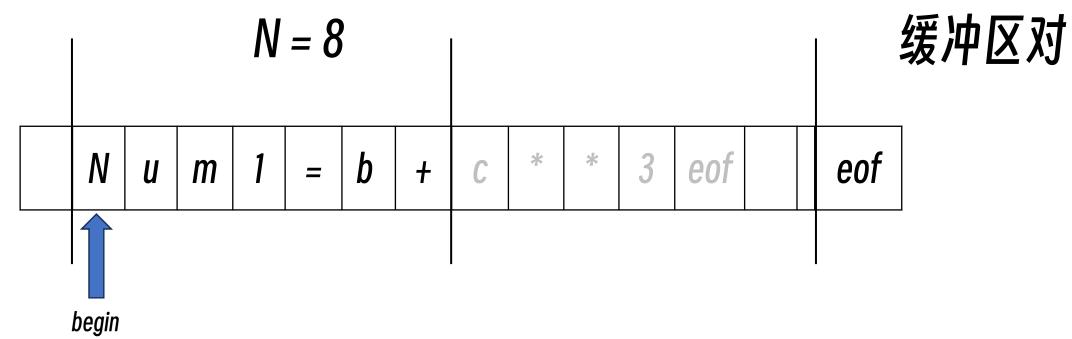
<id, p1=""></id,>	xiao
<id, p2=""></id,>	systemInfo
<number, p0="" static=""></number,>	······ 0
<assign_op></assign_op>	=
<if></if>	<i>if</i>

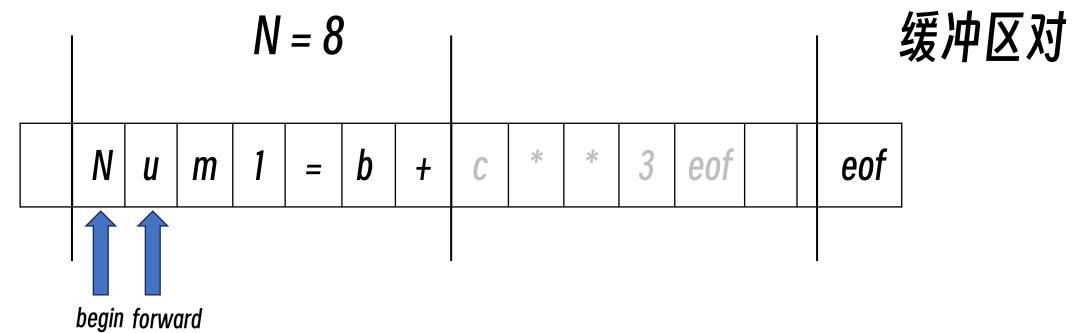
文件 (字符流)

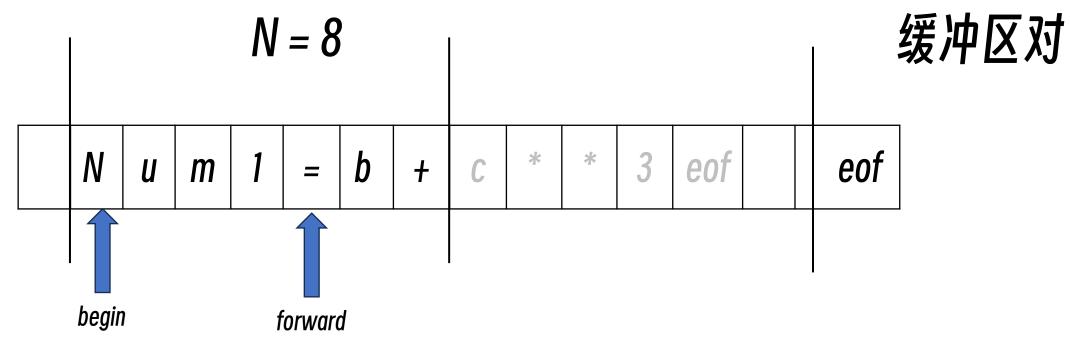


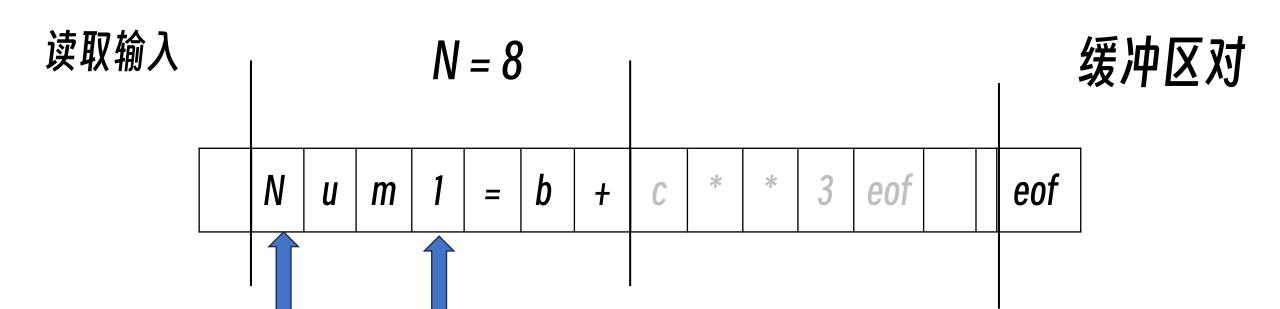
输出至语义分析器

forward





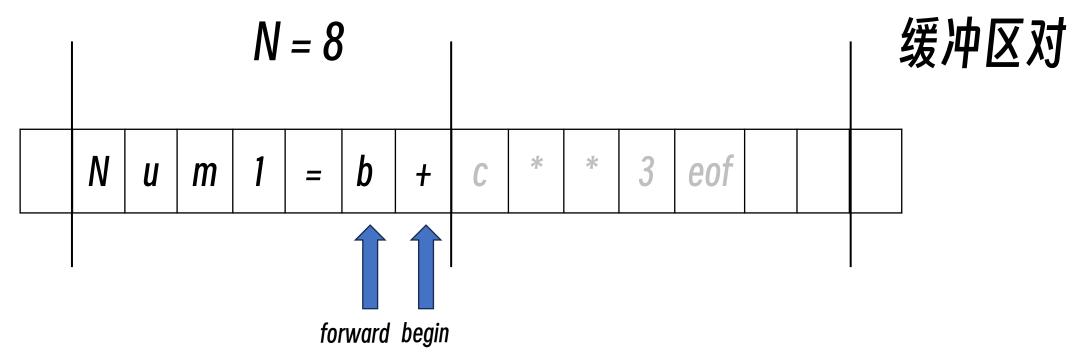


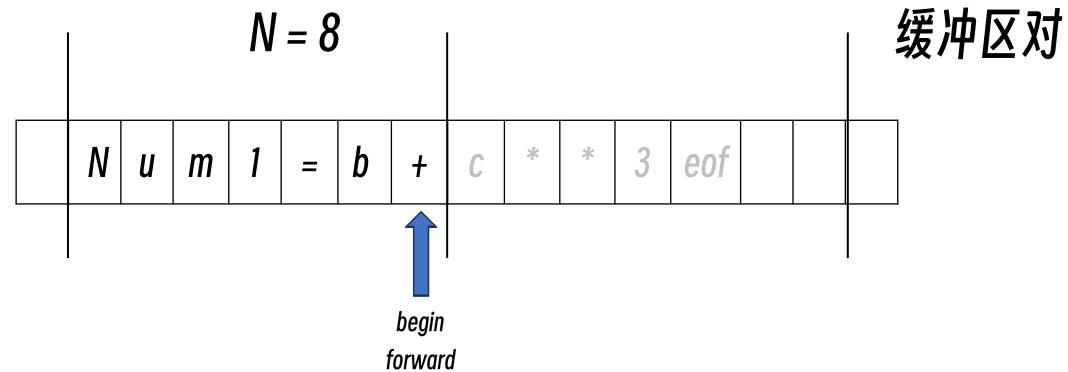


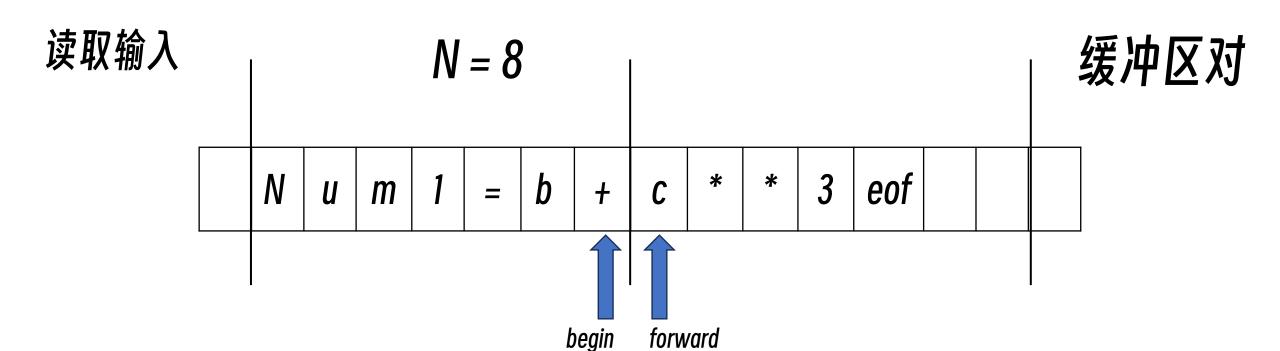
<Num1> → 符号表 → <Num1,p10086> → 语法分析器

begin

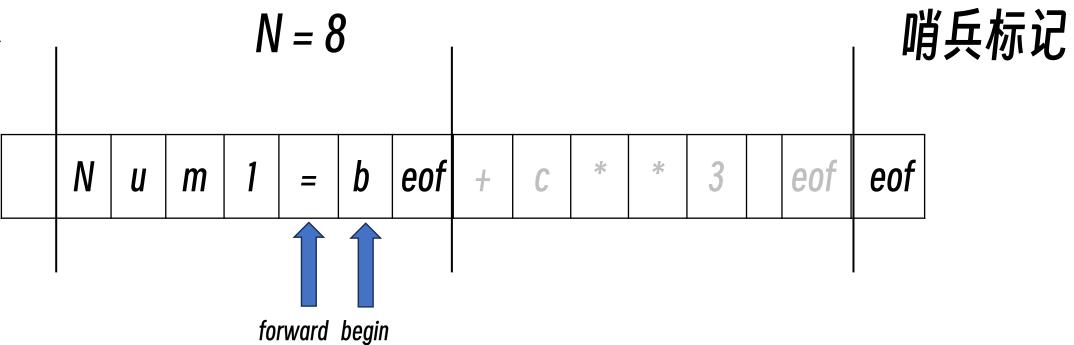
forward

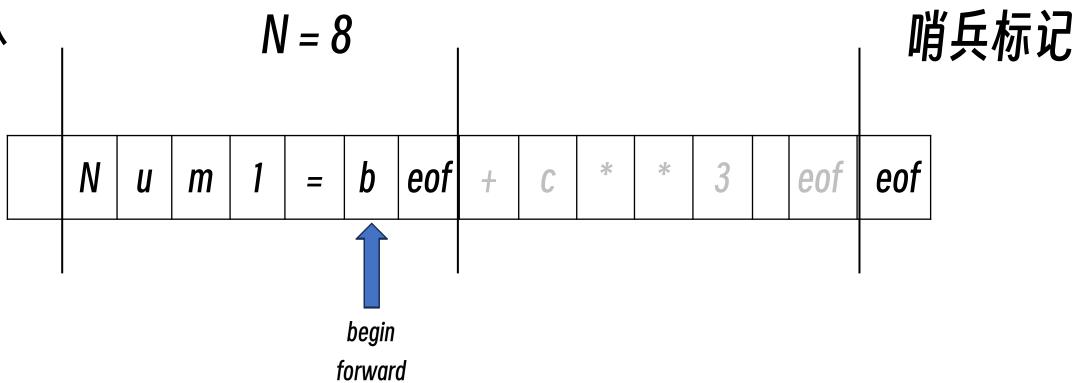


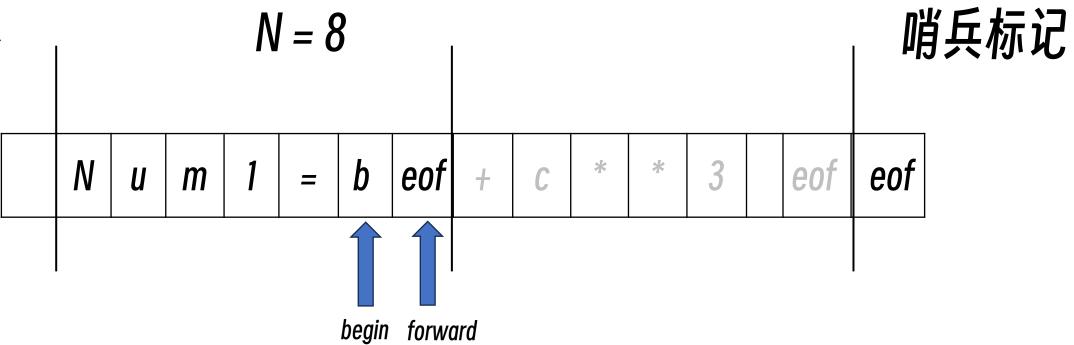


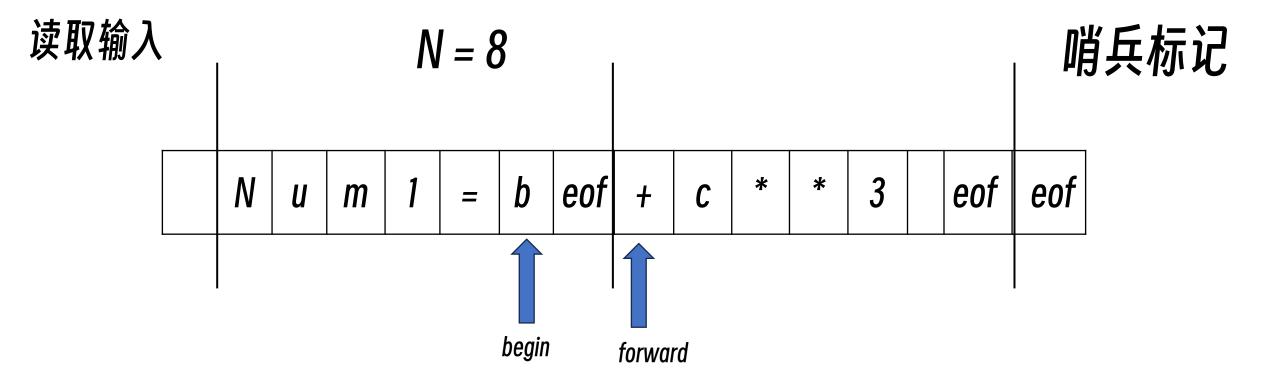


forward指针每前移一次,都需要判断是否能前移(即是否到达了缓冲区末尾)





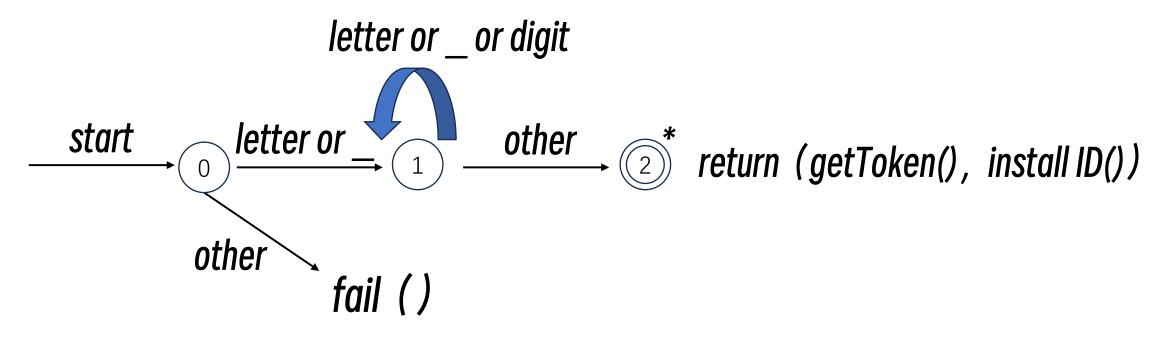


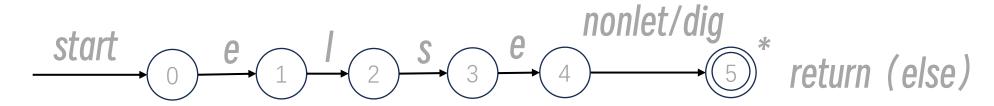


注意:

如果该缓冲区最后一个eof刚好是整个输入的eof,则需要额外判断一次如果不在缓冲区的末尾出现了eof,则标志为所有输入读取完成

状态转换图





if(
$$i==1$$
) $v=1$;else return; \longrightarrow if($i==1$) $v=1$;elsereturn;

状态转换图

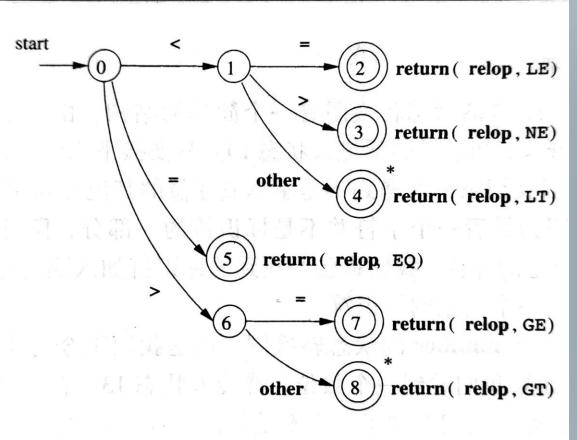


图 3-13 词法单元 relop 的状态转换图

```
while(1){
        switch (state){
            case 0:
            if(c == '<') state = 1;
            else if(c == '=') state = 5;
            else if(c == '>') state = 6;
 6
            else fail();
            break;
 9
10
```

状态转换图

1、串行尝试状态图 2、并行运行状态图

合并所有状态图

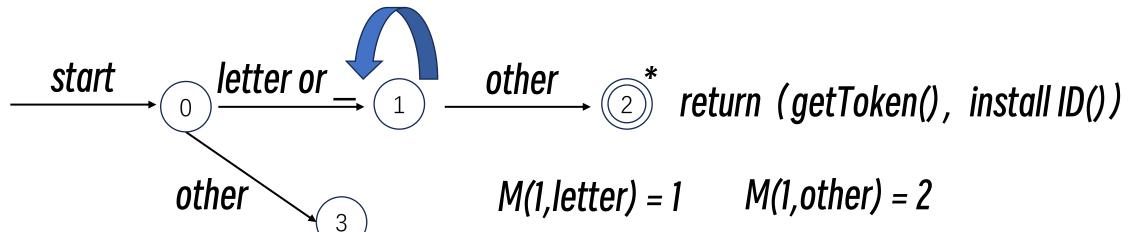
Lex语言

```
1 %{
   %}
5 /*声明部分*/
   delim
           [ \t\n]
           {delim}+
   WS
9
           [A-Za-z]
   letter
11
12
   digit
           0-9
13
14 id
           {letter}({letter}|{digit})*
15
16
   number
           (digt)+(\.{digit}+)?(E[+-]?{digit}+)?
17
18
   %%
19 /*转换规则*/
20
21
22
23
   /*....*/
24
25
   %%
26
27
28
   /*辅助函数*/
29
   int installId(){
31
      /*....*/
32 }
```

_ _ _ _ _ _ _	/	1
有穷自动机	/ NIL A	NEAL
伯力日刈川.	l INFA、	IJFAJ
	\	

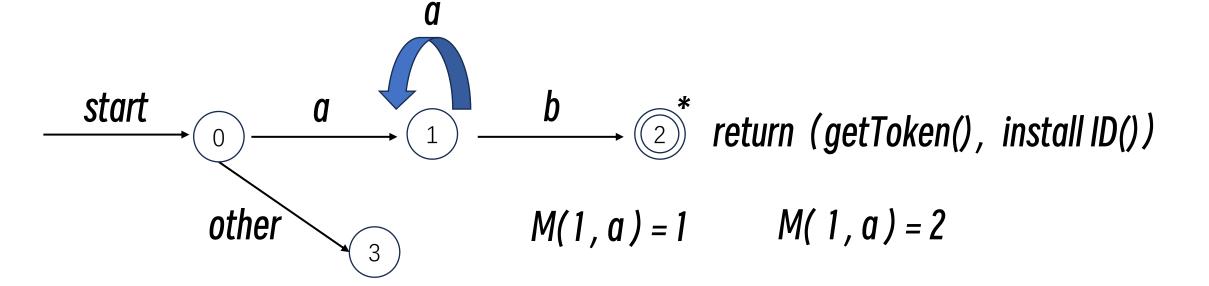
	NFA N(S, Σ , M, s_0 , F)	DFA D(S, Σ , M, s_0 , F)	
S	有穷状态集合		
Σ	输入的字母表		
M	映射关系		
	非确定的,一对多的	确定的,一对一的	
S_0	初始状态		
F	终止状态集合		

letter or _ or digit



有穷自动机	/ NIE A	DEA)
777日9111	(NFA、	UFA)

	NFA N(S, Σ , M, s ₀ , F)	DFA D(S, Σ , M, s_{0} , F)
S	有穷状态集合	
Σ	输入的字母表	
M	映射关系	
	非确定的,一对多的	确定的,一对一的
s_0	初始状态	
F	终止状态集合	



字符串高效处理 基于正则表达式的DFA(NFA) DFA模式匹配优化 状态最小算法等等

谢谢大家