

# Principles of Compiler

Chapter 3  
Lexical Analysis

# Example

```
int x=10,y=20,sum;
```

<b>Token Class</b>	<b>Lexeme</b>
<b>Keyword</b>	<b>int</b>
<b>Identifier</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>Operator</b>	<b>=</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Separator</b>	<b>,</b>
<b>Identifier</b>	<b>y</b>
<b>Operator</b>	<b>=</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Separator</b>	<b>,</b>
<b>Identifier</b>	<b>sum</b>
<b>Separator</b>	<b>;</b>

# Example




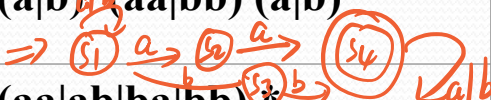

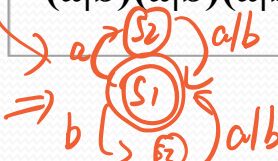
优先级

\*



描述

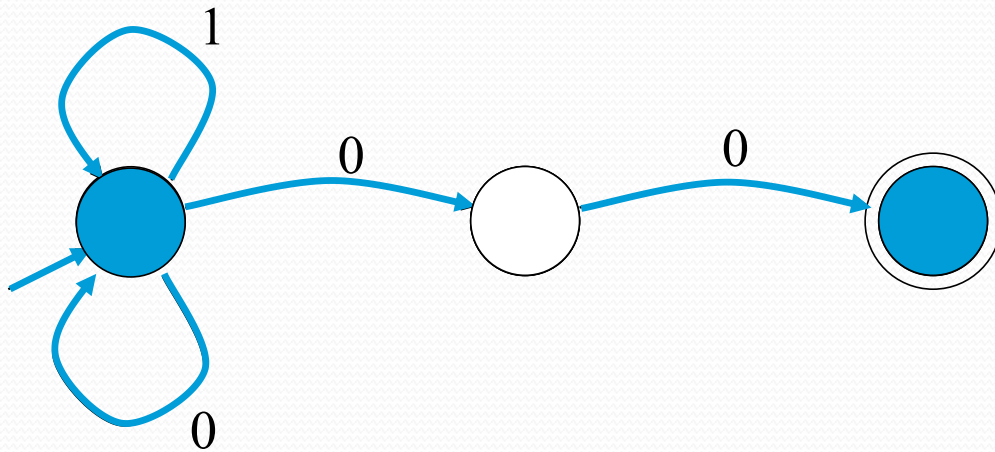
正规式转换自动机并确定化

Regular Expression	Formal Language
$ba^* \Rightarrow$ 	All strings starting with b followed by any number of a.
$a(a b)^* \Rightarrow$ 	A string consisting of any number of a and b starting with a.
$(a b)^*abb \Rightarrow$ 	A string consisting of any number of a and b ending with abb.
$(a b)^*(aa bb)(a b)^* \Rightarrow$ 	A string consisting of <u>any number of a and b</u> and containing <u>two adjacent a's or adjacent b's</u> .
$(aa ab ba bb)^* \Rightarrow$ 	<u>Empty string and any even length a, b symbol string.</u>
$(a b)(a b)(a b)^* \Rightarrow$ 	Any a, b symbol string with length <u>greater than or equal to 2.</u>



# Acceptance of NFAs

- An NFA can get into multiple states



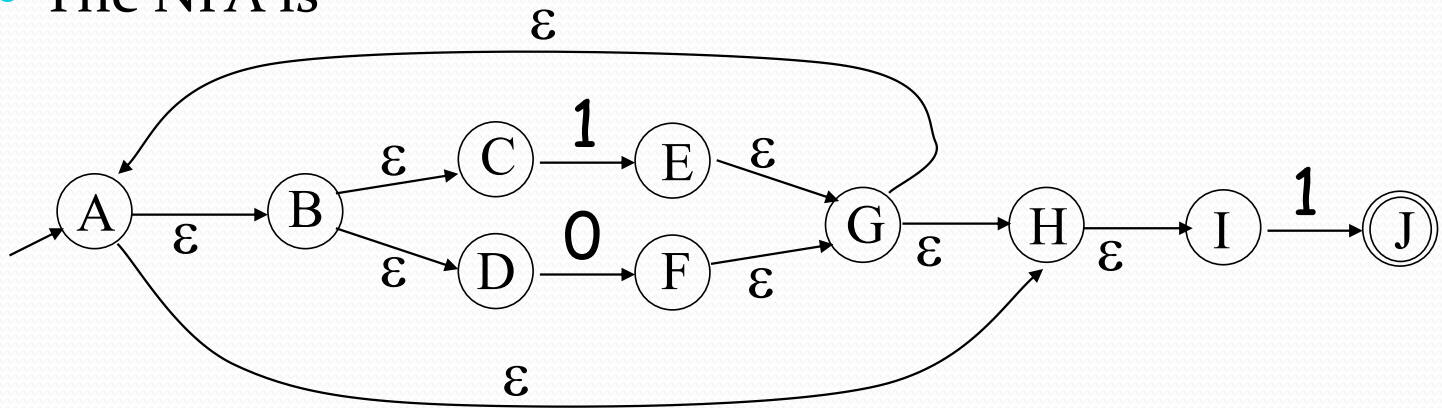
- Input:            1        0        0
- State:            {A}    {A,B}    {A,B,C}
- Rule: NFA accepts if it can get in a final state

# Example of RegExp -> NFA conversion

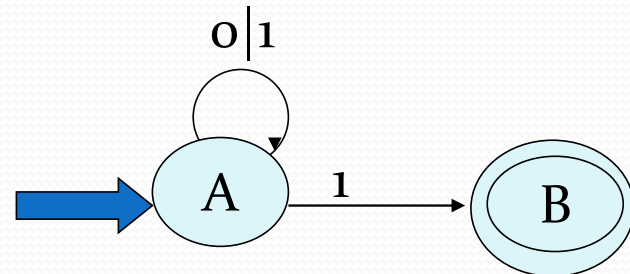
- Consider the regular expression

$$(1 \mid 0)^*1$$

- The NFA is



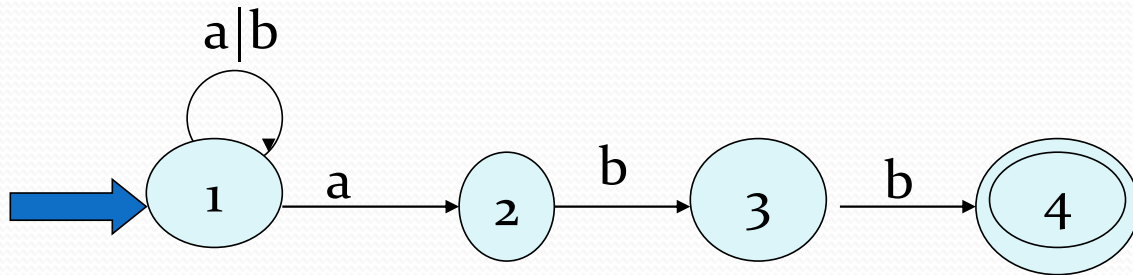
- Simple NFA



# Example:

RegExp  $R = (a | b)^* abb \rightarrow \text{NFA } N$

$L(N) = L(R)$

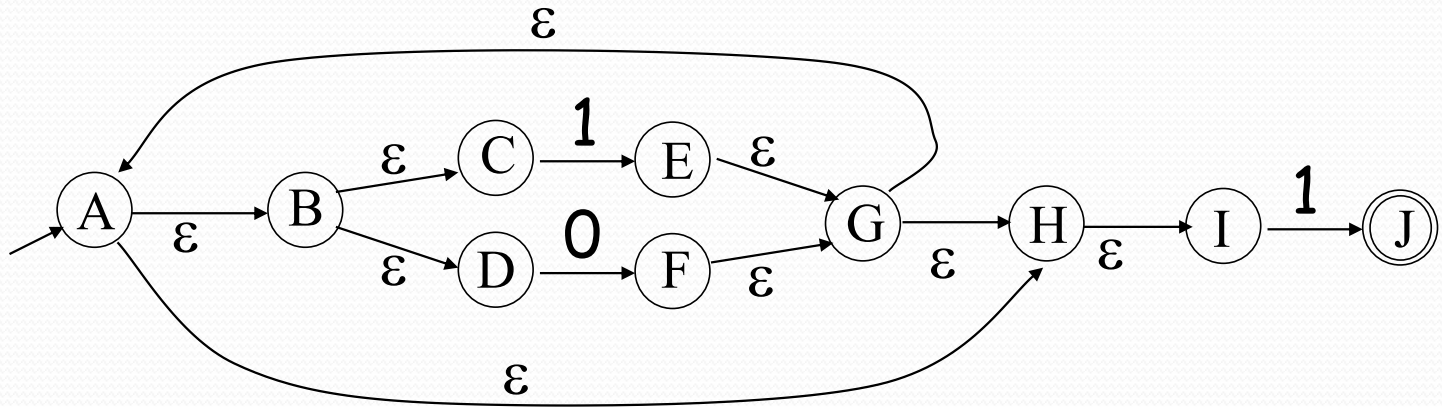


# Practice: RegExp $R \rightarrow$ NFA $N$

## ◆ Correct decomposition according to priority

- RegExp  $R = (0|1)^* 101$
- RegExp  $R = a((a|b)^* | ab^*a)^* b$
- RegExp  $R = b((ab)^* | bb)^* ab$

# NFA -> DFA Example

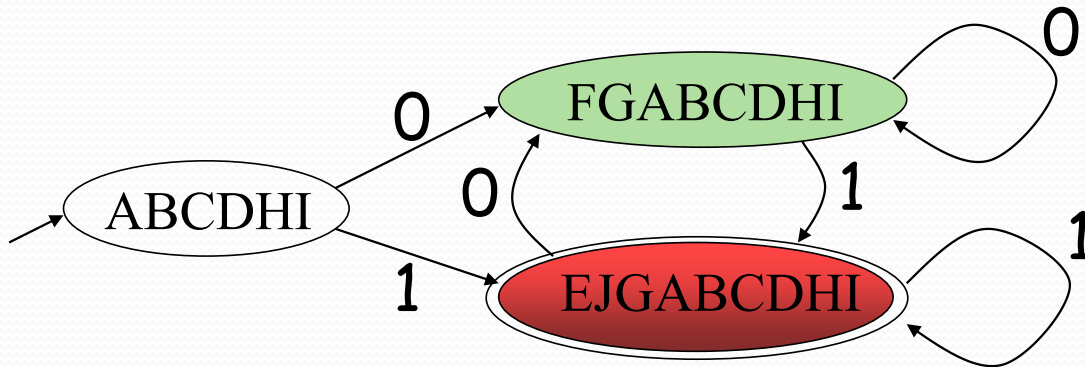
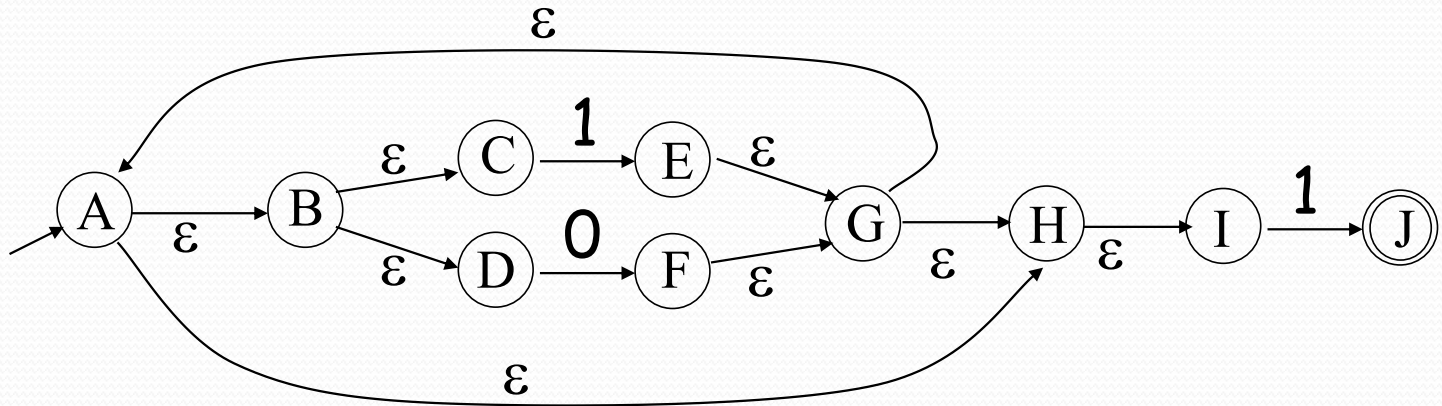


$$\epsilon\text{-closure}(B) = \{B, C, D\}$$

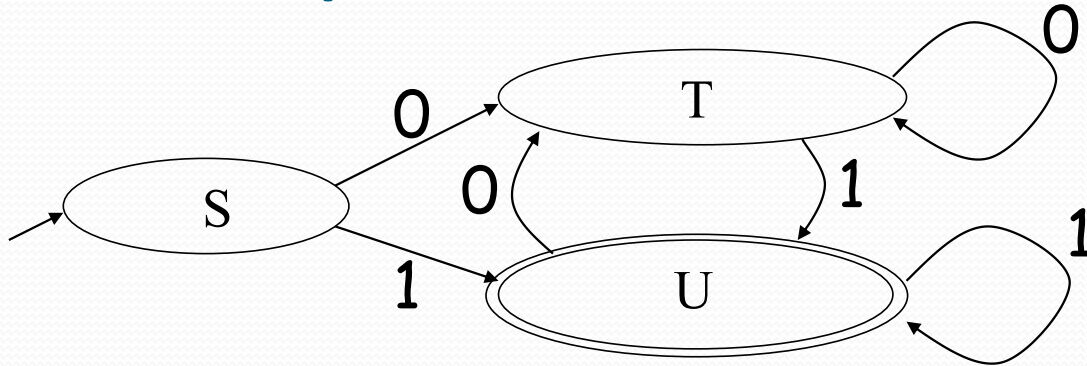
$$\epsilon\text{-closure}(G) = \{A, B, C, D, G, H, I\}$$



# NFA -> DFA Example



# Table Implementation of a DFA

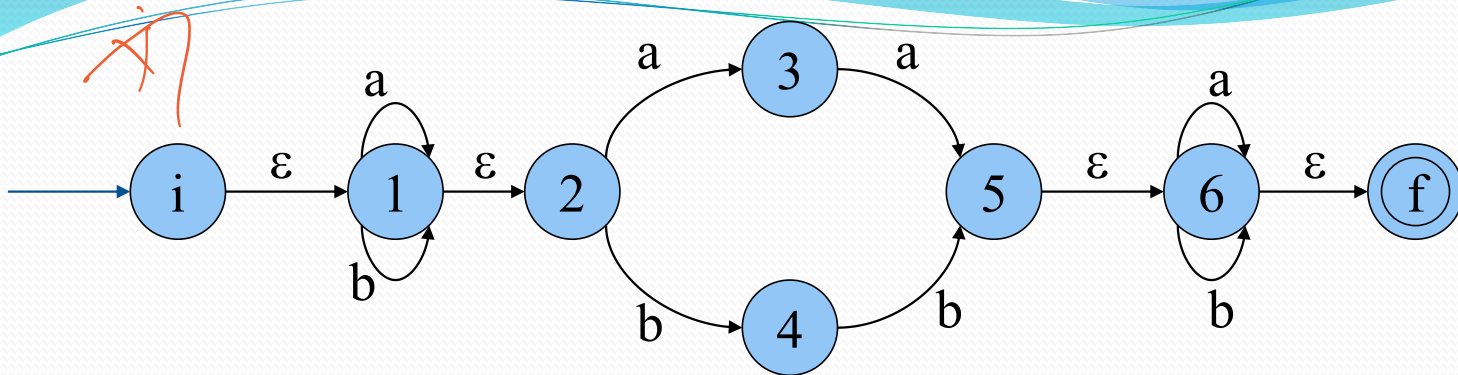


## Implementation

Array A:

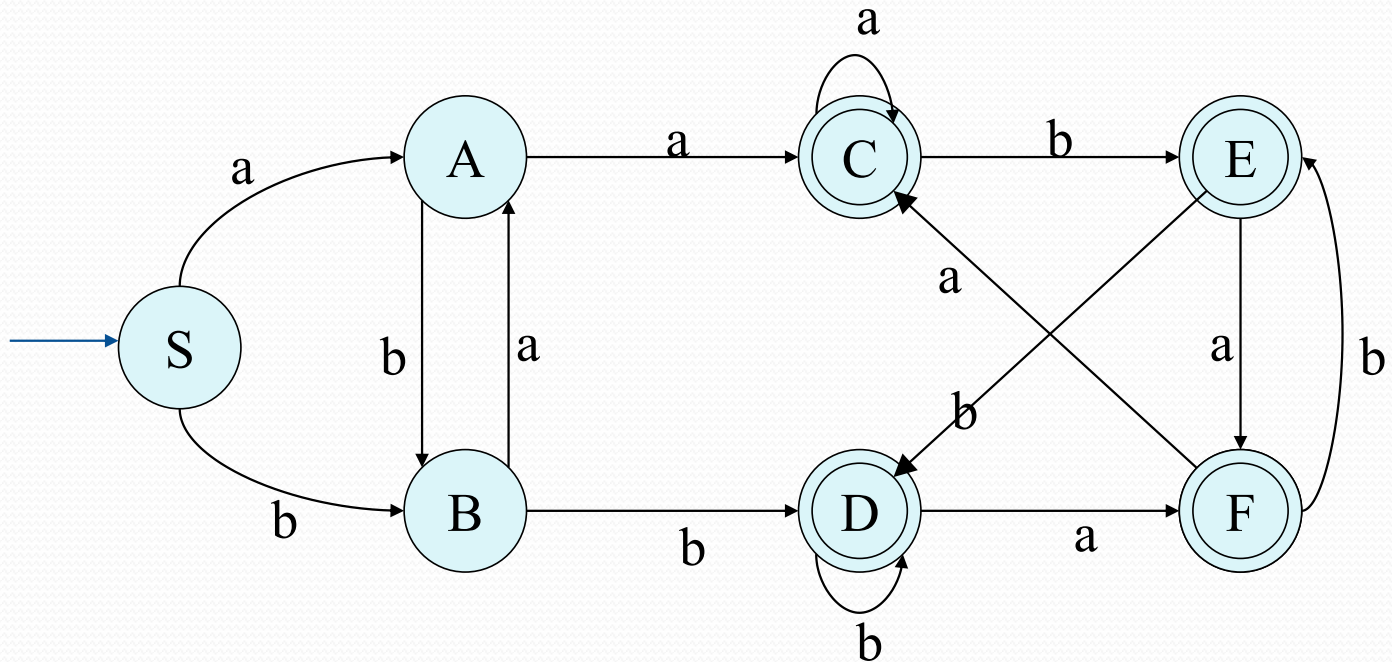
```
i=0;
state=0;
while(input[i]){
    state=A[state,input[i++]];
}
```

	0	1
S	T	U
T	T	U
U	T	U

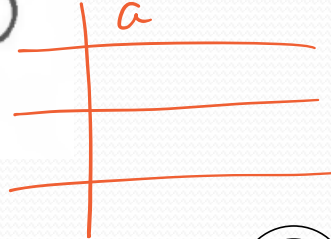
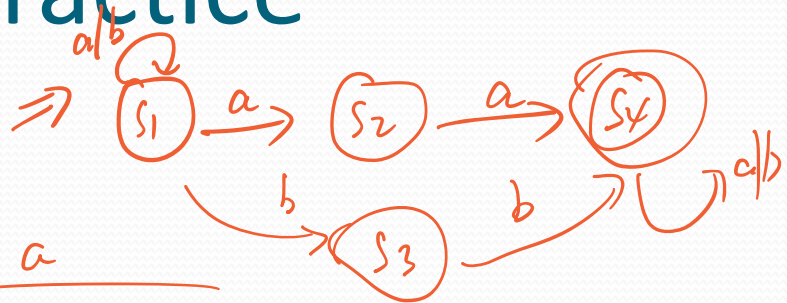
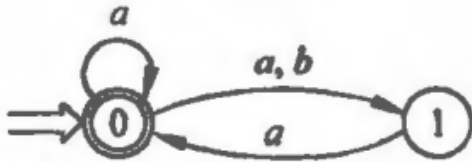


		Ia		Ib	
{i,1,2}	<b>S</b>	{1,2,3}	<b>A</b>	{1,2,4}	<b>B</b>
{1,2,3}	<b>A</b>	{1,2,3,5,6,f}	<b>C</b>	{1,2,4}	<b>B</b>
{1,2,4}	<b>B</b>	{1,2,3}	<b>A</b>	{1,2,4,5,6,f}	<b>D</b>
{1,2,3,5,6,f}	<b>C</b>	{1,2,3,5,6,f}	<b>C</b>	{1,2,4,6,f}	<b>E</b>
{1,2,4,5,6,f}	<b>D</b>	{1,2,3,6,f}	<b>F</b>	{1,2,4,5,6,f}	<b>D</b>
{1,2,4,6,f}	<b>E</b>	{1,2,3,6,f}	<b>F</b>	{1,2,4,5,6,f}	<b>D</b>
{1,2,3,6,f}	<b>F</b>	{1,2,3,5,6,f}	<b>C</b>	{1,2,4,6,f}	<b>E</b>

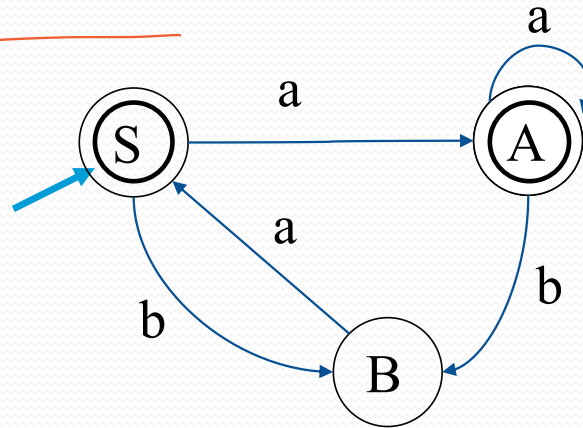
# NFA -> DFA Example



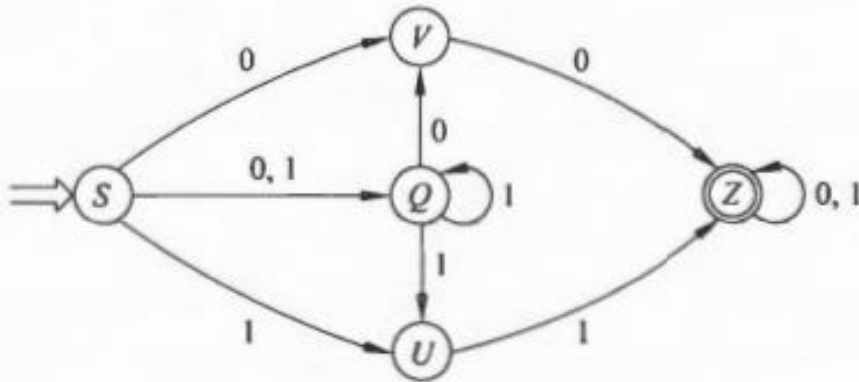
# NFA -> DFA Practice



	a	b
S{o}	A{o,1}	B{1}
A{o,1}	A{o,1}	B{1}
B{1}	S{o}	--

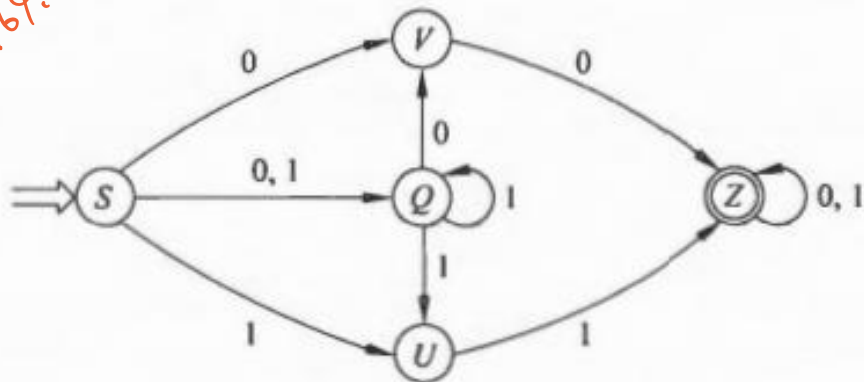


# NFA -> DFA Practice



# NFA -> DFA Practice

P. 64.3



	0	1
$S_0\{S\}$	$S_1\{V,Q\}$	$S_2\{Q,U\}$
$S_1\{V,Q\}$	$S_3\{V,Z\}$	$S_2\{Q,U\}$
$S_2\{Q,U\}$	$S_4\{V\}$	$S_5\{Q,U,Z\}$
$S_3\{V,Z\}$	$S_6\{Z\}$	$S_6\{Z\}$
$S_4\{V\}$	$S_6\{Z\}$	--
$S_5\{Q,U,Z\}$	$S_3\{V,Z\}$	$S_5\{Q,U,Z\}$
$S_6\{Z\}$	$S_6\{Z\}$	$S_6\{Z\}$

