词法分析-手工实现 实验报告

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1 实验题目与要求

实验题目:词法分析程序的C++实现

实验要求:能够识别C语言中的各种单词符号,并以记号形式输出,能够识别并跳过注释,分析后能够输出源程序语句行数,单词个数等统计信息,能够只对源程序进行一次扫描,检测出源程序中的语法错误,并报告错误位置。实现语言选择C++,源语言选择C语言。

2 程序设计说明

2.1 项目结构

- 源代码文件
 - [main.cpp]: 主函数所在文件,负责调用词法分析器并处理文件输入输出。
 - parser.h: 头文件,包含了所有必要的函数声明、符号表定义以及全局变量。
 - parser.cpp: 词法分析逻辑。

• 主要功能模块

- 缓冲区管理:两个缓冲区(buffer1)和 buffer2)用于处理输入的文件字符流,负责在切换缓冲区时处理 EOF 标记。
- 词法分析核心:负责根据输入的字符流进行词法分析,识别不同的 Token 类型,如标识符、关键字、操作符、数字、注释等。
- 符号表:维护了一个唯一标识符的集合(symbolTable),用于存储源代码中出现的唯一标识符。
- 错误处理: 当发现非法字符或未闭合的注释、字符常量等时,进行错误报告。

2.2 实现思路

词法分析器的工作流程可以概述如下:

- 1. 初始化:程序启动后, main 函数打开指定的源代码文件,将其传递给 lexicalAnalyzer 函数。
- 2. **双缓冲区管理**: 词法分析器使用两个缓冲区(buffer1)和 buffer2)来读取源代码文件中的字符。在扫描过程中,当一个缓冲区耗尽时,程序会自动切换到另一个缓冲区并从文件中读取更多字符。
- 3. **Token 识别**:通过 **lexicalAnalyzer** 函数,程序读取文件字符流并根据字符的不同类别调用不同的解析 函数(如 **parseIdentifier**、 **parseNumber**、 **parseStringConstant** 等)。每个解析函数负责特定 类型的 **Token** 识别并输出相应的 **Token**。
- 4. **符号表维护**:对于标识符,程序会检查符号表(symbolTable)中是否已经存在该标识符。如果不存在,则将其插入符号表,并增加标识符计数。
- 5. **错误处理**:在字符分析过程中,如果遇到非法字符、未闭合的字符常量或注释,程序会调用 reportError 函数并输出具体的错误信息。
- 6. **统计信息**:程序在扫描结束时会输出统计信息,包括代码行数、标识符数量、数字数量、操作符数量、注 释数量等。

2.3 具体模块分析

- 双缓冲区管理: 双缓冲区的设计是本程序的核心,它使得文件读取更加高效,特别是在大文件处理时可以减少 I/O 操作。通过 forward 指针来遍历字符流,当遇到 EOF 时根据当前活跃的缓冲区选择下一个缓冲区进行填充,保持了连续的数据流。
- Token 解析模块: 程序包含多个解析模块, 每个模块负责处理特定类型的 Token:
 - parseIdentifier():用于解析标识符和关键字。程序首先检查字符流中的第一个字符是否是字母或下划线,然后继续读取后续的字母、数字或下划线组成完整的标识符。程序还会检查标识符是否是关键字,如果是,则将其标记为关键字。
 - parseNumber():用于解析整数、浮点数、十六进制和八进制数。程序通过状态机的方式处理不同进制的数字,并且能够识别浮点数的科学计数法表示法。
 - [parseStringConstant()] 和 [parseCharConstant()]: 分别用于解析字符串和字符常量。程序处理转义字符并确保字符常量和字符串常量的正确闭合。
 - parseComment():解析单行和多行注释。单行注释以 // 开头,多行注释以 /* */ 包裹。
 - parsePreprocessorDirective() 和 parseMacroDefinition(): 用于处理预处理指令和宏定义,解析 #define 或 #include 等预处理操作。
 - 其他函数类似,此处省略。
- 符号表: 符号表用一个 set 容器来存储唯一的标识符。由于 set 自动去重,它确保每个标识符只会被统计一次。这在词法分析器中有助于对标识符进行快速查询和统计。
- **错误处理**: 程序在遇到错误时会调用 (reportError()) 函数输出错误信息,错误信息包括了具体的行号和 列号,使得用户能够轻松定位错误源。常见的错误包括:未闭合的字符常量、非法字符、未闭合的注释 等。
- **统计信息输出**: 在词法分析结束后,程序会输出详细的统计信息,包括行数、唯一标识符的数量、数字的数量、操作符的数量和注释的数量。

3 测试报告

3.1 简单程序测试

```
test.c 内容:
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
// 变量定义
int main() {
   // 单行注释: 变量定义
                        // 整数
   int a = 10;
   int a = 10;  // <del>笙</del>奴  float f = 3.14;  // 浮点数
   double e = 2.71828e10; // 科学计数法
   unsigned int hex = 0x1A3; // 十六进制
   int oct = 0123;
                        // 八进制
   // 字符常量和字符串常量
                        // 字符常量
   char ch = 'A';
   char str[] = "Hello, world!"; // 字符串常量
   // 多行注释
   /* 这是一段
```

```
多行注释 */
```

```
// 操作符测试
                        // 加法
   a = a + 1;
                        // 复合操作符
   a -= 5;
   a *= 2;
                        // 乘法
                        // 除法
   a /= 3;
                        // 自增操作符
   a++;
                        // 自减操作符
   a--;
   int b = (a > 5) ? 1 : 0; // 三元操作符
   if (a == b && b != 0) { // 比较操作符和逻辑操作符
       printf("%s\n", str); // 字符串输出
   }
   // 未闭合的字符常量和字符串常量, 用于错误处理
   char badChar = 'X; // 错误: 未闭合的字符常量
   // 未闭合的注释
   /* 这是一个未闭合的注释
   return 0;
}
  程序输出结果:
<PREPROCESSOR_DIRECTIVE, #include>
<HEADER_FILE, stdio.h>
<PREPROCESSOR_DIRECTIVE, #include>
<HEADER_FILE, string.h>
<COMMENT, 变量定义>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, main>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, {>
<COMMENT, 单行注释: 变量定义>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, a>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 10>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 整数>
<KEYWORD, float>
<IDENTIFIER, f>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 3.14>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 浮点数>
<KEYWORD, double>
<IDENTIFIER, e>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 2.71828e+010>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 科学计数法>
<KEYWORD, unsigned>
<KEYWORD, int>
```

```
<IDENTIFIER, hex>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 419>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 十六进制>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, oct>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 83>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 八进制>
<COMMENT, 字符常量和字符串常量>
<KEYWORD, char>
<IDENTIFIER, ch>
<OPERATOR, =>
<CHAR_CONSTANT, A>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 字符常量>
<KEYWORD, char>
<IDENTIFIER, str>
<SEPARATOR, >
<SEPARATOR, ]>
<OPERATOR, =>
<STRING_CONSTANT, Hello, world!>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 字符串常量>
<COMMENT, 多行注释>
<COMMENT, 这是一段
      多行注释 >
<COMMENT, 操作符测试>
<IDENTIFIER, a>
<OPERATOR, =>
<IDENTIFIER, a>
<OPERATOR, +>
<NUMBER, 1>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 加法>
<IDENTIFIER, a>
<OPERATOR, -=>
<NUMBER, 5>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 复合操作符>
<IDENTIFIER, a>
<OPERATOR, *=>
<NUMBER, 2>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 乘法>
<IDENTIFIER, a>
<OPERATOR, /=>
<NUMBER, 3>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 除法>
<IDENTIFIER, a>
<OPERATOR, ++>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 自增操作符>
```

```
<IDENTIFIER, a>
<OPERATOR, -->
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 自减操作符>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, b>
<OPERATOR, =>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<IDENTIFIER, a>
<OPERATOR, >>
<NUMBER, 5>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<OPERATOR, ?>
<NUMBER, 1>
<OPERATOR, :>
<NUMBER, 0>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 三元操作符>
<KEYWORD, if>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<IDENTIFIER, a>
<OPERATOR, ==>
<IDENTIFIER, b>
<OPERATOR, &&>
<IDENTIFIER, b>
<OPERATOR, !=>
<NUMBER, 0>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, {>
<COMMENT, 比较操作符和逻辑操作符>
<IDENTIFIER, printf>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<STRING_CONSTANT, %s\n>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<IDENTIFIER, str>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 字符串输出>
<SEPARATOR, }>
<COMMENT, 未闭合的字符常量和字符串常量,用于错误处理>
<KEYWORD, char>
<IDENTIFIER, badChar>
<OPERATOR, =>
Error at line 34, column 23: Unclosed character constant
<UNKNOWN, =>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 错误:未闭合的字符常量>
<COMMENT, 未闭合的注释>
Error at line 41, column 1: Unclosed comment
<COMMENT, 这是一个未闭合的注释
   return 0;
}
--- Statistics ---
```

```
Number of lines: 41

Number of unique identifiers: 17

Number of numbers: 13

Number of operators: 22

Number of comments: 26

Total number of valid characters (excluding whitespace): 599
```

分析:该程序是一个简单示例,程序中有两个错误,分别是34行未闭合的字符常量,还有下面未闭合注释,词法分析均可以检查出来,而且可以在一趟中将这两个问题都检测出来。其他词法类型在源程序注释中写的很清楚,不再重复。

3.2 字符常量测试

```
testcharconst.c 内容:
//
// Created by Trenchance on 2024/9/27.
//
char c1 = 'a';
char c2 = '\n';
char c3 = '\\';
char c4 = b;
   程序输出结果:
<COMMENT, >
<COMMENT, Created by Trenchance on 2024/9/27.>
<COMMENT, >
<KEYWORD, char>
<IDENTIFIER, c1>
<OPERATOR, =>
<CHAR CONSTANT, a>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, char>
<IDENTIFIER, c2>
<OPERATOR, =>
<CHAR_CONSTANT, \n>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, char>
<IDENTIFIER, c3>
<OPERATOR, =>
<CHAR_CONSTANT, \\>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, char>
<IDENTIFIER, c4>
<OPERATOR, =>
Error at line 7, column 14: Unclosed character constant
<UNKNOWN, =>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
--- Statistics ---
Number of lines: 8
Number of unique identifiers: 5
```

```
Number of numbers: 0

Number of operators: 4

Number of comments: 3

Total number of valid characters (excluding whitespace): 73
```

分析: 这是一个针对字符串常量的测试样例,可见测法分析程序可以识别到字符串常量,以及未闭合符号。

3.3 注释测试

```
testcomment.c 内容:
// Created by Trenchance on 2024/9/27.
//
// This is a simple single-line comment
int a = 5;
// Comment with special characters !@#$%^&*()
This comment contains another comment start symbol /*
But it is not closed properly
*/
int b = 10;
int a = 5;/*Comment right after code*/int b = 10;
This comment is not closed
int d = 20;
   程序输出结果:
<COMMENT, >
<COMMENT, Created by Trenchance on 2024/9/27.>
<COMMENT, >
<COMMENT, This is a simple single-line comment>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, a>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 5>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, Comment with special characters !@#$%^&*()>
<COMMENT,
This comment contains another comment start symbol /*
But it is not closed properly
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, b>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 10>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, a>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 5>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, Comment right after code>
```

```
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, b>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 10>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
Error at line 14, column 1: Unclosed comment
<COMMENT,
This comment is not closed
int d = 20;
--- Statistics ---
Number of lines: 14
Number of unique identifiers: 3
Number of numbers: 4
Number of operators: 4
Number of comments: 8
Total number of valid characters (excluding whitespace): 295
```

分析: 这是一份针对注释的测试,测试了各种可能出现的注释情况,末尾没有闭合的注释也能够很好的识别出来。

3.4 数字测试

```
testnum.c 内容:
// Created by Trenchance on 2024/9/27.
//
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  // 正常的十进制整数
   int dec1 = 123;
                    // 零
   int dec2 = 0;
   int dec3 = -456;
                    // 负数
   // 八进制整数
   int oct1 = 0123; // 八进制的83
   int oct2 = 00;
                     // 八进制的0
   int oct3 = -077;
                     // 八进制的负63
   // 十六进制整数
   int hex3 = -0xFF;
                    // 十六进制的负255
   // 浮点数
   float flt1 = 1.23;
   float flt2 = 0.0;
   float flt3 = -456.789;
   float flt4 = 123.0e10; // 科学计数法
   float flt5 = 1.23E-10; // 科学计数法, 负指数
```

```
// 非法数字 (测试应当在词法分析中捕获这些错误)
   int ill1 = 08; // 非法的八进制数 (8不合法)
   int ill2 = 0xG123; // 非法的十六进制数 (G不合法)
   return 0;
}
  程序输出结果:
<COMMENT, >
<COMMENT, Created by Trenchance on 2024/9/27.>
<COMMENT, >
<PREPROCESSOR_DIRECTIVE, #include>
<HEADER_FILE, stdio.h>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, main>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, {>
<COMMENT, 正常的十进制整数>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, dec1>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 123>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, dec2>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 0>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 零>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, dec3>
<OPERATOR, =>
<OPERATOR, ->
<NUMBER, 456>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 负数>
<COMMENT, 八进制整数>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, oct1>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 83>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 八进制的83>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, oct2>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 0>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 八进制的0>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, oct3>
<OPERATOR, =>
<OPERATOR, ->
```

```
<NUMBER, 63>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 八进制的负63>
<COMMENT, 十六进制整数>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, hex1>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 419>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 十六进制的419>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, hex2>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 2748>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 十六进制的2748>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, hex3>
<OPERATOR, =>
<OPERATOR, ->
<NUMBER, 255>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 十六进制的负255>
<COMMENT, 浮点数>
<KEYWORD, float>
<IDENTIFIER, flt1>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 1.23>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, float>
<IDENTIFIER, flt2>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 0>
<SEPARATOR, .>
<NUMBER, 0>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, float>
<IDENTIFIER, flt3>
<OPERATOR, =>
<OPERATOR, ->
<NUMBER, 456.789>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, float>
<IDENTIFIER, flt4>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 1.23e+012>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 科学计数法>
<KEYWORD, float>
<IDENTIFIER, flt5>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 1.23e-010>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 科学计数法,负指数>
<COMMENT, 非法数字 (测试应当在词法分析中捕获这些错误) >
<KEYWORD, int>
```

```
<IDENTIFIER, ill1>
<OPERATOR, =>
Error at line 30, column 17: Invalid octal number
<NUMBER, 0>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 非法的八进制数 (8不合法) >
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, ill2>
<OPERATOR, =>
Error at line 31, column 19: Invalid hexadecimal number
<NUMBER, 0>
<NUMBER, 123>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 非法的十六进制数 (G不合法) >
<KEYWORD, return>
<NUMBER, 0>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<SEPARATOR, }>
--- Statistics ---
Number of lines: 35
Number of unique identifiers: 20
Number of numbers: 19
Number of operators: 20
Number of comments: 20
Total number of valid characters (excluding whitespace): 551
```

分析:这是一个较为全面的针对数字的测试,包括了常见整数,浮点数,科学计数法,八进制以及十六进制数。程序可以很好的识别出这些内容,同时能够对错误的数字(错误的八进制和十六进制数)做出相应处理。

3.5 字符常量测试

```
teststringconst.c 内容:

//

// Created by Trenchance on 2024/9/27.

//

#include <stdio.h>

int main() {

    // 正常的字符串常量
    char *str1 = "Hello, world!";

    // 包含转义字符的字符串常量
    char *str2 = "Line 1\nLine 2\tTabbed";

    // 包含双引号和反斜杠的字符串常量
    char *str3 = "She said, \"Hello!\" and used a backslash \\";

    // 未闭合的字符串常量
    char *str4 = "This string is not closed
```

```
printf("%s\n", str2);
   printf("%s\n", str3);
   return 0;
}
  程序输出结果:
<COMMENT, >
<COMMENT, Created by Trenchance on 2024/9/27.>
<COMMENT, >
<PREPROCESSOR_DIRECTIVE, #include>
<HEADER_FILE, stdio.h>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, main>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, {>
<COMMENT, 正常的字符串常量>
<KEYWORD, char>
<OPERATOR, *>
<IDENTIFIER, str1>
<OPERATOR, =>
<STRING_CONSTANT, Hello, world!>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 包含转义字符的字符串常量>
<KEYWORD, char>
<OPERATOR, *>
<IDENTIFIER, str2>
<OPERATOR, =>
<STRING_CONSTANT, Line 1\nLine 2\tTabbed>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 包含双引号和反斜杠的字符串常量>
<KEYWORD, char>
<OPERATOR, *>
<IDENTIFIER, str3>
<OPERATOR, =>
<STRING_CONSTANT, She said, \"Hello!\" and used a backslash \\>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 未闭合的字符串常量>
<KEYWORD, char>
<OPERATOR, *>
<IDENTIFIER, str4>
<OPERATOR, =>
Error at line 17, column 42: Unclosed string constant
<UNKNOWN, =>
<IDENTIFIER, printf>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<STRING_CONSTANT, %s\n>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<IDENTIFIER, str1>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<IDENTIFIER, printf>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<STRING_CONSTANT, %s\n>
```

```
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<IDENTIFIER, str2>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<IDENTIFIER, printf>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<STRING_CONSTANT, %s\n>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<IDENTIFIER, str3>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, return>
<NUMBER, 0>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<SEPARATOR, }>
--- Statistics ---
Number of lines: 25
Number of unique identifiers: 9
Number of numbers: 1
Number of operators: 8
Number of comments: 7
Total number of valid characters (excluding whitespace): 338
   分析: 这是一个对于字符串常量的测试, 经过测试, 说明该程序能够检查出错误, 并正确识别字符串常量。
   复杂测试
3.6
   test2.c 内容:
```

```
//
// Created by Trenchance on 2024/9/27.
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <string.h> // 字符串操作库
#define PI 3.14159 // 定义常量 PI
#define MAX(a,b) ((a) > (b) ? (a) : (b)) // 宏定义最大值
// 枚举类型的定义
enum Days { SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY };
// 结构体的定义
struct Point {
   int x;
   int y;
};
// 函数声明
void greet();
int factorial(int n);
float calculate_circle_area(float radius);
void swap(int *a, int *b);
```

```
int main() {
   // 变量声明与初始化
   int a=10, b=20;
   float radius = 5.5;
   double large_num = 1.23e+10;
   char letter = 'A';
   char str[] = "Hello, World!";
   int hex = 0x1A3; // 十六进制
   int octal = 0123;
                        // 八进制
   unsigned long factorial_result = 0;
   // 打印一些信息
   printf("Hello, World!\n");
   greet();
   // 数学运算
   float area = calculate_circle_area(radius);
   printf("Area of circle: %.2f\n", area);
   // 循环与数组
   int array[5] = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\};
   for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
       printf("Array[%d] = %d\n", i, array[i]);
   }
   // 枚举的使用
   enum Days today = MONDAY;
   switch (today) {
       case SUNDAY:
           printf("It is Sunday!\n");
           break;
       case MONDAY:
           printf("It is Monday!\n");
           break;
       default:
           printf("It is another day of the week.\n");
           break;
   }
   // 位运算
   int bitwise_and = a & b;
   int bitwise_or = a | b;
   int bitwise_xor = a ^ b;
   // 指针与地址
   swap(&a, &b);
   // 递归函数调用
   factorial_result = factorial(5);
   printf("Factorial of 5 is: %lu\n", factorial_result);
   // 多行注释的示例
   /* 这是一段多行注释
      用来测试词法分析器对注释的处理
      这里不会被解析为代码
```

```
*/
   // 退出程序
   return 0;
}
// 问候函数
void greet() {
    printf("Greetings from the C program!\n");
}
// 递归计算阶乘
int factorial(int n) {
    if (n == 0 | | n == 1) {
       return 1;
    } else {
       return n * factorial(n - 1);
   }
}
// 计算圆的面积
float calculate_circle_area(float radius) {
   return PI * radius * radius;
}
// 交换两个变量的值
void swap(int *a, int *b) {
   int temp = *a;
   *a = *b;
   *b = temp;
}
  程序输出:
<COMMENT, >
<COMMENT, Created by Trenchance on 2024/9/27.>
<COMMENT, >
<PREPROCESSOR_DIRECTIVE, #include>
<HEADER_FILE, stdio.h>
<PREPROCESSOR_DIRECTIVE, #include>
<HEADER_FILE, math.h>
<PREPROCESSOR_DIRECTIVE, #include>
<HEADER_FILE, string.h>
<COMMENT, 字符串操作库>
<PREPROCESSOR_DIRECTIVE, #define>
<MACRO_DEFINITION, PI>
<MACRO VALUE, 3.14159 >
<COMMENT, 定义常量 PI>
<PREPROCESSOR_DIRECTIVE, #define>
<MACRO_DEFINITION, MAX>
<MACRO_PARAMETER, a,b>
\langle MACRO_VALUE, ((a) \rangle (b) ? (a) : (b)) \rangle
<COMMENT, 宏定义最大值>
<COMMENT, 枚举类型的定义>
```

```
<KEYWORD, enum>
<IDENTIFIER, Days>
<SEPARATOR, {>
<IDENTIFIER, SUNDAY>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<IDENTIFIER, MONDAY>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<IDENTIFIER, TUESDAY>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<IDENTIFIER, WEDNESDAY>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<IDENTIFIER, THURSDAY>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<IDENTIFIER, FRIDAY>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<IDENTIFIER, SATURDAY>
<SEPARATOR, }>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 结构体的定义>
<KEYWORD, struct>
<IDENTIFIER, Point>
<SEPARATOR, {>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, x>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, y>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<SEPARATOR, }>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 函数声明>
<KEYWORD, void>
<IDENTIFIER, greet>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, factorial>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, n>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, float>
<IDENTIFIER, calculate_circle_area>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<KEYWORD, float>
<IDENTIFIER, radius>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, void>
<IDENTIFIER, swap>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<KEYWORD, int>
<OPERATOR, *>
<IDENTIFIER, a>
```

```
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<KEYWORD, int>
<OPERATOR, *>
<IDENTIFIER, b>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, main>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, {>
<COMMENT, 变量声明与初始化>
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<NUMBER, 10>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<IDENTIFIER, b>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 20>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, float>
<IDENTIFIER, radius>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 5.5>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, double>
<IDENTIFIER, large_num>
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<NUMBER, 1.23e+010>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
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<CHAR_CONSTANT, A>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, char>
<IDENTIFIER, str>
<SEPARATOR, [>
<SEPARATOR, ]>
<OPERATOR, =>
<STRING_CONSTANT, Hello, World!>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, hex>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 419>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 十六进制>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, octal>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 83>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 八进制>
<KEYWORD, unsigned>
```

```
<KEYWORD, long>
<IDENTIFIER, factorial_result>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 0>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 打印一些信息>
<IDENTIFIER, printf>
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<STRING_CONSTANT, Hello, World!\n>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<IDENTIFIER, greet>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 数学运算>
<KEYWORD, float>
<IDENTIFIER, area>
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<IDENTIFIER, calculate_circle_area>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<IDENTIFIER, radius>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<IDENTIFIER, printf>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<STRING_CONSTANT, Area of circle: %.2f\n>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<IDENTIFIER, area>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 循环与数组>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, array>
<SEPARATOR, [>
<NUMBER, 5>
<SEPARATOR, ]>
<OPERATOR, =>
<SEPARATOR, {>
<NUMBER, 0>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<NUMBER, 1>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<NUMBER, 2>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<NUMBER, 3>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<NUMBER, 4>
<SEPARATOR, }>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, for>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, i>
<OPERATOR, =>
<NUMBER, 0>
```

```
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<IDENTIFIER, i>
<OPERATOR, <>
<NUMBER, 5>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<IDENTIFIER, i>
<OPERATOR, ++>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, {>
<IDENTIFIER, printf>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<STRING_CONSTANT, Array[%d] = %d\n>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<IDENTIFIER, i>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<IDENTIFIER, array>
<SEPARATOR, [>
<IDENTIFIER, i>
<SEPARATOR, ]>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<SEPARATOR, }>
<COMMENT, 枚举的使用>
<KEYWORD, enum>
<IDENTIFIER, Days>
<IDENTIFIER, today>
<OPERATOR, =>
<IDENTIFIER, MONDAY>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, switch>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<IDENTIFIER, today>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, {>
<KEYWORD, case>
<IDENTIFIER, SUNDAY>
<OPERATOR, :>
<IDENTIFIER, printf>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<STRING_CONSTANT, It is Sunday!\n>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, break>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, case>
<IDENTIFIER, MONDAY>
<OPERATOR, :>
<IDENTIFIER, printf>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<STRING_CONSTANT, It is Monday!\n>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, break>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, default>
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```

```
<IDENTIFIER, printf>
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<STRING_CONSTANT, It is another day of the week.\n>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, break>
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<COMMENT, 位运算>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, bitwise_and>
<OPERATOR, =>
<IDENTIFIER, a>
<OPERATOR, &>
<IDENTIFIER, b>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, bitwise_or>
<OPERATOR, =>
<IDENTIFIER, a>
<OPERATOR, >
<IDENTIFIER, b>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, bitwise_xor>
<OPERATOR, =>
<IDENTIFIER, a>
<OPERATOR, ^>
<IDENTIFIER, b>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 指针与地址>
<IDENTIFIER, swap>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<OPERATOR, &>
<IDENTIFIER, a>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<OPERATOR, &>
<IDENTIFIER, b>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 递归函数调用>
<IDENTIFIER, factorial_result>
<OPERATOR, =>
<IDENTIFIER, factorial>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<NUMBER, 5>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<IDENTIFIER, printf>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<STRING_CONSTANT, Factorial of 5 is: %lu\n>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<IDENTIFIER, factorial_result>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<COMMENT, 多行注释的示例>
```

```
<COMMENT, 这是一段多行注释
      用来测试词法分析器对注释的处理
      这里不会被解析为代码
<COMMENT, 退出程序>
<KEYWORD, return>
<NUMBER, 0>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<SEPARATOR, }>
<COMMENT, 问候函数>
<KEYWORD, void>
<IDENTIFIER, greet>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, {>
<IDENTIFIER, printf>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<STRING_CONSTANT, Greetings from the C program!\n>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<SEPARATOR, }>
<COMMENT, 递归计算阶乘>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, factorial>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, n>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, {>
<KEYWORD, if>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<IDENTIFIER, n>
<OPERATOR, ==>
<NUMBER, 0>
<OPERATOR, >
<IDENTIFIER, n>
<OPERATOR, ==>
<NUMBER, 1>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, {>
<KEYWORD, return>
<NUMBER, 1>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<SEPARATOR, }>
<KEYWORD, else>
<SEPARATOR, {>
<KEYWORD, return>
<IDENTIFIER, n>
<OPERATOR, *>
<IDENTIFIER, factorial>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<IDENTIFIER, n>
<OPERATOR, ->
<NUMBER, 1>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
```

```
<SEPARATOR, }>
<SEPARATOR, }>
<COMMENT, 计算圆的面积>
<KEYWORD, float>
<IDENTIFIER, calculate_circle_area>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<KEYWORD, float>
<IDENTIFIER, radius>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, {>
<KEYWORD, return>
<IDENTIFIER, PI>
<OPERATOR, *>
<IDENTIFIER, radius>
<OPERATOR, *>
<IDENTIFIER, radius>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<SEPARATOR, }>
<COMMENT, 交换两个变量的值>
<KEYWORD, void>
<IDENTIFIER, swap>
<SEPARATOR, (>
<KEYWORD, int>
<OPERATOR, *>
<IDENTIFIER, a>
<SEPARATOR, ,>
<KEYWORD, int>
<OPERATOR, *>
<IDENTIFIER, b>
<SEPARATOR, )>
<SEPARATOR, {>
<KEYWORD, int>
<IDENTIFIER, temp>
<OPERATOR, =>
<OPERATOR, *>
<IDENTIFIER, a>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<OPERATOR, *>
<IDENTIFIER, a>
<OPERATOR, =>
<OPERATOR, *>
<IDENTIFIER, b>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<OPERATOR, *>
<IDENTIFIER, b>
<OPERATOR, =>
<IDENTIFIER, temp>
<SEPARATOR, ;>
<SEPARATOR, }>
--- Statistics ---
Number of lines: 113
Number of unique identifiers: 53
Number of numbers: 21
Number of operators: 45
Number of comments: 26
```

Total number of valid characters (excluding whitespace): 1582

分析:这是一个复杂的C程序,几乎可以涵盖C词法的全部部分,每类单词的类型在注释中有所标注,这里不再重复。