# 華中科技大學

# 课程实验报告

题目:Mini-C 语言编译器	
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计算机科学与技术学院

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# 1 概述

本次实验是构造一个高级语言的子集的编译器,目标代码是汇编语言。按照任务书,实现的方案可以有很多种选择。

可以根据自己对编程语言的喜好选择实现。建议大家选用 decaf 语言或 C 语言的简单集合 SC 语言。

实验的任务主要是通过对简单编译器的完整实现,加深课程中关键算法的理解, 提高学生系统软件研发技术。

# 2 系统描述

## 2.1 自定义语言概述

```
采用简化的 C 语言的文法: mini-c 作为本次实验的语言。
 其文法如下所示:
   G[program]:
   program → ExtDefList
   ExtDefList→ExtDef ExtDefList | ε
   ExtDef→Specifier ExtDecList; |Specifier FunDec CompSt
   Specifier→int | float | char
   ExtDecList→VarDec | VarDec, ExtDecList
   VarDec→ID
   FucDec→ID (VarList) | ID ()
   VarList→ParamDec, VarList | ParamDec
   ParamDec→Specifier VarDec
   CompSt→{ DefList StmList }
   StmList→Stmt StmList | ε
   Stmt→Exp; | CompSt | return Exp;
   | if (Exp) Stmt | if (Exp) Stmt else Stmt | while (Exp) Stmt | for (Exp) Stmt
   DefList→Def DefList | ε
   Def→Specifier DecList;
   DecList→Dec | Dec, DecList
   Dec→VarDec | VarDec = Exp
   Exp \rightarrow Exp = Exp \mid Exp \&\& Exp \mid Exp \mid Exp \mid Exp < Exp \mid Exp < Exp
 \mid Exp == Exp \mid Exp \mid Exp \mid Exp > Exp \mid Exp >= Exp
 | Exp + Exp | Exp - Exp | Exp * Exp | Exp / Exp | ID | INT | FLOAT | CHAR
 |(Exp)| - Exp | !Exp | ID (Args) | ID () | Exp + + |Exp - - |Exp + = Exp | Exp - =
Exp \mid Exp * = Exp \mid Exp / = Exp
   Args→Exp, Args | Exp
```

说明: program 为文件开始符号; ExtDefList 指程序语句列表; ExtDef 指某一行的语句; ExtDefList 指后面多行语句; 标识符 Specifier; 变量声明列表 ExtDecList; 函数 FunDec; 函数体 CompSt; 函数声明 FunDec; 变量列表 VarList; 参数声明 ParamDec; 变量声明 VarDec; Dec 代表声明语句; Stmt 代表函数内部声明语句; StmtList 代表声明语句列表; Exp 代表表达式; ID 为对应的变量或函数名字。

# 2.2 单词文法与语言文法

#### 1.单词文法

按照语法定义列出所有的终结符以及非终结符,如表 1 所示:

表 1: 语法符号

# 词符号类型 # 词种类码 止则表达式  {id} ID [A-Za-z][A-Za-z0-9]*  {imt} INT [0-9]+ {float} FLOAT ([0-9]*\.[0-9]+\.]([0-9]+\.]  "int" TYPE "float" TYPE "float" RETURN  "if" IF "else" ELSE "	V >= bb E >V mi	表 1: 语法符号	
{int}         INT         [0-9]+           {float}         FLOAT         ([0-9]*\[0-9]+\]([0-9]+\])           "int"         TYPE           "float"         TYPE           "return"         RETURN           "if"         IF           "else"         ELSE           "while"         WHILE           "for"         FOR           ";"         SEMI           ","         COMMA           ">" "         RELOP           "="         ASSIGNOP           "+"         PLUS           "+"         PLUS           "++"         COMADD           "-"         COMSUB           "++"         AUTOADD           "-"         AUTOSUB           "-"         MINUS           "*"         STAR           "/"         DIV           "&&"         AND           " "         NOT           "("         LP           ")"         RP           "{"         LC           "}"         RC	单词符号类型	单词种类码	正则表达式
{float}         FLOAT         ([0-9]*\[0-9]+\]([0-9]+\])           "int"         TYPE         ([0-9]*\[0-9]+\]([0-9]+\])           "float"         TYPE         ([0-9]*\[0-9]+\]([0-9]+\])           "float"         TYPE         ([0-9]*\[0-9]+\]([0-9]+\])           "float"         TYPE         ([0-9]*\[0-9]+\]([0-9]+\])           "retum"         RETURN         ([0-9]*\[0-9]+\]([0-9]+\])           "if"         IF         ([0-9]*\[0-9]+\]([0-9]+\])           "ritum"         REUR         ([0-9]*\[0-9]+\]([0-9]+\])           "else"         ELSE         ([0-9]*\[0-9]+\]([0-9]+\]([0-9]+\])           "else"         ELSE         ([0-9]*\[0-9]+\]([0-9]+\]           "g"         ELSE         ([0-9]*\[0-9]+\]           """         SEMI         ([0-9]*\[0-9]+\]           """         SEMI         ([0-9]*\[0-9]+\]           """         ASSIGNOP         ([0-9]*\[0-9]+\]           "+"         PLUS         ([0-9]*\[0-9]+\]           "+"         PLUS         ([0-9]*\[0-9]+\]           "+"         PUS         ([0-9]*\[0-9]+\]           "+"         AUTOADD         ([0-9]*\[0-9]+\[0-	{id}	ID	[A-Za-z][A-Za-z0-9]*
"int"         TYPE           "float"         TYPE           "return"         RETURN           "if"         IF           "else"         ELSE           "while"         WHILE           "for"         FOR           ";"         SEMI           ","         COMMA           ">" "<" ">=" "         RELOP           "="         ASSIGNOP           "+"         PLUS           "+="         COMADD           "-="         COMSUB           "++"         AUTOADD           ""         MINUS           "-"         MINUS           "-"         MINUS           "*"         DIV           "&&"         AND           " "         NOT           " "         NOT           "("         LP           ")"         RP           "{"         LC           "}"         RC	{int}	INT	[0-9]+
"return"         RETURN           "if"         IF           "else"         ELSE           "while"         WHILE           "for"         FOR           ","         SEMI           ","         COMMA           ">","         COMMA           ">","         COMMA           ">","         RELOP           "="         ASSIGNOP           "+"         PLUS           "+="         COMADD           "-="         COMSUB           "++"         AUTOADD           "-"         MINUS           "-"         MINUS           "-"         MINUS           "*"         STAR           "/"         DIV           "&&"         AND           "!"         NOT           "!"         NOT           "("         LP           ")"         RP           "{"         LC           "}"         RC	{float}	FLOAT	([0-9]*\.[0-9]+) ([0-9]+\.)
"return"         RETURN           "if"         IF           "else"         ELSE           "while"         WHILE           "for"         FOR           ";"         SEMI           ","         COMMA           ">"""         RELOP           "="         ASSIGNOP           "+"         PLUS           "+="         COMADD           "-="         COMSUB           "++"         AUTOADD           "-"         AUTOSUB           "-"         MINUS           "*"         STAR           "/"         DIV           "&&"         AND           "!"         NOT           "!"         NOT           "("         LP           ")"         RP           "{"         LC           "}"         RC	"int"	TYPE	
"if"         IF           "else"         ELSE           "while"         WHILE           "for"         FOR           ";"         SEMI           ","         COMMA           ","         RELOP           "="         ASSIGNOP           "+"         PLUS           "+="         COMADD           "-="         COMSUB           "++"         AUTOADD           "-"         AUTOSUB           "-"         MINUS           "*"         STAR           "/"         DIV           "&&"         AND           "!"         NOT           "!"         NOT           "("         LP           ")"         RP           "{"         LC           "}"         RC	"float"	TYPE	
"else"         ELSE           "while"         WHILE           "for"         FOR           ";"         SEMI           ","         COMMA           ">" "         RELOP           "="         ASSIGNOP           "+"         PLUS           "+="         COMADD           "-="         COMSUB           "++"         AUTOADD           "-"         MINUS           "-"         MINUS           "*"         STAR           "/"         DIV           "&&"         AND           " "         NOT           "!"         NOT           "("         LP           ")"         RP           "{"         LC           "}"         RC	"return"	RETURN	
"while"       WHILE         "for"       FOR         ","       SEMI         ","       COMMA         ","       RELOP         "="       ASSIGNOP         "+"       PLUS         "+="       COMADD         "-="       COMSUB         "-+"       AUTOADD         "-"       MINUS         "-"       MINUS         "*"       STAR         "/"       DIV         "&&"       AND         "[""       NOT         "[""       LP         ")"       RP         "{"       LC         "]"       RC	"if"	IF	
"for"       FOR         ","       SEMI         ","       COMMA         ">" "       RELOP         "="       ASSIGNOP         "+"       PLUS         "-="       COMADD         "-="       COMSUB         "-"       AUTOADD         "-"       AUTOSUB         "-"       MINUS         "*"       STAR         "/"       DIV         "&&"       AND         " "       NOT         "!"       NOT         "("       LP         ")"       RP         "{"       LC         "}"       RC	"else"	ELSE	
";"   SEMI   COMMA   ">" "<   COMMA   COMMA	"while"	WHILE	
">" "       COMMA         ">" "< "> "<"	"for"	FOR	
">" "       COMMA         ">" "< "> "<"	11.11	SEMI	
"="       ASSIGNOP         "+"       PLUS         "+="       COMADD         "-="       COMSUB         "++"       AUTOADD         "-"       AUTOSUB         "-"       MINUS         "**"       STAR         "/"       DIV         "&&"       AND         " "       OR         "!"       NOT         "("       LP         ")"       RP         "{"       LC         "}"       RC		COMMA	
"+" PLUS  "+=" COMADD  "-=" COMSUB  "++" AUTOADD  "-" AUTOSUB  "-" MINUS  "*" STAR  "/" DIV  "&&" AND  "  " OR  "!" NOT  "(" LP  ")" RP  "{" LC  "}" RC	">" "<" ">=" "<=" "!==" "!="	RELOP	
"+=" COMADD  "-=" COMSUB  "++" AUTOADD  "-" AUTOSUB  "-" MINUS  "*" STAR  "/" DIV  "&&" AND  "  " OR  "!" NOT  "(" LP  ")" RP  "{" LC  "}" RC	"="	ASSIGNOP	
"=" COMSUB  "++" AUTOADD  "-" MINUS  "*" STAR  "/" DIV  "&&" AND  "  " OR  "!" NOT  "(" LP  ")" RP  "{" LC  "}" RC	"+"	PLUS	
"++" AUTOADD  "_" AUTOSUB  "-" MINUS  "*" STAR  "/" DIV  "&&" AND  "  " OR  "!" NOT  "(" LP  ")" RP  "{" LC  "}" RC	"+="	COMADD	
"_" AUTOSUB  "_" MINUS  "*" STAR  "/" DIV  "&&" AND  "  " OR  "  " NOT  "(" LP  ")" RP  "{" LC  "}" RC	"-="	COMSUB	
"-" MINUS  "*" STAR  "/" DIV  "&&" AND  "  " OR  "!" NOT  "(" LP  ")" RP  "{" LC  "}" RC	"++"	AUTOADD	
"*"       STAR         "/"       DIV         "&&"       AND         "  "       OR         "!"       NOT         "("       LP         ")"       RP         "{"       LC         "}"       RC	دد!!	AUTOSUB	
"/" DIV  "&&" AND  "  " OR  "!" NOT  "(" LP  ")" RP  "{" LC  "}" RC	"_"	MINUS	
"&&"       AND         " "       OR         "!"       NOT         "("       LP         ")"       RP         "{"       LC         "}"       RC	"*"	STAR	
" "       OR         "!"       NOT         "("       LP         ")"       RP         "{"       LC         "}"       RC	"/"	DIV	
"!"       NOT         "("       LP         ")"       RP         "{"       LC         "}"       RC	"&&"	AND	
"(" LP	"  "	OR	
")"       RP         "{"       LC         "}"       RC	"!"	NOT	
")"       RP         "{"       LC         "}"       RC	"("	LP	
"}" RC		RP	
	"{"	LC	
	"}"	RC	
		LB	

"]"	RB	
"//"[^\n]*	代表单行注释	
"/"*(\s .)*?*"/"	代表多行注释	

#### 2.语言文法

首先定义非终结符的类型,结合 bison 的语法规则,%type 定义非终结符的语义值类型,形式是%type <union 的成员名> 非终结符。

定义的非终结符如下:

%type <ptr> program ExtDefList ExtDef Specifier ExtDecList FuncDec ArrayDec CompSt VarList VarDec ParamDec Stmt StmList DefList Def DecList Dec Exp Args

举一个例子进行说明,其中%type <ptr> program ExtDefList,这表示非终结符 ExtDefList 属性值的类型对应联合中成员 ptr 的类型,在本实验中对应一个树结点的指针。

其次,利用%token 定义终结符的语义值类型。%token <type\_id> ID,表示识别出来一个标识符后,标识符的字符串串值保存在成员 type id 中。

%token <type\_int> INT//指定 INT 的语义值是 type\_int,由词法分析得到的数值。%token <type\_id> ID RELOP TYPE //指定 ID,RELOP 的语义值是 type\_id,由词法分析得到的标识符字符串。

%token <type\_float> FLOAT //指定 ID 的语义值是 type\_id,由词法分析得到的标识符字符串。

%token <type\_char> CHAR

%token LP RP LC RC SEMI COMMA LB RB

%token PLUS MINUS STAR DIV ASSIGNOP AND OR NOT IF ELSE WHILE R ETURN COMADD COMSUB FOR //+=comadd, -=comsub, for, =assignop

然后, 定义运算符的优先级与结合性, 如表 2 所示

优先级	结合性	符号
高	左	"+=", "-="
	左	·· <u>-</u> ··
	左	"  "
	左	"&&"
	左	">" "<" ">=" "<=" "==" "!="
	左	" <del>+</del> ", "-"
	左	"*", "/"
低	右	"!", "++", "—"

表 2 算符优先级与结合性

再次,是语法定义的核心部分:语法规则部分。语法规则由 1.1 中所定义的语法规则编写,具体实现代码如下,具体的分析写到每一句当中:

program: ExtDefList { display(\$1,0);} /\*归约到 program, 开始显示语法树,语义分析\*/

/\*ExtDefList: 外部定义列表,即是整个语法树\*/

ExtDefList: {\$\$=NULL;}/\*整个语法树为空\*/

| ExtDef ExtDefList {\$\$=mknode(EXT\_DEF\_LIST,\$1,\$2,NULL,yylineno);

```
/*外部声明,声明外部变量或者声明函数*/
 ExtDef: Specifier ExtDecList SEMI {$$=mknode(EXT_VAR_DEF,$1,$2,NULL,yy
lineno);}//该结点对应一个外部变量声明
     | Specifier ArrayDec SEMI {$$=mknode(ARRAY DEF,$1,$2,NULL,yylineno
);}//数组定义
     | Specifier FuncDec CompSt {$$=mknode(FUNC DEF,$1,$2,$3,yylineno);}//
该结点对应一个函数定义,类型+函数声明+复合语句
     | error SEMI {$$=NULL; printf("---缺少分号---\n");}
 /*表示一个类型, int、float 和 char*/
 Specifier: TYPE {$$=mknode(TYPE,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->ty
pe id,$1);$$->type=(!strcmp($1,"int")?INT:(!strcmp($1,"float")?FLOAT:CHAR));}
 /*变量名称列表,由一个或多个变量组成,多个变量之间用逗号隔开*/
 ExtDecList: VarDec {$$=$1;}/*每一个 EXT DECLIST 的结点,其第一棵子树对
应一个变量名(ID 类型的结点),第二棵子树对应剩下的外部变量名*/
       | VarDec COMMA ExtDecList {$$=mknode(EXT DEC LIST,$1,$3,NULL
,yylineno);}
 /*变量名称,由一个 ID 组成*/
 VarDec: ID {$$=mknode(ID,NULL,NULL,NULL,vylineno);strcpy($$->type id,$1
);}//ID 结点,标识符符号串存放结点的 type id
 /*函数名+参数定义*/
 FuncDec: ID LP VarList RP {$$=mknode(FUNC DEC,$3,NULL,NULL,yylineno);
strcpy($$->type id,$1);}//函数名存放在$$->type id
     | ID LP RP {$$=mknode(FUNC DEC,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy(
$$->type id,$1);}//函数名存放在$$->type id
     | error RP {$$=NULL; printf("---函数左括号右括号不匹配---\n");}
 /*数组声明*/
 ArrayDec: ID LB Exp RB {$$=mknode(ARRAY DEC,$3,NULL,NULL,yylineno);
strcpy(\$\$->type id,\$1);
     ID LB RB {$$=mknode(ARRAY DEC,NULL,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strc
py($$->type id,$1);}
      | error RB {$$=NULL;printf("---数组定义错误---\n");}
 /*参数定义列表,有一个到多个参数定义组成,用逗号隔开*/
 VarList: ParamDec {$$=mknode(PARAM_LIST,$1,NULL,NULL,yylineno);}
     | ParamDec COMMA VarList {$$=mknode(PARAM LIST,$1,$3,NULL,yylin
eno);}
 /*参数定义,固定有一个类型和一个变量组成*/
```

}//每一个 EXTDEFLIST 的结点,其第 1 棵子树对应一个外部变量声明或函数

```
ParamDec: Specifier VarDec {$$=mknode(PARAM_DEC,$1,$2,NULL,yylineno);}
 /*复合语句,左右分别用大括号括起来,中间有定义列表和语句列表*/
 CompSt: LC DefList StmList RC {$$=mknode(COMP STM,$2,$3,NULL,yylinen
0);}
     | error RC {$$=NULL; printf("---复合语句内存在错误---\n");}
 /*语句列表,由0个或多个语句 stmt 组成*/
 StmList: {$$=NULL;}
     | Stmt StmList {$$=mknode(STM_LIST,$1,$2,NULL,yylineno);}
 /*语句,可能为表达式,复合语句,return 语句,if 语句,if-else 语句,while 语
句,for*/
 Stmt: Exp SEMI {$$=mknode(EXP STMT,$1,NULL,NULL,vylineno);}
    | CompSt {$$=$1;}//复合语句结点直接最为语句结点,不再生成新的结点
    | RETURN Exp SEMI {$$=mknode(RETURN,$2,NULL,NULL,vylineno);}
    | IF LP Exp RP Stmt %prec LOWER THEN ELSE {$$=mknode(IF THEN,$3
,$5,NULL,yylineno);}
    IF LP Exp RP Stmt ELSE Stmt {$$=mknode(IF THEN ELSE,$3,$5,$7,yylin
eno);}
    | WHILE LP Exp RP Stmt {$$=mknode(WHILE,$3,$5,NULL,yylineno);}
    | FOR LP Exp RP Stmt {$$=mknode(FOR,$3,$5,NULL,yylineno);}
 /*定义列表,由0个或多个定义语句组成*/
 DefList: {$$=NULL; }
     | Def DefList {$$=mknode(DEF_LIST,$1,$2,NULL,yylineno);}
 /*定义一个或多个语句语句,由分号隔开*/
 Def: Specifier DecList SEMI {$$=mknode(VAR DEF,$1,$2,NULL,yylineno);}
   | Specifier ArrayDec SEMI {$$=mknode(ARRAY DEF,$1,$2,NULL,yylineno);}
 /*语句列表,由一个或多个语句组成,由逗号隔开,最终都成一个表达式*/
 DecList: Dec {$$=mknode(DEC LIST,$1,NULL,NULL,yylineno);}
     | Dec COMMA DecList {$$=mknode(DEC_LIST,$1,$3,NULL,yylineno);}
 /*语句,一个变量名称或者一个赋值语句(变量名称等于一个表达式)*/
 Dec: VarDec {$$=$1;}
   | VarDec ASSIGNOP Exp {$$=mknode(ASSIGNOP,$1,$3,NULL,yylineno);strc
py($$->type id,"ASSIGNOP");}
 /*表达式*/
 Exp: Exp ASSIGNOP Exp {$$=mknode(ASSIGNOP,$1,$3,NULL,yylineno);strcpy
($$->type id,"ASSIGNOP");}//$$结点 type id 空置未用,正好存放运算符
   | Exp AND Exp {$$=mknode(AND,$1,$3,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,"
```

```
AND");}
```

| Exp OR Exp {\$\$=mknode(OR,\$1,\$3,NULL,yylineno);strcpy(\$\$->type\_id,"OR ");}

| Exp RELOP Exp {\$\$=mknode(RELOP,\$1,\$3,NULL,yylineno);strcpy(\$\$->type id,\$2);}//词法分析关系运算符号自身值保存在\$2 中

| Exp PLUS Exp {\$\$=mknode(PLUS,\$1,\$3,NULL,yylineno);strcpy(\$\$->type\_id,"PLUS");}

| Exp MINUS Exp {\$\$=mknode(MINUS,\$1,\$3,NULL,yylineno);strcpy(\$\$->typ e id,"MINUS");}

| Exp STAR Exp {\$\$=mknode(STAR,\$1,\$3,NULL,yylineno);strcpy(\$\$->type\_id,"STAR");}

| Exp DIV Exp {\$\$=mknode(DIV,\$1,\$3,NULL,yylineno);strcpy(\$\$->type\_id,"D IV");}

| Exp COMADD Exp {\$\$=mknode(COMADD,\$1,\$3,NULL,yylineno);strcpy(\$\$ ->type id,"COMADD");}

| Exp COMSUB Exp {\$\$=mknode(COMSUB,\$1,\$3,NULL,yylineno);strcpy(\$\$->type\_id,"COMSUB");}

| LP Exp RP {\$\$=\$2;}/\*遇到左右括号,可直接忽略括号,Exp 的值就为括号 里面的 Exp\*/

| MINUS Exp %prec UMINUS {\$\$=mknode(UMINUS,\$2,NULL,NULL,yyline no);strcpy(\$\$->type\_id,"UMINUS");}

| NOT Exp {\$\$=mknode(NOT,\$2,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy(\$\$->type\_id," NOT");}

| AUTOADD Exp {\$\$=mknode(AUTOADD\_L,\$2,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcp y(\$\$->type\_id,"AUTOADD");}

 $| AUTOSUB \ Exp \ \{\$=mknode(AUTOSUB\_L,\$2,NULL,NULL,yylineno); strcp \ y(\$$->type\_id,"AUTOSUB"); \}$ 

| Exp AUTOADD {\$\$=mknode(AUTOADD\_R,\$1,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strc py(\$\$->type\_id,"AUTOADD");}

 $| \ Exp \ AUTOSUB \ \{\$=mknode(AUTOSUB\_R,\$1,NULL,NULL,yylineno); strcp \ y(\$\$->type\_id,"AUTOSUB"); \}$ 

| ID LP Args RP {\$\$=mknode(FUNC\_CALL,\$3,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy(\$\$->type\_id,\$1);}/\*函数定义后面的括号部分,只需要把括号里面的内容传入即可\*/

| ID LP RP {\$\$=mknode(FUNC\_CALL,NULL,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy(\$ \$->type id,\$1);}/\*函数定义后面的括号部分没有参数\*/

| ID {\$\$=mknode(ID,NULL,NULL,NULL,vylineno);strcpy(\$\$->type id,\$1);}

| INT {\$\$=mknode(INT,NULL,NULL,NULL,yylineno);\$\$->type\_int=\$1;\$\$->type=INT;}

| FLOAT {\$\$=mknode(FLOAT,NULL,NULL,NULL,yylineno);\$\$->type\_float=\$1;\$\$->type=FLOAT;}

| CHAR {\$\$=mknode(CHAR,NULL,NULL,NULL,yylineno); \$\$->type\_char=\$ 1;\$\$->type=CHAR;}

;

```
/*用逗号隔开的参数*/
```

```
Args: Exp COMMA Args {$$=mknode(ARGS,$1,$3,NULL,yylineno);} | Exp {$$=mknode(ARGS,$1,NULL,NULL,yylineno);} ;
```

举其中一个例子进行说明, 对如下语句

Exp:Exp ASSIGNOP Exp {\$\$=mknode(ASSIGNOP,\$1,\$3,NULL,yylineno);}

规则后面{}中的是当完成归约时要执行的语义动作。规则左部的 Exp 的属性值用\$\$表示,右部有 2 个 Exp,位置序号分别是 1 和 3,其属性值分别用\$1 和\$3 表示。

其中,错误处理部分,Stmt(statement)→error SEMI 表示对语句分析时,一旦有错,跳过分号(SEMI),继续进行语法分析。

# 2.3 符号表结构定义

```
符号表定义如下:
//符号表,是一个顺序栈,index 初值为 0
typedef struct symboltable{
    struct symbol symbols[MAXLENGTH];
    int index;
```

}SYMBOLTABLE;

其中 symbol 的结构为:

typedef struct symbol {//这里只列出了一个符号表项的部分属性,没考虑属性间的互斥

char name[33];//变量或函数名

int level;//层号,外部变量名或函数名层号为 0,形参名为 1,每到 1 个复合语句层号加 1,退出减 1

int type; //变量类型或函数返回值类型

int paramnum;//形式参数个数

char alias[10];//别名,为解决嵌套层次使用,使得每一个数据名称唯一

char flag; //符号标记,函数:'F' 变量:'V' 参数:'P' 临时变量:'T'

char offset; // 外部变量和局部变量在其静态数据区或活动记录中的偏移量或函数活动记录大小,目标代码生成时使用 };

## 2.4 错误类型码定义

- 1) 错误类型 1: 变量在使用时未定义
- 2) 错误类型 2: 函数在调用时为经定义
- 3) 错误类型 3: 变量出现重复定义或变量域前面定义过的其它语法结构重名
- 4) 错误类型 4: 函数出现重复定义

- 5) 错误类型 5: 赋值号两边的表达式类型不匹配
- 6) 错误类型 6: 赋值号左边只有一个右值的表达式
- 7)错误类型 7:操作数类型不匹配或操作数类型域操作符不撇皮(例如整形变量域数组变量相加减,或数组(或结构体)变量域数组(或结构体)结构体变量相加减)。
  - 8) 错误类型 8: return 语句的返回类型域函数定义的返回类型不匹配
  - 9) 错误类型 9: 函数调用时实参或形参的数目或类型不匹配。

## 2.5 中间代码结构定义

中间代码采用三地址码 TAC 作为中间语言,中间代码格式定义如表 3 所示。

语法	描述	Op	Opn1	Opn2	Result
LABEL x	定义标号x	LABEL			X
FUNCTION f:	定义函数 f	FUNCTION			F
x := y	赋值操作	ASSIGN	X		X
x := y + z	加法操作	PLUS	Y	Z	X
x := y - z	减法操作	MINUS	Y	Z	X
x := y * z	乘法操作	STAR	Y	Z	X
x := y / z	除法操作	DIV	Y	Z	X
GOTO x	无条件转移	GOTO			X
IF x [relop] y	条件转移	[relop]	X	Y	Z
GOTO z					
RETURN x	返回语句	RETURN			X
ARG x	传实参 x	ARG			X
x:=CALL f	调用函数	CALL	F		X
PARAM x	函数形参	PARAM			X
READ x	读入	READ			X
WRITE x	打印	WRITE			X

表 3 中间代码定义

#### 生成规则:

#### 1.基本表达式翻译模式

- 1) 如果 Exp 产生了一个整数 INT, 那么我们只需要为传入的 place 变量赋值成前面加上一个"#"的相应数值即可。
- 2) 如果 Exp 产生了一个标识符 ID,那么我们只需要为传入的 place 变量赋值成 ID 对应的变量名(或该变量对应的中间代码中的名字)
- 3) 如果 Exp 产生了赋值表达式 Exp ASSIGNOP Exp,由于之前提到过作为左值的 Exp 只能是三种情况之一(单个变量访问、数组元素访问或结构体特定于的访问)。我们需要通过擦汗表找到 ID 对应的变量,然后对 Exp 进行翻译(运算结果保存在临时变量 t1 中),再将 t1 中的值赋于 ID 所对应的变量并将结果再存辉 place,最后把刚翻译好的这两段代码合并随后返回即可。
- 4)如果 Exp 产生了算数运算表达式 Exp PLUS Exp,则先对 Exp 进行翻译(运算结果储存在临时变量 t1 中),再对 Exp 进行翻译(运算结果储存在临时变量 t2

- 中),最后生成一句中间代码 place: =t1+t2,并将刚翻译好的这三段代码合并后返回即可。使用类似的翻译模式也可以对剑法、乘法和除法进行翻译。
- 5)如果 Exp 产生了屈服表达式 MINUS Exp,则先对 Exp 进行翻译(运算结果储存在临时变量 t1 中),再生成一句中间代码 place: =#0-t1 从而实现对 t1 取负,最后将翻译好的这两段代码合并后返回。使用类似的翻译模式可以对括号表达式进行翻译。
- 6) 如果 Exp 产生了条件表达式(包括与、或、非运算以及比较运算的表达式),我们则会调用翻译函数进行翻译。如果条件为真,那么为 palce 赋值 1;否则,为其赋值 0。

transl	late_Exp(Exp, sym_table, place) = case Exp of
INT	value = get_value(INT) return [place := #value] <sup>©</sup>
ID	<pre>variable = lookup(sym_table, ID) return [place := variable.name]</pre>
$Exp_1$ ASSIGNOP $Exp_2^{\emptyset}$ $(Exp_1 \rightarrow ID)$	<pre>variable = lookup(sym_table, Exp1.ID) t1 = new_temp() codel = translate_Exp(Exp2, sym_table, t1) code2 = [variable.name := t1] + (place := variable.name) return code1 + code2</pre>
Exp <sub>1</sub> PLUS Exp <sub>2</sub>	<pre>t1 = new_temp() t2 = new_temp() code1 = translate_Exp(Exp1, sym_table, t1) code2 = translate_Exp(Exp2, sym_table, t2) code3 = [place := t1 + t2] return code1 + code2 + code3</pre>
MINUS Exp <sub>1</sub>	<pre>t1 = new_temp() code1 = translate_Exp(Exp1, sym_table, t1) code2 = [place := #0 - t1] return code1 + code2</pre>
Exp <sub>1</sub> RELOP Exp <sub>2</sub>	label1 = new_label()
NOT Exp <sub>1</sub>	label2 = new_label() code0 = [place := #0]
Exp <sub>1</sub> AND Exp <sub>2</sub>	codel = translate_Cond(Exp, labell, label2, sym_table)
Exp <sub>1</sub> OR Exp <sub>2</sub>	code2 = [LABEL label1] + [place := #1] return code0 + code1 + code2 + [LABEL label2]

图 1 基本表达式翻译模式

#### 2.语句翻译模式

Mini-c 的语句包括表达式语句、复合语句、返回语句、跳转语句和循环语句。

Exp SEMI	slate_Stmt(Stmt, sym_table) = case Stmt of return translate_Exp(Exp, sym_table, NULL)
CompSt	return translate_CompSt(CompSt, sym_table)
RETURN Exp SEMI	<pre>t1 = new_temp() codel = translate_Exp(Exp, sym_table, t1) code2 = [RETURN t1] return code1 + code2</pre>
IF LP Exp RP Stmt1	<pre>label1 = new_label() label2 = new_label() code1 = translate_Cond(Exp, label1, label2, sym_table) code2 = translate_Stmt(Stmt1, sym_table) return code1 + [LABEL label1] + code2 + [LABEL label2]</pre>
IF LP Exp RP Stmt1 ELSE Stmt2	<pre>label1 = new_label() label2 = new_label() label3 = new_label() code1 = translate_Cond(Exp, label1, label2, sym_table) code2 = translate_Stmt(Stmt1, sym_table) code3 = translate_Stmt(Stmt2, sym_table) return code1 + [LABEL label1] + code2 + [GOTO label3] + [LABEL label2] + code3 + [LABEL label3]</pre>
WHILE LP Exp RP Stmt <sub>1</sub>	<pre>label1 = new_label() label2 = new_label() label3 = new_label() code1 = translate_Cond(Exp, label2, label3, sym_table) code2 = translate_Stmt(Stmt1, sym_table) return [LABEL label1] + code1 + [LABEL label2] + code2 + [GOTO label1] + [LABEL label3]</pre>

图 2 语句翻译模式

#### 3.条件表达式翻译模式

将跳转的两个目标 label\_true 和 label\_false 作为继承属性(函数参数)进行处理,再这种情况下每当我们在条件表达式内部需要跳到外部时,跳转目标都已经从父节点哪里通过参数得到了。而回填技术在此处没有关注。

-	<pre>ste_Cond(Exp, label_true, label_false, sym_table) = case Exp of t1 = new_temp()</pre>
Exp <sub>1</sub> RELOP Exp <sub>2</sub>	t2 = new_temp() code1 = translate_Exp(Exp1, sym_table, t1) code2 = translate_Exp(Exp2, sym_table, t2) op = get_relop(RELOP); code3 = [IF t1 op t2 GOTO label_true] return code1 + code2 + code3 + [GOTO label_false]
NOT Exp1	return translate_Cond(Exp1, label_false, label_true, sym_table)
Exp <sub>1</sub> AND Exp <sub>2</sub>	<pre>label1 = new_label() code1 = translate_Cond(Exp1, label1, label_false, sym_table) code2 = translate_Cond(Exp2, label_true, label_false, sym_table) return code1 + [LABEL label1] + code2</pre>
Exp <sub>1</sub> OR Exp <sub>2</sub>	<pre>label1 = new_label() code1 = translate_Cond(Exp1, label_true, label1, sym_table) code2 = translate_Cond(Exp2, label_true, label_false, sym_table) return code1 + [LABEL label1] + code2</pre>
(other cases)	<pre>t1 = new_temp() code1 = translate_Exp(Exp, sym_table, t1) code2 = [IF t1 != #0 GOTO label_true] return code1 + code2 + [GOTO label_false]</pre>

图 3 条件表达式翻译模式

#### 4.函数调用翻译模式

在实验中遇到 read 和 write 函数时不直接生成函数调用代码。对于非 read 和 write 函数而言,我们需要调用翻译参数的函数将计算实参的代码翻译出来,并构造浙西参数所对应的临时变量列表 arg\_list。

All the same on	translate_Exp(Exp, sym_table, place) = case Exp of
ID LP RP	<pre>function = lookup(sym_table, ID) if (function.name == "read") return [READ place] return [place := CALL function.name]</pre>
31150	function = lookup(sym_table, ID)
ID LP	<pre>arg_list = NULL code1 = translate_Args(Args, sym_table, arg_list)</pre>
Args RP	<pre>if (function.name == "write") return code1 + [WRITE arg_list[1]]</pre>
1.42 %	for i = 1 to length(arg_list) code2 = code2 + [ARG arg_list[i]]
1.00	return code1 + code2 + [place := CALL function.name]

图 4 函数调用翻译模式

translate	a_Args(Args, sym_table, arg_list) = case Args of
Exp	<pre>t1 = new_temp() codel = translate_Exp(Exp, sym_table, t1) arg_list = t1 + arg_list return codel</pre>
Exp COMMA Args <sub>1</sub>	<pre>t1 = new_temp() code1 = translate_Exp(Exp, sym_table, t1) arg_list = t1 + arg_list code2 = translate_Args(Args1, sym_table, arg_list) return code1 + code2</pre>

图 5 函数参数的翻译模式

# 2.6 目标代码指令集选择

目标语言选定 MIPS32 指令序列,可以在 SPIM Simulator 上运行。TAC 指令和 MIPS32 指令的对应关系,如表 4 所示。其中 reg(x)表示变量 x 所分配的寄存器。

表 4 中间代码与 MIPS32 指令对应关系

中间代码	MIPS32 指令
LABEL x	X:
x :=#k	li reg(x),k
x := y	move $reg(x)$ , $reg(y)$
x := y + z	add $reg(x)$ , $reg(y)$ , $reg(z)$
x := y - z	sub reg(x), reg(y), reg(z)
x := y * z	mul reg(x), reg(y), reg(z)
x := y / z	$\operatorname{div} \operatorname{reg}(y)$ , $\operatorname{reg}(z)$
	mflo reg(x)
GOTO x	jх
RETURN x	move $v0$ , reg(x)
	jr \$ra
IF x==y GOTO z	beq $reg(x), reg(y), z$
IF x!=y GOTO z	bne $reg(x)$ , $reg(y)$ , $z$
IF x>y GOTO z	bgt reg(x),reg(y),z
IF x>=y GOTO z	bge $reg(x), reg(y), z$
IF x <y goto="" td="" z<=""><td>ble <math>reg(x)</math>,<math>reg(y)</math>,<math>z</math></td></y>	ble $reg(x)$ , $reg(y)$ , $z$
IF x<=y GOTO z	blt $reg(x), reg(y), z$
X:=CALL f	jal f
	move $reg(x)$ ,\$v0

# 3系统设计与实现

#### 3.1 词法分析器

使用 flex 工具编写 lex 文件,对指定的高级语言程序进行词法分析。

#### 1.定义部分

定义部分实际上就是给后面某些可能经常用到的正则表达式取一个别名,从而 简化词法规则的书写。定义部分的格式一般为:

```
Name definition
 其中 name 是名字, definition 是任意的正则表达式。
 在 lex 文件中定义部分如下:
 %{
   #include "parser.tab.h"
   #include <string.h>
   #include "def.h"
   int yycolumn = 1;
   #define YY USER ACTION yylloc.first line=yylloc.last line=yylineno; yylloc.
first column=yycolumn; yylloc.last column=yycolumn+yyleng-
1; yycolumn+=yyleng;
   typedef union {
      int type int;
      float type_float;
      char type char;
      char type id[32];
      struct node *ptr;
    }YYLVAL;
   #define YYSTYPE YYLVAL
 %}
```

#### 2.规则部分

规则部分是由正则表达式和相应的响应函数组成,其格式为

Pattern {action}

其中 pattern 为正则表达式,其书写规则与前面部分的正则表达式定义相同。而action 则为将要进行的具体操作,这些操作可以用一段 C 代码表示。Flex 将按照这部分给出饿内容依次尝试每一个规则,尽可能匹配最长的输入串。如果有些内容不匹配任何规则,Flex 默认之将其拷贝到标准输出,想要修改这个默认行为只需要在所有规则的最后加上一条"."(即匹配任何输入)规则,然后在其对应的action 部分书写想定义的行为即可。

```
规则部分的代码如下: %% /*注释处理 单行+多行*/ \\\[/\n]* {;}//匹配注释的正则表达式
```

```
\/*(\s|.)*?\*\/ {;}//匹配注释的正则表达式
{int} {yylval.type int=atoi(yytext);return INT;}
{float} {yylval.type float=atof(yytext); return FLOAT;}
"int" {strcpy(yylval.type id,yytext); return TYPE;}
"float" {strcpy(yylval.type id,yytext); return TYPE;}
"char" {strcpy(yylval.type id,yytext); return TYPE;}
"return" {return RETURN;}
"if" {return IF;}
"else" {return ELSE;}
"while" {return WHILE;}
"for" {return FOR;}
{id} {strcpy(yylval.type id,yytext); return ID;}
";" {return SEMI;}
"," {return COMMA;}
">"|"<"|">="|"<="|"!=" {strcpy(yylval.type id,yytext); return RELOP;}
"=" {return ASSIGNOP;}
"+" {return PLUS;}
"-" {return MINUS;}
"+=" {return COMADD;}
"-=" {return COMSUB;}
"++" {return AUTOADD;}
"--" {return AUTOSUB;}
"*" {return STAR;}
"/" {return DIV;}
"&&" {return AND;}
"||" {return OR;}
"!" {return NOT;}
"(" {return LP;}
")" {return RP;}
"[" {return LB;}
"]" {return RB;}
"{" {return LC;}
"}" {return RC;}
[\n] {yycolumn=1;}
[\r\t] {;}
```

. {printf("Error type A: Mysterious character\"%s\" at line %d,column %d\n",yyte xt,yylineno,yycolumn);}

其中的 yytext 的类型为 char\*,它是 flex 提供的一个变量,里面保存了当前词 法单元所对应的词素。函数 atoi()作用是把一个字符串表示的整数转化为 int 类型。

#### 3.用户自定义代码部分

这部分代码会被原封不动的拷贝到 lex.yy.c 中,以方便用户自定义所需要执行的函数(包括之前的 main 函数)。如果用户想要对这部分用到的变量、函数或者

头文件进行声明,可以前面的定义部分(即 Flex 源代码文件的第一部分)之前使用 "%{ "和" %} "符号将要声明的内容添加进去。被" %{ "和" %} "所包围的内容也会被一并拷贝到 lex.yy.c 的最前面。

```
以下是用户子程序部分:
/* 复制到 lex.yy.c 中,main 冲突不能用了
void main(int argc,char *argv[]){
    yylex();
    return;
}
*/
int yywrap(){
    return 1;
```

#### 3.2 语法分析器

同 Flex 源代码类似, Bison 源代码也分为三个部分, 其作用与 Flex 源代码大致相同, 其分为定义部分、规则部分、用户函数部分。

#### 1.定义部分

所有的词法单元的定义都可以放到这部分。这段 bison 代码以"%{"和"%}"开头,被"%{"和"%}"包含的内容主要是对 stdio.h 的引用。接下来是一些以%token 开头的此法单元(终结符)定义,如果需要采用 Flex 生成的 yylex (),那么在这里定义的词法单元都可以作为 Flex 源代码里的返回值。与终结符相对的,所有未被定义为%token 的符号都会被看作非终结符,这些非终结符要求必须在任意产生式的左边至少出现一次。

```
%{
#include "stdio.h"
#include "math.h"
#include "string.h"
#include "def.h"
extern int vylineno;
extern char *yytext;
extern FILE *yyin;
void yyerror(const char* fmt, ...);
void display(struct node *,int);
%}
此外, bison 文件中可能会有辅助定义部分, 辅助定义部分如下:
%union {
 int type int;
 float type float;
 char type char;
 char type id[32];
 struct node *ptr;
```

辅助声明部分利用%union 将各种类型统一起来。Bison 中默认将所有的语义值

都定义为 int 类型,可以通过定义宏 YYSTYPE 来改变值的类型。如果有多个值类型,则需要通过在 Bison 声明中使用%union 列举出所有的类型。

#### 2.规则部分

这部分包括具体的语法和相应的语义动作。具体来讲是在书写产生式。第一个产生式左边的非终结符默认为初始符号。产生式里的箭头在这里用冒号":"表示,一组产生式与另一组之间以分号";"隔开。产生式里无论是终结符还是非中介都都各自对应一个属性值,乘胜是左边的非终结符对应的属性值用¥¥表示,右边的几个符号的属性值按从左到右的顺序一次对应位\$1、\$2、\$3等。每条产生式的最后可以添加一组以花括号"{"和"}"括起来的语义动作,这组语义动作会在整条产生式的最后可以添加一组产生式规约完成之后执行,如果不明确指定语义动作,那么 bison 将采用默认的语义动作{\$\$=\$1}。需要注意的是,在产生式中间添加语义动作在某些情况下有可能在原有语法中引入冲突,因此能使用时要特别谨慎。具体的代码实现部分已经在 2.2 中体现,此处不再赘述。

#### 3.用户函数部分

这部分的代码会被原封不动的拷贝到 syntax.tab.c 中,以方便用户自定义所需要的函数。如果想要对这部分所用到的变量、函数或者头文件进行声明,可以在定义部分之前使用"%{"和"%}"将要申明的内容添加进去。被"%{"和"%}"所包围的内容也会被一并拷贝到 syntax.tab.c 的最前面。用户自定义函数如下:

```
%%
  int main(int argc, char *argv[]){
   yyin=fopen(argv[1],"r");
   if (!yyin)
    return 0;
   yylineno=1;
   yyparse();
   return 0;
  }
  #include<stdarg.h>
  void yyerror(const char* fmt, ...)
   va list ap;
   va start(ap, fmt);
   fprintf(stderr, "Grammar Error at Line %d Column %d: ", yylloc.first line,yylloc.f
irst column);
   vfprintf(stderr, fmt, ap);
```

其中 yyerror 函数会在语法分析程序中每发现一个语法错误时被调用,其默认 参数为 "syntax error"。默认情况下 yyerror 智慧将传入的字符串参数打印到标准错误输出上,而自己也可以重新定义这个函数,从而使它打印一些别的内容。

#### 4.抽象语法树节点的建立

fprintf(stderr, ".\n");

在语法分析阶段,要生成建立抽象语法树 AST。抽象语法树将词法分析之后生成的单词元素都按照一定的规则组装起来,再利用树的的结构表示出文件中各语

```
法元素的关系。
```

首先是 AST 树结点的定义:

```
struct node {//以下对结点属性定义没有考虑存储效率,只是简单地列出要用到的一些属性
```

```
enum node kind kind;//结点类型
  union {
   char type id[33]; //由标识符生成的叶结点
   int type int; //由整常数生成的叶结点
   char type char;//由字符型生成的叶节点
   float type float; //由浮点常数生成的叶结点
  };
  struct node *ptr[3]://子树指针,由 kind 确定有多少棵子树
  int level;//层号
  int place; //表示结点对应的变量或运算结果临时变量在符号表的位置序号
  char Etrue[15], Efalse[15]; //对布尔表达式的翻译时, 真假转移目标的标号
  char Snext[15]: //该结点对应语句执行后的下一条语句位置标号
  struct codenode *code; //该结点中间代码链表头指针
  char op[10];
  int type;//结点对应值的类型
  int pos; //语法单位所在位置行号
  int offset; //偏移量
  int width; //各种数据占用的字节数
 };
 其次是实例化一个语法树节点:
 struct node *mknode(int kind,struct node *first,struct node *second, struct node *thi
rd,int pos ){
  struct node *tempnode = (struct node*)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
  tempnode->kind = kind;
  tempnode - ptr[0] = first;
  tempnode->ptr[1] = second;
  tempnode > ptr[2] = third;
  tempnode -> pos = pos;
  return tempnode;
 5. 显示抽象语法树
 抽象语法树的遍历是树的先序遍历,将遍历的结果输出,对不同的节点输出结
果不一样。Display 的函数设计如下:
 void display(struct node* T,int indent){
   if(T){
     switch (T->kind){
       case EXT DEF LIST:
         display(T->ptr[0],indent);
         display(T->ptr[1],indent);
         break;
```

```
case EXT VAR DEF:
  printf("%*c%s\n",indent,' ',"外部变量定义: ");
  display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
  printf("%*c%s\n",indent+5,'',"变量名: ");
  display(T->ptr[1],indent+5);
  break;
case FUNC_DEF:
  printf("%*c%s\n",indent,' ',"函数定义: ");
  display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
  display(T->ptr[1],indent+5);
  display(T->ptr[2],indent+5);
  break;
case ARRAY DEF:
  printf("%*c%s\n",indent,' ',"数组定义: ");
  display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
  display(T->ptr[1],indent+5);
  break;
case FUNC DEC:
  printf("%*c%s%s\n",indent,' ',"函数名: ",T->type id);
  printf("%*c%s\n",indent,' ',"函数型参: ");
  display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
  break;
case ARRAY DEC:
  printf("%*c%s%s\n",indent,' ',"数组名: ",T->type id);
  printf("%*c%s\n",indent,' ',"数组大小: ");
  display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
  break;
case EXT DEC LIST:
  display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
  if(T-ptr[1]-ptr[0]==NULL)
    display(T->ptr[1],indent+5);
  else
    display(T->ptr[1],indent);
  break;
case PARAM LIST:
  display(T->ptr[0],indent);
  display(T->ptr[1],indent);
  break;
case PARAM_DEC:
  display(T->ptr[0],indent);
  display(T->ptr[1],indent);
  break;
case VAR DEF:
  display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
```

```
display(T->ptr[1],indent+5);
  break:
case DEC LIST:
  printf("%*c%s\n",indent,'',"变量名: ");
  display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
  display(T->ptr[1],indent);
  break;
case DEF LIST:
  printf("%*c%s\n",indent+5,' ',"LOCAL VAR_NAME: ");
  display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
  display(T->ptr[1],indent);
  break;
case COMP STM:
  printf("%*c%s\n",indent,' ',"复合语句: ");
  printf("%*c%s\n",indent+5,'',"复合语句的变量定义: ");
  display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
  printf("%*c%s\n",indent+5,'',"复合语句的语句部分: ");
  display(T->ptr[1],indent+5);
  break;
case STM LIST:
  display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
  display(T->ptr[1],indent);
  break:
case EXP STMT:
  printf("%*c%s\n",indent,'',"表达式语句: ");
  display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
  break;
case IF THEN:
  printf("%*c%s\n",indent,' ',"条件语句(if-else): ");
  printf("%*c%s\n",indent,' ',"条件: ");
  display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
  printf("%*c%s\n",indent,'',"IF 语句: ");
  display(T->ptr[1],indent+5);
  break;
case IF THEN ELSE:
  printf("%*c%s\n",indent,'',"条件语句(if-else-if): ");
  display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
  display(T->ptr[1],indent+5);
  break;
case WHILE:
  printf("%*c%s\n",indent,'',"循环语句(while): ");
  printf("%*c%s\n",indent+5,'',"循环条件:");
  display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
  printf("%*c%s\n",indent+5,'',"循环体: ");
```

```
display(T->ptr[1],indent+5);
          break:
        case FOR:
          printf("%*c%s\n",indent,' ',"循环语句(for): ");
          printf("%*c%s\n",indent+5,' ',"循环条件: ");
          display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
          printf("%*c%s\n",indent+5,'',"循环体: ");
          display(T->ptr[1],indent+5);
          break:
        case FUNC CALL:
          printf("%*c%s\n",indent,' ',"函数调用: ");
          printf("%*c%s%s\n",indent+5,'',"函数名: ",T->type_id);
          printf("%*c%s\n",indent+5,'',"第一个实际参数表达式: ");
          display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
          break;
        case ARGS:
          display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
          display(T->ptr[1],indent+5);
          break;
        case ID:
          printf("%*cID: %s\n",indent,'',T->type_id);//控制新的一行输出的空格
数, indent 代替%*c 中*
          break:
        case INT:
          printf("%*cINT: %d\n",indent,' ',T->type int);
          break;
        case FLOAT:
          printf("%*cFLOAT: %f\n",indent,'',T->type float);
          break;
        case CHAR:
          printf("%*cCHAR: %c\n",indent,'',T->type char);
        case ARRAY:
          printf("%*c 数组名称: %s\n",indent,'',T->type id);
          break;
        case TYPE:
          if(T->type==INT)
            printf("%*c%s\n",indent,'',"类型: int");
          else if(T->type==FLOAT)
            printf("%*c%s\n",indent,'',"类型: float");
          else if(T->type==CHAR)
            printf("%*c%s\n",indent,'',"类型: char");
          else if(T->type==ARRAY)
            printf("%*c%s\n",indent,'',"类型: char 型数组");
          break;
```

```
case ASSIGNOP:
    case OR:
    case AUTOADD L:
    case AUTOSUB L:
    case AUTOADD R:
    case AUTOSUB R:
    case AND:
    case RELOP:
    case PLUS:
    case MINUS:
    case STAR:
    case DIV:
    case COMADD:
    case COMSUB:
      printf("%*c%s\n",indent,' ',T->type id);
      display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
      display(T->ptr[1],indent+5);
      break:
    case RETURN:
      printf("%*c%s\n",indent,' ',"返回语句: ");
      display(T->ptr[0],indent+5);
      break;
}
```

## 3.3 符号表管理

在编译过程中,编译器使用符号表来记录源程序中各种名字的特性信息。在语法分析时构建语法分析树的同时构建符号表,符号表的建立主要是方便进行类型检查等分析,符号表记录的是源程序的符号信息。所谓"名字"包括:程序名、过程名、函数名、用户定义类型名、变量名、常量名、枚举值名、标号名等,所谓"特性信息"包括:上述名字的种类、具体类型、维数(如果语言支持数组)、函数参数个数、常量数值及目标地址(存储单元偏移地址)等。

符号表采用顺序表进行管理,用单表实现,用一个符号栈老表示在当前作用域内的付哈,每当有一个新的符号出现,则将新的符号以及对应的属性压入符号栈中。当作用域结束之后就将退栈。

## 3.4 语义检查

在语义分析中,我构造了函数 semantic\_Analysis 来进行语义分析,其代码描述如下:

```
int i,j,counter=0,t;
int Semantic_Analysis(struct node* T,int type,int level,char flag,int command)
{
```

```
if(T)
      switch(T->kind){
        case EXT DEF LIST:
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level,flag,command);
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1],type,level,flag,command);
          break:
        case EXT VAR DEF://外部变量声明
          type=Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level,flag,command);
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1],type,level,flag,command);
          break;
        case ARRAY DEF:
          type = Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level,flag,command);
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1],type,level,flag,command);
          break;
        case ARRAY DEC:
          flag = 'A';//Array
          strcpy(new table.symbols[new table.index].name,T->type id);
          new table.symbols[new table.index].level=level;
          new table.symbols[new table.index].type=type;
          new table.symbols[new table.index].flag=flag;
          new table.index++;
          break:
        case TYPE:
          return T->type;
        case EXT DEC LIST:
          flag='V';
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level,flag,command);
          Semantic_Analysis(T->ptr[1],type,level,flag,command);
          break;
        case ID://检测新的变量名是否唯一
          while(new table.symbols[i].level!=level&&i<new table.index)// 转到相
同作用域
            i++:
          if(command==0){//定义变量
            while(i<new table.index){
              if(strcmp(new table.symbols[i].name,T->type id)==0 && new tabl
e.symbols[i].flag==flag){
                 if(flag=='V')
                   printf("ERROR! 第%d 行: 全局变量中出现相同变量
名%s\n",T->pos,T->type id);
                 else if(flag=='F')
                   printf("ERROR! 第%d 行: 函数定义中出现了相同的函数
```

int type1,type2;

```
名%s\n",T->pos,T->type id);
                 else if(flag=='T')
                   printf("ERROR! 第%d 行: 局部变量中出现了相同的变量
名%s\n",T->pos,T->type id);
                 else
                   printf("ERROR! 第%d 行: 函数参数中中出现了相同的变量
名%s\n",T->pos,T->type id);
                 return 0;
               i++;
             }
            strcpy(new table.symbols[new table.index].name,T->type id);
            new table.symbols[new table.index].level=level;
            new table.symbols[new table.index].type=type;
            new table.symbols[new table.index].flag=flag;
            new table.index++;
          else{//使用变量
            i=new table.index-1;
            while(i \ge 0)
               if(strcmp(new table.symbols[i].name,T->type id)==0&&(new table
.symbols[i].flag=='V'||new table.symbols[i].flag=='T')){
                 return new table.symbols[i].type;
               i--;
             }
            if(i < 0){
               printf("ERROR!第%d行:变量名%s未定义\n",T->pos,T->type id);
             }
          break;
        case FUNC DEF://函数声明
          type=Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level+1,flag,command);
          Semantic_Analysis(T->ptr[1],type,1,flag,command);
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[2],type,1,flag,command);
          break;
        case FUNC DEC:
          strcpy(new table.symbols[new table.index].name,T->type id);
          new table.symbols[new table.index].level=0;
          new table.symbols[new table.index].type=type;
          new table.symbols[new table.index].flag='F';
          new table.index++;
          counter=0;
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level,flag,command);//函数形参
```

```
new table.symbols[new table.index - counter - 1].paramnum=counter;
          break:
        case PARAM LIST:
          counter++;
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level,flag,command);
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1],type,level,flag,command);
          break:
        case PARAM DEC:
          flag='P';
          type=Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level+1,flag,command);
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1],type,level,flag,command);
          break;
        case COMP STM:
          flag='T';
          command=0;
          new scope.TX[new scope.top]=new table.index;
          new scope.top++;
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level,flag,command);//分析定义列表
          command=1;
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1],type,level+1,flag,command);//分析语句列
表
          new table.index=new scope.TX[new scope.top-1];
          new scope.top--;
          if (new scope.top == 0)
            DisplaySymbolTable();
          break;
        case DEF LIST:
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level,flag,command);
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1],type,level,flag,command);
          break;
        case VAR DEF:
          type=Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level+1,flag,command);
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1],type,level,flag,command);
          break;
        case DEC LIST:
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level,flag,command);
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1],type,level,flag,command);
          break;
        case STM LIST:
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level,flag,command);//第一个语句
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1],type,level,flag,command);//其他语句
          break;
        case EXP STMT:
          Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level,flag,command);
```

```
break;
case RETURN:
  Semantic_Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level,flag,command);
  break;
case IF_THEN:
case WHILE:
case FOR:
  Semantic_Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level,flag,command);
  Semantic_Analysis(T->ptr[1],type,level,flag,command);
  break;
case IF THEN ELSE:
  Semantic_Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level,flag,command);
  Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1],type,level,flag,command);
  Semantic_Analysis(T->ptr[2],type,level,flag,command);
  break;
case ASSIGNOP:
case OR:
case AND:
case RELOP:
case PLUS:
case MINUS:
case STAR:
case DIV:
case COMADD:
case COMSUB:
  type1=Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level,flag,command);
  type2=Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1],type,level,flag,command);
  if(type1 == type2)
    return type1;
  break;
case AUTOADD L:
case AUTOSUB L:
case AUTOADD R:
case AUTOSUB R:
  Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level,flag,command);
  break;
case INT:
  return INT;
case FLOAT:
  return FLOAT;
case CHAR:
  return CHAR;
case FUNC CALL:
  i=0;
```

```
while(new table.symbols[j].level==0&&j<new table.index){
           if(strcmp(new table.symbols[j].name,T->type id)==0){
             if(new table.symbols[j].flag!='F')
               printf("ERROR! 第%d 行: 函数名%s 在符号表中定义为变量
n'',T->pos,T->type id);
             break;
           j++;
         if(new table.symbols[i].level==1||i==new table.index){
           printf("ERROR! 第%d 行: 函数%s 未定义\n",T->pos,T->type id);
           break;
         type=new table.symbols[j+1].type;
         counter=0;
         Semantic_Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level,flag,command);//分析参数
         if(new table.symbols[j].paramnum!=counter)
           printf("ERROR! 第 %d 行: 函数调用 %s 参数个数不匹配
n'', T->pos, T->type id);
         break;
       case ARGS:
         counter++;
         t=Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0],type,level,flag,command);
         if(type!=t)
           printf("ERROR! 第%d 行: 函数调用的第%d 个参数类型不匹配
n'',T->pos,counter);
         type=new table.symbols[j+counter+1].type;
         Semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1],type,level,flag,command);
         break;
     }
   }
   return 0;
 其中,DisplaySymbolTable 函数是输出符号表的函数,实现如下:
 void DisplaySymbolTable()
 {
   int i;
   printf("\t\t***Symbol Table***\n");
   printf("-----\n");
   printf("%s\t%s\t%s\t%s\t%s\t%s\n","Index","Name","Level","Type","Flag","Para
m num");
   printf("-----\n");
   for(i=0;i \le new table.index;i++)
     printf("%d\t",i);
```

```
printf("%s\t",new table.symbols[i].name);
  printf("%d\t",new table.symbols[i].level);
  if(new table.symbols[i].type==INT)
      printf("%s\t","int");
  else if(new table.symbols[i].type==FLOAT)
    printf("%s\t","float");
  else
    printf("%s\t","char");
  printf("%c\t",new table.symbols[i].flag);
  if(new table.symbols[i].flag=='F')
    printf("%d\n",new table.symbols[i].paramnum);
  else
    printf("\n");
}
printf("-----\n");
printf("\n");
```

### 3.5 报错功能

见上

### 3.6 中间代码生成

```
1. 定义 opn 结构体:
struct opn {
    int kind;
    int type;
    union {
        int const_int;
        float
               const float;
        char
               const char;
        char
               id[33];
    };
    int level;
    int offset;
};
其包含类型、种类、层号、偏移量等信息。
2. 定义 codenode 结构体:
struct codenode {
    int op;
struct opn opn1,opn2,result;
struct codenode *next,*prior;
};
其采用双向循环链表的方式存储中间代码。
```

```
3. 定义 node 结构体:
 struct node {
     enum node kind kind;
     union
     {
        char type id[33]; char type char; int type int; float type float;
     };
     struct node *ptr[3];
     int level;int place;
     char Etrue[15],Efalse[15]; char Snext[15];
     struct codenode *code; char op[10];
     int type;
     int pos;
     int offset;
     int width;
 };
 其包含诸多含义:
 place 记录该结点操作数在符号表中的位置序号;
 type 记录该数据的类型,用于表达式计算;
 offset 记录外部变量在静态数据区中的偏移量以及局部变量和临时变量 在活
动记录中的偏移量;
 width 记录个结点表示的语法单位中,定义的变量和临时单元所需要占 用的
字节数:
 code 记录中间代码序列的起始位置;
 Etrue、Efalse 记录在完成布尔表达式翻译时,表达式值为'真'(或为'假')
时,要转移的程序位置;
 Snext 记录该结点的语句序列执行完后,要转移到的程序位置。
 4. newAlias 函数
 代码描述:
 char *newAlias()
 { //生成新别名
     static int k = 1;
     static char result[10];
     char s[10];
     snprintf(s, 10, "%d", k++);
     strcpy(result, "v");
     strcat(result, s);
     return result;
 函数作用: 生成一个新的别名。
 5. newLabel 函数
 代码描述:
 char *newLabel()
 {//生成新标号
```

```
static int k = 1;
    static char result[10];
    char s[10];
    snprintf(s, 10, "%d", k++);
    strcpy(result, "label");
    strcat(result, s);
    return result;
函数作用: 生成一个新的标号。
6. newTemp 函数
代码描述:
char *newTemp()
{//生成新的临时变量
    static int k = 1;
    static char result[10];
    char s[10];
    snprintf(s, 10, "%d", k++);
    strcpy(result, "temp");
    strcat(result, s);
    return result;
函数作用: 生成一个新的临时变量。
7. makeopn 函数
代码描述:
struct opn makeopn(struct node *T,int kind)
    struct opn op;
    int judge=check var(T);
    op.kind=kind;
    op.type=symbolTable.symbols[judge].type;
    if(kind==FUNCTION)
         strcpy(op.id,symbolTable.symbols[judge].name);
    else
         strcpy(op.id,symbolTable.symbols[judge].alias);
    return op;
函数作用:建立 opn 结构体用来存储各类信息。
8. genIR函数
代码描述:
struct codenode *genIR(int op, struct opn opn1, struct opn opn2, struct opn result)
    struct codenode *h = (struct codenode *)malloc(sizeof(struct codenode));
    h \rightarrow op = op;
    h \rightarrow opn1 = opn1;
```

```
h \rightarrow opn2 = opn2;
    h->result = result;
    h->next = h->prior = h;
    return h;
}
函数作用: 生成一条 TAC 代码的结点组成的双向循环链表, 返回头指针
9. genLable 函数:
代码描述:
struct codenode *genLabel(char *label)
{
    struct codenode *h = (struct codenode *)malloc(sizeof(struct codenode));
    h->op = LABEL;
    strcpy(h->result.id, label);
    h->next = h->prior = h;
    return h;
函数作用: 生成一条标号语句, 返回头指针
  10. genGoto 函数:
代码描述:
struct codenode *genGoto(char *label)
    struct codenode *h = (struct codenode *)malloc(sizeof(struct codenode));
    h - > op = GOTO;
    strcpy(h->result.id, label);
    h->next = h->prior = h;
    return h;
函数作用: 生成 GOTO 语句, 返回头指针
  11. merge 函数
代码描述:
struct codenode *merge(int num, ...)
{
    struct codenode *h1, *h2, *p, *t1, *t2;
    va_list ap;
    va start(ap, num);
    h1 = va_arg(ap, struct codenode *);
    while (--num > 0)
    {
        h2 = va arg(ap, struct codenode *);
        if (h1 == NULL)
             h1 = h2;
        else if (h2)
             t1 = h1->prior;
```

```
t2 = h2->prior;
                t1->next = h2;
                t2->next = h1;
                h1 - prior = t2;
                h2->prior = t1;
           }
      va_end(ap);
      return h1;
  函数作用: 合并双向循环链表
    12. prnIR 函数
代码描述:
    void prnIR(struct codenode *head)
         char opnstr1[32], opnstr2[32], resultstr[32];
         struct codenode *h = head;
         do
         {
              if (h->opn1.kind == INT)
                   sprintf(opnstr1, "#%d", h->opn1.const int);
              if (h->opn1.kind == FLOAT)
                   sprintf(opnstr1, "#%f", h->opn1.const float);
              if (h->opn1.kind == ID)
                   sprintf(opnstr1, "%s", h->opn1.id);
              if (h->opn2.kind == INT)
                   sprintf(opnstr2, "#%d", h->opn2.const_int);
              if (h->opn2.kind == FLOAT)
                   sprintf(opnstr2, "#%f", h->opn2.const float);
              if (h->opn2.kind == ID)
                   sprintf(opnstr2, "%s", h->opn2.id);
              sprintf(resultstr, "%s", h->result.id);
              switch (h->op)
              {
              case ASSIGNOP:
                   printf(" %s := %s\n", resultstr, opnstr1);
                   break;
              case PLUS:
              case MINUS:
              case STAR:
              case DIV:
                            %s := %s %c %s\n", resultstr, opnstr1,
                   printf("
                           h->op == PLUS ? '+' : h->op == MINUS ? '-' : h->op ==
STAR ? '*' : '\\', opnstr2);
```

```
break;
case FUNCTION:
     printf("\nFUNCTION %s :\n", h->result.id);
     break;
case PARAM:
     printf("
              PARAM %s\n", h->result.id);
     break:
case LABEL:
     printf("LABEL %s :\n", h->result.id);
     break;
case GOTO:
     printf("
              GOTO %s\n", h->result.id);
     break;
case JLE:
              IF %s <= %s GOTO %s\n", opnstr1, opnstr2, resultstr);
     printf("
     break;
case JLT:
     printf("
              IF %s < %s GOTO %s\n", opnstr1, opnstr2, resultstr);
    break;
case JGE:
              IF %s \ge %s GOTO %s\n", opnstr1, opnstr2, resultstr);
     printf("
    break;
case JGT:
     printf("
              IF %s > %s GOTO %s\n", opnstr1, opnstr2, resultstr);
     break;
case EQ:
    printf("
              IF %s == %s GOTO %s\n", opnstr1, opnstr2, resultstr);
    break;
case NEQ:
     printf("
              IF %s!= %s GOTO %s\n", opnstr1, opnstr2, resultstr);
     break;
case ARG:
     printf("
              ARG %s\n", h->result.id);
     break;
case CALL:
     printf("
              %s := CALL %s\n", resultstr, opnstr1);
    break;
case RETURN:
     if (h->result.kind)
          printf("
                   RETURN %s\n", resultstr);
    else
         printf("
                   RETURN\n");
     break;
}
```

```
h = h->next;
} while (h != head);
}
函数作用: 输出中间代码
```

#### 13. 处理函数

中间代码生成与语义分析是混合的,在遍历语法树时,遇到特定的符号,分别执行不同的操作。将这些不同的操作封装成为函数,定义的函数如下,具体细节因为篇幅有限,不在此具体展示。

```
void id_exp(struct node *T);
void int exp(struct node *T);
void assignop exp(struct node *T);
void relop exp(struct node *T);
void args exp(struct node *T);
void op exp(struct node *T);
void func call exp(struct node *T);
void not exp(struct node *T);
void ext var list(struct node *T);
void ext_def_list(struct node *T);
void ext_var_def(struct node *T);
void func def(struct node *T);
void func dec(struct node *T);
void param list(struct node *T);
void param dec(struct node *T);
void comp stm(struct node *T);
void def list(struct node *T);
void var def(struct node *T);
void stmt list(struct node *T);
void if then(struct node *T);
void if then else(struct node *T);
void while dec(struct node *T);
void exp stmt(struct node *T);
void return dec(struct node *T);
```

#### 3.7 代码优化

未做

## 3.8 汇编代码生成

## 目标代码生成算法如表 5 所示。

表 5 目标代码生成算法

	文 5 日怀代码生成异法 
中间代码	MIPS32 指令
x :=#k	li \$t3, k
	sw \$t3, x 的偏移量(\$sp)
x := y	lw \$t1, y的偏移量(\$sp)
	move \$t3, \$t1
	sw \$t3, x 的偏移量(\$sp)
x := y + z	1w \$t1, y 的偏移量(\$sp)
	1w \$t2, z 的偏移量(\$sp)
	add \$t3, \$t1, \$t2
	sw \$t3, x 的偏移量(\$sp)
	1w \$t1, y 的偏移量(\$sp)
	1w
x := y - z	\$t3, \$t1, \$t2
	sw \$t3, x的偏移量(\$sp)
	1w \$t1, y的偏移量(\$sp) 1w \$t2, z的偏
x := y * z	
	移量(\$sp) mul \$t3,\$t1,\$t2
	sw \$t3, x 的偏移量(\$sp)
	1w \$t1, y 的偏移量(\$sp)
	1w \$t2, z 的偏移量(\$sp)
x := y / z	mul \$t3, \$t1, \$t2
	div \$t1, \$t2
	mflo \$t3
	sw \$t3, x 的偏移量(\$sp)
RETURN x	move \$v0, x 的偏移量(\$sp)
	jr \$ra
	1w \$t1, x 的偏移量(\$sp)
IF x==y GOTO z	1w \$t2, y 的偏移量(\$sp)
	beq \$t1, \$t2, z
IF x!=y GOTO z	lw \$t1, x的偏移量(\$sp)
	lw \$t2, y 的偏移量(\$sp)
	bne \$t1, \$t2, z
IF x>y GOTO z	lw \$t1, x的偏移量(\$sp)
	lw \$t2, y 的偏移量(\$sp)
	bgt \$t1, \$t2, z
IF x>=y GOTO z	1w \$t1, x 的偏移量(\$sp)
	1w \$t2, y 的偏移量(\$sp)
	bge \$t1, \$t2, z
	1w \$t1, x 的偏移量(\$sp)
IF x <y goto="" td="" z<=""><td>1w \$t2, y 的偏移量(\$sp)</td></y>	1w \$t2, y 的偏移量(\$sp)
	ble \$t1, \$t2, z
IF x<=y GOTO z	1w \$t1, x的偏移量(\$sp)
	Tw \$t1, x 15   m   b = (\$sp)   Tw \$t2, y 的偏移量(\$sp)
	IW ゆいと, y ロゾル曲バタ里(ゆSD)

	blt \$t1,\$t2,z
X:=CALL f	

上表是中间代码对应的 MIPS 指令,此时我运用了一个核心函数 translate 对中间代码进行翻译。核心思想是将每一行中间代码读入,分别进行翻译处理。

```
string translate(string temp str){
  //将每行string 按空格存成数组
  vector<string> line;
  string temp res;
  stringstream input(temp str);
  while (input>>temp res)
    line.emplace back(temp res);
  //核心处理
  string temp return;
  if(line[0] == "LABEL")
    return line[1]+":";
  if (line[1] == ":=") {
    if(line.size() == 3)
       if (temp str[temp str.length()-2] == '#')
         return "\tli " + Get R(line[0]) + ","+line.back().back();
       else{
         temp return = "\tmove ";
         temp_return += Get_R(line[0])+',';
         temp return += Get R(line[2]);
         return temp return;
    if(line.size() == 5){
       if(line[3] == "+")
         if (temp str[temp str.length()-2] == '#'){
            temp return = "\taddi ";
            temp return += Get R(line[0])+",";
            temp return += Get R(line[2])+",";
            temp return += line.back().back();
            return temp_return;
          }
         else{
            temp return = "\tadd ";
            temp return += Get R(line[0])+",";
            temp_return += Get_R(line[2])+",";
            temp return += Get R(line.back());
            return temp return;
          }
       else if (line[3] == "-"){}
         if(temp_str[temp_str.length()-2] == '#'){
            temp_return = "\taddi ";
```

```
temp return += Get R(line[0])+",";
       temp return += Get R(line[2])+",";
       temp return += line.back().back();
       return temp return;
     }
    else{
       temp_return = "\tsub ";
       temp return += Get R(line[0])+",";
       temp return += Get R(line[2])+",";
       temp return += Get R(line.back());
       return temp return;
  }
  else if (line[3] == "*"){
    temp return = "\tmul ";
    temp return += Get R(line[0])+",";
    temp return += Get R(line[2])+",";
    temp return += Get R(line.back());
    return temp return;
  else if (line[3] == "/"){
    temp return = "\tdiv ";
    temp return += Get R(line[2])+",";
    temp return += Get R(line.back()) + "\n\tmflo";
    temp return += Get R(line[0]);
    return temp return;
  }
  else if (line[3] == "<"){
    temp return = "\tslt ";
    temp return += Get R(line[0])+",";
    temp return += Get R(line[2])+",";
    temp return += Get R(line.back());
    return temp return;
  }
  else if (line[3] == ">"){
    temp return = "\tslt ";
    temp return += Get R(line[0])+",";
    temp_return += Get_R(line.back())+",";
    temp return += Get R(line[2]);
    return temp return;
  }
if(line[2] == "CALL")
```

}

```
if(line[3] == "read" || line[3] == "print")
              return "\taddi $sp,$sp,-
4\n\sw ra,0(\sp)\n\time.back() + "\n\tw \ra,0(\sp)\n\tmove " + Get R(line[0])
) + ",$v0\n \addi $sp,$sp,4";
           else
              return "\taddi $sp,$sp,-
24\n\tsw $t0,0($sp)\n\tsw $ra,4($sp)\n\tsw $t1,8($sp)\n\tsw $t2,12($sp)\n\tsw $t3,16(
sp\n \t \
t1,8(\$sp)\n\tw \$t2,12(\$sp)\n\tw \$t3,16(\$sp)\n\tw \$t4,20(\$sp)\n\taddi \$sp,\$sp,24\n\t
move "+Get R(line[0])+" $v0";
       }
       if(line[0] == "GOTO")
         return "\tj "+line[1];
       if(line[0] == "RETURN")
         return "\tmove $v0,"+Get R(line[1])+"\n\tjr $ra";
       if(line[0] == "IF") {
         if(line[2] == "=="){
           temp return = "\tbeq ";
           temp return += Get R(line[1])+",";
           temp return += Get R(line[3])+",";
           temp return += line.back();
           return temp return;
         }
         if(line[2] == "!="){
           temp return = "\tbne ";
           temp return += Get R(line[1])+",";
           temp return += Get R(line[3])+",";
           temp return += line.back();
           return temp return;
         if(line[2] == ">"){
           temp return = "\tbgt";
           temp return += Get R(line[1])+",";
           temp return += Get R(line[3])+",";
           temp return += line.back();
           return temp return;
         if(line[2] == "<"){
           temp return = "\tblt ";
           temp return += Get R(line[1])+",";
           temp return += Get R(line[3])+",";
           temp return += line.back();
           return temp return;
```

```
if(line[2] == ">="){
           temp return = "\tbge ";
           temp return += Get_R(line[1])+",";
           temp return += Get R(line[3])+",";
           temp return += line.back();
           return temp return;
         if(line[2] == " <= "){
           temp return = "\tble ";
           temp return += Get R(line[1])+",";
           temp return += Get R(line[3])+",";
           temp return += line.back();
           return temp return;
         }
       }
       if(line[0] == "FUNCTION")
         return line[1]+":";
       if(line[0] == "CALL")
         if (line.back() == "read" || line.back() == "print")
           return "\taddi $sp,$sp,-
4\n\sw ra,0(\$sp)\n\time.back()+"\n\tw \ra,0(\$sp)\n\taddi \$sp,\$sp,4";
         else
           return "\taddi $sp,$sp,-
24\n\times 10,0(\$p)\n\times \$ra,4(\$p)\n\times \$t1,8(\$p)\n\times \$t2,12(\$p)\n\times \$t3,16(\$p)
sp\n \t \
t1,8(\$sp)\n\tw \$t2,12(\$sp)\n\tw \$t3,16(\$sp)\n\tw \$t4,20(\$sp)\n\taddi \$sp,\$sp,24\n\t
move "+Get R(line[0])+" $v0";
       if(line[0] == "ARG")
         return "\tmove $t0,$a0\n\tmove $a0,"+Get R(line.back());
       if(line[0] == "PARAM")
         table[line.back()] = "a0";
       return " ";
    }
```

# 4系统测试与评价

## 5.1 测试用例

1.

```
int a,b,c;
     float m,n;
     int fibo(int a)
          if (a == 1 || a == 2) return 1;
          return fibo(a-1)+fibo(a-2);
9
10
11
     int main()
          int m,n,i;
12
13
14
          m = read();
          i=1;
          while(i<=m)
15
16
17
18
               n = fibo(i);
              write(n);
               i=i+1;
19
20
          return 1;
21
```

图 6. 测试用例 1

2.

```
int a,b,c;
float m,n;
char c1,c2;
char h[10];
float a,b;//全局变量中出现相同变量名
int fibo(int a)
{
       int i;
       int haha;
       if(a == 1 || a == 2){
       return 1;
       for(i<15){
       i++;
       j = i+1;//无定义错误
       haha(c);//未定义的函数
       a = fibo(1,2);//参数个数不匹配
       b = fibo(m);//参数类型不匹配
       return fibo(a-1)+fibo(a-2);
}
int h1(int a, int a){}//出现了相同函数参数
int h2(){int hah; float hah;}//局部变量名出现了相同的变量名
float h1(){}//重复的函数名
```

图 7. 测试用例 2

## 5.2 正确性测试

实验一测试结果如图:

```
ID: m
函数调用:
函数名: read
第一个实际参数表达式:
```

图 7.测试结果 1

实验二测试结果如图:

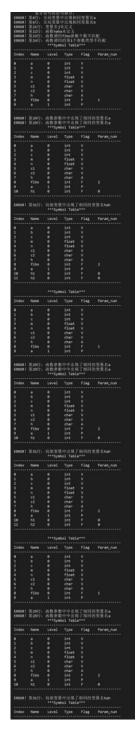


图 8.测试结果 2

实验三生成中间代码如图:

```
FUNCTION fibo :
  PARAM var7
  temp1 := #1
  IF var7 == temp1 GOTO label3
  GOTO label4
LABEL label4 :
  temp2 := #2
  IF var7 == temp2 GOTO label3
  GOTO label2
LABEL label3 :
  temp3 := #1
  RETURN temp3
LABEL label2 :
  temp4 := #1
  temp5 := var7 - temp4
  ARG temp5
  temp6 := CALL fibo
 temp7 := #2
  temp8 := var7 - temp7
 ARG temp8
 temp9 := CALL fibo
  temp10 := temp6 + temp9
  RETURN temp10
LABEL label1 :
FUNCTION main :
 var9 := var1
  temp11 := #1
  var11 := temp11
LABEL label10 :
  IF var11 <= var9 GOTO label9
  GOTO label8
LABEL label9 :
  ARG var11
  temp12 := CALL fibo
 var10 := temp12
  temp13 := #1
  temp14 := var11 + temp13
  GOTO label10
LABEL label8 :
  temp15 := #1
  RETURN temp15
LABEL label5 :
```

图 9.测试结果 3

### 实验四生成目标代码如下:

```
.data
_Prompt: .asciiz "Enter an integer: "
_ret: .asciiz "\n"
.globl main
.text
```

```
read:
  li $v0,4
  la $a0,_Prompt
  syscall
  li $v0,5
  syscall
  jr $ra
write:
  li $v0,1
  syscall
  li $v0,4
  la $a0,_ret
  syscall
  move $v0,$0
  jr $ra
fibo:
  li $t3, 1
  sw $t3, 16($sp)
  lw $t1, 12($sp)
  lw $t2, 16($sp)
  beq $t1,$t2,label3
  j label4
label4:
  li $t3, 2
  sw $t3, 16($sp)
  lw $t1, 12($sp)
  lw $t2, 16($sp)
  beq $t1,$t2,label3
  j label2
label3:
  li $t3, 1
  sw $t3, 16($sp)
  lw $v0,16($sp)
```

jr \$ra

### label2:

li \$t3, 1

sw \$t3, 16(\$sp)

lw \$t1, 12(\$sp)

lw \$t2, 16(\$sp)

sub \$t3,\$t1,\$t2

sw \$t3, 20(\$sp)

move \$t0,\$sp

addi \$sp, \$sp, -44

sw \$ra,0(\$sp)

lw \$t1, 20(\$t0)

move \$t3,\$t1

sw \$t3,12(\$sp)

jal fibo

lw \$ra,0(\$sp)

addi \$sp,\$sp,44

sw \$v0,24(\$sp)

li \$t3, 2

sw \$t3, 28(\$sp)

lw \$t1, 12(\$sp)

lw \$t2, 28(\$sp)

sub \$t3,\$t1,\$t2

sw \$t3, 32(\$sp)

move \$t0,\$sp

addi \$sp, \$sp, -44

sw \$ra,0(\$sp)

lw \$t1, 32(\$t0)

move \$t3,\$t1

sw \$t3,12(\$sp)

jal fibo

lw \$ra,0(\$sp)

addi \$sp,\$sp,44

sw \$v0,36(\$sp)

lw \$t1, 24(\$sp)

lw \$t2, 36(\$sp)

```
add $t3,$t1,$t2
  sw $t3, 40($sp)
  lw $v0,40($sp)
  jr $ra
label1:
main:
  addi $sp, $sp, -32
  addi $sp, $sp, -4
  sw $ra,0($sp)
  jal read
  lw $ra,0($sp)
  addi $sp, $sp, 4
  sw $v0, 24($sp)
  lw $t1, 24($sp)
  move $t3, $t1
  sw $t3, 12($sp)
  li $t3, 1
  sw $t3, 24($sp)
  lw $t1, 24($sp)
  move $t3, $t1
  sw $t3, 20($sp)
label10:
  lw $t1, 20($sp)
  lw $t2, 12($sp)
  ble $t1,$t2,label9
  j label8
label9:
  move $t0,$sp
  addi $sp, $sp, -44
  sw $ra,0($sp)
  lw $t1, 20($t0)
  move $t3,$t1
  sw $t3,12($sp)
  jal fibo
```

```
lw $ra,0($sp)
  addi $sp,$sp,44
  sw $v0,24($sp)
  lw $t1, 24($sp)
  move $t3, $t1
  sw $t3, 16($sp)
  lw $a0, 16($sp)
  addi $sp, $sp, -4
  sw $ra,0($sp)
  jal write
  lw $ra,0($sp)
  addi $sp, $sp, 4
  li $t3, 1
  sw $t3, 24($sp)
  lw $t1, 20($sp)
  lw $t2, 24($sp)
  add $t3,$t1,$t2
  sw $t3, 28($sp)
  lw $t1, 28($sp)
  move $t3, $t1
  sw $t3, 20($sp)
  j label10
label8:
  li $t3, 1
  sw $t3, 24($sp)
  lw $v0,24($sp)
  jr $ra
label5:
实验四运行结果如图:
```



```
Enter an integer:
                       5
1
1
2
3
```

图 10.测试结果 4

#### 报错功能测试 5.3

见上一节实验二测试结果图

#### 5.4 系统的优点

功能正确,能正确编译运行 mini-c 程序

#### 系统的缺点 5.5

没有任何新意,没做代码优化

# 5 实验小结或体会

四次编译原理实验任务最终完成了一个小型的编译器,虽然还有很多功能不 支持,但是在这过程中对于词法分析、语法分析、语义分析、中间代码生成和目 标代码生成的原理有了更加深入的理解。我完成的任务梳理如下: 1. 运用 1ex 工 具编写词法分析运用的正则表达式规则,实现程序的词法分析。2. 运用 bison 编 写语法分析部分,并将在其中加入了新的语法规则以及错误处理规则,实现了源 代码的语法分析。3. 设计 display 函数、mknode 函数在分析中建立抽象语法树 4. 在语法分析和词法分析的基础上,设计 semantic Analysis 函数,生成符号表,

利用符号表和语法树成功进行了语义分析,并能够辨别出不同类型的错误,最后输出符号表。5. 在语义分析的时候就进行中间代码的生成,提高编译程序的效率6. 利用生成的中间代码生成最终的 MIPS32 目标代码。在实验中,我有如下的心得体会:1. 编译原理实验是一个具有挑战性的实验,整个过程不断在巩固课上没有重点讲的内容,让我在实践当中学习到了更多知识。同时,很锻炼我的编码能力,此次实验我学会了如何将复杂问题拆分为简单问题,从简单问题入手逐步解决困难问题。2. 实验的核心部分是中间代码生成,但是实验指导书介绍的很有限,希望老师以后多给些资料阅读,其实看完指导书仅仅是算入门,对于真正上手写代码其实还有很长距离。第三次实验花费了很多精力,从从头开始翻阅理论书了解原理,到发现原理和实现的距离,再读各类编译器的代码,再不断思考之后才写出来。的确,前期的积累是很痛苦的,但是一旦理解开始,就非常快,几百行代码很快就出来了,因为逻辑是清晰的。

# 参考文献

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## 附件:源代码

### 1.lex.l

```
%{
    #include "parser.tab.h"
    #include "string.h"
    #include "def.h"
    int yycolumn=1;
    #define YY USER ACTION
    yylloc.first_line=yylloc.last_line=yylineno; \
        yylloc.first_column=yycolumn;
                                         yylloc.last_column=yycolumn+yyleng-1;
yycolumn+=yyleng;
    typedef union {
        int type_int;
        float type float;
        char type char[3];
        char type_string[31];
        char type id[32];
        struct node *ptr;
    } YYLVAL;
    #define YYSTYPE YYLVAL
    %}
    %option yylineno
    id
          [A-Za-z][A-Za-z0-9]*
            [0-9]+
    int
    float
           ([0-9]*\.[0-9]+)|([0-9]+\.)
    char
            ('[A-Za-z0-9]')
    string (\"[A-Za-z0-9]*\")
    %%
     {int}
                   {yylval.type_int=atoi(yytext);return INT;}
     {float}
                   {yylval.type float=atof(yytext);return FLOAT;}
     {char}
                     {strcpy(yylval.type_char,yytext);return CHAR;}
     {string}
{strcpy(yylval.type string,yytext);/*printf("(string,STRING)");*/return STRING;}
    "int"
                   {strcpy(yylval.type_id, yytext);/*printf("(TYPE,int)");*/return
TYPE;}
    "float"
                  {strcpy(yylval.type id, yytext);/*printf("(TYPE,float)");*/return
```

```
TYPE;}
    "char"
                    {strcpy(yylval.type id,
yytext);/*printf("(TYPE,char)");*/return TYPE;}
                   {strcpy(yylval.type id,
    "string"
yytext);/*printf("(TYPE,string)");*/return TYPE;}
    "struct"
                  {/*printf("(STRUCT, struct)"); */return STRUCT;}
                  {/*printf("(RETURN,return)");*/return RETURN;}
    "return"
    "if"
                   {/*printf("(IF,if)");*/return IF;}
                   {/*printf("(ELSE,else)");*/return ELSE;}
    "else"
    "while"
                   {/*printf("(WHILE),while");*/return WHILE;}
    "for"
                   {/*printf("(FOR,for)");*/return FOR;}
     {id}
                 {strcpy(yylval.type id,
yytext);/*printf("(ID,%s)",yylval.type id);*/return ID;/*由于关键字的形式也符合表
示符的规则,所以把关键字的处理全部放在标识符的前面,优先识别*/}
    ";"
                 {/*printf("(SEMI,;)");*/return SEMI;}
    "."
                 {/*printf("(COMMA,,)");*/return COMMA;}
    ">"|"<"|">="|"<="|"!=" {strcpy(yylval.type_id,
yytext);/*printf("(RELOP,%s)",yylval.type id);*/return RELOP;}
                 {/*printf("(ASSIGNOP,=)");*/return ASSIGNOP;}
    "+"
                 {/*printf("(PLUS,+)");*/return PLUS;}
     "_"
                 {/*printf("(MINUS,-)");*/return MINUS;}
     !!*!!
                 {/*printf("(STAR,*)");*/return STAR;}
    "/"
                 {/*printf("(DIV,/)");*/return DIV;}
    "&&"
                    {/*printf("(AND,&&)");*/return AND;}
    "||"
                 {/*printf("(OR,||)");*/return OR;}
    "."
                  {/*printf("(DOT,.)");*/return DOT;}
    "!"
                 {/*printf("(NOT,!)");*/return NOT;}
    "("
                 {/*printf("(LP,()");*/return LP;}
    ")"
                 {/*printf("(RP,))"); */return RP;}
     ''[''
                  {/*printf("(LB,[)");*/return LB;}
    "]"
                  {/*printf("(RB,])");*/return RB;}
     " { "
                 {/*printf("(LC,{)");*/return LC;}
    "}"
                 {/*printf("(RC,})\n");*/return RC;}
                  {yycolumn=1;}
    \lceil n \rceil
    \lceil r \rceil
                {}
    "//"[^\n]*
               {/* 注释 */}
    "/*"([^\*]|(\*)*[^\*/])*(\*)*"*/" {/* 注释 */}
                 {printf("\n==>ERROR:Mysterious character \"%s\" at
Line %d\n",yytext,yylineno);}
    %%
```

```
/* 和 bison 联用时,不需要这部分
    void main()
    yylex();
    return 0;
    }
    */
    int yywrap()
    return 1;
2.parser.y
    %error-verbose
    %locations
    %{
    #include "stdio.h"
    #include "math.h"
    #include "string.h"
    #include "def.h"
    extern int yylineno;
    extern char *yytext;
    extern FILE *yyin;
    void yyerror(const char* fmt, ...);
    void display(struct node *,int);
    %}
    %union {
         int
                type_int;
         float type float;
         char type char[3];
         char type string[31];
                type_id[32];
         struct node *ptr;
    };
    // %type 定义非终结符的语义值类型
    %type <ptr> program ExtDefList ExtDef Specifier StructSpecifier OptTag Tag
ExtDecList FuncDec CompSt VarList VarDec ParamDec Stmt ForDec StmList
DefList Def DecList Dec Exp Args
```

//% token 定义终结符的语义值类型

%token <type\_int> INT 词法分析得到的数值

//指定 INT 的语义值是 type\_int,有

%token <type\_id> ID RELOP TYPE //指定 ID,RELOP 的语义值是type\_id,有词法分析得到的标识符字符串

%token <type\_float> FLOAT

//指定 ID 的语义值是 type\_id,有词

法分析得到的标识符字符串

//指定 ID 的语义值是 type id, 有词法

分析得到的标识符字符串

%token <type\_string> STRING

%token <type char> CHAR

//指定 ID 的语义值是 type id, 有

词法分析得到的标识符字符串

%token STRUCT LP RP LB RB LC RC SEMI COMMA DOT //用 bison 对该文件编译时,带参数-d,生成的 exp.tab.h 中给这些单词进行编码,可在 lex.l 中包含 parser.tab.h 使用这些单词种类码

%token PPLUS MMINUS PLUS MINUS STAR DIV ASSIGNOP MINUSASSIGNOP PLUSASSIGNOP DIVASSIGNOP STARASSIGNOP AND OR NOT IF ELSE WHILE FOR RETURN

%right ASSIGNOP MINUSASSIGNOP PLUSASSIGNOP DIVASSIGNOP STARASSIGNOP // 赋值

%left OR

%left AND

%left RELOP

%left PLUS MINUS

%left STAR DIV

%right UMINUS NOT PPLUS MMINUS // 负号和非

%right LB

%left RB

%left DOT

%nonassoc LOWER THEN ELSE

%nonassoc ELSE

%%

program: ExtDefList {display(\$1,0);DisplaySymbolTable(\$1);} /\*显示语法树,语义分析 \*/;

;

ExtDefList: {\$\$=NULL;}

| ExtDef ExtDefList

{\$\$=mknode(EXT\_DEF\_LIST,\$1,\$2,NULL,yylineno);} //每一个 EXTDEFLIST 的结点,其第 1 棵子树对应一个外部变量声明或函数

;

ExtDef: Specifier ExtDecList SEMI {\$\$=mknode(EXT\_VAR\_DEF,\$1,\$2,NULL,yylineno);} //该结点对应一个外部

```
变量声明
```

```
| Specifier SEMI
             | Specifier FuncDec CompSt
                                         //该结点对应一个函数定
{$$=mknode(FUNC DEF,$1,$2,$3,yylineno);}
义
             error SEMI
                          {$$=NULL;}
                            {$$=$1;} /*每一个 EXT DECLIST 的结
    ExtDecList: VarDec
点,其第一棵子树对应一个变量名(ID 类型的结点),第二棵子树对应剩下的外部
变量名*/
               | VarDec COMMA ExtDecList
{$$=mknode(EXT DEC LIST,$1,$3,NULL,yylineno);}
   /*
    Specifier: TYPE
{$$=mknode(TYPE,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,$1);$$->type
=(!strcmp($1,"int"))?INT:(!strcmp($1,"float"))?FLOAT:(!strcmp($1,"char"))?CHAR:(
!strcmp($1,"string"))?STRING:NULL;}
              | StructSpecifier {}
    */
    Specifier: TYPE
{$$=mknode(TYPE,NULL,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,$1);if(!strcm
p($1, "int"))$$->type=INT;if(!strcmp($1, "float"))$$->type=FLOAT;if(!strcmp($1,
"char"))$$->type=CHAR;if(!strcmp($1, "string"))$$->type=STRING;}
               | StructSpecifier {$$=$1;}
    StructSpecifier: STRUCT OptTag LC DefList RC
{$$=mknode(STRUCT DEF,$2,$4,NULL,yylineno);}
              | STRUCT Tag
{$$=mknode(STRUCT_DEC,$2,NULL,NULL,yylineno);}
    OptTag: {$$=NULL;}
           | ID
{$$=mknode(STRUCT TAG,NULL,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->struct name
,$1);}
    Tag: ID
{$$=mknode(STRUCT TAG,NULL,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->struct name
,$1);}
```

```
VarDec: ID
                                                           //ID 结
{$$=mknode(ID,NULL,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,$1);}
点,标识符符号串存放结点的 type id
           | VarDec LB INT RB {struct node
*temp=mknode(INT,NULL,NULL,NULL,yylineno);temp->type int=$3;$$=mknode(
ARRAY DEC, $1, temp,
NULL, yylineno); \}//\$\=mknode(ARRAY DEC,\$1,\$3,NULL, yylineno);
   FuncDec: ID LP VarList RP
{$$=mknode(FUNC_DEC,$3,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type_id,$1);}//函
数名存放在$$->type id
      ID LP RP
{$$=mknode(FUNC DEC,NULL,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,$1);}//
函数名存放在$$->type id
   VarList: ParamDec {$$=mknode(PARAM_LIST,$1,NULL,NULL,yylineno);}
           | ParamDec COMMA VarList
{$$=mknode(PARAM_LIST,$1,$3,NULL,yylineno);}
   ParamDec: Specifier VarDec
{$$=mknode(PARAM_DEC,$1,$2,NULL,yylineno);}
   // 定义部分和执行部分
   CompSt: LC DefList StmList RC
{$$=mknode(COMP STM,$2,$3,NULL,yylineno);}
   StmList: {$$=NULL; }
           {$$=mknode(EXP STMT,$1,NULL,NULL,yylineno);}
   Stmt:
          Exp SEMI
         | CompSt
                      {$$=$1;}
                                  //复合语句结点直接最为语句结点,
不再生成新的结点
         | RETURN Exp SEMI
{$$=mknode(RETURN,$2,NULL,NULL,yylineno);}
         | IF LP Exp RP Stmt %prec LOWER THEN ELSE
{$$=mknode(IF THEN,$3,$5,NULL,yylineno);}
         | IF LP Exp RP Stmt ELSE Stmt
{$$=mknode(IF THEN ELSE,$3,$5,$7,yylineno);}
         | WHILE LP Exp RP Stmt
```

```
{$$=mknode(WHILE,$3,$5,NULL,yylineno);}
          | FOR LP ForDec RP Stmt {$$=mknode(FOR,$3,$5,NULL,yylineno);}
    ForDec: Exp SEMI Exp SEMI Exp
{$$=mknode(FOR DEC,$1,$3,$5,yylineno);}
           | SEMI Exp SEMI
{$$=mknode(FOR DEC,NULL,$2,NULL,yylineno);}
    DefList: {$$=NULL; }
            | Def DefList {$$=mknode(DEF_LIST,$1,$2,NULL,yylineno);}
    Def:
            Specifier DecList SEMI
{$$=mknode(VAR DEF,$1,$2,NULL,yylineno);}
    DecList: Dec {$$=mknode(DEC LIST,$1,NULL,NULL,yylineno);}
           | Dec COMMA DecList
{$$=mknode(DEC LIST,$1,$3,NULL,yylineno);}
    Dec:
             VarDec {$$=$1;}
           | VarDec ASSIGNOP Exp
{$$=mknode(ASSIGNOP,$1,$3,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,"ASSIGNOP");
            Exp ASSIGNOP Exp
    Exp:
{$$=mknode(ASSIGNOP,$1,$3,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type_id,"ASSIGNOP");
}//$$结点 type id 空置未用,正好存放运算符
          | Exp AND Exp
{$$=mknode(AND,$1,$3,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,"AND");}
          | Exp OR Exp
{$$=mknode(OR,$1,$3,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,"OR");}
          | Exp RELOP Exp
{$$=mknode(RELOP,$1,$3,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type_id,$2);} //词法分析
关系运算符号自身值保存在$2中
          | Exp PLUS Exp
{$$=mknode(PLUS,$1,$3,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,"PLUS");}
          | Exp PLUS PLUS
{$$=mknode(PPLUS,$1,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,"PPLUS");}
          | Exp PLUS ASSIGNOP Exp
{$$=mknode(PLUSASSIGNOP,$1,$4,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,"PLUSA
SSIGNOP");}
          | Exp MINUS Exp
{$$=mknode(MINUS,$1,$3,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,"MINUS");}
```

```
| Exp MINUS MINUS
{$$=mknode(MMINUS,$1,NULL,NULL,vylineno);strcpy($$->type id,"MMINUS")
;}
          | Exp MINUS ASSIGNOP Exp
{$$=mknode(MINUSASSIGNOP,$1,$4,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,"MINU
SASSIGNOP");}
          | Exp STAR Exp
{$$=mknode(STAR,$1,$3,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,"STAR");}
          | Exp STAR ASSIGNOP Exp
{$$=mknode(STARASSIGNOP,$1,$4,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,"STARA
SSIGNOP");}
          | Exp DIV Exp
{$$=mknode(DIV,$1,$3,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,"DIV");}
          | Exp DIV ASSIGNOP Exp
{$$=mknode(DIVASSIGNOP,$1,$4,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,"DIVASSI
GNOP");}
          | LP Exp RP
                          {$$=$2;}
          | MINUS Exp %prec UMINUS
{$$=mknode(UMINUS,$2,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,"UMINUS");
          | NOT Exp
{$$=mknode(NOT,$2,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,"NOT");}
          | ID LP Args RP
{$$=mknode(FUNC CALL,$3,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,$1);}
          | ID LP RP
{$$=mknode(FUNC CALL,NULL,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,$1);}
          | Exp LB Exp RB {$$=mknode(EXP ARRAY,$1,$3,NULL,yylineno);}
          | Exp DOT ID {struct node
*temp=mknode(ID,NULL,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,$3);$$=mkno
de(EXP ELE,$1,temp,NULL,yylineno);}//$$=mknode(EXP ELE,$1,$3,NULL,yylin
eno);
          | ID
{$$=mknode(ID,NULL,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy($$->type id,$1);}
          | INT
{$$=mknode(INT,NULL,NULL,NULL,yylineno);$$->type int=$1;$$->type=INT;}
          | FLOAT
{$$=mknode(FLOAT,NULL,NULL,NULL,yylineno);$$->type float=$1;$$->type=F
LOAT;}
          | CHAR
{$$=mknode(CHAR,NULL,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy(yylval.type char,$1);$$-
>type=CHAR;}
          | STRING
{$$=mknode(STRING,NULL,NULL,NULL,yylineno);strcpy(yylval.type string,$1);
$$->type=STRING;}
```

```
{$$=mknode(ARGS,$1,$3,NULL,yylineno);}
              Exp COMMA Args
    Args:
            | Exp
{$$=mknode(ARGS,$1,NULL,NULL,yylineno);}
    %%
    int main(int argc, char *argv[]){
        yyin=fopen(argv[1],"r");
        if (!yyin) return 0;
        yylineno=1;
        yyparse();
        return 0;
        }
    #include<stdarg.h>
    void yyerror(const char* fmt, ...)
    {
         va list ap;
         va_start(ap, fmt);
         fprintf(stderr, "===>ERROR:Grammar Error at Line %d Column %d: ",
yylloc.first_line,yylloc.first_column);
         vfprintf(stderr, fmt, ap);
         fprintf(stderr, ".\n");
    }
3.def.h
    #include "stdio.h"
    #include "stdlib.h"
    #include "string.h"
    #include "stdarg.h"
    #include "parser.tab.h"
    enum node_kind
         EXT DEF LIST,
         EXT_VAR_DEF,
         FUNC DEF,
         FUNC DEC,
         EXT STRUCT DEF,
         STRUCT_DEF,
```

```
STRUCT_DEC,
   STRUCT_TAG,
   EXP_ELE,
   EXP ARRAY,
   ARRAY DEC,
   EXT DEC LIST,
   PARAM_LIST,
   PARAM DEC,
   VAR DEF,
   DEC LIST,
   DEF LIST,
   COMP_STM,
   STM LIST,
   EXP_STMT,
   FOR DEC,
   IF THEN,
   IF THEN ELSE,
   FUNC CALL,
   ARGS,
   FUNCTION,
   PARAM,
   ARG,
   CALL,
   LABEL,
   GOTO,
   JLT,
   JLE,
   JGT,
   JGE,
   EQ,
   NEQ
};
                         //定义符号表的大小
#define MAXLENGTH 1000
#define DX 3 * sizeof(int) //活动记录控制信息需要的单元数
struct opn
{
   int kind; //标识操作的类型
   int type; //标识操作数的类型
   union {
       int const int;
                     //整常数值,立即数
       float const_float; //浮点常数值, 立即数
       char const char;
                    //字符常数值,立即数
```

```
char *const string;
           char id[33]; //变量或临时变量的别名或标号字符串
           struct Array *type_array;
           struct Struct *type_struct;
       };
       int level; //变量的层号, 0表示是全局变量, 数据保存在静态数据区
       int offset; //变量单元偏移量,或函数在符号表的定义位置序号,目标
代码生成时用
   };
   struct codenode
                                    //三地址 TAC 代码结点,采用双向
循环链表存放中间语言代码
                                  //TAC 代码的运算符种类
       int op;
       struct opn opn1, opn2, result; //2 个操作数和运算结果
       struct codenode *next, *prior;
   };
   union Value {
       char type id[33]; //由标识符生成的叶结点
       int type int; //由整常数生成的叶结点
       float type_float; //由浮点常数生成的叶结点
       char type char;
       char type_string[31];
   };
   // 使用链表存储多个变量
   struct Array
   {
       int kind;
       union Value value;
       int index;
       struct Array *next;
   };
   // 使用链表存储多个变量
   struct Struct
   {
       int kind;
       char *name; // 字段名字
       union Value value;
       struct Struct *next;
```

**}**;

```
struct node
                       //以下对结点属性定义没有考虑存储效率,只
是简单地列出要用到的一些属性
      enum node kind kind; //结点类型
      char struct name[33];
      union {
         char type id[33]; //由标识符生成的叶结点
                     //由整常数生成的叶结点
         int type int;
         float type float; //由浮点常数生成的叶结点
         char type char;
         char type string[31];
         struct Array *type array;
         struct Struct *type struct;
      };
      struct node *ptr[3];
                         //子树指针,由 kind 确定有多少棵子树
      int level:
                           //层号
                           //表示结点对应的变量或运算结果符号表
      int place;
的位置序号
      char Etrue[15], Efalse[15]; //对布尔表达式的翻译时, 真假转移目标的标
号
                           //该结点对饮语句执行后的下一条语句位
      char Snext[15];
置标号
      struct codenode *code:
                          //该结点中间代码链表头指针
      char op[10];
      int type;
              //结点对应值的类型
              //语法单位所在位置行号
      int pos;
      int offset; //偏移量
      int width; //占数据字节数
      int num;
   };
   struct symbol
                   //这里只列出了一个符号表项的部分属性,没考虑属
性间的互斥
      char name[33]; //变量或函数名
                //层号,外部变量名或函数名层号为0,形参名为1,每
      int level:
到1个复合语句层号加1,退出减1
                 //变量类型或函数返回值类型
      int type;
      int paramnum; //形式参数个数
      char alias[10]; //别名,为解决嵌套层次使用,使得每一个数据名称唯一
                 //符号标记,函数: 'F' 变量: 'V'
                                            参数: 'P'
      char flag;
变量: 'T'
      int offset;
                //外部变量和局部变量在其静态数据区或活动记录中的偏
移量
```

```
//或函数活动记录大小,目标代码生成时使用
```

```
//其它...
    };
    //符号表,是一个顺序栈, index 初值为 0
    struct symboltable
        struct symbol symbols [MAXLENGTH];
        int index;
    } symbolTable;
    struct symbol scope begin
    {/*当前作用域的符号在符号表的起始位置序号,这是一个栈结构,/每到达
一个复合语句,将符号表的 index 值进栈,离开复合语句时,取其退栈值修改
符号表的 index 值,完成删除该复合语句中的所有变量和临时变量*/
        int TX[30];
        int top;
    } symbol scope TX;
    /*generate AST*/
    struct node *mknode(int kind, struct node *first, struct node *second, struct node
*third, int pos);
    /*semantic analysis*/
    void semantic error(int line, char *msg1, char *msg2);
    int searchSymbolTable(char *name);
    int fillSymbolTable(char *name, char *alias, int level, int type, char flag, int
offset);
    void Exp(struct node *T);
    void boolExp(struct node *T);
    void semantic Analysis(struct node *T);
    void DisplaySymbolTable(struct node *T);
    /*inner code generation*/
    char *str catch(char *s1, char *s2);
    char *newAlias();
    char *newLabel();
    char *newTemp();
    struct codenode *genIR(int op, struct opn opn1, struct opn opn2, struct opn
result);
    struct codenode *genLabel(char *label);
    struct codenode *genGoto(char *label);
    struct codenode *merge(int num, ...);
    void print IR(struct codenode *head);
```

```
void id exp(struct node *T);
    void int exp(struct node *T);
    void assignop exp(struct node *T);
    void relop exp(struct node *T);
    void args exp(struct node *T);
    void op exp(struct node *T);
    void func call exp(struct node *T);
    void not exp(struct node *T);
    void ext var list(struct node *T);
    void ext_def_list(struct node *T);
    void ext var def(struct node *T);
    void func def(struct node *T);
    void func dec(struct node *T);
    void param list(struct node *T);
    void param dec(struct node *T);
    void comp stm(struct node *T);
    void def list(struct node *T);
    void var def(struct node *T);
    void stmt list(struct node *T);
    void if_then(struct node *T);
    void if then else(struct node *T);
    void while dec(struct node *T);
    void exp stmt(struct node *T);
    void return dec(struct node *T);
4.display.c
    #include "def.h"
    struct node *mknode(int kind, struct node *first, struct node *second, struct node
*third, int pos)
     {
         struct node *T = (struct node *)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
         T->kind = kind;
         T->ptr[0] = first;
         T->ptr[1] = second;
         T->ptr[2] = third;
         T->pos = pos;
         return T;
    }
    //对抽象语法树的先根遍历
```

```
void display(struct node *T, int indent)
    {
        int i = 1;
        struct node *T0;
        if(T)
        {
            switch (T->kind)
            case EXT DEF LIST:
                display(T->ptr[0], indent); //显示该外部定义列表中的第一个
                display(T->ptr[1], indent); //显示该外部定义列表中的其它外部
定义
                break:
            case EXT VAR DEF:
                printf("%*c 外部变量定义: \n", indent, '');
                display(T->ptr[0], indent + 3); //显示外部变量类型
                printf("%*c 变量名: \n", indent + 3, '');
                display(T->ptr[1], indent + 6); //显示变量列表
                break;
            case TYPE:
                printf("%*c 类型: %s\n", indent, '', T->type id);
                break:
            case EXT DEC LIST:
                display(T->ptr[0], indent); //依次显示外部变量名,
                display(T->ptr[1], indent); //后续还有相同的, 仅显示语法树此
处理代码可以和类似代码合并
                break;
            case FUNC DEF:
                printf("%*c 函数定义: \n", indent, '');
                display(T->ptr[0], indent + 3); //显示函数返回类型
                display(T->ptr[1], indent + 3); //显示函数名和参数
                display(T->ptr[2], indent + 3); //显示函数体
                break;
            case FUNC DEC:
                printf("%*c 函数名: %s\n", indent, ' ', T->type id);
                if(T->ptr[0])
                {
                    printf("%*c 函数形参: \n", indent, '');
                    display(T->ptr[0], indent + 3); //显示函数参数列表
                }
                else
                     printf("%*c 无参函数\n", indent + 3, ' ');
                break;
```

```
case STRUCT DEC:
             case STRUCT DEF:
             case STRUCT TAG:
             case EXP ELE:
             case EXP ARRAY:
                  break;
             case PARAM LIST:
                  display(T->ptr[0], indent); //依次显示全部参数类型和名称,
                  display(T->ptr[1], indent);
                  break;
             case PARAM DEC:
                  if (T->ptr[0]->type == INT)
                      printf("%*c 类型: %s,参数名: %s\n", indent, ' ', "int",
T \rightarrow ptr[1] \rightarrow type id);
                  else if (T->ptr[0]->type == FLOAT)
                      printf("%*c 类型: %s,参数名: %s\n", indent, '', "float",
T->ptr[1]->type id);
                  else if (T->ptr[0]->type == CHAR)
                      printf("%*c 类型: %s,参数名: %s\n", indent, '', "char",
T->ptr[1]->type_id);
                  else if (T->ptr[0]->type == STRING)
                      printf("%*c 类型: %s,参数名: %s\n", indent, '', "string",
T->ptr[1]->type_id);
                  else
                      printf("%*c 类型: %s,参数名: %s\n", indent, '',
"unknown", T->ptr[1]->type_id);
                  break;
             case EXP STMT:
                  printf("%*c 表达式语句: \n", indent, ' ');
                  display(T->ptr[0], indent + 3);
                  break;
             case RETURN:
                  printf("%*c 返回语句: \n", indent, '');
                  display(T->ptr[0], indent + 3);
                  break;
             case COMP STM:
                  printf("%*c 复合语句: \n", indent, '');
                  printf("%*c 复合语句的变量定义: \n", indent + 3, ' ');
                  display(T->ptr[0], indent + 6); //显示定义部分
                  printf("%*c 复合语句的语句部分: \n", indent + 3, ' ');
                  display(T->ptr[1], indent + 6); //显示语句部分
                  break;
             case STM LIST:
                  display(T->ptr[0], indent); //显示第一条语句
```

```
display(T->ptr[1], indent); //显示剩下语句
    break:
case WHILE:
    printf("%*cWHILE 循环语句: \n", indent, '');
    printf("%*cWHILE 循环条件: \n", indent + 3, '');
    display(T->ptr[0], indent + 6); //显示循环条件
    printf("%*cWHILE 循环体: \n", indent + 3, ' ');
    display(T->ptr[1], indent + 6); //显示循环体
    break:
case FOR:
    printf("%*cFOR 循环语句: \n", indent, '');
    printf("%*cFOR 循环条件: \n", indent + 3, ' ');
    display(T->ptr[0], indent + 6); //显示循环条件
    printf("%*cFOR 循环体: \n", indent + 3, ' ');
    display(T->ptr[1], indent + 6); //显示循环体
    break:
case FOR DEC:
    display(T->ptr[0], indent + 6);
    display(T->ptr[1], indent + 6);
    display(T->ptr[2], indent + 6);
    break;
case IF THEN:
    printf("%*c 条件语句(IF THEN): \n", indent, '');
    printf("%*c 条件: \n", indent + 3, ' ');
    display(T->ptr[0], indent + 6); //显示条件
    printf("%*cIF 子句: \n", indent + 3, ' ');
    display(T->ptr[1], indent + 6); //显示 if 子句
    break:
case IF THEN ELSE:
    printf("%*c 条件语句(IF THEN ELSE): \n", indent, '');
    printf("%*c 条件: \n", indent + 3, ' ');
    display(T->ptr[0], indent + 6); //显示条件
    printf("%*cIF 子句: \n", indent + 3, ' ');
    display(T->ptr[1], indent + 6); //显示 if 子句
    printf("%*cELSE 子句: \n", indent + 3, '');
    display(T->ptr[2], indent + 6); //显示 else 子句
    break;
case DEF LIST:
    display(T->ptr[0], indent); //显示该局部变量定义列表中的第一
    display(T->ptr[1], indent); //显示其它局部变量定义
    break;
case VAR DEF:
    printf("%*cLOCAL VAR NAME: \n", indent, ' ');
```

个

```
display(T->ptr[0], indent + 3); //显示变量类型
                  display(T->ptr[1], indent + 3); //显示该定义的全部变量名
                  break;
             case DEC LIST:
                  printf("%*cVAR NAME: \n", indent, '');
                  T0 = T;
                  while (T0)
                  {
                      if(T0->ptr[0]->kind == ID)
                           printf("%*c %s\n", indent + 3, '', T0->ptr[0]->type id);
                      else if (T0->ptr[0]->kind == ASSIGNOP)
                           printf("%*c %s ASSIGNOP\n ", indent + 3, '',
T0 - ptr[0] - ptr[0] - type id);
                           //显示初始化表达式
                           display(T0->ptr[0]->ptr[1], indent +
strlen(T0->ptr[0]->ptr[0]->type id) + 4);
                      else if (T0->ptr[0]->kind == PLUSASSIGNOP)
                           printf("%*c %s PLUSASSIGNOP\n ", indent + 3, '',
T0 - ptr[0] - ptr[0] - type id);
                           //显示初始化表达式
                           display(T0->ptr[0]->ptr[1], indent +
strlen(T0->ptr[0]->type id) + 4);
                      else if (T0->ptr[0]->kind == MINUSASSIGNOP)
                           printf("%*c %s MINUSASSIGNOP\n ", indent + 3, '',
T0 - ptr[0] - ptr[0] - type id);
                           //显示初始化表达式
                           display(T0->ptr[0]->ptr[1], indent +
strlen(T0->ptr[0]->ptr[0]->type id) + 4);
                      else if (T0->ptr[0]->kind == STARASSIGNOP)
                           printf("%*c %s STARASSIGNOP\n ", indent + 3, '',
T0->ptr[0]->ptr[0]->type_id);
                           //显示初始化表达式
                           display(T0->ptr[0]->ptr[1], indent +
strlen(T0->ptr[0]->ptr[0]->type id) + 4);
                      else if (T0->ptr[0]->kind == DIVASSIGNOP)
```

```
printf("%*c %s DIVASSIGNOP\n ", indent + 3, '',
T0 - ptr[0] - ptr[0] - type id);
                           //显示初始化表达式
                           display(T0->ptr[0]->ptr[1], indent +
strlen(T0->ptr[0]->type_id)+4);
                       }
                       T0 = T0 - ptr[1];
                  break;
             case ID:
                  printf("%*cID: %s\n", indent, '', T->type id);
                  break;
             case INT:
                  printf("%*cINT: %d\n", indent, '', T->type int);
                  break;
             case FLOAT:
                  printf("%*cFLAOT: %f\n", indent, '', T->type float);
                  break:
             case CHAR:
                  printf("%*cCHAR: %s\n", indent, '', T->type char);
                  break;
             case STRING:
                  printf("%*cSTRING: %s\n", indent, '', T->type string);
                  break;
             case ASSIGNOP:
             case MINUSASSIGNOP:
             case PLUSASSIGNOP:
             case STARASSIGNOP:
             case DIVASSIGNOP:
             case AND:
             case OR:
             case RELOP:
             case PLUS:
             case MINUS:
             case STAR:
             case DIV:
                  printf("%*c%s\n", indent, '', T->type id);
                  display(T->ptr[0], indent + 3);
                  display(T->ptr[1], indent + 3);
                  break;
             case MMINUS:
             case PPLUS:
                  printf("%*c%s\n", indent, '', T->type_id);
                  display(T->ptr[0], indent + 3);
```

```
break;
            case NOT:
            case UMINUS:
                 printf("%*c%s\n", indent, '', T->type id);
                 display(T->ptr[0], indent + 3);
                 break;
            case FUNC_CALL:
                 printf("%*c 函数调用: \n", indent, '');
                 printf("%*c 函数名: %s\n", indent + 3, ' ', T->type id);
                 display(T->ptr[0], indent + 3);
                 break;
            case ARGS:
                 i = 1;
                 while (T)
                 {//ARGS 表示实际参数表达式序列结点,其第一棵子树为其
 一个实际参数表达式,第二棵子树为剩下的。
                     struct node *T0 = T - ptr[0];
                     printf("%*c 第%d 个实际参数表达式: \n", indent, '', i++);
                     display(T0, indent + 3);
                     T = T->ptr[1];
                 }
                 //
                                       printf("%*c 第%d 个实际参数表达
式: \n",indent,'',i);
                                     display(T,indent+3);
                 printf("\n");
                 break;
             }
        }
    }
5.semantic analysis.c
    #include "def.h"
    int LEV = 0;
                  //层号
    int func size; //函数的活动记录大小
    // 收集错误信息
    void semantic error(int line, char *msg1, char *msg2){
        printf("第%d 行,%s %s\n", line, msg1, msg2);
    }
    int searchSymbolTable(char *name)
```

```
int i;
        for (i = \text{symbolTable.index} - 1; i \ge 0; i--)
            if (!strcmp(symbolTable.symbols[i].name, name))
                 return i;
        return -1;
    }
    // 首先根据 name 查符号表,不能重复定义 重复定义返回-1
    int fillSymbolTable(char *name, char *alias, int level, int type, char flag, int
offset)
    {
        int i;
        /*符号查重,考虑外部变量声明前有函数定义,
        其形参名还在符号表中,这时的外部变量与前函数的形参重名是允许
的*/
        for (i = symbolTable.index - 1; symbolTable.symbols[i].level == level ||
(level == 0 \&\& i >= 0); i--)
        {
            if (level == 0 && symbolTable.symbols[i].level == 1)
                 continue; //外部变量和形参不必比较重名
            if (!strcmp(symbolTable.symbols[i].name, name))
                 return -1;
        }
        //填写符号表内容
        strcpy(symbolTable.symbols[symbolTable.index].name, name);
        strcpy(symbolTable.symbols[symbolTable.index].alias, alias);
        symbolTable.symbols[symbolTable.index].level = level;
        symbolTable.symbols[symbolTable.index].type = type;
        symbolTable.symbols[symbolTable.index].flag = flag;
        symbolTable.symbols[symbolTable.index].offset = offset;
        return symbolTable.index++; //返回的是符号在符号表中的位置序号,中
间代码生成时可用序号取到符号别名
    }
    //填写临时变量到符号表,返回临时变量在符号表中的位置
    int temp add(char *name, int level, int type, char flag, int offset)
    {
        strcpy(symbolTable.symbols[symbolTable.index].name, "");
        strcpy(symbolTable.symbols[symbolTable.index].alias, name);
        symbolTable.symbols[symbolTable.index].level = level;
        symbolTable.symbols[symbolTable.index].type = type;
        symbolTable.symbols[symbolTable.index].flag = flag;
        symbolTable.symbols[symbolTable.index].offset = offset;
        return symbolTable.index++; //返回的是临时变量在符号表中的位置序号
```

```
}
int match_param(int i, struct node *T)
{ // 匹配函数参数
    int j, num = symbolTable.symbols[i].paramnum;
    int type1, type2;
    if (num == 0 \&\& T == NULL)
         return 1;
    for (j = 1; j < num; j++)
/*
         if (!T)
         {
             semantic_error(T->pos, "", "函数调用参数太少");
             return 0;
         }
*/
         type1 = symbolTable.symbols[i + j].type; //形参类型
         type2 = T->ptr[0]->type;
         if (type1 != type2)
             semantic_error(T->pos, "", "参数类型不匹配");
             return 0;
         T = T->ptr[1];
    if (T->ptr[1])
     { //num 个参数已经匹配完,还有实参表达式
         semantic_error(T->pos, "", "函数调用参数太多");
         return 0;
    }
    return 1;
//布尔表达式
void boolExp(struct node *T)
{
    struct opn opn1, opn2, result;
    int op;
    int rtn;
    if(T)
    {
         switch (T->kind)
             case INT:
```

```
if (T->type int != 0)
                          T->code = genGoto(T->Etrue);
                      else
                          T->code = genGoto(T->Efalse);
                      T->width = 0;
                      break;
                 case FLOAT:
                      if (T->type float !=0.0)
                          T->code = genGoto(T->Etrue);
                      else
                          T->code = genGoto(T->Efalse);
                      T->width = 0;
                      break;
                 case ID: //查符号表,获得符号表中的位置,类型送 type
                      rtn = searchSymbolTable(T->type id);
                      if (rtn == -1)
                          semantic error(T->pos, T->type id, "函数未定义,语
义错误");
                      if (symbolTable.symbols[rtn].flag == 'F')
                          semantic error(T->pos, T->type id, "不是函数名,不
能进行函数调用,语义错误");
                      else
                      {
                          opn1.kind = ID;
                          strcpy(opn1.id, symbolTable.symbols[rtn].alias);
                          opn1.offset = symbolTable.symbols[rtn].offset;
                          opn2.kind = INT;
                          opn2.const int = 0;
                          result.kind = ID;
                          strcpy(result.id, T->Etrue);
                          T->code = genIR(NEQ, opn1, opn2, result);
                          T->code = merge(2, T->code, genGoto(T->Efalse));
                      T->width = 0;
                      break;
                 case RELOP: //处理关系运算表达式,2 个操作数都按基本表达
式处理
                      T-ptr[0]-offset = T-ptr[1]-offset = T-offset;
                      Exp(T->ptr[0]);
                      T->width = T->ptr[0]->width;
                      Exp(T->ptr[1]);
                      if(T->width < T->ptr[1]->width)
                          T->width = T->ptr[1]->width;
                      opn1.kind = ID;
```

```
strcpy(opn1.id,
symbolTable.symbols[T->ptr[0]->place].alias);
                         opn1.offset = symbolTable.symbols[T->ptr[0]->place].offset;
                         opn2.kind = ID;
                         strcpy(opn2.id,
symbolTable.symbols[T->ptr[1]->place].alias);
                         opn2.offset = symbolTable.symbols[T->ptr[1]->place].offset;
                         result.kind = ID;
                         strcpy(result.id, T->Etrue);
                         if (strcmp(T->type id, "<") == 0)
                              op = JLT;
                         else if (\text{strcmp}(T->\text{type id}, "<=") == 0)
                              op = JLE;
                         else if (\text{strcmp}(T->\text{type id, ">"}) == 0)
                              op = JGT;
                         else if (\text{strcmp}(T->\text{type id}, ">=") == 0)
                              op = JGE;
                         else if (strcmp(T->type id, "==") == 0)
                              op = EQ;
                         else if (\text{strcmp}(T->\text{type id}, "!=") == 0)
                              op = NEO;
                         T->code = genIR(op, opn1, opn2, result);
                         T->code = merge(4, T->ptr[0]->code, T->ptr[1]->code,
T->code, genGoto(T->Efalse));
                         break;
                    case AND:
                    case OR:
                         if (T->kind == AND)
                         {
                              strcpy(T->ptr[0]->Etrue, newLabel());
                              strcpy(T->ptr[0]->Efalse, T->Efalse);
                         }
                         else
                         {
                              strcpy(T->ptr[0]->Etrue, T->Etrue);
                              strcpy(T->ptr[0]->Efalse, newLabel());
                         strcpy(T->ptr[1]->Etrue, T->Etrue);
                         strcpy(T->ptr[1]->Efalse, T->Efalse);
                         T-ptr[0]-offset = T-ptr[1]-offset = T-offset;
                         boolExp(T->ptr[0]);
                         T->width = T->ptr[0]->width;
                         boolExp(T->ptr[1]);
                         if(T->width < T->ptr[1]->width)
```

```
T->width = T->ptr[1]->width;
                       if (T->kind == AND)
                           T->code = merge(3, T->ptr[0]->code,
genLabel(T->ptr[0]->Etrue), T->ptr[1]->code);
                       else
                           T->code = merge(3, T->ptr[0]->code,
genLabel(T->ptr[0]->Efalse), T->ptr[1]->code);
                       break;
                  case NOT:
                       strcpy(T->ptr[0]->Etrue, T->Efalse);
                       strcpy(T->ptr[0]->Efalse, T->Etrue);
                       boolExp(T->ptr[0]);
                       T->code = T->ptr[0]->code;
                       break;
                  default:
                       break;
              }
         }
    }
    //处理基本表达式
    void Exp(struct node *T)
    {
         if(T)
         {
             switch (T->kind)
                  case ID:
                       id_exp(T);
                       break;
                  case INT:
                       int exp(T);
                       break;
                  case ASSIGNOP:
                       assignop_exp(T);
                       break;
                  case PPLUS:
                  case MMINUS:
                  case PLUSASSIGNOP:
                  case MINUSASSIGNOP:
                  case STARASSIGNOP:
                  case DIVASSIGNOP:
                       break;
                  case AND:
```

```
case OR:
              case RELOP:
                  relop_exp(T);
                  break;
              case PLUS:
              case MINUS:
              case STAR:
              case DIV:
                  op_exp(T);
                  break;
              case NOT: //未写完整
                  not exp(T);
                  break;
              case UMINUS: //未写完整
                  // uminus exp(T);
                  break;
              case FUNC CALL: //根据 T->type id 查出函数的定义,如果
语言中增加了实验教材的 read, write 需要单独处理一下
                  func call exp(T);
                  break;
              case ARGS: //此处仅处理各实参表达式的求值的代码序列,
不生成 ARG 的实参系列
                  args_exp(T);
                  break;
           }
       }
   }
   //对抽象语法树的先根遍历,按 display 的控制结构修改完成符号表管理和语
义检查和 TAC 生成 (语句部分)
   void semantic Analysis(struct node *T){
       if(T)
       {
          switch (T->kind)
           case EXT DEF LIST:
              ext def list(T);
              break;
          case EXT VAR DEF: //处理外部说明,将第一个孩子(TYPE 结点)中
的类型送到第二个孩子的类型域
              ext var def(T);
              break;
          case FUNC DEF:
              func def(T);
```

```
break;
           case FUNC_DEC: //根据返回类型,函数名填写符号表
               func_dec(T);
               break;
           case PARAM LIST: //处理函数形式参数列表
               param list(T);
               break;
           case PARAM_DEC:
               param_dec(T);
               break;
           case COMP STM:
               comp_stm(T);
               break;
           case DEF_LIST:
               def list(T);
               break;
           case VAR_DEF: //处理一个局部变量定义,将第一个孩子(TYPE 结
点)中的类型送到第二个孩子的类型域
               var_def(T);
               break;
           case STM LIST:
               stmt_list(T);
               break;
           case IF_THEN:
               if then(T);
               break; //控制语句都还没有处理 offset 和 width 属性
           case IF THEN_ELSE:
               if_then_else(T);
               break;
           case WHILE:
               while dec(T);
               break;
           case EXP_STMT:
               exp_stmt(T);
               break;
           case RETURN:
               return dec(T);
               break;
           case ID:
           case STRUCT_TAG:
           case INT:
           case FLOAT:
           case CHAR:
           case STRING:
```

```
case ASSIGNOP:
        case AND:
        case OR:
        case RELOP:
        case PLUS:
        case PPLUS:
        case PLUSASSIGNOP:
        case MINUS:
        case MMINUS:
        case MINUSASSIGNOP:
        case STAR:
        case STARASSIGNOP:
        case DIV:
        case DIVASSIGNOP:
        case NOT:
        case UMINUS:
        case FUNC CALL:
        case EXP ARRAY:
            Exp(T); //处理基本表达式
            break;
        }
    }
}
//打印函数
void DisplaySymbolTable(struct node *T)
    symbolTable.index = 0;
    //fillSymbolTable("read", "", 0, INT, 'F', 4);
    //symbolTable.symbols[0].paramnum = 0; //read 的形参个数
    //fillSymbolTable("x", "", 1, INT, 'P', 12);
    //fillSymbolTable("write", "", 0, INT, 'F', 4);
    //symbolTable.symbols[2].paramnum = 1;
    symbol_scope_TX.TX[0] = 0; //外部变量在符号表中的起始序号为 0
    symbol scope TX.top = 1;
    T->offset = 0; // 外部变量在数据区的偏移量
    semantic Analysis(T);
    print_IR(T->code);
}
```

```
/* inner code generation */
     char *str catch(char *s1, char *s2)
     {
          static char result[10];
          strcpy(result, s1);
          strcat(result, s2);
          return result;
     }
     char *newAlias()
          static int no = 1;
          char s[10];
          snprintf(s, 10, "%d", no++);
          // itoa(no++, s, 10);
          return str catch("var", s);
     }
     char *newLabel()
     {
          static int no = 1;
          char s[10];
          snprintf(s, 10, "%d", no++);
          // itoa(no++, s, 10);
          return str catch("label", s);
     }
     char *newTemp()
     {
          static int no = 1;
          char s[10];
          snprintf(s, 10, "%d", no++);
          return str_catch("temp", s);
     }
     //生成一条 TAC 代码的结点组成的双向循环链表,返回头指针
     struct codenode *genIR(int op, struct opn opn1, struct opn opn2, struct opn
result)
     {
          struct codenode *h = (struct codenode *)malloc(sizeof(struct codenode));
          h - op = op;
          h \rightarrow opn1 = opn1;
          h \rightarrow opn2 = opn2;
          h->result = result;
```

```
h->next = h->prior = h;
        return h;
    }
    //生成一条标号语句,返回头指针
    struct codenode *genLabel(char *label)
    {
        struct codenode *h = (struct codenode *)malloc(sizeof(struct codenode));
        h->op = LABEL;
        strcpy(h->result.id, label);
        h->next = h->prior = h;
        return h;
    }
    //生成 GOTO 语句,返回头指针
    struct codenode *genGoto(char *label)
        struct codenode *h = (struct codenode *)malloc(sizeof(struct codenode));
        h->op = GOTO;
        strcpy(h->result.id, label);
        h->next = h->prior = h;
        return h;
    }
    //合并多个中间代码的双向循环链表,首尾相连
    struct codenode *merge(int num, ...)
        struct codenode *h1, *h2, *t1, *t2;
        va list ap;//指向参数的指针
        va start(ap, num);//宏初始化 va list 变量,使其指向第一个可变参数的
地址
        h1 = va arg(ap, struct codenode *);//返回可变参数, va arg 的第二个参
数是要返回的参数的类型,如果多个可变参数,依次调用 va arg 获取各个参数
        while (--num > 0)
        {
            h2 = va arg(ap, struct codenode *);
            if (h1 == NULL)
                h1 = h2;
            else if (h2)
                t1 = h1->prior;
                t2 = h2->prior;
                t1->next = h2;
                t2->next = h1;
```

```
h2->prior = t1;
              }
         }
         va end(ap);//使用 va end 宏结束可变参数的获取
         return h1;
    }
    void print IR(struct codenode *head)
         char opnstr1[32], opnstr2[32], resultstr[32];
         struct codenode *h = head;
         do
         {
              if (h->opn1.kind == INT)
                   sprintf(opnstr1, "#%d", h->opn1.const int);
              if (h->opn1.kind == FLOAT)
                   sprintf(opnstr1, "#%f", h->opn1.const float);
              if (h->opn1.kind == ID)
                   sprintf(opnstr1, "%s", h->opn1.id);
              if (h->opn2.kind == INT)
                   sprintf(opnstr2, "#%d", h->opn2.const_int);
              if (h->opn2.kind == FLOAT)
                   sprintf(opnstr2, "#%f", h->opn2.const float);
              if (h->opn 2.kind == ID)
                   sprintf(opnstr2, "%s", h->opn2.id);
              sprintf(resultstr, "%s", h->result.id);
              switch (h->op)
              {
              case ASSIGNOP:
                   printf(" %s := %s\n", resultstr, opnstr1);
                   break;
              case PLUS:
              case MINUS:
              case STAR:
              case DIV:
                   printf(" %s := %s %c %s\n", resultstr, opnstr1,
                           h->op == PLUS ? '+' : h->op == MINUS ? '-' : h->op ==
STAR ? '*' : '\\', opnstr2);
                   break;
              case FUNCTION:
                   printf("\nFUNCTION %s :\n", h->result.id);
                   break;
              case PARAM:
```

h1->prior = t2;

```
break;
         case LABEL:
              printf("LABEL %s :\n", h->result.id);
              break;
         case GOTO:
                        GOTO %s\n", h->result.id);
              printf("
              break;
         case JLE:
                        IF %s <= %s GOTO %s\n", opnstr1, opnstr2, resultstr);
              printf("
              break;
         case JLT:
              printf("
                        IF %s < %s GOTO %s\n", opnstr1, opnstr2, resultstr);
              break;
         case JGE:
              printf("
                        IF %s >= %s GOTO %s\n", opnstr1, opnstr2, resultstr);
              break;
         case JGT:
                        IF %s > %s GOTO %s\n", opnstr1, opnstr2, resultstr);
              printf("
              break;
         case EQ:
                        IF %s == %s GOTO %s\n", opnstr1, opnstr2, resultstr);
              printf("
              break;
         case NEQ:
                        IF %s != %s GOTO %s\n", opnstr1, opnstr2, resultstr);
              printf("
              break;
         case ARG:
              printf("
                        ARG %s\n", h->result.id);
              break;
         case CALL:
                        %s := CALL %s\n", resultstr, opnstr1);
              printf("
              break;
         case RETURN:
              if (h->result.kind)
                   printf("
                             RETURN %s\n", resultstr);
              else
                   printf("
                             RETURN\n");
              break;
         }
         h = h-next;
     } while (h != head);
}
void id exp(struct node *T)
```

PARAM %s\n", h->result.id);

printf("

```
{
        int rtn:
        rtn = searchSymbolTable(T->type id);
        if (rtn == -1)
             semantic error(T->pos, T->type id, "变量未声明定义就引用, 语义
错误");
        if (symbolTable.symbols[rtn].flag == 'F')
             semantic error(T->pos, T->type id, "是函数名,不是普通变量,语
义错误");
        else
        {
             T->place = rtn; //结点保存变量在符号表中的位置
            T->code = NULL; //标识符不需要生成 TAC
            T->type = symbolTable.symbols[rtn].type;
             T->offset = symbolTable.symbols[rtn].offset;
            T->width = 0; //未再使用新单元
        }
    }
    void int exp(struct node *T){
        struct opn opn1, opn2, result;
        T->place = temp add(newTemp(), LEV, T->type, 'T', T->offset); //为整常量
生成一个临时变量
        T->type = INT;
        opn1.kind = INT;
        opn1.const int = T->type int;
        result.kind = ID;
        strcpy(result.id, symbolTable.symbols[T->place].alias);
        result.offset = symbolTable.symbols[T->place].offset;
        T->code = genIR(ASSIGNOP, opn1, opn2, result);
        T->width = 4;
    }
    void assignop exp(struct node *T)
    {
        struct opn opn1, opn2, result;
        if (T->ptr[0]->kind != ID)
        {
             semantic_error(T->pos, "", "赋值语句没有左值, 语义错误");
        }
        else
            Exp(T->ptr[0]); //处理左值, 例中仅为变量
```

```
T->ptr[1]->offset = T->offset;
              Exp(T->ptr[1]);
              T->type = T->ptr[0]->type;
              T->width = T->ptr[1]->width;
              T->code = merge(2, T->ptr[0]->code, T->ptr[1]->code);
              opn1.kind = ID;
              strcpy(opn1.id, symbolTable.symbols[T->ptr[1]->place].alias); //右值
一定是个变量或临时变量
              opn1.offset = symbolTable.symbols[T->ptr[1]->place].offset;
              result.kind = ID;
              strcpy(result.id, symbolTable.symbols[T->ptr[0]->place].alias);
              result.offset = symbolTable.symbols[T->ptr[0]->place].offset;
              T->code = merge(2, T->code, genIR(ASSIGNOP, opn1, opn2, result));
         }
    }
    void relop exp(struct node *T)
     {
         T->type = INT;
         T->ptr[0]->offset = T->ptr[1]->offset = T->offset;
         Exp(T->ptr[0]);
         Exp(T->ptr[1]);
    }
    void args exp(struct node *T)
         T->ptr[0]->offset = T->offset;
         \operatorname{Exp}(T\operatorname{->ptr}[0]);
         T->width = T->ptr[0]->width;
         T->code = T->ptr[0]->code;
         if (T->ptr[1])
         {
              T-ptr[1]->offset = T-offset + T-ptr[0]->width;
              Exp(T->ptr[1]);
              T->width += T->ptr[1]->width;
              T->code = merge(2, T->code, T->ptr[1]->code);
         }
    }
    // 算数运算:加减乘除
    void op exp(struct node *T)
    {
         struct opn opn1, opn2, result;
```

```
T->ptr[0]->offset = T->offset;
        Exp(T->ptr[0]);
         T-ptr[1]-offset = T-offset + T-ptr[0]-width;
         Exp(T->ptr[1]);
        //判断 T->ptr[0], T->ptr[1]类型是否正确,可能根据运算符生成不同形
式的代码,给T的type赋值
        //下面的类型属性计算,没有考虑错误处理情况
        T->type = INT, T->width = T->ptr[0]->width + T->ptr[1]->width + 2;
        T->place = temp add(newTemp(), LEV, T->type, 'T', T->offset +
T-ptr[0]-width + T-ptr[1]-width);
        opn1.kind = ID;
        strcpy(opn1.id, symbolTable.symbols[T->ptr[0]->place].alias);
         opn1.type = T->ptr[0]->type;
         opn1.offset = symbolTable.symbols[T->ptr[0]->place].offset;
        opn2.kind = ID;
         strcpy(opn2.id, symbolTable.symbols[T->ptr[1]->place].alias);
        opn2.type = T->ptr[1]->type;
         opn2.offset = symbolTable.symbols[T->ptr[1]->place].offset;
        result.kind = ID;
         strcpy(result.id, symbolTable.symbols[T->place].alias);
        result.type = T->type;
        result.offset = symbolTable.symbols[T->place].offset;
        T->code = merge(3, T->ptr[0]->code, T->ptr[1]->code, genIR(T->kind,
opn1, opn2, result));
        T->width = T->ptr[0]->width + T->ptr[1]->width + 4;//INT
    }
    void func call exp(struct node *T)
         int rtn, width;
         struct node *T0;
        struct opn opn1, opn2, result;
        rtn = searchSymbolTable(T->type id);
        if (rtn == -1)
         {
             semantic error(T->pos, T->type id, "函数未定义, 语义错误");
             return;
        if (symbolTable.symbols[rtn].flag != 'F')
             semantic error(T->pos, T->type id, "不是函数名,不能进行函数调
用,语义错误");
             return;
```

```
T->type = symbolTable.symbols[rtn].type;
        width = T->type == INT ? 4:8; //存放函数返回值的单数字节数
        if(T->ptr[0])
        {
            T->ptr[0]->offset = T->offset;
                                                 //处理所有实参表达式求
            Exp(T->ptr[0]);
值,及类型
            T->width = T->ptr[0]->width + width; //累加上计算实参使用临时变
量的单元数
            T->code = T->ptr[0]->code;
        }
        else
        {
            T->width = width;
            T->code = NULL;
        match param(rtn, T->ptr[0]); //处理所以参数的匹配
            //处理参数列表的中间代码
        T0 = T - ptr[0];
        while (T0)
        {
            result.kind = ID;
            strcpy(result.id, symbolTable.symbols[T0->ptr[0]->place].alias);
            result.offset = symbolTable.symbols[T0->ptr[0]->place].offset;
            T->code = merge(2, T->code, genIR(ARG, opn1, opn2, result));
            T0 = T0 - ptr[1];
        T->place = temp add(newTemp(), LEV, T->type, 'T', T->offset + T->width -
width);
        opn1.kind = ID;
        strcpy(opn1.id, T->type id); //保存函数名
                                   //这里 offset 用以保存函数定义入口,在目
        opn1.offset = rtn;
标代码生成时,能获取相应信息
        result.kind = ID;
        strcpy(result.id, symbolTable.symbols[T->place].alias);
        result.offset = symbolTable.symbols[T->place].offset;
        T->code = merge(2, T->code, genIR(CALL, opn1, opn2, result)); //生成函
数调用中间代码
    }
    void not exp(struct node *T)
        T->type = INT;
```

```
T->ptr[0]->offset = T->offset;
        Exp(T->ptr[0]);
    }
    //处理变量列表
    void ext var list(struct node *T)
        int rtn, num = 1;
        switch (T->kind)
        case EXT DEC LIST:
            T->ptr[0]->type = T->type;
                                                     //将类型属性向下传递
变量结点
            T->ptr[0]->offset = T->offset;
                                                   //外部变量的偏移量向下
传递
                                                     //将类型属性向下传递
            T->ptr[1]->type = T->type;
变量结点
            T->ptr[1]->offset = T->offset + T->width; //外部变量的偏移量向下传
递
            T->ptr[1]->width = T->width;
            ext var list(T->ptr[0]);
            ext_var_list(T->ptr[1]);
            T->num = T->ptr[1]->num + 1;
            break;
        case ID:
            rtn = fillSymbolTable(T->type id, newAlias(), LEV, T->type, 'V',
T->offset); //最后一个变量名
            if (rtn == -1)
                 semantic_error(T->pos, T->type_id, "变量重复定义,语义错误
");
            else
                 T->place = rtn;
            T->num = 1;
            break;
        default:
            break;
        }
    }
    void ext def list(struct node *T)
        if (!T->ptr[0])
            return;
```

```
// 语义分析之前先设置偏移地址
        T->ptr[0]->offset = T->offset;
        semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0]); //访问外部定义列表中的第一个
        // 之后合并 code
        T->code = T->ptr[0]->code;
        // 可为空
        if (T->ptr[1])
        {
            T-ptr[1]-offset = T-ptr[0]-offset + T-ptr[0]-width;
            semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1]); //访问该外部定义列表中的其它外部
定义
            T->code = merge(2, T->code, T->ptr[1]->code);
        }
    }
    void ext var def(struct node *T)
        if (!strcmp(T->ptr[0]->type id, "int"))
            T->type = T->ptr[1]->type = INT;
            T->ptr[1]->width = 4;
        if (!strcmp(T->ptr[0]->type id, "float"))
        {
            T->type = T->ptr[1]->type = FLOAT;
            T->ptr[1]->width = 8;
        if (!strcmp(T->ptr[0]->type id, "char"))
            T->type = T->ptr[1]->type = CHAR;
            T->ptr[1]->width = 1;
        // T->type = T->ptr[1]->type = !strcmp(T->ptr[0]->type_id, "int") ? INT :
FLOAT;
        T-ptr[1]->offset = T-offset; //这个外部变量的偏移量向下传递
        // T->ptr[1]->width = T->type == INT ? 4 : 8;
                                                          //将一个变量
的宽度向下传递
                                                    //处理外部变量说明
        ext var list(T->ptr[1]);
中的标识符序列
        T->width = (T->ptr[1]->width) * T->ptr[1]->num; //计算这个外部变量说
明的宽度
        T->code = NULL;
                                                          //这里假定外部
变量不支持初始化
```

```
}
   void func def(struct node *T)
       if (!strcmp(T->ptr[0]->type id, "int"))
       {
           T->ptr[1]->type = INT;
       if (!strcmp(T->ptr[0]->type id, "float"))
           T->ptr[1]->type = FLOAT;
       if (!strcmp(T->ptr[0]->type id, "char"))
           T->ptr[1]->type = CHAR;
       //填写函数定义信息到符号表
       // T->ptr[1]->type = !strcmp(T->ptr[0]->type id, "int")? INT: FLOAT; //获
取函数返回类型送到含函数名、参数的结点
       T->width = 0;
                                   //函数的宽度设置为 0,不会对外部
变量的地址分配产生影响
       T->offset = DX;
                                   //设置局部变量在活动记录中的偏移
量初值
       semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1]); //处理函数名和参数结点部分,这里不
考虑用寄存器传递参数
       T->offset += T->ptr[1]->width; //用形参单元宽度修改函数局部变量的起
始偏移量
       T->ptr[2]->offset = T->offset;
       strcpy(T->ptr[2]->Snext, newLabel()); //函数体语句执行结束后的位置属
性
       semantic Analysis(T->ptr[2]);
                                       //处理函数体结点
       //计算活动记录大小,这里 offset 属性存放的是活动记录大小,不是偏移
       symbolTable.symbols[T->ptr[1]->place].offset = T->offset +
T->ptr[2]->width;
       T->code = merge(3, T->ptr[1]->code, T->ptr[2]->code,
genLabel(T->ptr[2]->Snext)); //函数体的代码作为函数的代码
   void func dec(struct node *T)
       int rtn;
       struct opn opn1, opn2, result;
       rtn = fillSymbolTable(T->type_id, newAlias(), LEV, T->type, 'F', 0); //函数
不在数据区中分配单元,偏移量为0
```

```
if (rtn == -1)
            semantic_error(T->pos, T->type_id, "函数名重复使用,可能是函数
重复定义,语义错误");
            return;
        }
        else
            T->place = rtn;
        result.kind = ID;
        strcpy(result.id, T->type id);
        result.offset = rtn;
        T->code = genIR(FUNCTION, opn1, opn2, result); //生成中间代码:
FUNCTION 函数名
        T->offset = DX;
                                                        //设置形式参数在
活动记录中的偏移量初值
        if (T->ptr[0])
        {//判断是否有参数
            T->ptr[0]->offset = T->offset;
            semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0]); //处理函数参数列表
            T->width = T->ptr[0]->width;
            symbolTable.symbols[rtn].paramnum = T->ptr[0]->num;
            T->code = merge(2, T->code, T->ptr[0]->code); //连接函数名和参数
代码序列
        }
        else
            symbolTable.symbols[rtn].paramnum = 0, T->width = 0;
    }
    void param list(struct node *T)
        T->ptr[0]->offset = T->offset;
        semantic_Analysis(T->ptr[0]);
        if (T->ptr[1])
        {
            T-ptr[1]-offset = T-offset + T-ptr[0]-width;
            semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1]);
            T->num = T->ptr[0]->num + T->ptr[1]->num;
                                                                 //统计参
数个数
            T->width = T->ptr[0]->width + T->ptr[1]->width;
                                                              //累加参数
单元宽度
            T->code = merge(2, T->ptr[0]->code, T->ptr[1]->code); //连接参数代
码
        else
```

```
{
             T->num = T->ptr[0]->num;
             T->width = T->ptr[0]->width;
             T->code = T->ptr[0]->code;
        }
    }
    void param dec(struct node *T)
    {
        int rtn;
        struct opn opn1, opn2, result;
        rtn = fillSymbolTable(T->ptr[1]->type id, newAlias(), 1, T->ptr[0]->type,
'P', T->offset);
        if (rtn == -1)
             semantic error(T->ptr[1]->pos, T->ptr[1]->type id, "参数名重复定义,
语义错误");
        else
             T->ptr[1]->place = rtn;
        T->num = 1;
                                                       //参数个数计算的初始
值
        T->width = T->ptr[0]->type == INT ? 4:8; //参数宽度
        result.kind = ID;
        strcpy(result.id, symbolTable.symbols[rtn].alias);
        result.offset = T->offset;
        T->code = genIR(PARAM, opn1, opn2, result); //生成: FUNCTION 函数
名
    }
    void comp stm(struct node *T)
    {
        LEV++;
        //设置层号加 1, 并且保存该层局部变量在符号表中的起始位置在
symbol scope TX
        symbol_scope_TX.TX[symbol_scope_TX.top++] = symbolTable.index;
        T->width = 0;
        T->code = NULL;
        if (T->ptr[0])
        {
             T->ptr[0]->offset = T->offset;
             semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0]); //处理该层的局部变量 DEF LIST
             T->width += T->ptr[0]->width;
             T->code = T->ptr[0]->code;
        if (T->ptr[1])
```

```
{
             T-ptr[1]-offset = T-offset + T-width;
             strcpy(T->ptr[1]->Snext, T->Snext); //S.next 属性向下传递
                                              //处理复合语句的语句序列
             semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1]);
             T->width += T->ptr[1]->width;
             T->code = merge(2, T->code, T->ptr[1]->code);
        //print symbol();
//c 在退出一个符合语句前显示的符号表
        LEV--;
//出复合语句, 层号减1
        symbolTable.index = symbol scope TX.TX[--symbol scope TX.top]; //删
除该作用域中的符号
    }
    void def list(struct node *T)
        T->code = NULL;
        if(T->ptr[0])
         {
             T->ptr[0]->offset = T->offset;
             semantic_Analysis(T->ptr[0]); //处理一个局部变量定义
             T->code = T->ptr[0]->code;
             T->width = T->ptr[0]->width;
         }
        if (T->ptr[1])
             T-ptr[1]-offset = T-offset + T-ptr[0]-width;
             semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1]); //处理剩下的局部变量定义
             T->code = merge(2, T->code, T->ptr[1]->code);
             T->width += T->ptr[1]->width;
         }
    }
    void var def(struct node *T)
    {
        int rtn, num, width;
        struct node *T0;
        struct opn opn1, opn2, result;
        T->code = NULL;
        if (!strcmp(T->ptr[0]->type id, "int"))
         {
             T->ptr[1]->type = INT;
             width = 4;
```

```
}
        if (!strcmp(T->ptr[0]->type id, "float"))
             T->ptr[1]->type = FLOAT;
             width = 8;
        if (!strcmp(T->ptr[0]->type id, "char"))
             T->ptr[1]->type = CHAR;
             width = 1;
        if (!strcmp(T->ptr[0]->type id, "string"))
             T->ptr[1]->type = STRING;
        // T->ptr[1]->type = !strcmp(T->ptr[0]->type id, "int")? INT: FLOAT; //确
定变量序列各变量类型
        T0 = T->ptr[1]; //T0 为变量名列表子树根指针,对 ID、ASSIGNOP 类
结点在登记到符号表, 作为局部变量
        num = 0;
        T0->offset = T->offset;
        T->width = 0;
        // width = T->ptr[1]->type == INT ? 4:8; //一个变量宽度
        while (T0)
         {//处理所以 DEC LIST 结点
             num++;
             T0->ptr[0]->type = T0->type; //类型属性向下传递
             if (T0->ptr[1])
                 T0->ptr[1]->type = T0->type;
             T0->ptr[0]->offset = T0->offset; //类型属性向下传递
             if (T0 \rightarrow ptr[1])
                 T0 - ptr[1] - offset = T0 - offset + width;
             if (T0->ptr[0]->kind == ID)
             {
                 rtn = fillSymbolTable(T0->ptr[0]->type id, newAlias(), LEV,
T0->ptr[0]->type, 'V', T->offset + T->width); //此处偏移量未计算, 暂时为 0
                 if (rtn == -1)
                      semantic error(T0->ptr[0]->pos, T0->ptr[0]->type id, "变量
重复定义");
                 else
                      T0 - ptr[0] - place = rtn;
                 T->width += width;
             }
```

```
else if (T0->ptr[0]->kind == ASSIGNOP)
             {
                  rtn = fillSymbolTable(T0->ptr[0]->ptr[0]->type id, newAlias(),
LEV, T0->ptr[0]->type, 'V', T->offset + T->width); //此处偏移量未计算, 暂时为 0
                  if (rtn == -1)
                      semantic error(T0->ptr[0]->ptr[0]->pos,
T0->ptr[0]->ptr[0]->type id, "变量重复定义");
                  else
                  {
                      T0 - ptr[0] - place = rtn;
                      T0 - ptr[0] - ptr[1] - offset = T - offset + T - width + width;
                      Exp(T0->ptr[0]->ptr[1]);
                      opn1.kind = ID;
                      strcpy(opn1.id,
symbolTable.symbols[T0->ptr[0]->ptr[1]->place].alias);
                      result.kind = ID;
                      strcpy(result.id,
symbolTable.symbols[T0->ptr[0]->place].alias);
                      T->code = merge(3, T->code, T0->ptr[0]->ptr[1]->code,
genIR(ASSIGNOP, opn1, opn2, result));
                  T->width += width + T0->ptr[0]->ptr[1]->width;
             T0 = T0 - ptr[1];
         }
    }
    void stmt list(struct node *T)
    {
         if (!T->ptr[0])
             T->code = NULL;
             T->width = 0;
             return;
                          //空语句序列
        if (T->ptr[1]) //2 条以上语句连接,生成新标号作为第一条语句结束后
到达的位置
             strcpy(T->ptr[0]->Snext, newLabel());
        else //语句序列仅有一条语句, S.next 属性向下传递
             strcpy(T->ptr[0]->Snext, T->Snext);
        T->ptr[0]->offset = T->offset;
        semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0]);
        T->code = T->ptr[0]->code;
        T->width = T->ptr[0]->width;
```

```
if (T->ptr[1])
        { //2 条以上语句连接,S.next 属性向下传递
            strcpy(T->ptr[1]->Snext, T->Snext);
            T->ptr[1]->offset = T->offset; //顺序结构共享单元方式
T->ptr[1]->offset=T->offset+T->ptr[0]->width; //顺序结构顺序分配单元方式
            semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1]);
            //序列中第1条为表达式语句,返回语句,复合语句时,第2条前
不需要标号
            if (T-ptr[0]-kind == RETURN || T-ptr[0]-kind == EXP STMT ||
T->ptr[0]->kind == COMP STM
                T->code = merge(2, T->code, T->ptr[1]->code);
            else
                T->code = merge(3, T->code, genLabel(T->ptr[0]->Snext),
T->ptr[1]->code);
            if (T->ptr[1]->width > T->width)
                T->width = T->ptr[1]->width; //顺序结构共享单元方式
T->width+=T->ptr[1]->width;//顺序结构顺序分配单元方式
    }
    void if then(struct node *T)
        strcpy(T->ptr[0]->Etrue, newLabel()); //设置条件语句真假转移位置
        strcpy(T->ptr[0]->Efalse, T->Snext);
        T-ptr[0]-offset = T-ptr[1]-offset = T-offset;
        boolExp(T->ptr[0]);
        T->width = T->ptr[0]->width;
        strcpy(T->ptr[1]->Snext, T->Snext);
        semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1]); //if 子句
        if(T->width < T->ptr[1]->width)
            T->width = T->ptr[1]->width;
        T->code = merge(3, T->ptr[0]->code, genLabel(T->ptr[0]->Etrue),
T->ptr[1]->code);
    }
    void if then else(struct node *T)
    {
        strcpy(T->ptr[0]->Etrue, newLabel()); //设置条件语句真假转移位置
        strcpy(T->ptr[0]->Efalse, newLabel());
        T-ptr[0]-offset = T-ptr[1]-offset = T-ptr[2]-offset = T-offset;
        boolExp(T->ptr[0]); //条件, 要单独按短路代码处理
        T->width = T->ptr[0]->width;
```

```
strcpy(T->ptr[1]->Snext, T->Snext);
         semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1]); //if 子句
         if(T->width < T->ptr[1]->width)
              T->width = T->ptr[1]->width;
         strcpy(T->ptr[2]->Snext, T->Snext);
         semantic Analysis(T->ptr[2]); //else 子句
         if(T->width < T->ptr[2]->width)
              T->width = T->ptr[2]->width;
         T->code = merge(6, T->ptr[0]->code, genLabel(T->ptr[0]->Etrue),
T->ptr[1]->code,
                            genGoto(T->Snext), genLabel(T->ptr[0]->Efalse),
T->ptr[2]->code);
    }
    void while dec(struct node *T)
    {
         strcpy(T->ptr[0]->Etrue, newLabel()); //子结点继承属性的计算
         strcpy(T->ptr[0]->Efalse, T->Snext);
         T-ptr[0]-offset = T-ptr[1]-offset = T-offset;
         boolExp(T->ptr[0]); //循环条件, 要单独按短路代码处理
         T->width = T->ptr[0]->width;
         strcpy(T->ptr[1]->Snext, newLabel());
         semantic Analysis(T->ptr[1]); //循环体
         if(T->width < T->ptr[1]->width)
              T->width = T->ptr[1]->width;
         T->code = merge(5, genLabel(T->ptr[1]->Snext), T->ptr[0]->code,
                            genLabel(T->ptr[0]->Etrue), T->ptr[1]->code,
genGoto(T->ptr[1]->Snext));
    }
    void exp stmt(struct node *T)
    {
         T->ptr[0]->offset = T->offset;
         semantic Analysis(T->ptr[0]);
         T->code = T->ptr[0]->code;
         T->width = T->ptr[0]->width;
    }
    void return dec(struct node *T)
         int num;
         struct opn opn1, opn2, result;
         if(T->ptr[0])
```

```
T->ptr[0]->offset = T->offset;
              Exp(T->ptr[0]);
              num = symbolTable.index;
              do
                   num--;
              while (symbolTable.symbols[num].flag != 'F');
              if (T->ptr[0]->type != symbolTable.symbols[num].type)
              {
                   semantic error(T->pos, "返回值类型错误,语义错误", "");
                   T->width = 0;
                   T->code = NULL;
                   return;
              T->width = T->ptr[0]->width;
              result.kind = ID;
              strcpy(result.id, symbolTable.symbols[T->ptr[0]->place].alias);
              result.offset = symbolTable.symbols[T->ptr[0]->place].offset;
              T->code = merge(2, T->ptr[0]->code, genIR(RETURN, opn1, opn2,
result));
         }
         else
         {
              T->width = 0;
              result.kind = 0;
              T->code = genIR(RETURN, opn1, opn2, result);
         }
    }
6.main.cpp
    #include <iostream>
    #include <vector>
    #include <regex>
    #include <fstream>
    using namespace std;
    string regs[] =
{"t1","t2","t3","t4","t5","t6","t7","t8","t9","s0","s1","s2","s3","s4","s5","s6","s7"};
    vector<string> variables;
    map<string,string> table;
    map<string,int> reg_ok;
```

```
void Load Var(string Inter){
    regex temp re("temp\d+");
    smatch result;
    string temp line;
    string::const iterator iter = Inter.begin();
    string::const iterator iterEnd = Inter.end();
    while (regex search(iter,iterEnd,result,temp re)){
    temp line = result[0];
    //cout<<temp line<<endl;
    variables.emplace back(temp line);
    iter = result[0].second;
    }
    //
           for(auto it = variables.begin();it!=variables.end();it++)
    //
                cout << *it << endl;
     }
    string Load Inter(const string& filename){
    string lines;
    string temp line;
    ifstream in(filename);
    if(in){
    while (getline(in,temp_line)){
    if (temp line == " ")
    continue;
    lines.append(temp line);
    lines.append("\n");
     }
    in.close();
    return lines;
    string Get R(const string& temp str){
    for (auto it = variables.begin();it!=variables.end();++it)
    if (*it == temp str){
    it = variables.erase(it);
    break;
    }
    if (table.find(temp str)!= table.end())//如果已经存在寄存器分配,那么直接
返回寄存器
    return "$"+table[temp str];
    else{//没找到
    vector<string> keys;
```

```
for (auto & it: table)//已经分配寄存器的变量 key
    keys.emplace back(it.first);
    for (auto & key: keys)//当遇到未分配寄存器的变量时,清空之前所有分配
的临时变量的映射关系
    if (key.find("temp")!=string::npos && find(variables.begin(),variables.end(),key)
== variables.end()){
    reg ok[table[key]] = 1;
    table.erase(key);
    }
    for (const auto & reg: regs) //对于所有寄存器
    if(reg_ok[reg] == 1){ //如果寄存器可用
    table[temp str] = reg://将可用寄存器分配给该变量,映射关系存到 table 中
    reg ok[reg] = 0;//寄存器 reg 设置为已用
    return "$"+reg;
    }
    }
    string translate(string temp str){
    //将每行 string 按空格存成数组
    vector<string> line;
    string temp_res;
    stringstream input(temp str);
    while (input>>temp res)
    line.emplace_back(temp_res);
    //核心处理
    string temp return;
    if(line[0] == "LABEL")
    return line[1]+":";
    if (line[1] == ":=") {
    if(line.size() == 3)
    if (temp_str[temp_str.length()-2] == '#')
    return "\tli " + Get R(line[0]) + ","+line.back().back();
    else{
    temp return = "\tmove ";
    temp return += Get R(line[0])+',';
    temp return += Get R(line[2]);
    return temp return;
    }
    if(line.size() == 5)
    if (line[3] == "+")
    if (temp str[temp str.length()-2] == '#'){
```

```
temp return = "\taddi ";
temp return += Get R(line[0])+",";
temp_return += Get_R(line[2])+",";
temp return += line.back().back();
return temp_return;
}
else{
temp_return = "\tadd ";
temp return += Get R(line[0])+",";
temp return += Get R(line[2])+",";
temp return += Get R(line.back());
return temp_return;
else if (line[3] == "-"){
if (temp str[temp str.length()-2] == '#'){
temp return = "\taddi ";
temp return += Get R(line[0])+",";
temp return += Get R(line[2])+",";
temp return += line.back().back();
return temp return;
else{
temp return = "\tsub ";
temp return += Get R(line[0])+",";
temp return += Get R(line[2])+",";
temp return += Get R(line.back());
return temp return;
}
else if (line[3] == "*"){
temp return = "\tmul ";
temp_return += Get_R(line[0])+",";
temp_return += Get_R(line[2])+",";
temp_return += Get_R(line.back());
return temp_return;
else if (line[3] == "/"){
temp return = "\tdiv ";
temp return += Get R(line[2])+",";
temp return += Get R(line.back()) + "\n\tmflo";
temp return += Get R(line[0]);
return temp return;
else if (line[3] == "<"){}
```

```
temp return = "\tslt ";
    temp return += Get R(line[0])+",";
    temp return += Get R(line[2])+",";
    temp return += Get R(line.back());
    return temp return;
    }
    else if (line[3] == ">"){}
    temp return = "\tslt ";
    temp return += Get R(line[0])+",";
    temp return += Get R(line.back())+",";
    temp return += Get R(line[2]);
    return temp_return;
    }
    }
    if(line[2] == "CALL")
    if (line[3] == "read" || line[3] == "print")
    return "\taddi sp,sp,-4\n\tsw \addi \n' + line.back() + "\n'tlw"
ra_0(\$p)\n = R(line[0]) + ".\$v0\n \sp.\$sp.\$sp.4";
    return "\taddi $sp,$sp,-24\n\tsw $t0,0($sp)\n\tsw $ra,4($sp)\n\tsw
$t1,8($sp)\n\tsw $t2,12($sp)\n\tsw $t3,16($sp)\n\tsw $t4,20($sp)\n\tjal
"+line.back()+"\n\tlw $a0,0($sp)\n\tlw $ra,4($sp)\n\tlw $t1,8($sp)\n\tlw
$t2,12($sp)\n\tlw $t3,16($sp)\n\tlw $t4,20($sp)\n\taddi $sp,$sp,24\n\tmove
"+Get R(line[0])+" $v0";
    if(line[0] == "GOTO")
    return "\ti "+line[1];
    if(line[0] == "RETURN")
    return "\tmove $v0,"+Get R(line[1])+"\n\tjr $ra";
    if(line[0] == "IF") 
    if (line[2] == "=="){
    temp return = "\tbeq ";
    temp return += Get R(line[1])+",";
    temp return += Get R(line[3])+",";
    temp return += line.back();
    return temp return;
    }
    if(line[2] == "!="){
    temp return = "\tbne ";
    temp return += Get R(line[1])+",";
    temp return += Get R(line[3])+",";
    temp return += line.back();
    return temp return;
```

```
}
    if(line[2] == ">"){}
    temp return = "\tbgt ";
    temp return += Get R(line[1])+",";
    temp return += Get R(line[3])+",";
    temp return += line.back();
    return temp_return;
    if (line[2] == "<")
    temp return = "\tblt ";
    temp return += Get R(line[1])+",";
    temp_return += Get_R(line[3])+",";
    temp return += line.back();
    return temp return;
    }
    if(line[2] == ">="){
    temp return = "\tbge ";
    temp return += Get R(line[1])+",";
    temp return += Get R(line[3])+",";
    temp return += line.back();
    return temp return;
    }
    if(line[2] == "<="){
    temp return = "\tble ";
    temp return += Get R(line[1])+",";
    temp return += Get R(line[3])+",";
    temp return += line.back();
    return temp_return;
    }
    if (line[0] == "FUNCTION")
    return line[1]+":";
    if(line[0] == "CALL")
    if (line.back() == "read" || line.back() == "print")
    return "\taddi sp,sp,-4\n\tsw \ra,0(sp)\n\tjal "+line.back()+"\n\tlw
$ra,0($sp)\n\taddi $sp,$sp,4";
    else
    return "\taddi $sp,$sp,-24\n\tsw $t0,0($sp)\n\tsw $ra,4($sp)\n\tsw
"+line.back()+"\n\tlw a0.0(\$sp)\n\tw \$ra,4(\$sp)\n\tw \$t1,8(\$sp)\n\tw
$t2,12($sp)\n\tlw $t3,16($sp)\n\tlw $t4,20($sp)\n\taddi $sp,$sp,24\n\tmove
"+Get R(line[0])+" $v0";
    if(line[0] == "ARG")
    return "\tmove $t0,$a0\n\tmove $a0,"+Get R(line.back());
```

```
if(line[0] == "PARAM")
table[line.back()] = "a0";
return " ";
}
void write to txt(const vector<string>& obj){
ofstream out("demo.asm");
string temp =".data\n"
" prompt: .asciiz \"Enter an integer:\"\n"
" ret: .asciiz \"\\n\"\n"
".globl main\n"
".text\n"
"read:\n"
     li $v0,4\n"
     la $a0, prompt\n"
     syscall\n"
     li $v0,5\n"
     syscall\n"
     jr $ra\n"
"\n"
"print:\n"
     li $v0,1\n"
     syscall\n"
     li $v0,4\n"
     la $a0, ret\n"
     syscall\n"
     move $v0,$0\n"
     jr $ra\n";
out<<temp;
for (auto & it:obj)
out<<it<<endl;
out.close();
}
int main(){
for (const auto & reg: regs) //初始化,所有寄存器都可用
reg ok[reg] = 1;
string filename = "inter.txt";
string Inter = Load Inter(filename);//读取中间代码
Load Var(Inter);//第一遍扫描,记录所有变量
//翻译
vector<string> obj;
```

```
ifstream in(filename);
string temp_line,obj_line;
if(in) {
  while (getline(in, temp_line)) {
    obj_line = translate(temp_line);
    if (obj_line == " ")
    continue;
    obj.emplace_back(obj_line);
}
} else {
    cout<<"file open falied.\n";
}
in.close();
write_to_txt(obj);
return 0;
}</pre>
```