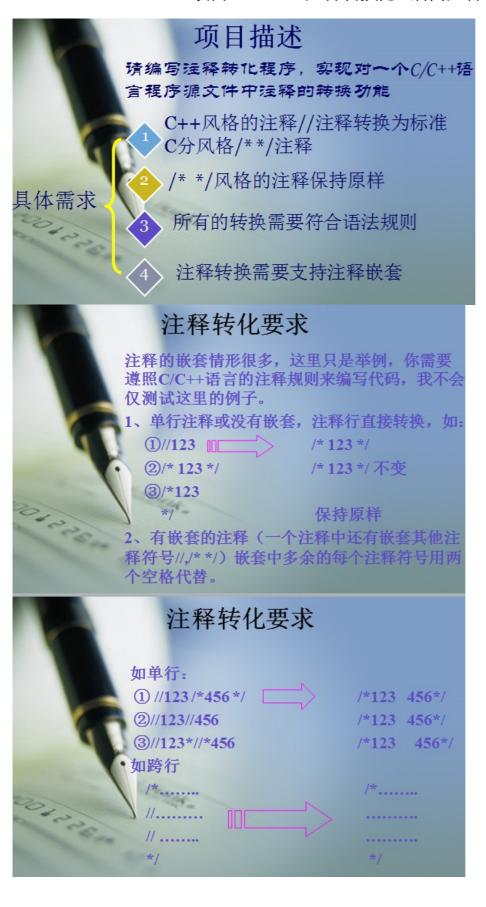
项目一: C++注释转换为C语言注释





进行注释转换在读取源文件的时候,可能遇到的情况有:

- 1.C 风格注释(包含注释的嵌套)
- 2.C++ 风格注释(包含注释的嵌套)
- 3.字符中嵌套注释,无注释,结束等几种状态。

利用有限状态机解决注释转换问题

什么是有限状态机?

有限状态机FSM是软件上常用的一种处理方法,它把复杂的控制逻辑分解成有限个稳定状态,在每个状态上进行处理。有限状态机是闭环系统,可以用有限的状态,处理无穷的事务。

// 通常我们使用多路分之语句来处理状态机

状态机简写为FSM(Finite State Machine),主要分为2大类:

第一类, 若输出只和状态有关而与输入无关, 则称为Moore状态机;

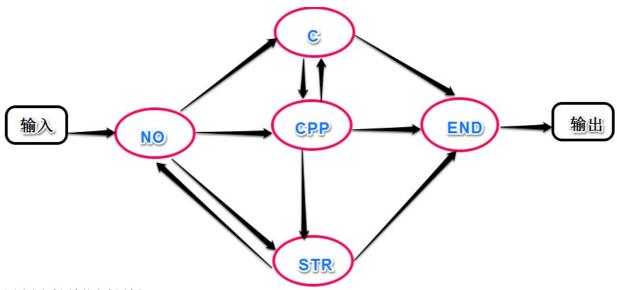
第二类,输出不仅和状态有关而且和输入有关系,则称为Mealy状态机。

状态机可归纳为4个要素,即现态、条件、动作、次态。

这样的归纳,主要是出于对状态机的内在因果关系的考虑。"现态"和"条件"是因,"动作"和"次态"是果。 详解如下:

- ①现态:是指当前所处的状态。
- ②条件:又称为"事件",当一个条件被满足,将会触发一个动作,或者执行一次状态的迁移。
- ③动作:条件满足后执行的动作。动作执行完毕后,可以迁移到新的状态,也可以仍旧保持原状态。动作不是必需的,当条件满足后,也可以不执行任何动作,直接迁移到新状态。
- ④次态:条件满足后要迁往的新状态。"次态"是相对于"现态"而言的,"次态"一旦被激活,就转变成新的"现态"了。

画出注释转换的状态机状态转换图:



写出测试用例测试用例:

```
//1. C注释
//int i = 0;*/

//*//*int i = 0;

// /**/int i = 0;

2. C++正常注释
/*int i;*/

//3. C++嵌套注释
/* int i = 0;

*//*
```

```
/* int i = 0;
//*/int j = 0;
/* int i = 0; *//*int j = 0;
/*
*//*
*/int i =0;
//4多重注释
///// int i;
//5. 字符串含有注释
"abcdefghijklmn // /* *\\\^\^\!!!!!!""
//6. 字符串
"aaaahfhkahkshfkshkahsfakf"
注释转换程序:
*****************
#include iostream>
using namespace std;
#define STACKSIZE 1024
#define UL unsigned long
//extern int CommentConvert(FILE *inputfile, FILE *outputfile);
```

typedef enum

```
NO_COMMENT_STATE,
 C_COMMENT_STATE,
 CPP COMMENT STATE,
STR_STATE,
 END_STATE
}STATE_ENUM;//状态列表
typedef struct
FILE *inputfile;
FILE *outputfile;
STATE_ENUM ulstate;
}STATE_MACHINE; //状态机
//
STATE MACHINE g state = { 0 };
void EventPro(char ch);//事件驱动
void EventProAtNo(char ch);
void EventProAtC(char ch);
void EventProAtCpp(char ch);
void EventProAtStr(char ch);
int CommentConvert(FILE *inputfile, FILE *outputfile)
 if (inputfile == NULL || outputfile == NULL)
 cout << "input argument Invalid!" << endl;</pre>
 return -1;
 g_state.inputfile = inputfile;
 g_state.outputfile = outputfile;
 g state.ulstate = NO COMMENT STATE; //初始状态为无注释状态
 char ch;
```

```
while (g_state.ulstate != END_STATE)
 ch = fgetc(g_state.inputfile); //
 EventPro(ch);
}
return 0;
void EventPro(char ch) //事件驱动模型
switch (g_state.ulstate) //不同的事件状态使用不同的状态函数
case NO_COMMENT_STATE:
 EventProAtNo(ch);
 break;
case C_COMMENT_STATE:
 EventProAtC(ch);
 break;
case CPP_COMMENT_STATE:
 EventProAtCpp(ch);
 break;
case STR_STATE:
 EventProAtStr(ch);
 break;
case END_STATE:
 break;
void EventProAtNo(char ch)
char nextch;
switch (ch)
case '/': // // /*
 nextch = fgetc(g_state.inputfile);
 if (nextch == '/') // C++
  fputc('/', g_state.outputfile);
```

```
fputc('*', g_state.outputfile); //将CPP的//转化为/*
  g_state.ulstate = CPP_COMMENT_STATE;//转换为CPP状态
  else if (nextch == '*') //C
  fputc(ch, g_state.outputfile);
  fputc(nextch, g_state.outputfile);
  g_state.ulstate = C_COMMENT_STATE;//转换为C状态
  else
 break;
case EOF:
 g_state.ulstate = END_STATE;
 break;
case '"':
 fputc('"', g_state.outputfile);
 g_state.ulstate = STR_STATE;
 break;
default:
 fputc(ch, g_state.outputfile);
 break;
void EventProAtC(char ch)
char nextch;
switch (ch)
case '*':
 nextch = fgetc(g_state.inputfile);
  if (nextch = '/')
  fputc(ch, g_state.outputfile);
  fputc(nextch, g_state.outputfile);
  g_state.ulstate = NO_COMMENT_STATE;
```

```
break;
case '/':
 nextch = fgetc(g_state.inputfile);
 if (nextch = '/')
  fputc(' ', g_state.outputfile);
  fputc('', g_state.outputfile);//嵌套注释用两个空格代替
 break;
default:
 fputc(ch, g_state.outputfile);
 break;
void EventProAtCpp(char ch)
//123 /*123
char nextch;
switch (ch)
case '\n': //处理多行
 fputc('*', g_state.outputfile);
 fputc('/', g_state.outputfile);
 fputc('\n', g_state.outputfile);
 g_state.ulstate = NO_COMMENT_STATE;
 break;
case EOF:
 fputc('*', g_state.outputfile);
 fputc('/', g_state.outputfile);
 g state.ulstate = END STATE;
 break;
case '/':
 nextch = fgetc(g_state.inputfile);
 if (nextch = '/') // (嵌套//)
  fputc(' ', g_state.outputfile);
  fputc(' ', g_state.outputfile);
 else if (nextch == '*') // (嵌套 /*)
```

```
fputc(' ', g_state.outputfile);
  fputc(' ', g_state.outputfile);
 else
  fputc(ch, g_state.outputfile);
 break;
case '*':
 nextch = fgetc(g_state.inputfile);
 if (nextch == '/') // 嵌套//
  {
  fputc(' ', g_state.outputfile);
  fputc(' ', g_state.outputfile);
 else
  fputc(ch, g_state.outputfile);
 break;
case'":
 g_state.ulstate = STR_STATE;
default:
 fputc(ch, g_state.outputfile);
 break;
void EventProAtStr(char ch)
char nextch;
switch (ch)
{
case '\0':
 nextch = fgetc(g_state.inputfile);
 if (nextch == '"') //读取到 \0 和 " 说明字符串结束
```

```
g_state.ulstate = NO_COMMENT_STATE; //状态切换
 break;
case EOF:
 g_state.ulstate = END_STATE;
 break;
default:
 fputc(ch, g_state.outputfile);
 break;
*********** main.h ****************
******************************
#include"CommentConvert.h"
//extern int CommentConvert(FILE *inputfile, FILE *outputfile);
int main()
FILE *fpIn = NULL; //inputfile
FILE *fpOut = NULL; //outputfile
fpIn = fopen("input.c", "r");
if(NULL == fpIn)
 cout<<"Open input file fail!"<<endl;</pre>
 return -1;
fpOut = fopen("output.c", "w");
if(NULL == fpOut)
 cout<<"Open output file fail!"<<endl;</pre>
 return -1;
CommentConvert(fpIn, fpOut);
fclose(fpIn);
```

```
return 0;
****** Output. C *********************
*****************
/*1. C注释*/
/*int i = 0;
                  */
/* int i = 0;
/* int i = 0;
2. C++正常注释
/*int i;*/
/*3.C++嵌套注释*/
/* int i = 0;
*//*
*/
/* int i = 0;
*/int j = 0;
/* int i = 0; *//*int j = 0;
/*
*//*
*/int i =0;
/*4多重注释*/
/*
                       int i;*/
/*5. 字符串含有注释*/
"abcdefghijklmn // /* *\^^~!!!!!!!"
```

fclose(fpOut);

"aaaahfhkahkshfkshkahsfakf"