编译原理实验 Lab1-1190201303-王艺丹

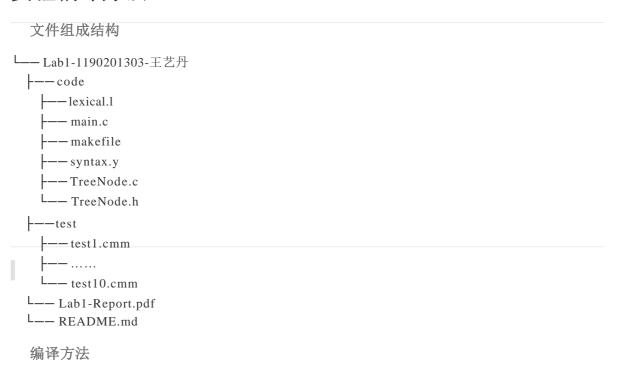
实验完成情况综述

完成所有必做内容以及选做所有内容:测试用例test1-test10均通过

完成C--语言文法的词法分析: 即识别所有合法词法单元(包括选做任务的单多行注释),识别特定非法词法单元(包括非选做任务的八进制数、十六进制数、科学计数法表示的浮点数,以及错误以数字开头的标识符),以及未在C--文法中定义的词素(如&、!等)

完成C--语言文法的所有语法分析:即归约所有合法的语法单元,识别特定的非法语法(如分号缺失、大括号缺失),以及识别概括性的特定语法错误(如无效的 Extern Definition等);最重要的,在if-then-else语句中增加了特定语法以消除二义性;完成语法分析树的创建,完成语法树的正确输出

实验编译方法



在code目录下使用make命令编译所有文件 在code目录下使用make test命令进行词法语法分析,对测试样例进行测试

实验完成功能及亮点

词法分析

在lexical.l文件中:

- ◆ 完成了C--语言文法所有基础合法词法单元的识别,调用creatNode函数存入终结符节点信息, 并将该节点赋值给语法单元yylval,向语法分析器返回该词法单元的token名
- ◆ 将特点非法词法单元识别为词法错误,分别编写十进制、八进制、十六进制整型正确以及错误的正则表达式,使得词法任务分析时可以<mark>具体输出词法错误单元的类型</mark>,如:
 - ▶ 将0x3F识别为Ille.gal hexadecimal number
 - ▶ 将09识别为Illegal octal number
 - ▶ 将1.05e识别为*Illegal floating number*

▶ 将非法字符识别为Mvsterious characters

相关正则表达式:

```
1
                     INT 0|([1-9][0-9]*)
                     DECERROR [0-9]+[a-wA-Wy-zY-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]*/[0-9]+[0-9]+[a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9]*[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+[0-9a-dA-Df-zF-Z]+
   2
                     dA-Df-zF-Z]*
                    OCT 0[0-7]+
   3
                     OCTERROR 0[0-7]*[8-9]+[0-9]*
   4
   5
                    HEX 0[xX][0-9a-fA-F]+
                     HEXERROR 0[xX][0-9a-fA-F]*[q-zG-Z]+[0-9a-zA-Z]*
   6
   7
                                            [0-9]+\.[0-9]+([eE][+-]?[0-9]+)?|[0-9]+[eE][+-]?[0-9]+|\.[0-9]+|\.[0-9]+|
                     9]+\.|[eE][+-]?[0-9]+|[.][0-9]+[Ee][+-]?[0-9]+|[0-9]+\.[Ee][+-]?[0-9]+
   8
                     FLOATERROR \.[eE][+-]?[0-9]+|[0-9]*\.[0-9]+|eE][+-]?|[0-9]+\.[0-9]*[eE][+-]?|[0-
                     9]+[Ee][+-]?|\.[eE][+-]?
   9
                         ◇ 附加功能中注释/**/的识别处理
                                      规则编写如下: 必须读入连续的'/*'与'*/'
   1
   2
                        char a = input();
                         char b = input(); //必须是连续的'/*','*/'
   3
                         while(a != '*' || b != '/') {
   4
   5
                                            a = b;
                                             b = input();
   6
   7
                                            if(b == EOF){
                                                                  printf("Error type B at Line %d: Missing */.\n",yylineno);
   8
   9
                                                                   break;}
10
11
```

◆ 如果我们识别到了特定的非法词法单元,就将该词法单元的赋值为NULL,向语法分析器返回 ERRONUM或者ERRORID两种自定义token名,并在语法分析器里将这两个词法单元识别为合 法的语法单元,**避免了将词法错误传递为语法错误**;而当识别到空白符或未定义非法字符, 就不向语法分析器返回值,从而直接跳过这些字符,以边不影响接下来的语法分析 语法分析

在syntax.y文件中:

- ◆ 完成了C--语言文法所有基础合法语法单元的识别,调用createNode函数存入非token结点信息, 并将该产生式的各产生体与该结点连接起来,将Program结点(即开始结点)作为整个语法生成 树的根节点root
- ◆ 完成了C--语言文法全部非法语法单元的识别,并且将特定非法语法单元标识出来,如:
 - ➢ 添加了特定归约,使得识别出语法单元组成中缺失';'(如全局变量、结构体的声明、局部变量的定义及表达式)
 - ▶ 添加了特定归约,使得识别出语法单元组成中缺失'}'(如结构体的声明、函数定义)
 - ▶ 自定义了ERRONUM与ERRORID两种token名以及产生式,使得语法分析中越过词法分析错误,不至于重复报错(只报告词法错误)

语法树建立

```
在TreeNode.h文件中:
```

树节点结构定义:

```
typedef enum Type
1
2
3
         terminal int,
4
          terminal hex,
5
         terminal_oct,
6
         terminal_float,
7
         terminal id,
          terminal type,
8
9
         terminal_other,
```

```
10
          non_terminal
11
      }Type;
12
13
      typedef struct TreeNode
14
          int lineno; // line number of the lexical unit
15
          Type type; // type of the lexical unit
16
                          // value of the lexical unit(yytext)
17
          char* value;
18
          struct TreeNode* firstChild, *nextSibling;
19
      }TreeNode;
```

在TreeNode.c文件中:

创建节点createNode函数

该函数的功能为: 创建一个行号为_lineno,类型为_type,需要保存的值为_value,其各孩子结点数为args的不定数量的,孩子结点指针在后面给出的结点(其中args=0时对应终结符)代码如下:

```
pNode createNode(int _lineno, Type _type, char* _value, int args, ...)
 1
 2
 3
          pNode currNode = (pNode)malloc(sizeof(TreeNode));
 4
          assert(currNode != NULL);
 5
          currNode->value = (char*)malloc(sizeof(char) * (strlen(_value) + 1));
          assert(currNode->value != NULL);
 6
7
8
          currNode->firstChild = NULL; //左孩子
9
          currNode->nextSibling = NULL; //右兄弟
          currNode->lineno = lineno;
10
          currNode->type = _type;
11
12
          strncpy(currNode->value, value, strlen( value)+1);
13
14
          if(args > 0) // terminal 无孩子兄弟节点
15
16
              va list ap;
17
              va start(ap, args);
       pNode tempNode = va_arg(ap, pNode);
18
19
       currNode->firstChild = tempNode;
20
       for (int i = 1; i < args; i++){}
21
               tempNode->nextSibling = va_arg(ap, pNode);
22
        if(tempNode->nextSibling != NULL)
                       tempNode = tempNode->nextSibling;
23
24
25
              va_end(ap);
26
27
          return currNode;
28
```

使用了库< stdarg.h> 中提供的 va_list 类,通过 va_start 、 va_arg 、 va_end 函数用于解决变 参问题,并且在每次不同的归约产生式生成非终结符结点或终结符结点时,仅通过一次函数调用便完成想要实现的功能。

输出打印语法树printTree函数

通过递归先序遍历左子树实现语法树打印(对应左孩子右兄弟) 代码不做赘述