Readme

學號: B073021024 姓名: 錢承

1. Lex 版本

Flex 2.6.4

2. 作業平台

Ubuntu 20.04.2 LTS (Linux 5.8.0-49-generic)

3. 執行方式

Bash Terminal 輸入以下指令:

無匯入檔案 : make ; ./demo

匯入檔案 : make;./demo < 檔案名稱

4. 處理規格書上的問題

Symbols:

直接選取該符號,如 Comma:\,。

Arithmetic, Relational, and Logical Operators:

直接選取該符號,如 multiplication:*。

Reserved words:

直接將該保留字寫出,如 boolean|break|.....。

Identifiers:

分為合法和不合法兩個部分。

合法:

選取大小寫 a 至 z 開頭或"_"開頭,並且後面為零到多個大小寫 a 至 z 開頭或數字或""。

不合法:

選取數字或"^","#"開頭。

Integer Constants:

選取零或多個"+"或"-"開頭,一或多個數字結尾。

Float Constants:

分為非科學記號和科學記號。

非科學記號:

選取零或多個"+"或"-"開頭,然後選取一或多個數字,再來選取":",最後選取一或多個數字。

科學記號:

選取零或多個"+"或"-"開頭,然後選取一或多個數字,再來選取":",再選取 e 或 E,最後選取數字。

String Constants:

選取""",然後選取零到多個不包含"'","\","""或包含"\"且 後面包含""","'","\","t","r","n","b","f",最後選取"""。

Whitespace:

直接選取 tab 或空白,換行包含 $\n \cdot \r$ 其中之一,或同時出現。

Comments:

分為 C type 和 C++ type。

C type:

選取"/*"開頭,選取零到多個不包含"*",再選取一到多個"*",再來重複執行後面,選取一個不包含"/",後面接不包含"*",最後選取包含一到多個"*"。

C++ type:

選取"//"開頭並且換行前所有字元。

Symbol table:

利用指標實作類似 C++中 vector 的功能,可以儲存字串,並且動態調整陣列大小。

5. 作業所遇到的問題

- (1) 换行不只包含\n,而且還包含\r。
- (2) 在處理 comment 時,必須特別處理其中的換行,因為裡面的換行不會被 eol match 到。
- (3) C 語言不能儲存 string,而且不支援 vector,因此 symbol table 製作 較為複雜。

6. 所有測試檔執行出來的結果

(1) Test1.java

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00:10:49 🔯 jamesqian@J > ...compiler/lex/B073021024_hw1 📝 main 🗶 🛎 🛣
                                                    e: ./demo < Test1.java
           Line: 12, 1st char: 31,
Line: 15, 1st char: 9, "int" is a "reserved
Line: 15, 1st char: 13, "c" is a "id".
Line: 15, 1st char: 14, ";" is a "symbol".
Line: 15, 1st char: 9, the Line: 15, 1st char: 13, "c" is a "id".

Line: 15, 1st char: 14, ";" is a "symbol".

Line: 17, 1st char: 13, "a" is a "reserved word".

Line: 17, 1st char: 13, "a" is a "id".

Line: 17, 1st char: 15, "=" is a "operator".

Line: 17, 1st char: 17, "5" is a "integer".

Line: 17, 1st char: 18, ";" is a "symbol".

Line: 19, 1st char: 11, "=" is a "operator".

Line: 19, 1st char: 11, "=" is a "operator".

Line: 19, 1st char: 11, "add" is a "id".

Line: 19, 1st char: 17, "add" is a "id".

Line: 19, 1st char: 17, "a" is a "symbol".

Line: 19, 1st char: 20, "10" is a "integer".

Line: 19, 1st char: 22, ")" is a "symbol".

Line: 19, 1st char: 22, ")" is a "symbol".

Line: 21, 1st char: 29, "if" is a "symbol".

Line: 21, 1st char: 9, "if" is a "reserved word".
    Line: 19, 1st char: 22, ")" is a "symbol".

Line: 19, 1st char: 23, ";" is a "symbol".

Line: 21, 1st char: 9, "if" is a "reserved word".

Line: 21, 1st char: 12, "(" is a "symbol".

Line: 21, 1st char: 15, ">" is a "operator".

Line: 21, 1st char: 17, "10" is a "integer".

Line: 21, 1st char: 19, ")" is a "symbol".

Line: 21, 1st char: 19, ")" is a "symbol".

Line: 23, 1st char: 18, "(" is a "symbol".

Line: 23, 1st char: 19, ""c = "" is a "string".

Line: 23, 1st char: 26, "+" is a "operator".

Line: 23, 1st char: 28, "-" is a "operator".

Line: 23, 1st char: 29, "c" is a "symbol".

Line: 23, 1st char: 30, ")" is a "symbol".

Line: 23, 1st char: 31, ";" is a "symbol".

Line: 25, 1st char: 31, ";" is a "symbol".

Line: 27, 1st char: 13, "print" is a "reserved word".

Line: 27, 1st char: 19, "c" is a "id".

Line: 27, 1st char: 19, "c" is a "id".

Line: 27, 1st char: 21, ";" is a "symbol".

Line: 27, 1st char: 21, ";" is a "symbol".

Line: 29, 1st char: 21, ";" is a "symbol".

Line: 29, 1st char: 21, ";" is a "symbol".

Line: 29, 1st char: 15, ""Hello World" is a "string".

Line: 29, 1st char: 29, ";" is a "symbol".

Line: 29, 1st char: 29, ";" is a "symbol".

Line: 29, 1st char: 5, ""Hello World" is a "string".

Line: 29, 1st char: 1, "" is a "symbol".

Line: 35, 1st char: 5, "" is a "symbol".

Line: 35, 1st char: 1, "" is a "symbol".

Line: 35, 1st char: 1, "" is a "symbol".

Line: 35, 1st char: 1, "" is a "symbol".

The symbol table contains:

Test1 add a b c
            Test1 add a b c
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(2) Test2.java

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(3) Test3.java