

Project #1 — Lexical Analyzer

Jared Dyreson, Chris Nutter

California State University, Fullerton

Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	How to use	3
3	Design	3
3.1	Regular Expression	3
4	Limitations	3
5	Shortcomings	3

1 Introduction

This project was started to create a lexical analyzer for our compiler and was aptly named “Lexi”. The goal of Lexi is to parse out the contents of a source document and generate meaningful lexemes. These lexemes were to adhere to a specific set of regular expressions to define a token. Here are the following expressions used:

- Comments:

`(^\!.*\!)`

- Yo dady

2 How to use

i++i

3 Design

3.1 Regular Expression

The way *Lexi* parses each line and determines the identifier type is through the use of *regular expressions*. Being able to determine the identifier is crucial in defining the token's contents. *Lexi* after processing the file and creating a vector of strings that parses line by line which is then fed through a function that reads each character and determines one of the each lexeme types.

1. **Comments** determines any line that has **!** and ends with a trailing **!**. Multiple comments in a line are supported.

(!.*!)

2. **Keywords** finds any word that is considered reserved for the structure of the language including data types, control-flow operators, and other key-defining words for the language.

(int|float|bool|true|false|(end)?if|else|then|while(end)?
|do(end)?|for(end)?|(in|out)put|and|or|not)

3. **Number** is any integer, float, double, size_t, (etc.) value for identifying amount.

(?:b)([-+]?d*.\?\d+)?(?:=b)

4. **Identifier** grabs any word that is not within a *comment* or *keyword* field.

([a-zA-Z]+(d*)?)

5. **Separators** finds any symbol that helps keep the contents contained.

(+|-|*|/|=|>|<|>=|<=|&+||+|%|^!\$|^)

6. **Operators** obtains symbols that the language uses for operation.

((|)|{|}|[|]|"'|,)

7. **Terminators** are symbols signalling end of a line.

(;|\$)

4 Limitations

5 Shortcomings