



《编译原理与技术》 语法制导翻译II

计算机科学与技术学院 李 诚 22/10/2018



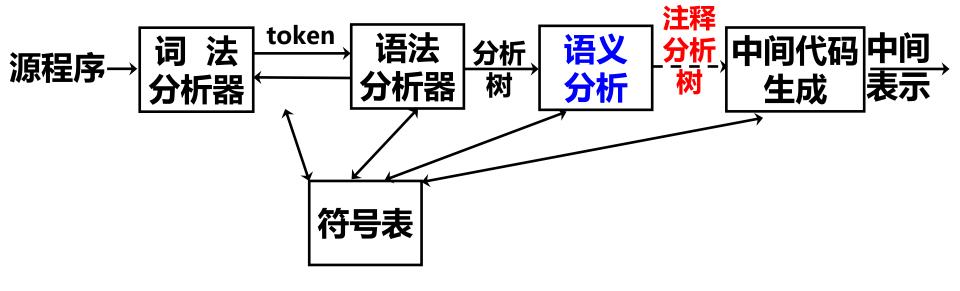


☐ Tutorial on Thursday (25/10/2018)

- **❖3B201**, Class time
- *****Assignment review
- **Q** & A







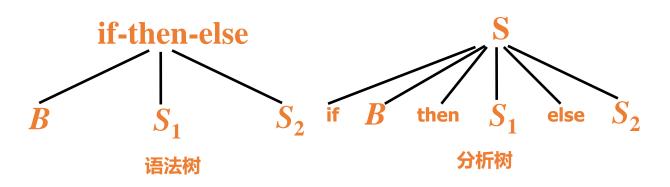
- □语法分析树→抽象语法树
- 口从语法制导定义到翻译方案
 - ❖S属性定义的SDT
 - ❖L属性定义的SDT





- □语法树是分析树的浓缩表示: **算符和关键字** 是作为内部结点。
- □语法制导翻译可以基于分析树,也可以基于 语法树

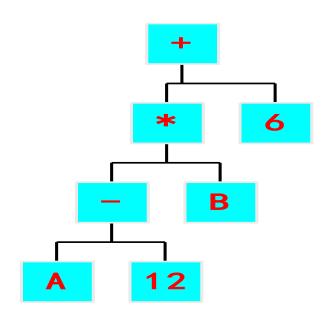
S→ if B then S1 else S2







□例: 表达式 (A - 12) * B + 6 的语法结构树。





建立算符表达式的语法树



- □mknode (op, left, right)
 - ❖建立一个运算符号结点,标号是op,两个域left和right分别指向左子树和右子树。
- □mkleaf (id, entry)
 - ❖建立一个标识符结点,标号为id,一个域entry指向标识符在符号表中的入口。
- □mkleaf (num, val)
 - ❖建立一个数结点,标号为num,一个域val用于存放数的值。



构造语法树的语法制导定义 ⑤ 中日种学报 成大学 University of Science and Technology of China



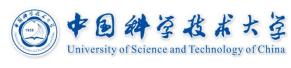


口以算数表达式为例

产生式	语 义 规 则
$E \to E_1 + T$	$E.nptr = mkNode('+', E_1.nptr, T.nptr)$
$E \rightarrow T$	E.nptr = T.nptr
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.nptr = mkNode(`*, T_1.nptr, F.nptr)$
$T \rightarrow F$	T.nptr = F.nptr
$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.nptr = E.nptr
$F o \mathrm{id}$	F.nptr = mkLeaf (id, id.entry)
$F \rightarrow \text{num}$	F.nptr = mkLeaf (num, num.val)



构造语法树的语法制导定义 ② 中国种学技术大学 University of Science and Technology of China

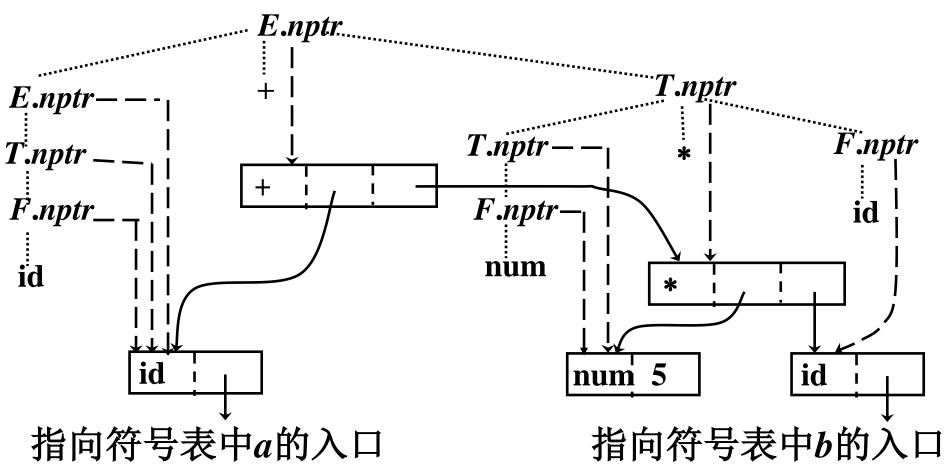


□注意事项:

- ❖同样是产生式附带语义规则,不同的语义规则产 生不同的作用。
- ❖对算符结点,一个域存放算符并作为该结点的标 记. 其余两个域存放指向运算对象的指针。
- ❖基本运算对象结点,一个域存放运算对象类别. 另一个域存放其值。(也可用其他域保存其他属 性或者指向该属性值的指针)

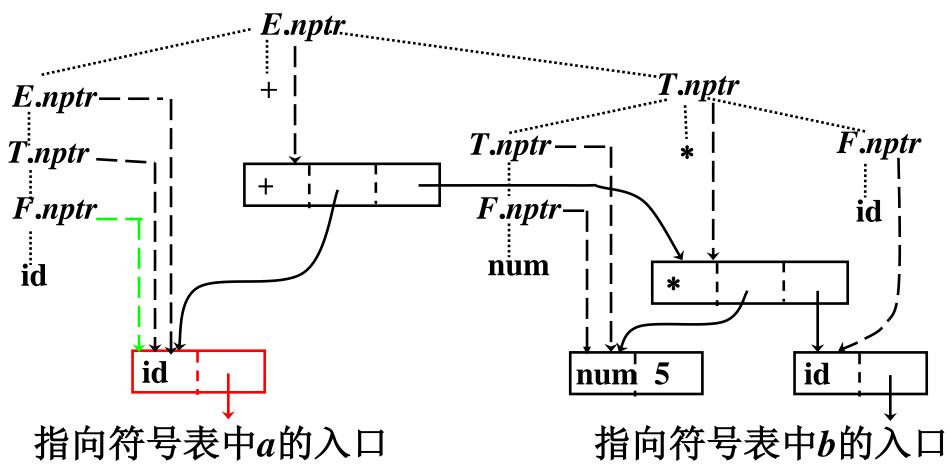






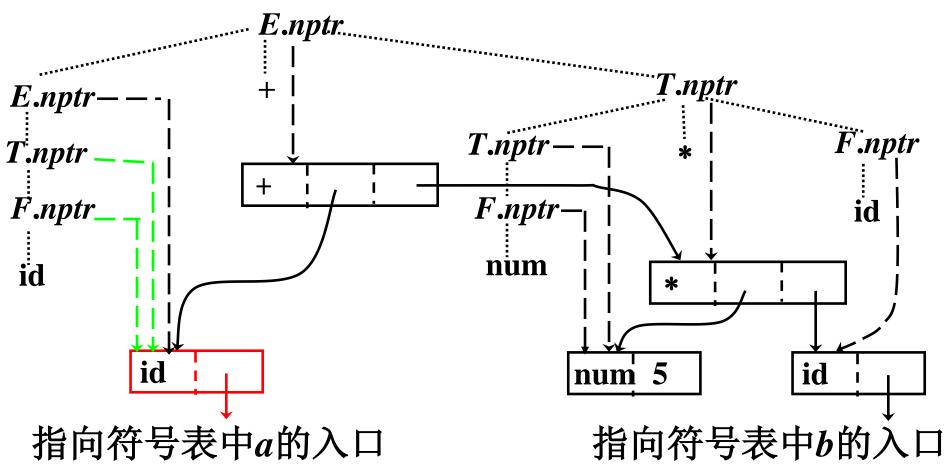






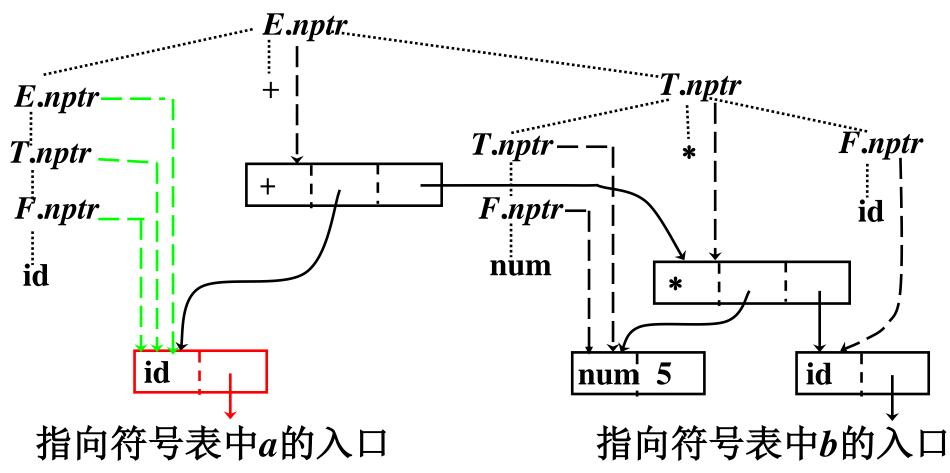




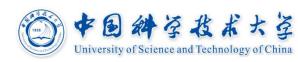


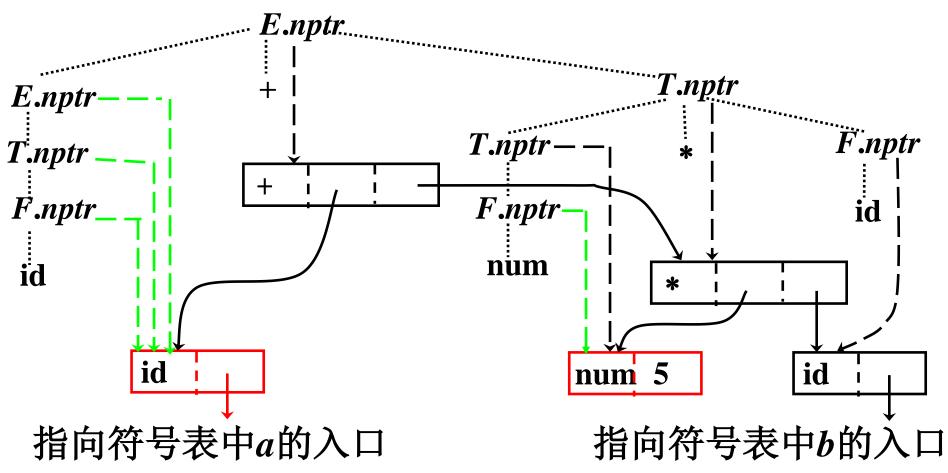




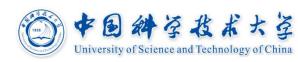


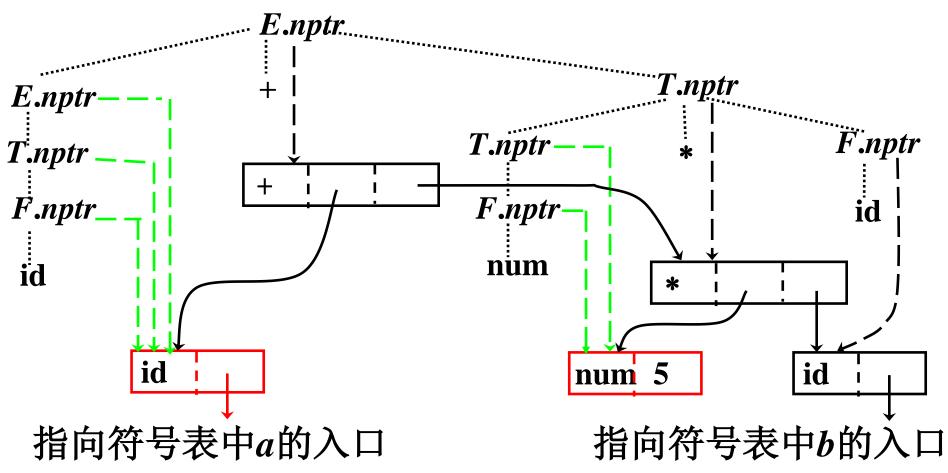




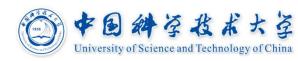


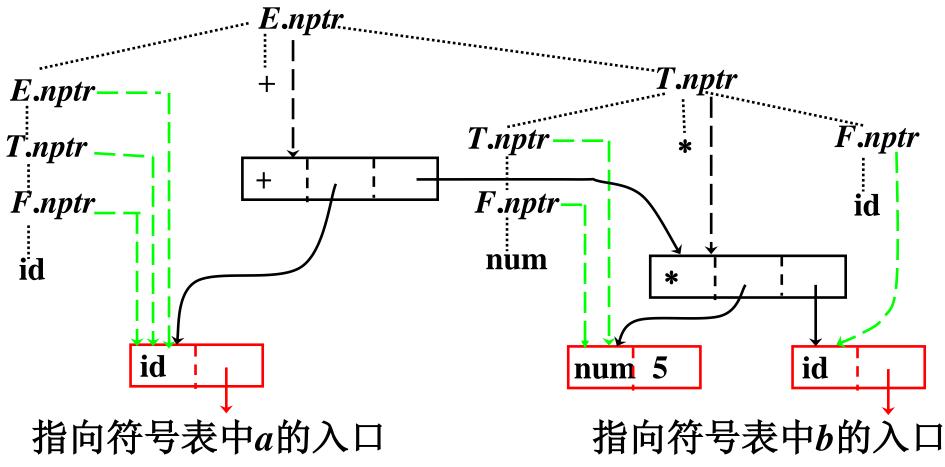




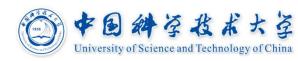


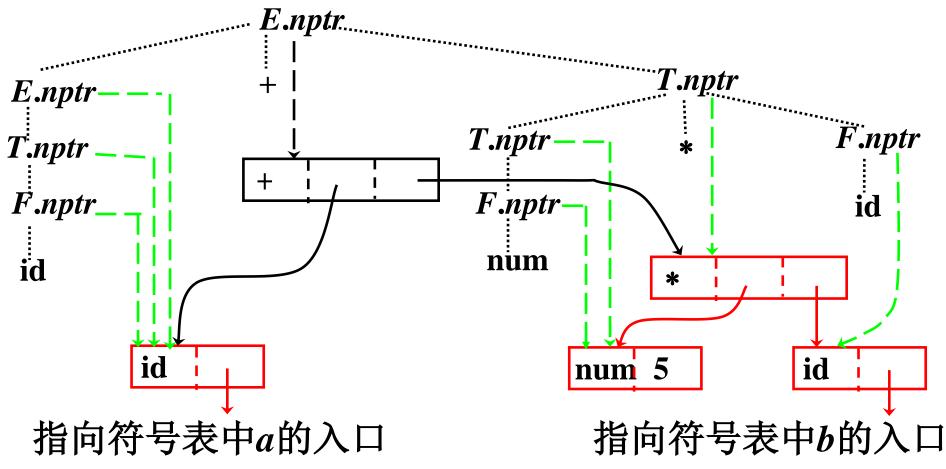






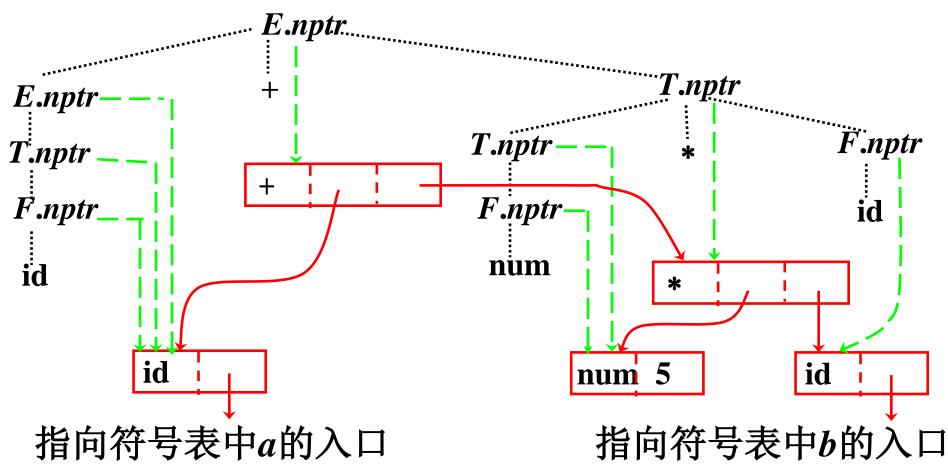










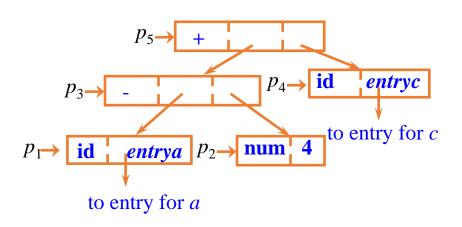




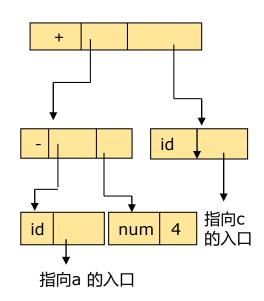
构造 a-4+c语法树的步骤



- (1) p1:=mkleaf(id,entry a);
- (2) **p2:=mkleaf(num, 4)**;
- (3) p3:=mknode('-', p1,p2)
- (4) p4:=mkleaf(id, entry c)
- (5) p5:=mknode('+',p3,p4)



 p_1 , p_2 , ..., p_5 是指向结点的指针, entry a 和 entry c 分别指向符号表中标识符 a和 c的指针。









□考虑以下左递归文法

产生式	语 义 规 则
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.nptr = mkNode('+', E_1.nptr, T.nptr)$
$E \rightarrow T$	E.nptr = T.nptr
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.nptr = mkNode(`*, T_1.nptr, F.nptr)$
$T \rightarrow F$	T.nptr = F.nptr
$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.nptr = E.nptr
$F ightarrow \mathrm{id}$	F.nptr = mkLeaf (id, id.entry)
$F \rightarrow \text{num}$	F.nptr = mkLeaf (num, num.val)







□首先消除左递归

$$m{E}
ightarrow m{E}_1 + m{T}$$
 $m{E}
ightarrow m{T}_1^*m{F}$
 $m{T}
ightarrow m{F}$
 $m{F}
ightarrow id$
 $m{F}
ightarrow num$

$$T + T + T + T + ...$$
 $E \rightarrow TR$
 $R \rightarrow + TR_1$
 $R \rightarrow \varepsilon$
 $T \rightarrow FW$
 $W \rightarrow *FW_1$
 $W \rightarrow \varepsilon$
 F
 $E \rightarrow TR$
 $E \rightarrow$





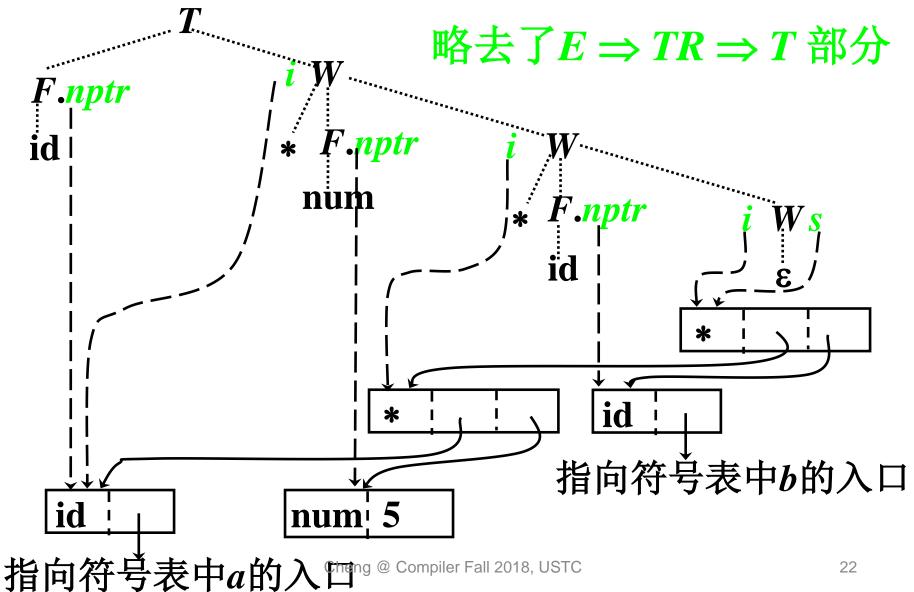


```
E \rightarrow T
                 \{R.i = T.nptr\}
                                                    T+T+T+\dots
                 \{E.nptr = R.s\}
R \rightarrow +
                 {R_1.i = mkNode ( `+', R.i, T.nptr)}
                 \{R.s = R_1.s\}
                 \{R.s = R.i\}
R \rightarrow \epsilon
                 \{W.i = F.nptr\}
T \rightarrow F
                 \{T.nptr = W.s\}
      W
W \rightarrow *
                 \{W_1.i = mkNode (`*, W.i, F.nptr)\}
                 \{W_{.s} = W_{1.s}\}
W \rightarrow \varepsilon
                 \{W.s = W.i\}
```

F产生式部分不再给出



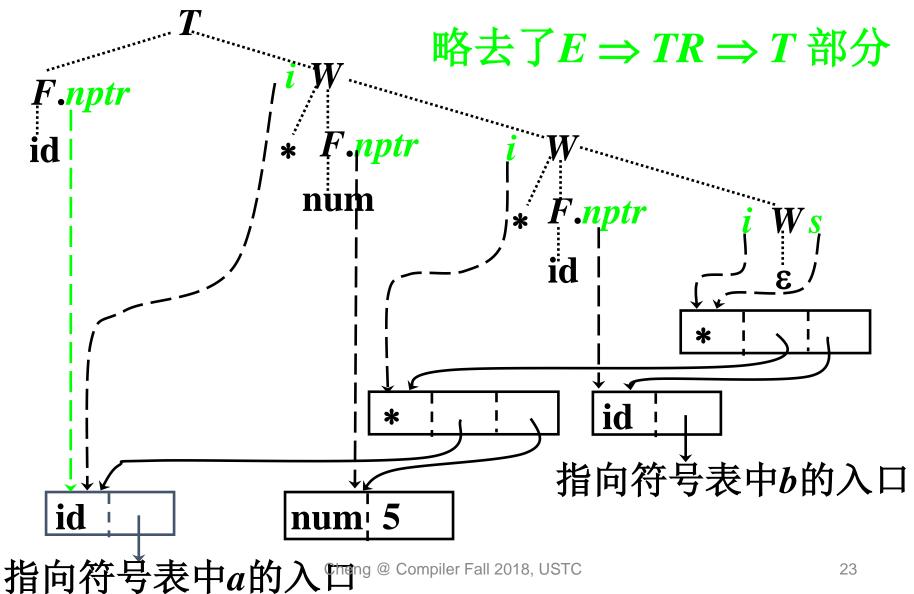








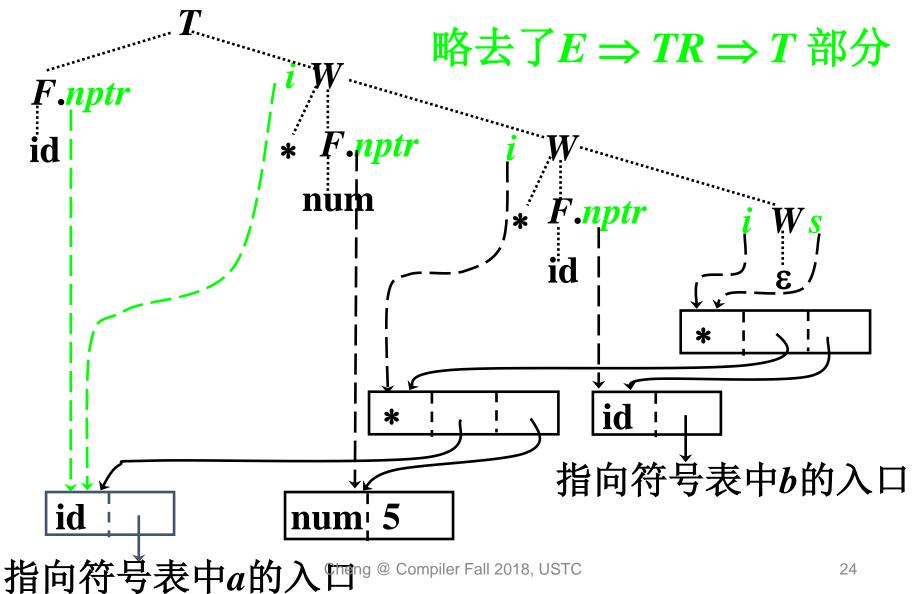








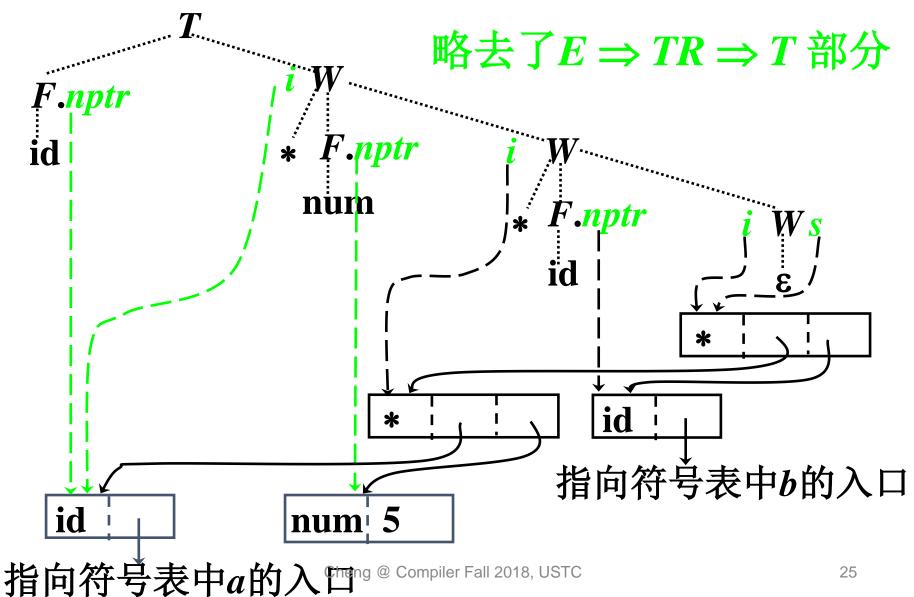








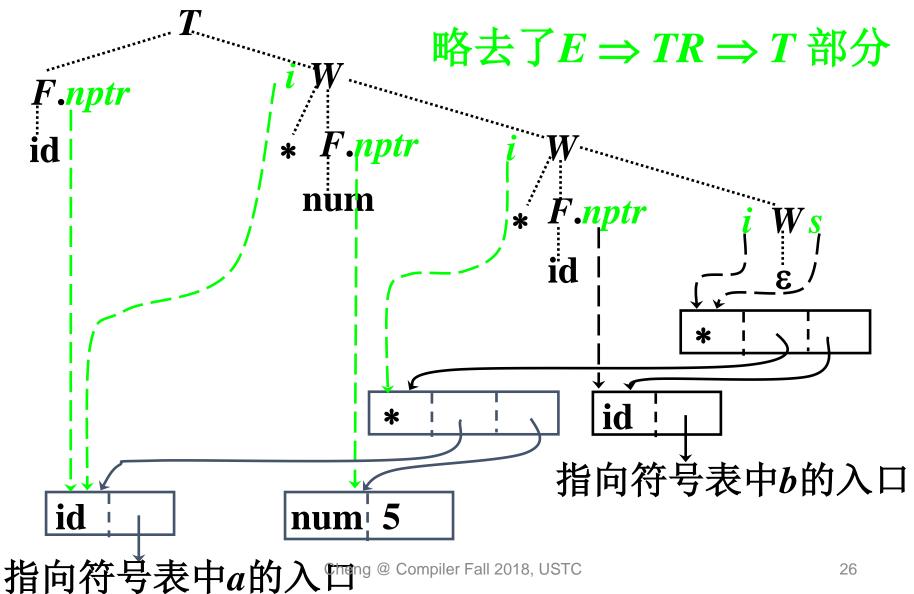








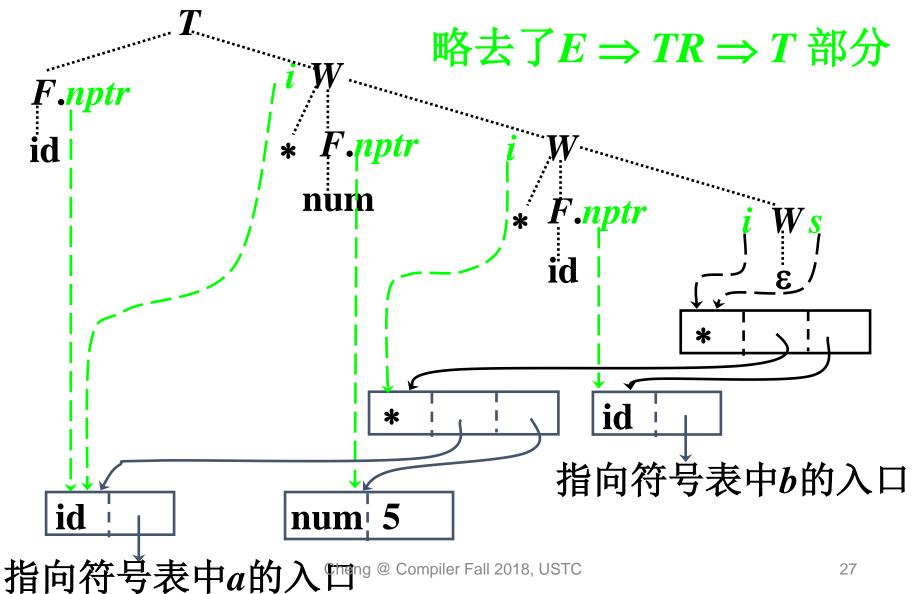








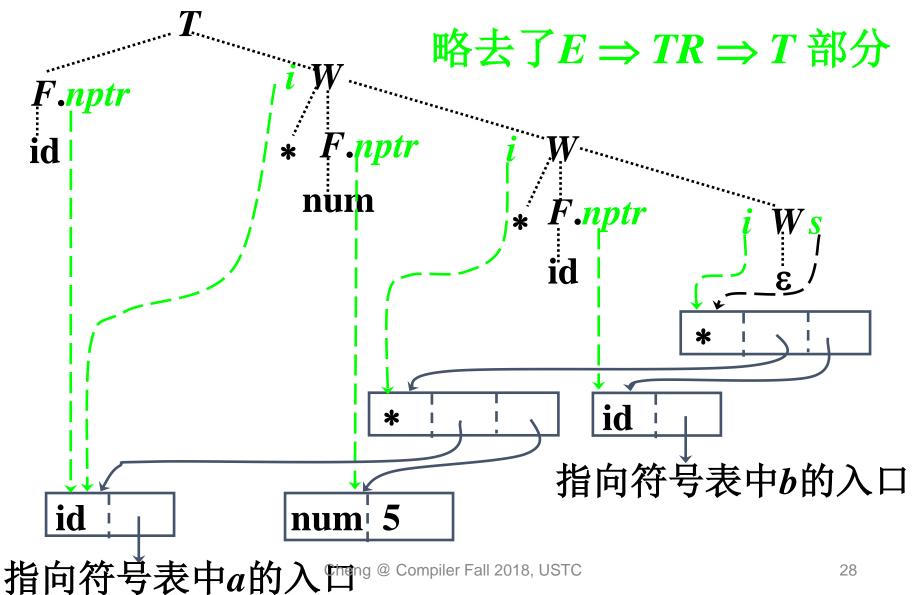








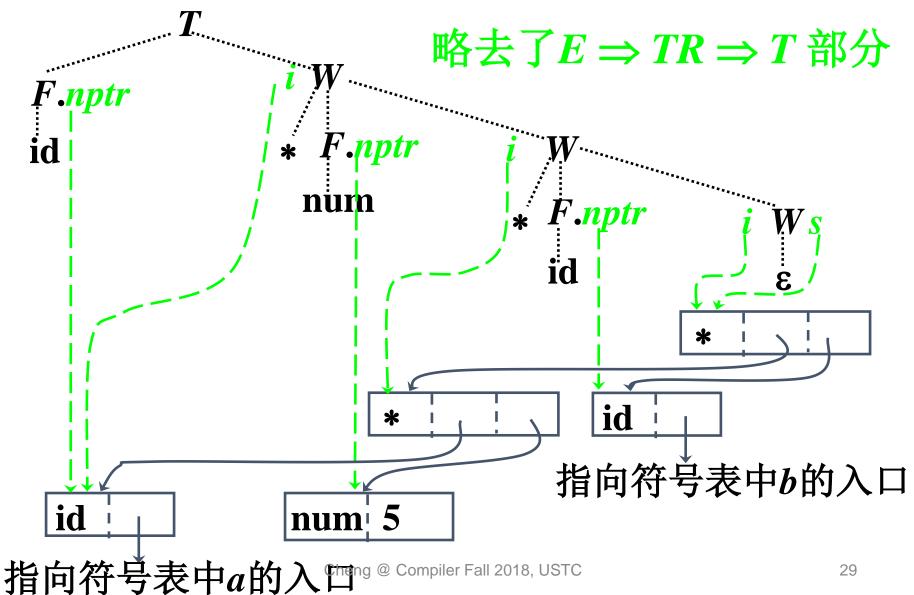






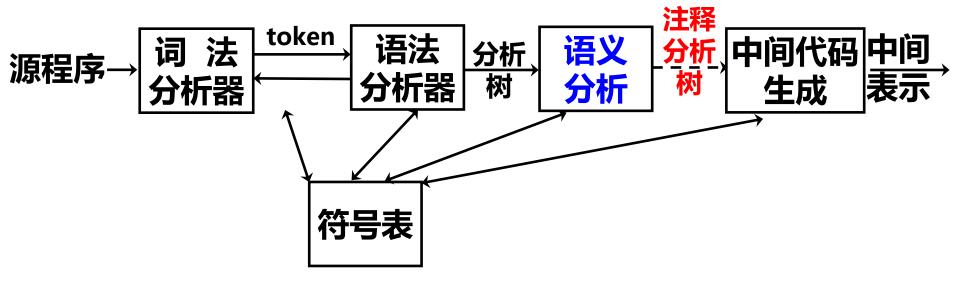












- □语法分析树→抽象语法树
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 - ❖L属性定义的SDT





- □语法制导翻译方案(SDT)是在产生式右部中嵌入了程序片段(称为语义动作)的CFG
- □SDT可以看作是SDD的具体实施方案





□将一个S-SDD转换为SDT的方法:将每个语义 动作都放在产生式的最后

S-SDD

~ ~ ~ ~			
产生式	语义规则		
$(1) L \rightarrow E n$	L.val = E.val		
$(2) E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.val = E_1.val + T.val$		
$(3) E \to T$	E.val = T.val		
$(4) T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.val = T_1.val \times F.val$		
$(5) T \to F$	T.val = F.val		
$(6) F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val		
$(7) F \to \text{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval		

SDT

(1) $L \rightarrow E$ n { L.val = E.val} (2) $E \rightarrow E_1 + T\{E.val = E_1.val + T.val\}$ (3) $E \rightarrow T$ { E.val = T.val} (4) $T \rightarrow T_1 * F$ { $T.val = T_1.val \times F.val$ } (5) $T \rightarrow F$ { T.val = F.val} (6) $F \rightarrow (E)$ { F.val = E.val} (7) $F \rightarrow \text{digit}$ { F.val = digit.lexval}

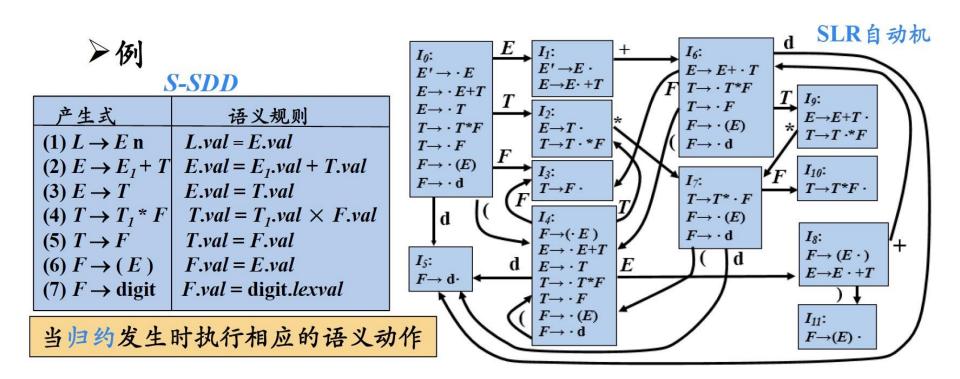


S-属性定义的SDT实现



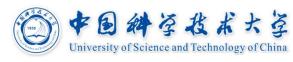
□综合属性可通过自底向上的LR方法来计算

口当归约发生时执行相应的语义动作





S-属性定义的SDT实现



□可以通过扩展的LR语法分析栈来实现

- ❖在分析栈中使用一个附加的域来存放综合属性值。 若支持多个属性,那么可以在栈中存放指针
- ❖此时,分析栈可以看成一个栈,栈元素包含状态、 文法符号、综合属性三个域;分析栈也可以看成 三个栈,分别是状态栈、文法符号栈、综合属性 栈,分开看的理由是,入栈出栈并不完全同步

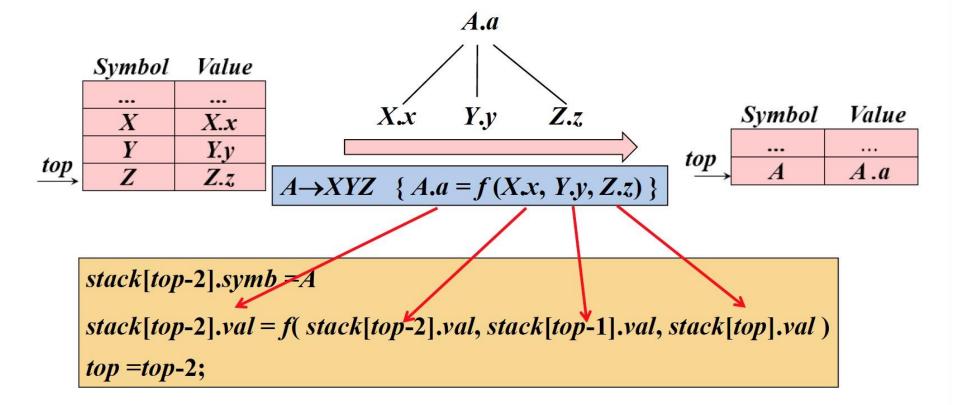


S-属性定义的SDT实现



□可以通过扩展的LR语法分析栈来实现

❖语义翻译对应栈的操作





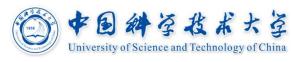
SLR分析栈中实现计算器



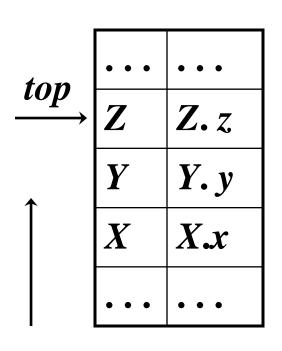
□桌面计算器的SDD和SDT定义如下:

产生式	语义动作	
$(1)E' \rightarrow E$	print(E.val)	{ print (stack[top].val);}
$(2)E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.val = E_{I}.val + T.val$	${ stack[top-2].val = stack[top-2].val + stack[top].val; }$
		top=top-2; }
$(3)E \rightarrow T$	E.val = T.val	
$(4)T \to T_1 * F$	$T.val = T_1.val \times F.val$	$\{ stack[top-2].val = stack[top-2].val \times stack[top].val ; $
		top=top-2; }
$(5)T \rightarrow F$	T.val = F.val	
$(6)F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val	${stack[top-2].val = stack[top-1].val;}$
		top=top-2; }
$(7)F \rightarrow \text{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval	





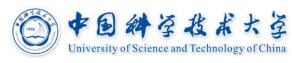
口简单计算器的语法制导定义改成栈操作代码



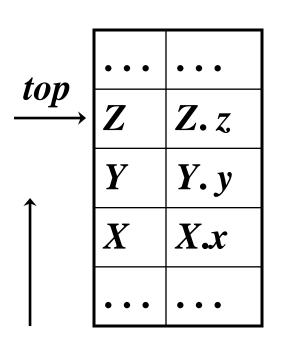
产生式	语 义 规 则
$L \rightarrow E$ n	print (E.val)
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.val = E_1.val + T.val$
$E \rightarrow T$	E.val = T.val
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.val = T_1.val * F.val$
$T \rightarrow F$	T.val = F.val
$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val
$F \rightarrow \text{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval

栈 state val





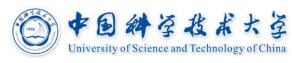
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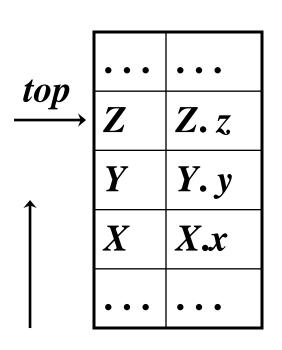
产生式	代码段
$L \rightarrow E$ n	print (E.val)
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.val = E_1.val + T.val$
$E \rightarrow T$	E.val = T.val
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.val = T_1.val * F.val$
$T \rightarrow F$	T.val = F.val
$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val
$F \rightarrow \text{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval

栈 state val





口简单计算器的语法制导定义改成栈操作代码

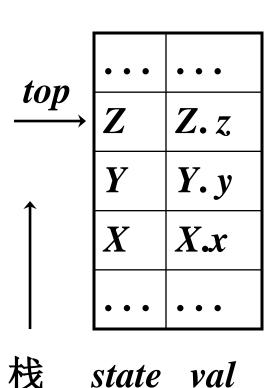


产生式	代码段
$L \rightarrow E$ n	<i>print</i> (<i>val</i> [<i>top</i> -1])
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.val = E_1.val + T.val$
$E \rightarrow T$	E.val = T.val
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.val = T_1.val * F.val$
$T \rightarrow F$	T.val = F.val
$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val
$F \rightarrow \text{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval

栈 state val





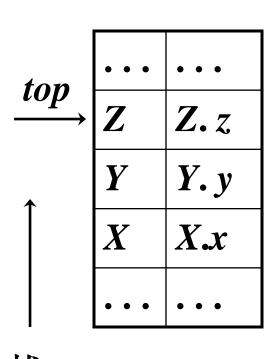


产生式	代码段
$L \rightarrow E$ n	<i>print</i> (<i>val</i> [<i>top</i> -1])
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	val[top-2] =
	val [top -2]+val [top]
$E \rightarrow T$	E.val = T.val
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.val = T_1.val * F.val$
$T \rightarrow F$	T.val = F.val
$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val
$F \rightarrow \text{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval





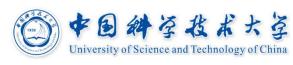
□简单计算器的语法制导定义改成栈操作代码



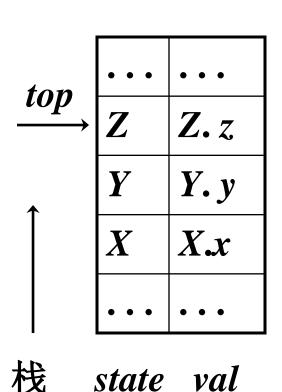
state

产生式	代码段
$L \rightarrow E$ n	<i>print</i> (<i>val</i> [<i>top</i> -1])
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	<i>val</i> [<i>top</i> −2] =
	val[top-2]+val[top]
$E \rightarrow T$	值不变, 无动作
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.val = T_1.val * F.val$
$T \rightarrow F$	T.val = F.val
$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val
$F \rightarrow \text{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval





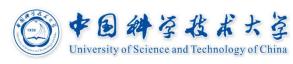
□简单计算器的语法制导定义改成栈操作代码

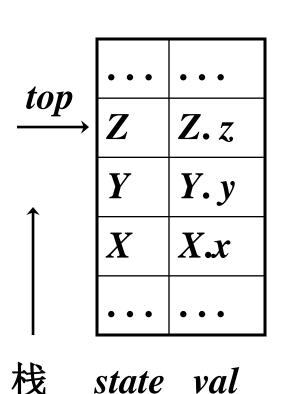


val

产生式	代 码 段
$L \rightarrow E$ n	<i>print</i> (<i>val</i> [<i>top</i> -1])
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	val[top-2] =
	val [top -2]+val [top]
$E \rightarrow T$	
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	val[top-2] =
	$val [top -2] \times val [top]$
$T \rightarrow F$	T.val = F.val
$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val
Cheng @ Gingila Fall 2018, U	$F_{val} = digit.lexval_{2}$







产生式	代 码 段
$L \rightarrow E$ n	<i>print</i> (<i>val</i> [<i>top</i> -1])
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	val[top-2] =
	val [top -2]+val [top]
$E \rightarrow T$	值不变, 无动作
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	val[top-2] =
	$val [top -2] \times val [top]$
$T \rightarrow F$	值不变, 无动作
$F \rightarrow (E)$	F.val = E.val
Cheng @ digit Fall 2018, U	$F_{val} = digit.lexval_3$





	1
• • •	• • •
Z	Z.z
Y	Y. y
X	X.x
• • •	• • •
	Y

state	val

产生式	代 码 段
$L \rightarrow E$ n	<i>print</i> (<i>val</i> [<i>top</i> -1])
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	val[top-2] =
	val [top -2]+val [top]
$E \rightarrow T$	值不变,无动作
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	val[top-2] =
	$val [top -2] \times val [top]$
$T \rightarrow F$	值不变,无动作
$F \rightarrow (E)$	val [top -2] = val [top -1]
F Change moiler F	F.val= digit.lexval 44





ton	• • •	• • •
\xrightarrow{top}	Z	Z.z
•	Y	Y. y
	X	X.x
	• • •	• • •
•		1

	_
state	val

产生式	代 码 段
$L \rightarrow E$ n	<i>print</i> (<i>val</i> [<i>top</i> -1])
$E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	<i>val</i> [<i>top</i> −2] =
	val [top -2]+val [top]
$E \rightarrow T$	值不变, 无动作
$T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	<i>val</i> [<i>top</i> −2] =
	$val [top -2] \times val [top]$
$T \rightarrow F$	值不变,无动作
$F \rightarrow (E)$	val [top -2] = val [top -1]
	值19AS变,无动作 45





输入	state	val	使用的产生式
3*5+4n	-	-	
*5+4n	3	3	
*5+4n	F	3	F→digit
*5+4n	Т	3	T→F
5+4n	T*	3*	
+4n	T* 5	3*5	
+4n	T* F	3*5	F →digit





+4n	Т	15	T→ T*F
+4n	E	15	$E \rightarrow T$
4n	E+	15+	
n	E+4	15+4	
n	E+F	15+4	F → digit
n	E+T	15+4	T→ F
n	E	19	$E\rightarrow E+T$
	En	19 -	
	L	19	L→ En

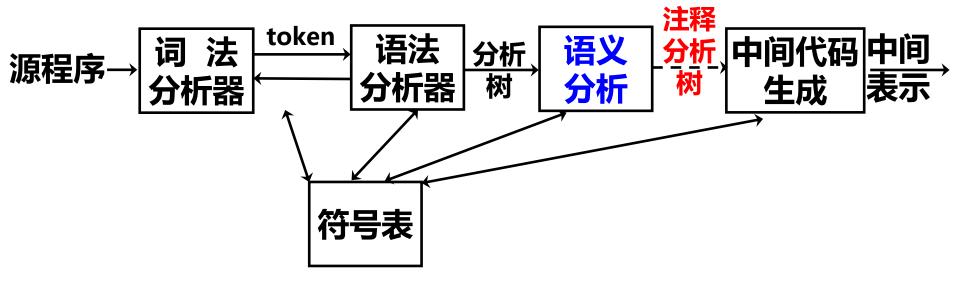




- □采用自底向上分析,例如LR分析,首先给出 S-属性定义,然后,把S-属性定义变成可执行 的代码段,这就构成了翻译程序。
- □随着语法分析的进行, 归约前调用相应的语义子程序, 完成翻译的任务。







- □语法分析树→抽象语法树
- □从语法制导定义到翻译方案
 - ❖S属性定义的SDT
 - ❖L属性定义的SDT





□边分析边翻译的方式能否用于继承属性?

- ❖属性的计算次序一定受分析方法所限定的分析树 结点建立次序的限制
- ❖分析树的结点是自左向右生成
- ❖如果属性信息是自左向右流动,那么就有可能在 分析的同时完成属性计算



L属性定义的计算



- 口如果每个产生式 $A \rightarrow X_1 ... X_{j-1} X_j ... X_n$ 的每条语义规则计算的属性是A的综合属性;或者是 X_j 的继承属性,但它仅依赖:
 - ❖该产生式中 X_j 左边符号 $X_1, X_2, ..., X_{j-1}$ 的属性;
 - ❖A的继承属性
- □S属性定义属于L属性定义

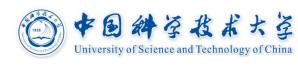




变量类型声明的语法制导定义是一个L属性定义

产生式	语 义 规 则	
$D \rightarrow TL$	L.in = T.type	
$T \rightarrow int$	T. type = integer	
$T \rightarrow \text{real}$	T. type = real	
$L \rightarrow L_1$, id	$L_1.in = L.in;$	
	addType(id.entry, L.in)	
$L \rightarrow id$	addType(id.entry, L.in)	

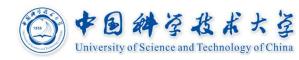




口将L-SDD转换为SDT的规则

- ❖将计算某个非终结符号A的继承属性的动作插入 到产生式右部中紧靠在A的本次出现之前的位置 上
- ❖将计算一个产生式左部符号的综合属性的动作放置在这个产生式右部的最右端







>L-SDD

	产生式	语义规则
(1)	$T \rightarrow F'T'$	T'.inh = F.val
		T.val = T'.syn
(2)	$T' \rightarrow *FT_{I}'$	$-T_1'$.inh = T'.inh \times F.val
		$T'.syn = T_1'.syn$
(3)	$T' \rightarrow \varepsilon$	T'.syn = T' .inh
(4)	$F \rightarrow \text{digit}$	F.val = digit.lexval

>SDT

T → F { T'.inh = F.val } T' { T.val = T'.syn }
 T' → *F { T₁'.inh = T'.inh × F.val } T₁' { T'.syn = T₁'.syn }
 T' → ε { T'.syn = T'.inh }
 F → digit { F.val = digit.lexval }





□翻译方案SDT

例 把有加和减的中缀表达式翻译成后缀表达式 如果输入是8+5-2,则输出是85+2-2

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

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

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

- \Rightarrow num{print (8)}addop $T{print (+)}R$
- $\Rightarrow \text{num}\{print(8)\} \text{addop num}\{print(5)\}\{print(+)\}R$
- $\dots \{print(8)\}\{print(5)\}\{print(+)\}\$ addop $T\{print(-)\}R$
- ... {print(8)}{print(5)}{print(+)}{print(2)}{print(-)}





□例 数学排版语言EQN

E sub 1 .val

$$E_{1}$$
.val

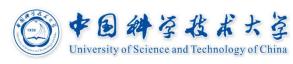
$$S \rightarrow B$$

$$B \rightarrow B_1 B_2$$

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

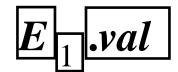
$$B \rightarrow \text{text}$$





□例 数学排版语言EQN (语法制导定义L-SDD)

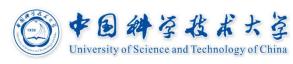
E sub 1 .val



ps-point size (L属性); ht-height(S属性)

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





□例 数学排版语言EQN

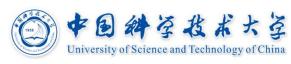
$$S \rightarrow \{B.ps = 10\}$$

 $B = \{S.ht = B.ht\}$

(翻译方案SDT)

B继承属性的计算 位于B的左边





□例 数学排版语言EQN

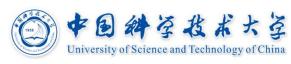
$$S \rightarrow \{B.ps = 10\}$$

 $B \quad \{S.ht = B.ht\}$

(翻译方案SDT)

B综合属性的计算 ${S.ht = B.ht}$ 放在右部末端





□例 数学排版语言EQN (翻译方案SDT)

```
\{B.ps = 10\}
               {S.ht = B.ht}
B \rightarrow \{B_1 ps = B ps \}
       \{B_{1} \quad \{B_{2}.ps = B.ps \}
       B_{2}^{-} {B.ht = max(B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)}
B \rightarrow [B_1.ps = B.ps]
        sub \{B_{\gamma}.ps = shrink(B.ps)\}
B_{2} \quad \{B.ht = disp (B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)\}
B \rightarrow \text{text} \quad \{B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps\}
```





□自上而下计算

❖递归下降预测分析器

□自下而上计算,考虑与LL和LR分析器的结合

- ❖删除翻译方案中嵌入的动作
- ❖继承属性在分析栈中的计算



上居性定义的自上而下计算 ②中国种学技术大学University of Science and Technology of China



□预测翻译器的设计

- ❖把预测分析器的构造方法推广到翻译方案的实现
- ❖为每个非终结符A构造一个函数,A的每个继承属 性对应该函数的一个形参,函数的返回值是A的 综合属性值。对出现在A产生式中的每个文法符 号的每个属性都设置一个局部变量
- ❖非终结符A的代码根据当前的输入决定使用哪个 产生式



L属性定义计算-预测翻译器





```
E \rightarrow T
                                                      T + T + T + \dots
                  \{R.i = T.nptr\}
                  \{E.nptr = R.s\}
R \rightarrow +
                  {R_1.i = mkNode ( `+', R.i, T.nptr)}
                  \{R.s = R_1.s\}
                  \{R.s = R.i\}
R \rightarrow \epsilon
T \rightarrow F
                  \{W.i = F.nptr\}
                  \{T.nptr = W.s\}
       W
W \rightarrow *
                  \{W_1.i = mkNode \ (`*, W.i, F.nptr)\}
                  \{W_{.s} = W_{1.s}\}
W \rightarrow \varepsilon
                  \{W.s = W.i\}
```

F产生式部分不再给出



上属性定义计算-预测翻译器 ②中日种学技术 University of Science and Technology





产生式 $R \rightarrow +TR \mid \epsilon$ 的分析过程

```
void R() {
 if (lookahead == '+' ) {
     match ('+'); T(); R();
 else /* 什么也不做 */
```



L属性定义计算-预测翻译器 ②中国种学技术 University of Science and Technology



```
syntaxTreeNode* R (syntaxTreeNode* i) {
 syntaxTreeNode *nptr, *i1, *s1, *s;
 char addoplexeme;
 if (lookahead == '+') { /* 产生式 R \rightarrow +T R */
      addoplexeme = lexval;
      match('+'); nptr = T();
      i1 = mkNode(addoplexeme, i, nptr);
      s1 = R (i1); s = s1;
 else s = i; /* 产生式 R \rightarrow \epsilon */
                                         R:i,s
T:nptr
+:addoplexeme
 return s;
```





□例Pascal的声明,如m,n:integer

 $D \rightarrow L: T$ (非人属性定义)

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

 $L \rightarrow L$, id | id

信息从右向左流,归约从左向右,两者不一致



非L属性定义:改写文法



□例Pascal的声明,如m,n:integer

 $D \rightarrow L : T$

(非上属性定义)

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

 $L \rightarrow L$, id | id

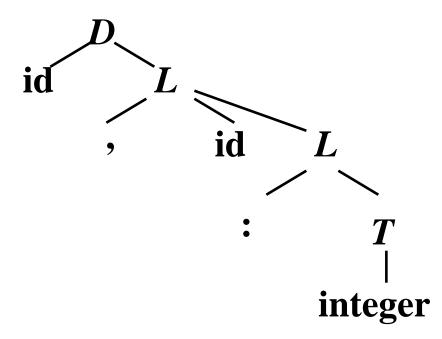
用综合属性代替继承属性

等所需信息获得后再归约 改成从右向左归约

 $D \to \mathrm{id} L$ (S属性定义)

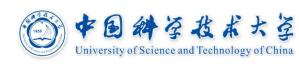
 $L \rightarrow$, id $L \mid : T$

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





用综合属性代替继承属性



$$D \rightarrow \operatorname{id} L \quad \{ \ addtype \ (\operatorname{id.\ entry}, L.\ type) \}$$

$$L \rightarrow , \operatorname{id} L_1 \quad \{L.\ type = L_1.\ Type;$$

$$addtype \ (\operatorname{id.\ entry}, L_1.\ type) \}$$

$$L \rightarrow : T \quad \{L.\ type = T.\ type \}$$

$$T \rightarrow \operatorname{integer} \quad \{T.\ type = \operatorname{integer} \}$$

$$T \rightarrow \operatorname{real} \quad \{T.\ type = \operatorname{real} \} \operatorname{id} \quad L$$

$$: T \quad \operatorname{integer} \quad \quad \operatorname{$$





□自上而下计算

❖递归下降预测分析器

□自下而上计算,考虑与LL和LR分析器的结合

- ❖删除翻译方案中嵌入的动作
- ❖继承属性在分析栈中的计算





在自下而上分析的框架中实现L属性定义的方法

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



4.4 L属性的自下而上计算



□删除翻译方案中嵌入的动作

```
E \rightarrow TR R \rightarrow + T \{print ('+')\}R_1 \mid -T \{print ('-')\}R_1 \mid \varepsilon T \rightarrow \text{num } \{print (\text{num.}val)\} 在文法中加入产生\varepsilon的标记非终结符,让每个嵌入动作由不同标记非终结符M代表,并把该动作放在产生式M \rightarrow \varepsilon的右端
```

```
E \rightarrow T R
R \rightarrow + T M R_1 | -T N R_1 | \varepsilon
T \rightarrow \text{num } \{print \text{ (num.} val)\}
M \rightarrow \varepsilon \{print \text{ ('+')}\}
N \rightarrow \varepsilon \{print \text{ ('-')}\}
```

这些动作的一个重要特点: 没有引用原来产生式 文法符号的属性





□自上而下计算

❖递归下降预测分析器

□自下而上计算,考虑与LL和LR分析器的结合

- ❖删除翻译方案中嵌入的动作
- ❖继承属性在分析栈中的计算

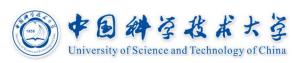




□分析栈上的继承属性

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





口分析栈上的继承属性

1、属性位置能预测

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

```
type
```

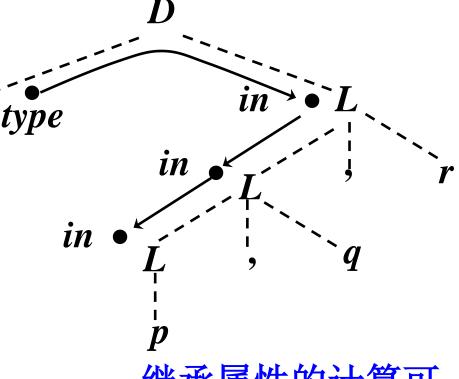




口分析栈上的继承属性

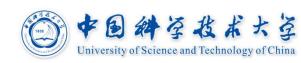
1、属性位置能预测

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



继承属性的计算可 以略去,引用继承属 性的地方改成引用其 他符号的综合属性

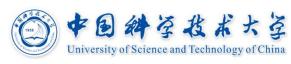




产生式	代	码	段
$D \to TL$			
$T \rightarrow int$	val[te	[op] = in	teger
$T \rightarrow \text{real}$	val[te	[op] = re	eal
$L \rightarrow L_1$, id		ype(val <mark>op-3]</mark>)	[top],
$L \rightarrow id$		ype(val pp-1])	[top],

type in in 继承属性的计算可 以略去,引用继承属 性的地方改成引用其 他符号的综合属性





口分析栈上的继承属性

2、属性的位置不能预测

$$S \rightarrow aAC$$

$$C.i = A.s$$

$$S \rightarrow bABC$$

$$C.i = A.s$$

$$C \rightarrow c$$

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

B 可能在,也可能不在 A 和 C 之间, C.i 的值有 2 种可能





□分析栈上的继承属性

2、属性的位置不能预测

$$S \rightarrow aAC$$

$$C.i = A.s$$

$$S \rightarrow bABC$$

$$C.i = A.s$$

$$C \rightarrow c$$

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

B 可能在,也可能不在 A 和 C 之间, C.i 的值有 2 种可能

□增加标记非终结符,使得位置可以预测

$$S \rightarrow aAC$$

$$C.i = A.s$$

$$S \rightarrow bABMC$$

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

$$C \rightarrow c$$

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

$$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$M.s = M.i$$





□分析栈上的继承属性

2、属性的位置不能预测

$$S \rightarrow aAC$$

$$C.i = A.s$$

$$S \rightarrow bABC$$

$$C.i = A.s$$

$$C \rightarrow c$$

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

B 可能在,也可能不在 A 和 C 之间, C.i 的值有 2 种可能

□增加标记非终结符,使得位置可以预测

$$S \rightarrow aAC$$

$$C.i = A.s$$

$$S \rightarrow bABMC$$

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

$$C \rightarrow c$$

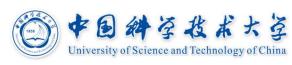
$$C.s = g(C.i)$$

$$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$M.s = M.i$$

还得考虑M.s 计算的可预测





- □分析栈上的继承属性
- 3、模拟继承属性的计算

继承属性是某个综合属性的一个函数

$$S \rightarrow aAC$$
 $C.i = f(A.s)$
 $C \rightarrow c$ $C.s = g(C.i)$

口增加标记非终结符,把f(A.s)的计算移到对标记 非终结符归约时进行

$$S \rightarrow aANC$$
 $N.i = A.s; C.i = N.s$
 $N \rightarrow \varepsilon$ $N.s = f(N.i)$
 $C \rightarrow c$ $C.s = g(C.i)$





□例 数学排版语言EQN

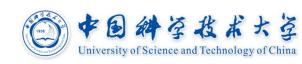
```
S \rightarrow
             \{B.ps = 10\}
      B \qquad \{S.ht = B.ht\}
B \rightarrow \{B_1.ps = B.ps\}
      B_1 \quad \{B_2.ps = B.ps\}
      B_2 \{B.ht = max(B_1.ht, B_2.ht)\}
B \rightarrow \{B_1.ps = B.ps\}
      sub \{B_2.ps = shrink(B.ps)\}
      B_{2} {B.ht = disp(B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)}
B \rightarrow \text{text} \{B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps \}
```





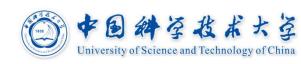
产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \to LB$	B.ps = L.s; S.ht = B.ht
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	L.s = 10 将 $B.ps$ 存入栈中,便于引用
$B \rightarrow B_1 M B_2$	$B_{1}.ps = B.ps; M.i = B.ps;$
	$B_{2}.ps = M.s; B.ht = max(B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$M \to \varepsilon$	M.s = M.i
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	$B_{1}.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps;$
NB_2	$B_{2}.ps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





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



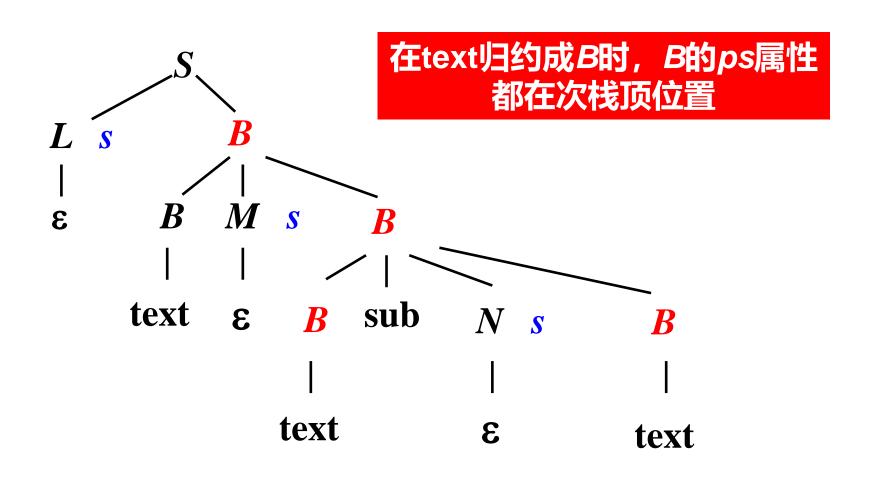


产生式	语 义 规 则
$S \rightarrow LB$	B.ps = L.s; $S.ht = B.ht$
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	L.s = 10 将 $B.ps$ 存入栈中,便于引用
$B \rightarrow B_1 M B_2$	$B_1.ps = B.ps; M.i = B.ps;$
	$B_{2}.ps = M.s; B.ht = max(B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$	M.s = M.i 单纯为了属性位置可预测
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	$B_1.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps;$
NB_2	$B_{2}.ps = N.s; B.ht = disp(B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	N.s = shrink(N.i) 兼有计算功能
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

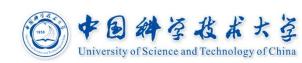




举例说明







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

继承属性的值等于栈中某个综合属性的值,因此栈中只保存综合属性的值





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

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





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

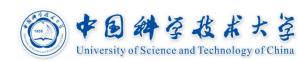




产生式	代 码 段
$S \rightarrow LB$	val[top-1] = val[top]
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = 10
$B \rightarrow B_1 M B_2$	val[top-2] = max(val[top-2], val[top])
$M \to \varepsilon$	M.s = M.i
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	$B_{1}.ps = B.ps; N.i = B.ps;$
NB_2	$B_{2}.ps = N.s; B.ht = disp (B_{1}.ht, B_{2}.ht)$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

B1.ps=B.ps; M.i = B.ps; B2.ps= M.s; B.ht= max(B1.ht, B2.ht)





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

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

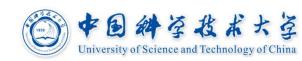




产生式	代 码 段
$S \rightarrow LB$	val[top-1] = val[top]
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = 10
$B \rightarrow B_1 M B_2$	val[top-2] = max(val[top-2], val[top])
$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = val[top-1]
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	val[top-3] = disp (val[top-3], val[top])
NB_2	
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$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

B1.ps=B.ps; N.i = B.ps; B2.ps= N.s; B.ht= disp(B1.ht,B2.ht)





产生式	代 码 段
$S \rightarrow LB$	val[top-1] = val[top]
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = 10
$B \rightarrow B_1 MB_2$	val[top-2] = max(val[top-2], val[top])
$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = val[top-1]
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	val[top-3] = disp (val[top-3], val[top])
NB_2	
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = shrink(val[top-2])
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$B.ht = \text{text.}h \times B.ps$

 $\overline{N.i} = B.ps; N.s = shrink(N.i)$





产生式	代 码 段
$S \rightarrow LB$	val[top-1] = val[top]
$L \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = 10
$B \rightarrow B_1 MB_2$	val[top-2] = max(val[top-2], val[top])
$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = val[top-1]
$B \rightarrow B_1$ sub	val[top-3] = disp (val[top-3], val[top])
NB_2	
$N \rightarrow \varepsilon$	val[top+1] = shrink(val[top-2])
$B \rightarrow \text{text}$	$val[top] = val[top] \times val[top-1]$

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





《编译原理与技术》 语法制导翻译 II

有些时候不是因为看到希望才坚持,而是因为坚 持久了才看到了希望。

—— Loved by Cheng Li