

Implementation report

[Anthony Sébert](#)¹, 28 october 2018

Disclaimer

Due to lack of time, this report is a bit unconventional. In fact, the information about the coursework is divided in two main parts : the documentation (API), in the folder [docs](#), and the Appendixes (the links in the [Scanner](#) and [Parser](#) sections of this documents lead to sections of the [Appendix](#)). Knowing that I would not have the time to redact a proper report, I have made my code as expressive as possible, and annotated it any time it was necessary. I hope the reader will find it comfortable to read and easier to navigate between the documentation.

Documentation

The documentation has been generated with [Doxygen](#) from the in-code documentation. It has been generated in several formats, as listed : HTML, LaTeX, man-pages, rtf and xml. The "main page" of the HTML version is located at [docs/html/annotated.html](#) (the real main page is empty, for I had nothing interesting to put there). It also includes beautiful diagrams.

Prerequisites

Microsoft .NET Core 7.0 or later.

Getting started

Decompress the folder, then open a terminal.

```
1 | cd path/to/folder/Compiler
```

Note : if the terminal starts in another drive, just type the name of the drive where the project folder is located, i.e.

`D:`

Once you are in the **Compiler** folder, run the program (a sample [source code file](#) is already provided).

```
1 | dotnet run source.txt
```

And voilà !

Scanner

Your Scanner (Lexical Analyser) should be developed to read in a source file written in the given source language. The characters in the source file should be compiled into a sequence of recognised language tokens.

During this process your scanner should fulfill the following basic compiler requirements

- ✓ [Identify and remove whitespace](#)
- ✓ [Identify and remove language comments](#)
- ✓ [Identify and produce errors for unknown characters in the language](#)
- ✓ [Identify and produce errors for unterminated character literals](#)

Parser

- ✓ [Your Parser \(Syntax Analyser\) should work on the sequence of tokens created by the scanner. These tokens should be grouped into sentences, creating a set of instructions. The instruction set will represent the purpose of the program defined in the source code](#)
- ✓ [Your Parser should be able to identify Syntax Errors in the source program and produce errors for instructions that do not conform to the language definition](#)
- ✓ [On completion of the Parser stage your compiler should maintain an Internal Representation of the instruction set and write out an instruction set, in the correct order, to the console](#)
- ✓ [Transfer of the data between the `Scanner` and the `Parser`](#)

Appendix

Note : irrelevant parts of the fragments have been omitted so as to lead the eye of the reader to the essential.

Scanner

Fragment 1

```
1  /**
2   * Skips whitespaces and comments in the source file.
3   */
4  protected void IgnoreUseless() {
5      while(IsIgnored(source.Current)) {
6          switch(source.Current) {
7              case ' ':
8              case '\t':
9              case '\n':
10                 source.MoveNext();
11                 break;
```

```

12         default:
13             source.SkipRestOfLine();
14             break;
15     }
16 }
17 }

```

Fragment 2

```

1  /**
2   * Determine the token kind to build from the characters processed. Reads the file
3   * stream to build the token.
4   * @return a token kind.
5   * @see    TokenKind
6   */
7 private TokenKind ScanToken() {
8     /* valid characters */
9     // ...
10    switch(source.Current) {
11        /* valid characters */
12        // ...
13        default:
14            TakeIt();
15            Compiler.Error(typeof(Scanner).Name, 0, new string[]{
16                source._Location.LineNumber.ToString(),
17                source._Location.RowNumber.ToString(),
18                currentSpelling.ToString()
19            }, 1);
20            return TokenKind.Error;
21    }
22 }

```

Fragment 3

```

1  /**
2   * Determine the token kind to build from the characters processed. Reads the file
3   * stream to build the token.
4   * @return a token kind.
5   * @see    TokenKind
6   */
7 private TokenKind ScanToken() {
8     /* valid characters */
9     // ...
10    switch(source.Current) {
11        /* other valid characters */
12        // ...
13        case '\\':
14            TakeIt();
15            if(source.Current == '\\') {
16                TakeIt();
17                return TokenKind.CharacterLiteral;
18            }
19    }
20 }

```

```

18         else {
19             if(IsGraphic(source.Current)) {
20                 TakeIt();
21                 if(source.Current == '\\') {
22                     TakeIt();
23                     return TokenKind.CharacterLiteral;
24                 }
25             }
26             TakeIt();
27             Compiler.Error(typeof(Scanner).Name, 1, new string[]{
28                 source._Location.LineNumber.ToString(),
29                 source._Location.RowNumber.ToString(),
30                 currentSpelling.ToString()
31             }, 1);
32             return TokenKind.Error;
33         }
34         /* unknown characters */
35         // ...
36     }
37 }

```

Parser

Fragment 4

```

1  /**
2   * Checks that the given token matches the current stream of tokens, if not prints
   an error.
3   * @param  expectedKinds  an array of expected token kinds.
4   */
5  protected void Accept(TokenKind expectedKind) {
6      Location previousLocation = null;
7      if(tokens.Current.Kind == expectedKind)
8          previousLocation = tokens.Current.Position.Start;
9      else
10         Compiler.Error(typeof(Parser).Name, 2, new string[]{
11             tokens.Current.Position.Start.LineNumber.ToString(),
12             tokens.Current.Position.Start.RowNumber.ToString(),
13             tokens.Current.Kind.ToString(),
14             expectedKind.ToString()
15         });
16     tokens.MoveNext();
17 }

```

Fragment 5

```

1  /**
2   * Builds a {@code Compiler} instance. Launches the scanning and the compilation.
   Prints the tokens representing the source file if the previous operations succeeded.
3   * @param  args          command-line one and only argument, the source code file.
4   * @see      collection
5   */

```

```

6 public static void Main(string[] args) {
7     /* arguments checks */
8     // ...
9
10    if(args[0] != null) {
11        var compiler = new Compiler(args[0]);
12        compiler.collection = compiler.parser.ParseProgram();
13
14        if(0 < compiler.collection.Count) {
15            foreach(var element in compiler.collection)
16                Info(typeof(Compiler).Name, element.Kind.ToString());
17        }
18    }
19 }

```

Fragment 6

```

1  /**
2   * Responsible for the main process of creating a collection of tokens from the
3   * source file.
4   * @return the tokens one at time.
5   * @see     Token
6   * @see     SourceFile
7   */
8  public IEnumerator<Token> GetEnumerator() {
9      Location start = null;
10     Token token = null;
11     TokenKind kind = 0;
12     while(!atEndOfFile) {
13         currentSpelling.Clear();
14         IgnoreUseless();
15         start = source._Location;
16         kind = ScanToken();
17         token = new Token(kind, currentSpelling.ToString(), new
18             SourcePosition(start, source._Location));
19
20         if(kind == TokenKind.EndOfText)
21             atEndOfFile = true;
22         else if(kind == TokenKind.Error)
23             Environment.Exit(1);
24
25         if(Debug)
26             compiler.Info(typeof(Scanner).Name, token.ToString());
27
28         yield return token;
29     }
30 }

```