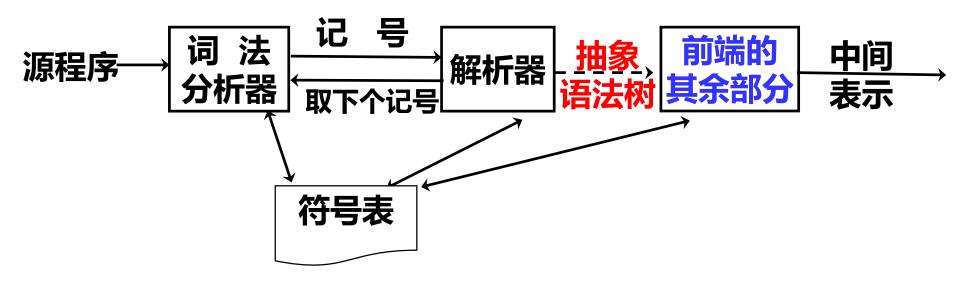


# 语法制导的翻译 II

《编译原理和技术(H)》

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- □ 语义的描述: 语法制导的定义、翻译方案
  - 语法制导: syntax-directed 按语法结构来指导语义的定义和计算
  - 抽象语法树、注释分析树等
- □ 语法制导翻译的实现方法: 自上而下、自下而上
  - 边语法分析边翻译



# 4.3 L属性定义的自上而下计算

- □ 翻译方案
- □ 预测翻译器的设计
- □ 用综合属性代替继承属性



#### 翻译方案—内嵌无信息传播的语义动作



#### 例 把有加和减的中缀表达式翻译成后缀表达式

如果输入是8+5-2,则输出是85+2-

 $E \rightarrow TR$ 

 $R \rightarrow \text{addop } T \{ print(\text{addop.}lexeme) \} R_1 \mid \varepsilon$ 

 $T \rightarrow \text{num } \{print(\text{num.}val)\}$ 

 $E \Rightarrow T R \Rightarrow \text{num } \{print (8)\} R$ 

 $\Rightarrow$  num {print(8)} addop T {print(+)}R

 $\Rightarrow$  num {print(8)}addop num{print(5)}{print(+)}R

 $\dots \{print(8)\}\{print(5)\}\{print(+)\}\ addop\ T\ \{print(-)\}R$ 

... {print(8)}{print(5)}{print(+)}{print(2)}{print(-)}

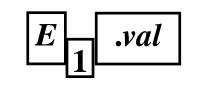
内嵌动作不涉及 属性信息传播



### L属性定义及其翻译方案



EQN程序示例 E sub 1 .val
ps-point size (继承属性); ht-height(综合属性)



产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow B$	B.ps = 10; S.ht = B.ht
$B \rightarrow B_1 B_2$	$B_{1}.ps = B.ps; B_{2}.ps = B.ps;$
	$B.ht = max(B_1.ht, B_2.ht)$
$B \rightarrow B_1 \operatorname{sub} B_2$	$B_1.ps = B.ps$ ; $B_2.ps = shrink(B.ps)$ ;
	$B.ht = disp(B_1.ht, B_2.ht)$
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$



#### L属性定义及其翻译方案

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$S \rightarrow$	$\{B.ps=10\}$
$\boldsymbol{B}$	${S.ht = B.ht}$
$B \rightarrow$	$\{B_1.ps = B.ps \}$
$B_1$	$\{B_2.ps = B.ps\}$
$\boldsymbol{\mathit{B}}_{2}$	$\{B.ht = max(B_1.ht, B_2.ht)\}$
$B \rightarrow$	$\{B_1.ps = B.ps\}$
$B_1$	
sub	$\{B_2.ps = shrink(B.ps)\}$
$\boldsymbol{B_2}$	$\{B.ht = disp (B_1.ht, B_2.ht)\}$
$B \rightarrow t$	$\mathbf{ext}  \{B.ht = \mathbf{text.}h \times B.ps \}$

产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow B$	B.ps = 10; S.ht = B.ht
$B \rightarrow B_1 B_2$	$B_1.ps = B.ps; B_2.ps = B.ps;$
	$B.ht = max(B_1.ht, B_2.ht)$
$B \rightarrow B_1 \operatorname{sub} B_2$	$B_1.ps = B.ps; B_2.ps = shrink(B.ps);$
	$B.ht = \underline{disp}(B_1.ht, B_2.ht)$
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \underline{\text{text.}h} \times B.ps$

#### 属性信息从左向右流动

- 产生式右部符号的继承属性必须在解析该符号之前计算
- 语义动作不能引用其右边符号的综合属性
- 产生式左部非终结符的综合属性只能在其依赖的所有属性都计算完后才能计算



### 左递归的消除引起继承属性



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#### 表达式语言的 LL文法

产生式	语 义 规 则
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.nptr = mkNode(`+`, E_1.nptr, T.nptr)$
$E \rightarrow T$	E.nptr = T.nptr
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.nptr = mkNode("*", T_1.nptr, F.nptr)$
$T \rightarrow F$	T.nptr = F.nptr
$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.nptr = E.nptr
$F \rightarrow id$	F.nptr = mkLeaf(id, id.entry)
$F \rightarrow \text{num}$	F.nptr = mkLeaf(num, num.val)

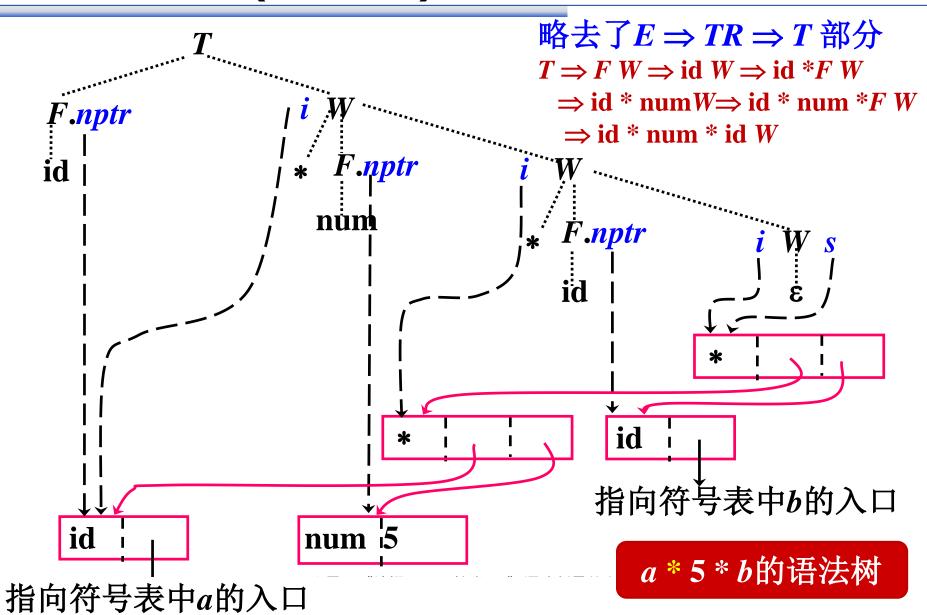
产生式	语 义 规 则	$F \to (E)$ $F \to id$
$E \rightarrow T R$	R.i = T.nptr ; E.nptr = R.s	$F \rightarrow \text{num}$
$R \rightarrow + TR_1$	$R_1.i = mkNode ('+', R.i, T.nptr); R.s =$	$R_1$ .s
$R \rightarrow \varepsilon$	R.s = R.i	
$T \rightarrow FW$	W.i = F.nptr ; T.nptr = W.s	
$W \rightarrow *FW_1$	$W_1.i = mkNode ( '+', W.i, F.nptr); W.s$	$=W_1.s$
$W \rightarrow \varepsilon$	W.s = W.i	
•••	•••	



#### 语法树的构造 (LL文法)



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### 消除左递归的语法树构造翻译方案



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$E \rightarrow T$	$\{R.i = T.nptr\}$	$T+T+T+\dots$
$\boldsymbol{R}$	$\{E.nptr = R.s\}$	
$R \rightarrow +$		
$\boldsymbol{T}$	$\{R_1.i = mkNode (`$	+', <i>R.i</i> , <i>T.nptr</i> )}
$R_1$	$\{R.s = R_1.s\}$	
$R \rightarrow \epsilon$	$\{R.s = R.i\}$	w 玉 足 M A
$T \rightarrow F$	$\{W.i = F.nptr\}$	继承属性的
$oldsymbol{W}$	$\{T.nptr = W.s\}$	右部的某文 在分析该文
$W \rightarrow *$		在为中以为

产生式	语 义 规 则
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.nptr = mkNode(`+`, E_1.nptr, T.nptr)$
$E \rightarrow T$	E.nptr = T.nptr
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.nptr = mkNode("*", T_1.nptr, F.nptr)$
$T \rightarrow F$	T.nptr = F.nptr
$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.nptr = E.nptr
$F \rightarrow id$	F.nptr = mkLeaf(id, id.entry)
$F \rightarrow \text{num}$	F.nptr = mkLeaf (num, num.val)

继承属性的计算内嵌在产生式 右部的某文法符号之前,表示 在分析该文法符号之前计算

 $F \qquad \{W_1.i = mkNode \ (`*', W.i, F.nptr)\}$   $W_1 \qquad \{W.s = W_1.s\}$   $W \rightarrow \varepsilon \qquad \{W.s = W.i\}$ 

F 的产生式部分不再给出



# 4.3 L属性定义的自上而下计算

- □ 翻译方案
- □ 预测翻译器的设计
- □ 用综合属性代替继承属性



#### 预测翻译器的设计



方法:将预测解析器的构造方法推广到翻译方案的实现(LL文法)

```
产生式R \rightarrow +TR \mid \epsilon 的分析过程
  void R() {
    if (lookahead == '+') { // First(+TR)
         match ('+'); T(); R();
    else error( );
```



#### 预测翻译器的设计



```
syntaxTreeNode * R (syntaxTreeNode * i) {
  //继承属性作为参数、综合属性作为返回值
   syntaxTreeNode *nptr, *i1, *s1, *s;
   char addoplexeme;
   if (lookahead == '+' ) {
      addoplexeme = lexval;
      match('+'); nptr = T();
      i1 = mkNode(addoplexeme, i, nptr);
      s1 = R (i1); s = s1;
   else if (lookahead == ')' || lookahead == '$') s = i;
   else error( );
   return s;
```

```
void R() {
  if (lookahead == '+') {
    match ('+'); T(); R();
  }
  else if (lookahead == ')' || lookahead == '$');
  else error();
}
```

```
R:i,s
T:nptr
+:addoplexeme
```



# 4.3 L属性定义的自上而下计算

- □ 翻译方案
- □ 预测翻译器的设计
- □ 用综合属性代替继承属性

例 Pascal语言的变量声明,如m,n:integer

 $D \rightarrow L : T$ 

L.in = T.type

 $L \rightarrow L_1$ , id | id  $L_1$ .in = L.in, ...

 $T \rightarrow \text{integer} \mid \text{char} \quad T.type = \dots$ 

该语法制导定义非L属性定义

信息从右向左流, 归约从左向右, 两者不一致



#### 非L属性定义:改写文法



例 Pascal的声明,如m,n:integer

 $D \rightarrow L : T$ 

L.in = T.type ( $\sharp L$ 属性定义:属性信息从右流向左)

 $L \rightarrow L_1$ , id | id  $L_1$ .in = L.in, ...

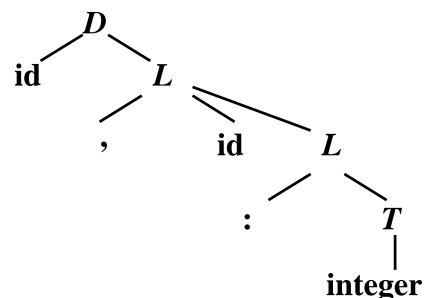
 $T \rightarrow \text{integer} \mid \text{char} \quad T.type = \dots$ 

等所需信息获得后再归约, 改成从右向左归约

 $D \to id L$  (S属性定义)

 $L \rightarrow , id L \mid : T$ 

 $T \rightarrow \text{integer} \mid \text{char}$ 

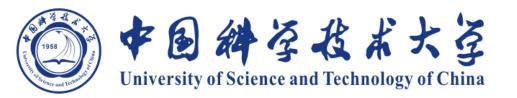




#### 用综合属性代替继承属性



```
D \to \mathrm{id} L
                  { addtype (id. entry, L. type);}
L \rightarrow, id L_1 { L. type = L_1. Type;
                    addtype (id. entry, L_1. type);}
                   \{L. type = T. type;\}
L \rightarrow : T
T \rightarrow \text{integer} \{T. type = integer;\}
                                                     id
T \rightarrow \text{real}
                   \{T. type = real;\}
                                                                                   integer
```



### 4.4 L属性定义的自下而上计算

- □ 删除翻译方案中的内嵌动作
- □ 继承属性的计算



在自下而上分析的框架中实现L属性定义的方法

- □ 它能实现任何基于LL(1)文法的L属性定义
- □ 也能实现许多(但不是所有的)基于LR(1)的L属性定义



#### 删除翻译方案中的内嵌动作



□ 中缀表达式翻译成后缀表达式

$$\begin{split} E &\to T \, R \\ R &\to + \, T \, \{print \, (\text{`+'})\} R_1 \mid - \, T \, \{print \, (\text{`-'})\} R_1 \mid \varepsilon \\ T &\to \text{num} \, \{print (\text{num.}val)\} \end{split}$$

■ 在文法中加入推出ε的标记非终结符,让每个内嵌动作由不同的标记非终结符M代表,并把该动作移到产生式 $M \rightarrow ε$ 的右端 (继承属性=>综合属性)

```
E \rightarrow TR
R \rightarrow + TMR_1 \mid -TNR_1 \mid \varepsilon
T \rightarrow \text{num } \{print \text{ (num.val)}\}
M \rightarrow \varepsilon \{print \text{ ('+')}\}
N \rightarrow \varepsilon \{print \text{ ('-')}\}
```

YACC会按这种方法来处理输入的文法, 即为内嵌的语义动作引入ε产生式



bison-examples: config/exprL.y

```
input :...
```

```
input{ lineno ++; printf("Line %d:\t", lineno);} line { printf("*"); };
```

- □ \$\$表示产生式LHS(left-hand side)符号的语义值,\$1,\$2...依次为RHS(right-hand side)中符号的
  - 语义值,本例中line的语义值通过\$3来引用
- □ Bison自动为上述2个蓝色的嵌入动作引入 2个产生ε的标记非终结符,对应case 3和4

src/exprL.tab.c

```
case 4:

/* Line 1806 of yacc.c */

#line 36 ''config/exprL.y''

{ printf(''*''); }

break;
```

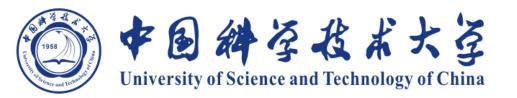
```
yyreduce:

/* yyn is the number of a rule to reduce with. */
...

YY_REDUCE_PRINT (yyn);
switch (yyn) { ... 产生式编号
case 3:

/* Line 1806 of yacc.c */
#line 32 "config/exprL.y"

{ lineno ++; printf("Line %d:\t", lineno);
}
break;
```



### 4.4 L属性定义的自下而上计算

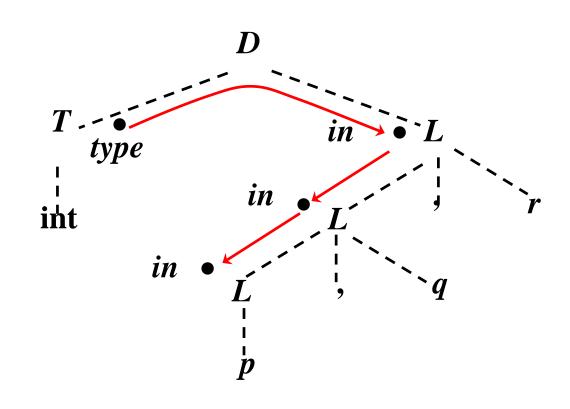
- □ 删除翻译方案中的内嵌动作
- □ 继承属性的计算





#### 情况1 属性位置可预测

```
例 int p, q, r
D \rightarrow T \quad \{L.in = T.type\}
L
T \rightarrow \text{int} \quad \{T. type = integer\}
T \rightarrow \text{real} \quad \{T. type = real\}
L \rightarrow \quad \{L_1.in = L.in\}
L_1, \text{id} \quad \{addtype \text{ (id.entry, } L.in \text{ )}\}
L \rightarrow \text{id} \quad \{addtype \text{ (id.entry, } L.in \text{ )}\}
```



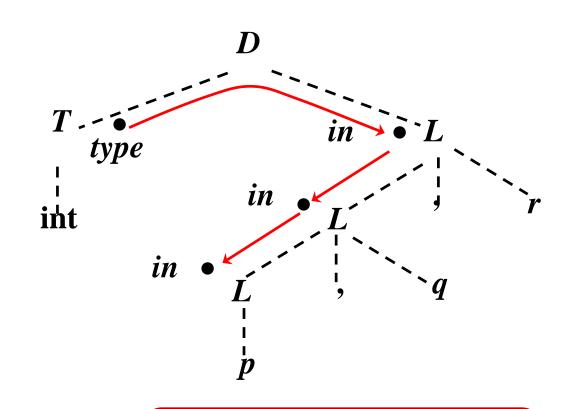
继承属性值 已在分析栈中





#### 情况1 属性位置可预测

```
例 int p, q, r
D \rightarrow T \quad \{L.in = T.type\}
L
T \rightarrow \text{int} \quad \{T. type = integer\}
T \rightarrow \text{real} \quad \{T. type = real\}
L \rightarrow \quad \{L_1.in = L.in\}
L_1, \text{ id } \{addtype \text{ (id.entry, } L.in \text{ )}\}
L \rightarrow \text{ id} \quad \{addtype \text{ (id.entry, } L.in \text{ )}\}
```

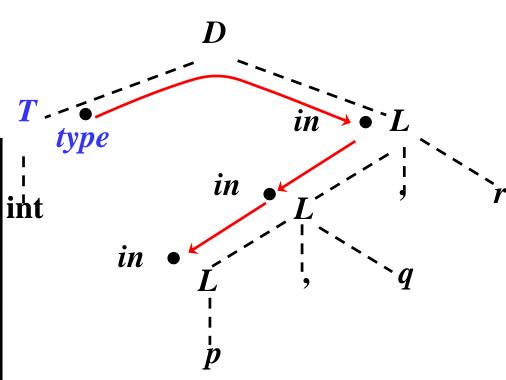


略去继承属性的计算 引用继承属性的地方改成 引用其他符号的综合属性



#### 情况1 属性位置可预测

产生式	代 码 段
$D \to TL$	
$T \rightarrow \text{int}$	val[top] = integer
$T \rightarrow \text{real}$	val[top] = real
$L \rightarrow L_1$ , id	<pre>addType(val[top], al[top-3]);</pre>
$L \rightarrow id$	<pre>addType(val[top], val[top-1]);</pre>



略去继承属性的计算 引用继承属性的地方改成 引用其他符号的综合属性



### YACC中的继承属性定义



#### 在内嵌动作代码中设置该文法符号的语义值

bison-examples: config/exprL1.y

```
line:...
                      指明lineno的语义值
                       所在的共用体的域
    | NUMBER { ...
           $<val>lineno = $1; // val是%union中声明的语义值类型
                           // 该语义动作代码未指定名字时
          // $<val>$ = $1;
                         给内嵌语义动作对应
                         的标记非终结符命名
          } [lineno]
   exp EOL { ...
          printf("Line %d: %g\n", (int) $<val>lineno, $3);
```



#### YACC中的继承属性定义

#### 在内嵌代码中使用存储在栈中任意固定相对位置的语义值

```
bison-examples: config/midrule.y
   exp: a_1 a_2 \{ \$ < val > \$ = 3; \} \{ \$ < val > \$ = \$ < val > 3 + 1; \} a_5
     sum_of_the_five_previous_values
       USE (($1, $2, $<foo>4, $5));
      printf ("%d\n", $6);
   sum_of_the_five_previous_values:
      $$ = $<val>0 + $<val>-1 + $<val>-2 + $<val>-3 + $<val>-4;
   $<val>0、$<val>-1、$<val>-2、$<val>-3、$<val>-4分别表示栈中a_5、
   { $<val>$ = $<val>3 + 1; }、{ $<val>$ = 3; }、a_2、a_1文法符号的语义值
```





#### 情况2 属性位置不可预测

$$S \rightarrow aAC$$

$$C.i = A.s$$

$$S \rightarrow bABC$$

$$C.i = A.s$$

$$C \rightarrow c$$

$$C.s = g(C.i)$$

继承属性值 已在分析栈中

A和C之间可能有B,也可能没有B,C.i 的值有2种可能

□ 增加标记非终结符,使得位置可以预测

$$S \rightarrow aAC$$

$$C.i = A.s$$

$$S \rightarrow bABMC$$

$$M.i = A.s$$
;  $C.i = M.s$ 

$$C \rightarrow c$$

$$C.s = g(C.i)$$

$$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$M.s = M.i$$

### 模拟继承属性的计算

□ 继承属性是综合属性的函数

$$S \rightarrow aAC$$

$$C.i = f(A.s)$$

$$C \rightarrow c$$

$$C.s = g(C.i)$$

继承属性不直接 等于某个综合属性

 $\square$  增加标记非终结符,把f(A.s)的计算移到对标记非终结符归约时进行

$$S \rightarrow aANC$$

$$N.i = A.s$$
;  $C.i = N.s$ 

$$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$N.s = f(N.i)$$

$$C \rightarrow c$$

$$C.s = g(C.i)$$

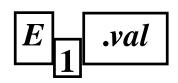


## L属性定义的自下而上计算



例数学排版语言EQN

E sub 1 .val



$$S \rightarrow B$$

$$B \rightarrow B_1 B_2$$

$$B \rightarrow B_1 \text{ sub } B_2$$

 $B \rightarrow \text{text}$ 

产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	B.ps = L.s; S.ht = B.ht
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	L.s = 10 将 $B.ps$ 存入栈中,便于引用
$B \rightarrow B_1 M B_2$	$B_1.ps = B.ps; M.i = B.ps;$
	$B_{2}.ps = M.s; B.ht = max(B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$	M.s = M.i
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	$B_{1}.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps;$
$NB_2$	$B_{2}.ps = N.s; B.ht = disp (B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.s = shrink(N.i)
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

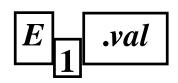


# L属性定义的自下而上计算



#### 例数学排版语言EQN

E sub 1 .val



$$S \rightarrow B$$

$$B \rightarrow B_1 B_2$$

$$B \rightarrow B_1 \text{ sub } B_2$$

 $B \rightarrow \text{text}$ 

产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	B.ps = L.s; S.ht = B.ht
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	L.s = 10 将 $B.ps$ 存入栈中,便于引用
$B \rightarrow B_1 MB_2$	$B_1.ps = B.ps; M.i = B.ps;$
	$B_{2}.ps = M.s; B.ht = max(B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$	M.s = M.i 单纯为了属性位置可预测
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	$B_{1}.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps;$
$NB_2$	$B_{2}.ps = N.s; B.ht = disp (B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.s = shrink(N.i)
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

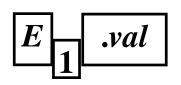


### L属性定义的自下而上计算



例数学排版语言EQN

E sub 1 .val



$$S \rightarrow B$$

$$B \rightarrow B_1 B_2$$

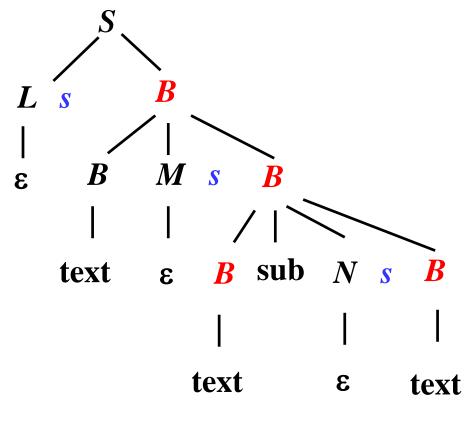
$$B \rightarrow B_1 \text{ sub } B_2$$

 $B \rightarrow \text{text}$ 

产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	B.ps = L.s; S.ht = B.ht
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	L.s = 10 将 $B.ps$ 存入栈中,便于引用
$B \rightarrow B_1 MB_2$	$B_1.ps = B.ps; M.i = B.ps;$
	$B_{2}.ps = M.s; B.ht = max(B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$	M.s = M.i 单纯为了属性位置可预测
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	$B_{1}.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps;$
$NB_2$	$B_{2}.ps = N.s; B.ht = disp (B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.s = shrink(N.i) 兼有计算功能
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$







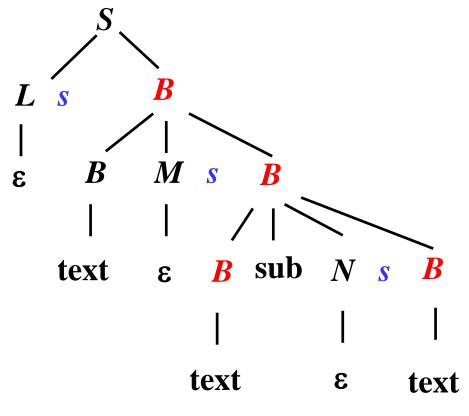
在text归约成B时,B的ps属性都在次栈顶位置

产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	B.ps = L.s; S.ht = B.ht
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	L.s = 10
$B \rightarrow B_1 MB_2$	$B_{1}.ps = B.ps; M.i = B.ps;$
	$B_{2}.ps = M.s; B.ht = max(B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$	M.s = M.i
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	$B_{1}.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps;$
$NB_2$	$B_{2}.ps = N.s; B.ht = disp (B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.s = shrink(N.i)
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

继承属性的值为栈中某个综合属性的值时,栈中只保存综合属性的值







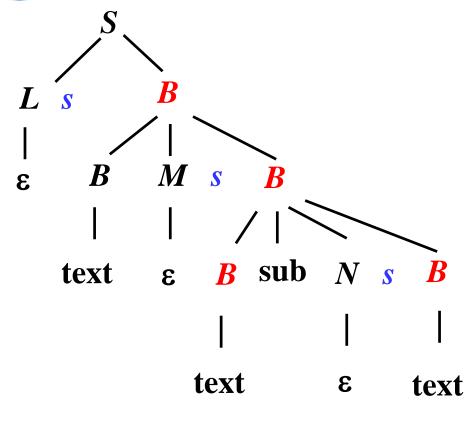
在text归约成B时,B的ps属性都在次栈顶位置

产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	val[top-1] = val[top]
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	L.s = 10
$B \rightarrow B_1 MB_2$	$B_{1}.ps = B.ps; M.i = B.ps;$
	$B_{2}.ps = M.s; B.ht = max(B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$	M.s = M.i
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	$B_{1}.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps;$
$NB_2$	$B_2.ps = N.s; B.ht = disp (B_1.ht, B_2.ht)$
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.s = shrink(N.i)
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

B.ps = L.s; S.ht = B.ht







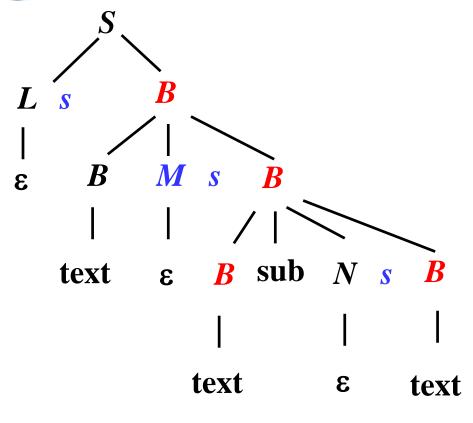
在text归约成B时,B的ps属性都在次栈顶位置

产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	val[top-1] = val[top]
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = 10
$B \rightarrow B_1 M B_2$	$B_{1}.ps = B.ps; M.i = B.ps;$
	$B_{2}.ps = M.s; B.ht = max(B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$M \to \varepsilon$	M.s = M.i
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	$B_{1}.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps;$
$NB_2$	$B_2.ps = N.s; B.ht = disp (B_1.ht, B_2.ht)$
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.s = shrink(N.i)
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

L.s = 10





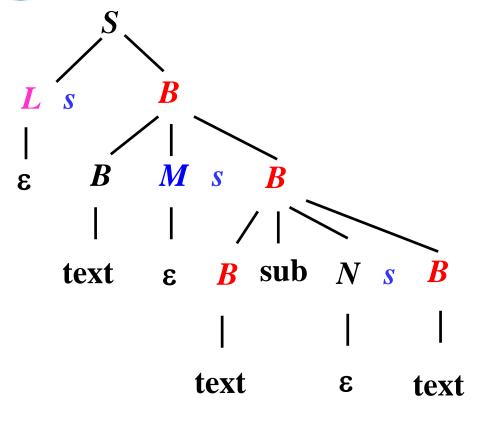


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产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	val[top-1] = val[top]
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = 10
$B \rightarrow B_1 M B_2$	val[top-2] = max(val[top-2], val[top])
$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$	M.s = M.i
$B \rightarrow B_1 \text{ sub}$	$B_{1}.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps;$
$NB_2$	$B_2$ -ps = N.s; B.ht = disp $(B_1$ .ht, $B_2$ .ht)
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.s = shrink(N.i)
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

 $B_{1}$ -ps = B-ps; M.i = B-ps;  $B_{2}$ -ps = M.s;  $B.ht = max(B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$ 





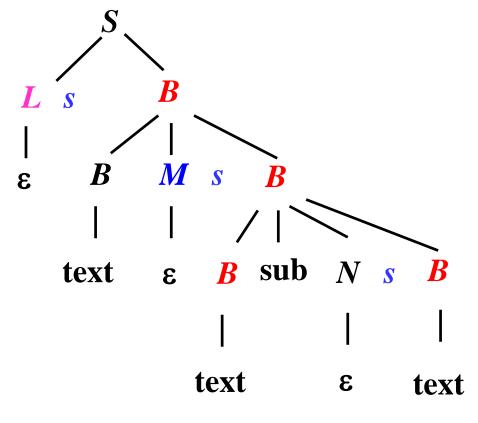


产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	val[top-1] = val[top]
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = 10
$B \rightarrow B_1 M B_2$	val[top-2] = max(val[top-2], val[top])
$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = val[top-1]
$B \rightarrow B_1 \text{ sub}$	$B_{1}.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps;$
$NB_2$	$B_{2}.ps = N.s; B.ht = disp (B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.s = shrink(N.i)
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

M.i = B.ps; M.s = M.i





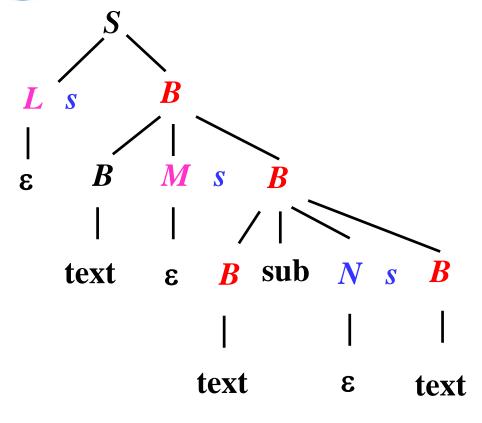


产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	val[top-1] = val[top]
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = 10
$B \rightarrow B_1 M B_2$	val[top-2] = max(val[top-2], val[top])
$M  o \epsilon$	val[top+1] = val[top-1]
$B \rightarrow B_1 \text{ sub}$	val[top-3] = disp (val[top-3], val[top])
$NB_2$	
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.s = shrink(N.i)
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

 $B_{1}.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps; B_{2}.ps = N.s; B.ht = disp (B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$ 







产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	val[top-1] = val[top]
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = 10
$B \rightarrow B_1 M B_2$	val[top-2] = max(val[top-2], val[top])
$M  o \epsilon$	val[top+1] = val[top-1]
$B \rightarrow B_1 \text{ sub}$	val[top-3] = disp (val[top-3], val[top])
$NB_2$	
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = shrink(val[top-2])
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

 $B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$ 

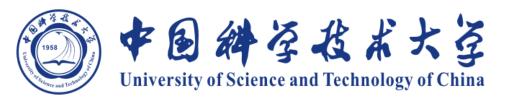




	S, S	B $M$	S B		
3	   text	     	/   >	N	S B
			1	1	1
		1	text	3	text

产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	val[top-1] = val[top]
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = 10
$B \to B_1 M B_2$	val[top-2] = max(val[top-2], val[top])
$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = val[top-1]
$B \rightarrow B_1 \text{ sub}$	val[top-3] = disp (val[top-3], val[top])
$NB_2$	
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = shrink(val[top-2])
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$val[top] = val[top] \times val[top-1]$

N.i = B.ps; N.s = shrink(N.i)



# 下期预告: 语义分析