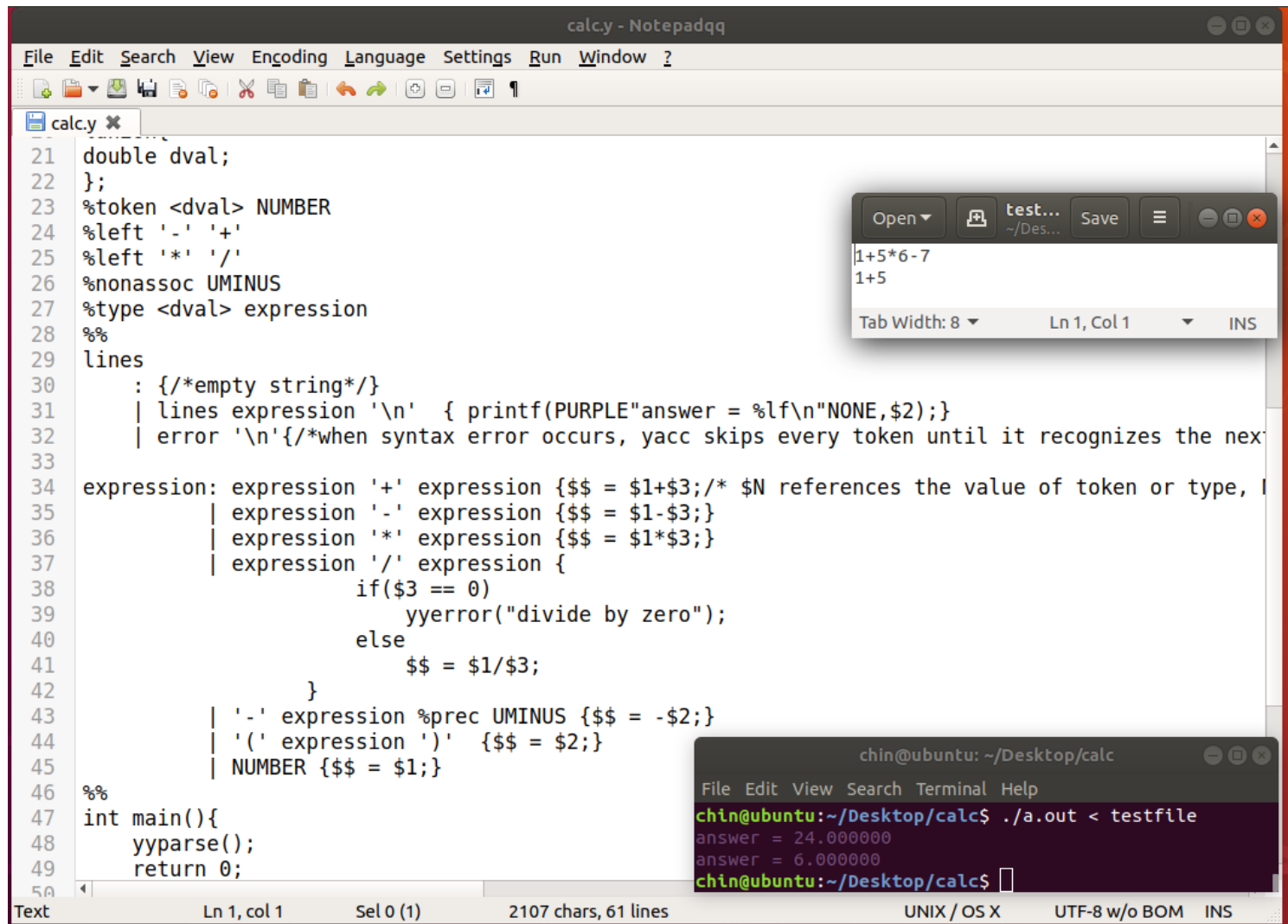


calc.y



The image shows a Notepad++ window titled "calc.y - Notepad++" with the following code:

```

21 double dval;
22 };
23 %token <dval> NUMBER
24 %left '-' '+'
25 %left '*' '/'
26 %nonassoc UMINUS
27 %type <dval> expression
28 %%
29 lines
30 : { /*empty string*/}
31 | lines expression '\n' { printf(PURPLE"answer = %lf\n"NONE,$2);}
32 | error '\n' { /*when syntax error occurs, yacc skips every token until it recognizes the next token */}
33
34 expression: expression '+' expression {$$ = $1+$3; /* $N references the value of token or type, not the value of the token */}
35 | expression '-' expression {$$ = $1-$3;}
36 | expression '*' expression {$$ = $1*$3;}
37 | expression '/' expression {
38     if($3 == 0)
39         yyerror("divide by zero");
40     else
41         $$ = $1/$3;
42 }
43 | '-' expression %prec UMINUS {$$ = -$2;}
44 | '(' expression ')' {$$ = $2;}
45 | NUMBER {$$ = $1;}
46
47 %%
48 int main(){
49     yyparse();
50     return 0;
51 }

```

Overlaid on the Notepad++ window is a terminal window titled "chin@ubuntu: ~/Desktop/calc". The terminal shows the execution of the calculator program:

```

chin@ubuntu:~/Desktop/calc$ ./a.out < testfile
answer = 24.000000
answer = 6.000000
chin@ubuntu:~/Desktop/calc$

```

The terminal window also shows a small calculator interface with the input "1+5*6-7" and the output "1+5".

Grammar Loop(Pascal)

```

1  %%
2  prog:
3      PROGRAM prog_name ';' VAR dec_list ';' Begin stmt_list ';' END '.'
4      |error
5      ;
6
7  stmt_list:
8      stmt $1 $3
9      |stmt_list ';' stmt
10     |error
11     ;
12
13 stmt:
14     assign
15     |read_
16     |write_
17     |for_
18     |ifstmt
19     ;

```

Diagram illustrating the grammar rule for `stmt_list` (line 8):

- The rule is `stmt $1 $3`.
- A blue box highlights `stmt`.
- A red line connects the boxed `stmt` to the `stmt` in the recursive rule `|stmt_list ';' stmt`.
- Red text "重複自己" (Repeat self) is written below the red line.

Legend:

- `$X`: lex傳過來之傳遞值 (Value passed from lex)
- `num`: 位置 (Position)

Grammar Loop(Java)

```

1  %{
2      #include <stdio.h>
3      #include "y.tab.h"
4  %}
5
6  type long
7  symbol [:]
8  identifier [_a-zA-Z][_a-zA-Z0-9]*
9  character .
10
11 %%
12
13 ", " {return(1);}
14 {type} {return(TYPE);}
15 {symbol} {return(SYMBOL);}
16 {identifier} {return(IDENTIFIER);}
17 "\n" {return("\n");}
18 [ ]+ {/*do nothing*/}
19
20
21 %%
22 //Becasue yylex() is a defined routine in yyparse(), we can skip this part:
23

```

```

1  %{
2      #include <stdio.h>
3      void yyerror(char *str);
4  %}
5
6  %token IDENTIFIER TYPE SYMBOL
7
8  %%
9
10 declare:
11     TYPE declare_loop SYMBOL '\n' { printf("Grammar Loop Example\n");}
12     ;
13
14 declare_loop:
15     id
16     | declare_loop ' ' id
17     ;
18
19 id:
20     IDENTIFIER
21     ;
22
23
24 %%
25 int main(){
26     yyparse();
27     return 0;
28 }
29

```

```

Windows PowerShell
PS C:\TestFile\calc> flex calc.lex
PS C:\TestFile\calc> gcc lex.yy.c y.tab.c -ly -ll
y.tab.c: In function 'yyparse':
y.tab.c:1119:16: warning: implicit declaration of function 'yylex' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
    yychar = yylex ();
               ^~~~~
PS C:\TestFile\calc> ./a.exe
long a, b;
Grammar Loop Example

```

提醒

1. 無論會不會傳給parser都要print，包含註解
2. Symbol table要補齊，一樣會有評分(重複宣告、未宣告使用、錯誤宣告)
 - 與YACC有關聯，ex. `--i` 、 `i--3`
3. Lex常見錯誤:
 - 負數、減號區分
 - 宣告類別未包含string (String)
 - 減負數
4. Java常見的語法均為隱測可能出現的錯誤

隱測提示

1. compound如果只有一句可不用大括號
2. print裡不只有string，可符合java語法皆可
3. condition符合java語法皆可使用，且for、while不相同
4. if、else if、else要分清楚compound的區域
5. 陣列宣告 `int [] i = new int [1];`

Bonus:

1. object declare
2. id used

*因有些人期中分數較不理想故給隱測提示，希望大家都能拿高分
TA：林晉廷 2019.5.20

評分標準

評分的部分，不只是將4份測資通過，更要實作1-3項標準，配分如下：

1. Syntactic Definitions (**Print error**)45%
2. Semantic Definitions20%
3. Recovery5%
4. 隱藏測資20%
5. 口頭問答10%

如有項目未做或未做完整都會被扣分， 以上配分為此項最多的扣分分數