

词法分析和语法分析实验报告

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1. 实验目的

扩充已有的样例语言TINY，为扩展TINY语言TINY+构造词法分析和语法分析程序，从而掌握词法分析和语法分析程序的构造方法。

2. 实验内容

了解样例语言TINY及TINY编译器的实现，了解扩展TINY语言TINY+，用EBNF描述TINY+的语法，用C语言扩展TINY的词法分析和语法分析程序，构造TINY+的语法分析器。

3. 实验要求

- 将TINY+源程序翻译成对应的TOKEN序列，并能检查一定的词法错误。
- 将TOKEN序列转换成语法分析树，并能检查一定的语法错误。

4. TINY+ 扩充内容

- 增加运算符：% (求余数)
- 增加比较运算符：<, >
- 增加关键词：WHILE, DO, FOR, UPTO, DOWNT0
- 用EBNF描述TINY+的语法如下：

High-level program structures

```
1 Program -> MethodDecl MethodDecl*
2 Type -> INT | REAL | STRING
3 MethodDecl -> Type [MAIN] Id '(' FormalParams ')' Block
4 FormalParams -> [FormalParam ( ',' FormalParam )* ]
5 FormalParam -> Type Id
```

Statements

```
1 Block -> BEGIN Statement+ END
2
3 Statement -> Block
4           | LocalVarDecl
5           | AssignStmt
6           | ReturnStmt
7           | IfStmt
8           | WriteStmt
9           | ReadStmt
10          | whileStmt
11          | DowhileStmt
12          | ForStmt
13
14 LocalVarDecl -> Type Id ';' | Type AssignStmt
```

```

15
16 AssignStmt -> Id := Expression ';'
17           | Id := QString ';'
18 ReturnStmt -> RETURN Expression ';'
19 IfStmt     -> IF '(' BoolExpression ')' Statement
20           | IF '(' BoolExpression ')' Statement ELSE Statement
21 WriteStmt  -> WRITE '(' Expression ',' QString ')' ';'
22 ReadStmt   -> READ '(' Id ',' QString ')' ';'
23 WhileStmt  -> WHILE '(' BoolExpression ')' Statement
24     DoWhileStmt -> DO Statement WHILE '(' BoolExpression ')'
25     ForStmt     -> For AssignStmt UPTO Expression DO Statement
26                 | For AssignStmt DOWNTO Expression DO Statement
27
28     QString is any sequence of characters except double quote itself,
    enclosed in double quotes.

```

Expressions

```

1 Expression -> MultiplicativeExpr (( '+' | '-' ) MultiplicativeExpr)*
2 MultiplicativeExpr -> PrimaryExpr (( '*' | '/' | '%' ) PrimaryExpr)*
3 PrimaryExpr -> Num // Integer or Real numbers
4             | Id
5             | '(' Expression ')'
6             | Id '(' ActualParams ')'
7 BoolExpression -> Expression '==' Expression
8                 | Expression '!=' Expression
9                 | Expression '<' Expression
10                | Expression '>' Expression
11 ActualParams -> [Expression ( ',' Expression)*]

```

5. 算法描述

5.1 词法分析

构造词法分析器，是从文件中依次读取字符，并按照 Tiny+ 设定的规则来将它们识别为 TOKEN。

先定义 TOKEN 类型：

```

1 //token type
2 typedef enum {
3     IF, ELSE, WRITE, READ, RETURN, BEGIN, END, MAIN, INT, REAL, WHILE, DO,
4     FOR, UPTO, DOWNTO,
5     SEMI, COMMA, LEFTPAREN, RIGHTPAREN,
6     ADD, SUB, MUL, DIV, MOD, ASSIGN, EQUAL, UNEQUAL, GT, LT,
7     ID, NUM, QSTR,
8     ERROR, ENDFILE
9 }TokenType;

```

接下来定义 DFA 的状态：

```

1 // DFA status
2 typedef enum {
3     ST_START,
4     ST_ASSIGN,
5     ST_EQUAL,
6     ST_UNEQUAL,
7     ST_COMMENT,
8     ST_NUMBER,
9     ST_REAL,
10    ST_STRING,
11    ST_ID,
12    ST_FINISH
13 }dfaStatus;

```

设置 Key words:

```

1 // keywords
2 struct {
3     char* str;
4     TokenType token;
5 } keywords[NUM_KEY] = { {"WHILE", WHILE}, {"DO", DO}, {"FOR", FOR}, {"UPTO",
    UPTO}, {"DOWNT", DOWNT}, {"IF", IF}, {"ELSE", ELSE}, {"READ", READ},
    {"WRITE", WRITE}, {"BEGIN", BEGIN}, {"END", END}, {"MAIN", MAIN}, {"RETURN",
    RETURN}, {"INT", INT}, {"REAL", REAL} };

```

设定初始状态为 ST_START，表示开始状态，接下来依次读入字符，根据读入字符进行状态转移的判断。

例如，在此状态时读取下一个字符，如果判断该字符是字母，那么状态可转变为 ST_ID 状态，如果下一个字母判断为数字或字母，那么状态不需要改变，如果判断为既不是字母也不是数字，那么说明这个 TOKEN 结束了，则状态转换为 ST_FINISH，TOKEN 判断为 ID。

再例如，如果开始时读到的第一个字符是数字，那么久跳转到 ST_NUMBER 状态，如果读入下一个字符仍然是数字，那么状态不需要改变，如果读入下一个字符是小数点，说明这可能是一个小数，所以跳转到状态 ST_REAL，如果下一个数字是字母，就不符合语法规则，于是就进入报错流程，对错误进行处理。

另外，对于 "!=" 和 "==" 此类的运算符，可以设置状态 UNEQUAL 和 EQUAL 等，进行判断操作。

此外，单个字符的运算符比如 "+", "-", "*", "/", "%" 等，就可以直接判断 TOKEN，不需要进行状态转换。

以判断整数、小数或者错误为例，状态转换方式实现如下：

```

1         case ST_NUMBER:
2             if (!isdigit(c)) {
3                 if (c == '.') {
4                     curStatus = ST_REAL;
5                 }
6                 else if (isalpha(c)) {
7                     if (!IF_EOF) Col--;
8                     save = 0;
9                     curStatus = ST_FINISH;
10                    curToken = ERROR;
11                }
12                else {
13                    if (!IF_EOF) Col--;

```

```

14         curStatus = ST_FINISH;
15         curToken = NUM;
16     }
17 }
18 break;

```

报错编写:

```

1 void lexError()
2 {
3     printf("\n[ERROR] Error in line %d, column %d!\n", Row, Col);
4     getchar();
5     exit(1);
6 }

```

5.2 语法分析

采用前看一个 token 的预测分析法进行自顶向下的语法分析。

设计语法树的结构:

- 语句之间通过链表相连，第一条之后的语句可以通过前一个语句的 sibling 连接到。
- Assign 语句有一个孩子，位于 child[0]。
- If 语句分为三个孩子，test 位于 child[0]，then 位于 child[1]，else 位于 child[2]。
- write、read 语句有一个孩子，位于 child[0]。
- while 有两个孩子，test 和 do 分别位于 child[0] 和 child[1]。
- write 和 read 有一个孩子，位于 child[0]。
- 运算符有两个孩子，分别位于 child[0] 和 child[1]。
- Define 分别位于某节点和他的 sibling 中。

节点结构设计:

定义树节点 Node 结构体如下:

```

1 // parse tree
2 typedef struct
3 {
4     struct Node* child[MAXCHILDREN];
5     struct Node* sibling;
6     NodeKind nodekind;
7     union { MethodKind method; TypeKind type; StmtKind stmt; ExpKind exp; }
    kind;
8     union {
9         TokenType token;
10        float val;
11        char* name;
12    } attr;
13 }Node;

```

语法树的树节点有不同的类型，对树节点的类型进行定义:

```

1 typedef enum { MethodK, TypeK, ParamK, StmtK, ExpK } NodeKind;
2 typedef enum { MainK, NormalK } MethodKind;
3 typedef enum { FormalK, ActualK, NoneK } ParamKind;
4 typedef enum { ReturnTypeK, IntTypeK, RealTypeK } TypeKind;
5 typedef enum { WhileK, DowhileK, Fork, IfK, ReturnK, AssignK, ReadK, WriteK,
  IntDeclareK, RealDeclareK } StmtKind;
6 typedef enum { OpK, ConstK, IdK, MethodCallK } ExpKind;

```

先以整个函数为单位，函数之间进行串行分析：

```

1 Node* MethodDecl_Sequence(void) {
2     Node* t = MethodDecl();
3     Node* p = t;
4     while (token != ENDFILE) {
5         Node* q;
6         q = MethodDecl();
7         if (q != NULL) {
8             if (t == NULL) t = p = q;
9             else {
10                p->sibling = q;
11                p = q;
12            }
13        }
14    }
15    return t;
16 }

```

在函数中，自顶向下分析：

```

1 static Node* MethodDecl(void) {
2     Node* t = NULL;
3     Node* p = ReturnType();
4
5     if (token == MAIN) {
6         t = NewMethodNode(MainK);
7         match(MAIN);
8     }
9     else {
10        t = NewMethodNode(NormalK);
11    }
12    t->child[0] = p;
13    //func name
14    if (t != NULL && token == ID) {
15        t->attr.name = my_strcpy(stringSave);
16    }
17    match(ID);
18    match(LEFTPAREN);
19    if (token == RIGHTPAREN) {
20        t->child[1] = NULL;
21        match(RIGHTPAREN);
22        t->child[2] = Block();
23    }
24    else {
25        t->child[1] = FormalParams();
26        match(RIGHTPAREN);
27        t->child[2] = Block();

```

```

28     }
29     return t;
30 }

```

在语法分析时，采用自上而下的方式，可以前看一位，来决定哪一个产生式是合理的，从而继续分析。此部分用代码实现如下：

```

1  static Node* Statement(void) {
2      Node* t = NULL;
3      switch (token) {
4          case WHILE: t = whileStmt(); break;
5          case DO: t = DowhileStmt(); break;
6          case FOR: t = ForStmt(); break;
7          case BEGIN: t = Block(); break;
8          case INT: t = IntLocalVarDeclStmt(); break;
9          case REAL: t = RealLocalVarDeclStmt(); break;
10         case ID: t = AssignStmt(); break;
11         case RETURN: t = ReturnStmt(); break;
12         case IF: t = IfStmt(); break;
13         case WRITE: t = WriteStmt(); break;
14         case READ: t = ReadStmt(); break;
15         default:
16             parError("Unexpected token");
17             break;
18     }
19     return t;
20 }

```

报错设计：

在语法分析中，设计了报错的功能，可以显示出错的具体行列位置以及错误种类。

```

1  void parError(char* str)
2  {
3      printf("\n[ERROR] Parse error in line %d, column %d: %s!\n", Row, Col,
4      str);
5      getchar();
6      exit(1);
7  }

```

6. 测试结果

6.1 对参考文件中的代码进行测试，得到输出结果。

词法分析结果：

```

1  [KEYWORD, INT]
2  [ID, f2]
3  [SEP, (]
4  [KEYWORD, INT]
5  [ID, x]
6  [SEP, ,]
7  [KEYWORD, INT]
8  [ID, y]

```

```
9  [SEP, )]
10 [KEYWORD, BEGIN]
11 [KEYWORD, INT]
12 [ID, z]
13 [SEP, ;]
14 [ID, z]
15 [OP, :=]
16 [ID, x]
17 [OP, *]
18 [ID, x]
19 [OP, -]
20 [ID, y]
21 [OP, *]
22 [ID, y]
23 [SEP, ;]
24 [KEYWORD, RETURN]
25 [ID, z]
26 [SEP, ;]
27 [KEYWORD, END]
28 [KEYWORD, INT]
29 [KEYWORD, MAIN]
30 [ID, f1]
31 [SEP, (]
32 [SEP, )]
33 [KEYWORD, BEGIN]
34 [KEYWORD, INT]
35 [ID, x]
36 [SEP, ;]
37 [KEYWORD, READ]
38 [SEP, (]
39 [ID, x]
40 [SEP, ,]
41 [QString, A41.input]
42 [SEP, )]
43 [SEP, ;]
44 [KEYWORD, INT]
45 [ID, y]
46 [SEP, ;]
47 [KEYWORD, READ]
48 [SEP, (]
49 [ID, y]
50 [SEP, ,]
51 [QString, A42.input]
52 [SEP, )]
53 [SEP, ;]
54 [KEYWORD, INT]
55 [ID, z]
56 [SEP, ;]
57 [ID, z]
58 [OP, :=]
59 [ID, f2]
60 [SEP, (]
61 [ID, x]
62 [SEP, ,]
63 [ID, y]
64 [SEP, )]
65 [OP, +]
66 [ID, f2]
```

```

67 [SEP, (]
68 [ID, y]
69 [SEP, ,]
70 [ID, x]
71 [SEP, )]
72 [SEP, ;]
73 [KEYWORD, WRITE]
74 [SEP, (]
75 [ID, z]
76 [SEP, ,]
77 [QString, A4.output]
78 [SEP, )]
79 [SEP, ;]
80 [KEYWORD, END]

```

语法分析树:

```

Parse Tree:
  [Method: f2]
    [ReturnType: INT]
    [FormalParam:]
      [INT: x]
      [INT: y]
    [Decl: INT z]
    [Assign: z]
      [OP, -]
        [OP, *]
          [Id: x]
          [Id: x]
        [OP, *]
          [Id: y]
          [Id: y]
    [Return]
      [Id: z]
  [Main Method: f1]
    [ReturnType: INT]
    [Decl: INT x]
    [Read "A41.input"]
      [Id: x]
    [Decl: INT y]
    [Read "A42.input"]
      [Id: y]
    [Decl: INT z]
    [Assign: z]
      [OP, +]
        [function Call: f2]
          [ActualParam:]
            [Id: x]
            [Id: y]
        [function Call: f2]
          [ActualParam:]
            [Id: y]
            [Id: x]
      [Write "A4.output"]
        [Id: z]

```

6.2 加入 Tiny+ 扩充的功能，进行测试，得到输出结果。

测试代码如下：

```

1  /** this is a comment line in the sample program **/
2  INT f2(INT x, INT y )
3  BEGIN
4      INT z;
5      z := 64;
6      WHILE (z > 0)
7          z := z % 2;
8      RETURN z;
9  END
10 INT MAIN f1()

```



```

11 BEGIN
12     INT x;
13     READ(x, "A41.input");
14     INT y;
15     READ(y, "A42.input");
16     INT z;
17     z := f2(x,y) + f2(y,x);
18     FOR x := 5; DOWNT0 0 DO y := x;
19     WRITE (z, "A4.output");
20 END

```

词法分析结果:

```

1  [KEYWORD, INT]
2  [ID, f2]
3  [SEP, (]
4  [KEYWORD, INT]
5  [ID, x]
6  [SEP, ,]
7  [KEYWORD, INT]
8  [ID, y]
9  [SEP, )]
10 [KEYWORD, BEGIN]
11 [KEYWORD, INT]
12 [ID, z]
13 [SEP, ;]
14 [ID, z]
15 [OP, :=]
16 [NUM, 64;]
17 [SEP, ;]
18 [KEYWORD, WHILE]
19 [SEP, (]
20 [ID, z]
21 [OP, >]
22 [NUM, 0)]
23 [SEP, )]
24 [ID, z]
25 [OP, :=]
26 [ID, z]
27 [OP, ]
28 [NUM, 2;]
29 [SEP, ;]
30 [KEYWORD, RETURN]
31 [ID, z]
32 [SEP, ;]
33 [KEYWORD, END]
34 [KEYWORD, INT]
35 [KEYWORD, MAIN]
36 [ID, f1]
37 [SEP, (]
38 [SEP, )]
39 [KEYWORD, BEGIN]
40 [KEYWORD, INT]
41 [ID, x]
42 [SEP, ;]
43 [KEYWORD, READ]
44 [SEP, (]

```

```
45 [ID, x]
46 [SEP, ,]
47 [QString, A41.input]
48 [SEP, )]
49 [SEP, ;]
50 [KEYWORD, INT]
51 [ID, y]
52 [SEP, ;]
53 [KEYWORD, READ]
54 [SEP, (]
55 [ID, y]
56 [SEP, ,]
57 [QString, A42.input]
58 [SEP, )]
59 [SEP, ;]
60 [KEYWORD, INT]
61 [ID, z]
62 [SEP, ;]
63 [ID, z]
64 [OP, :=]
65 [ID, f2]
66 [SEP, (]
67 [ID, x]
68 [SEP, ,]
69 [ID, y]
70 [SEP, )]
71 [OP, +]
72 [ID, f2]
73 [SEP, (]
74 [ID, y]
75 [SEP, ,]
76 [ID, x]
77 [SEP, )]
78 [SEP, ;]
79 [KEYWORD, FOR]
80 [ID, x]
81 [OP, :=]
82 [NUM, 5;]
83 [SEP, ;]
84 [KEYWORD, DOWNT0]
85 [NUM, 0 ]
86 [KEYWORD, DO]
87 [ID, y]
88 [OP, :=]
89 [ID, x]
90 [SEP, ;]
91 [KEYWORD, WRITE]
92 [SEP, (]
93 [ID, z]
94 [SEP, ,]
95 [QString, A4.output]
96 [SEP, )]
97 [SEP, ;]
98 [KEYWORD, END]
```

语法分析结果:

```

Parse Tree:
  [Method: f2]
    [ReturnType: INT]
    [FormalParam:]
      [INT: x]
      [INT: y]
    [Decl: INT z]
    [Assign: z]
      [Const: 64.000000]
    [While]
      [OP, >]
        [Id: z]
        [Const: 0.000000]
      [Assign: z]
        [OP, ]
          [Id: z]
          [Const: 2.000000]
      [Return]
        [Id: z]
  [Main Method: f1]
    [ReturnType: INT]
    [Decl: INT x]
    [Read "A41.input"]
      [Id: x]
    [Decl: INT y]
    [Read "A42.input"]
      [Id: y]
    [Decl: INT z]
    [Assign: z]
      [OP, +]
        [function Call: f2]
          [ActualParam:]
            [Id: x]
            [Id: y]
        [function Call: f2]
          [ActualParam:]
            [Id: y]
            [Id: x]
    [For]
      [Assign: x]
        [Const: 5.000000]
      [Const: 0.000000]
      [Assign: y]
        [Id: x]
      [Write "A4.output"]
        [Id: z]

```

6.3 报错测试

将代码中的 4 行 9 列中的变量名改成数字开头的形式，在词法分析时会报错：

```
[ERROR] Error in line 4, column 9!
```

将代码的 13 行 8 列中句子结尾后再写一个不相关符号，在语法分析时会报错：

```
[ERROR] Parse error in line 13, column 8: Unexpected token!
```