Compilers Scanner

Team members

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Environment

- 使用Ubuntu20.04.1
- 需有以下flex套件

sudo apt-get install flex

• Github地址



Target Language

- 使用Standford CS143課程所提供的Coolc作為本次作業的target language
- 該語言的Document



Lex Structure

- Integers
 - 。 0-9組成的整數
- strings
 - 。 被包括在" "裡的字串
- Keywords
 - 。 如class,else,false,fi,if,while....的預留關鍵字
- Whitespace
 - \n\f\r\t\v

一些基本的架構

Classes

```
class <type> [ inherits <type> ] {
    <feature_list>
};
```

Attributes

```
<id>: <type> [ <- <expr> ];
```

Methods

```
<id>(<id>: <type>,...,<id>: <type>): <type> { <expr> };
```

Assign

```
<id> <- <expr>
```

• Dispatch

```
<expr>.<id>(<expr>,...,<expr>)
```

• Conditions

```
if <expr> then <expr> else <expr> fi
```

• Loops

```
while <expr> loop <expr> pool
```

Blocks

```
{ <expr>; ... <expr>; }
```

Let

```
let <id1> : <type1> [ <- <expr1> ], ..., <idn> : <typen> [ <- <exprn> ] in <expr>
```

• Case

New

```
new <type>
```

Isvoid

```
isvoid expr
```

Comparison

```
expr1 <op> expr2
```

使用說明

• 編譯scanner

```
flex cool-token.l
gcc -o scanner.out lex.yy.c
```

• 使用方法一

```
./scanner.out
```

- 。 之後即可輸入直到輸入錯誤的情況或輸入EOF
- 使用方法二

```
./scanner.out < test.txt
```

輸出說明

• 這邊以一個簡單的範例來示範

```
class Main {
    x : Int <- 20;
};</pre>
```

• 輸出分為Token轉換以及Symbol Table

```
-Token:
CLASS MAIN BLOCKSTART ID(0) DEFINE TYPE(0) ASSIGN NUMBER(0) SYNTAX_OVER BLOCKOVER SYNTAX_OVER

-Symbol table:
Types: [0]: Int
Identifiers: [0]: x
Operators:
Numbers: [0]: 20
Strings:
Bools:
```

錯誤判斷

- 錯誤時會中斷scanner並抱錯
- 情況一
 - 。 錯誤情況可觀察註解的結尾符號沒有對應的開始符號

```
class StackCommand {
    getChar(): String {
        "Called from base class"
};

execute(node: StackNode): StackNode {
    let ret: StackNode in {
            (new IO).out_string("Undefined execution!\n");
            ret;*)
        }
};

getNumber(): Int {
        0
};
};
```

```
ERROR:unmatched (*
-Token:
CLASS TYPE(0) BLOCKSTART ID(0) ITEMSTART ITEMOVER DEFINE TYPE(1) BLOCKSTART STRI
ITEMSTART NEW TYPE(3) ITEMOVER DOT ID(4) ID(5) ITEMSTART STRING(1) ITEMOVER SYNT
-Symbol table:
Types: [0]: StackCommand,[1]: String,[2]: StackNode,[3]: IO
Identifiers: [0]: getChar,[1]: execute,[2]: node,[3]: ret,[4]: out,[5]: string
Operators:
Numbers:
Strings: [0]: "Called from base class",[1]: "Undefined execution!\n"
Bools:
```

- 情況二
 - 。 錯誤情況可觀察註解的部分包含了檔案結束EOF符號

```
class StackCommand {
  getChar(): String {
```

```
"Called from base class"
};

execute(node: StackNode): StackNode {
    let ret: StackNode in {
        (new IO).out_string("Undefined execution!\n");
        ret;
    }
};

getNumber(): Int {
    0
};
};(* Hello
world
```

```
ERROR:EOF in comment body
-Token:
CLASS TYPE(0) BLOCKSTART ID(0) ITEMSTART ITEMOVER DEFINE TYPE(1) BLOCKSTART STRING(0) BLOCKOVER STATEMSTART NEW TYPE(3) ITEMOVER DOT ID(4) ID(5) ITEMSTART STRING(1) ITEMOVER SYNTAX_OVER SYNTAX_OVER SYNTAX_OVER BLOCKOVER SYNTAX_OVER
-Symbol table:
Types: [0]: StackCommand,[1]: String,[2]: StackNode,[3]: IO,[4]: Int
Identifiers: [0]: getChar,[1]: execute,[2]: node,[3]: ret,[4]: out,[5]: string,[6]: getNumber
Operators:
Numbers: [0]: 0
Strings: [0]: "Called from base class",[1]: "Undefined execution!\n"
Bools:
```

情況三

。 錯誤情況可觀察出現了未知的token "%"

```
class StackCommand {
    getChar(): String {
        "Called from base class"
};

execute(node: StackNode): % StackNode {
    let ret: StackNode in {
            (new IO).out_string("Undefined execution!\n");
            ret;
        }
};

getNumber(): Int {
        0
};
};
```

```
ERROR:unmatched token
-Token:
CLASS TYPE(0) BLOCKSTART ID(0) ITEMSTART ITEMOVER DEFINE TYPE(1)
-Symbol table:
Types: [0]: StackCommand,[1]: String,[2]: StackNode
Identifiers: [0]: getChar,[1]: execute,[2]: node
Operators:
Numbers:
Strings: [0]: "Called from base class"
Bools:
```