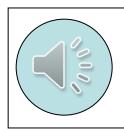
# COS341, 2021



Practical1: "Lexer"
SPECIFICATION

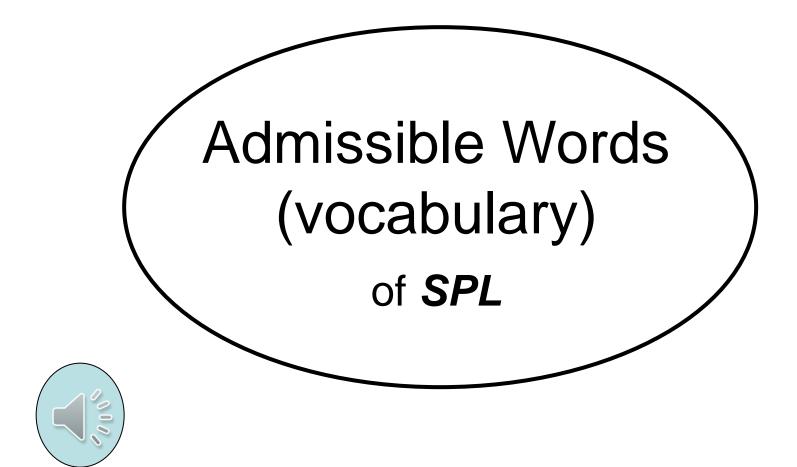


## **Preliminaries**

- Throughout this specification, bold blue will be used to indicate the Σ-symbols which your lexer software must deal with.
- Text in normal black font describes and explains the tasks of this assignment.
- Throughout this specification document, the two following symbols will be used for the *invisible* characters on the keyboard:
- 0000
- for the blank\_space key,
- # for the return\_enter key (at the end of a text line).

#### Students' Programming Language: SPL

- In this project we will deal with SPL, which your professor has "made" for you, for educational purposes.
  - In P1 (this specification) we will deal with the lexical analysis of SPL.
  - In P2 (later) we will deal with the syntax analysis (grammar and parsing) of SPL.
- On the following slides,
  - The admissible words of SPL will be given,
  - and your assignment task will be stipulated.



- Comparison symbols: eq , < , >
  - Note: eq may not be used as variable name
- Boolean operators: and , or , not
  - Note: may not be used as variable names
- Number operators: add , sub , mult
  - Note: may not be used as variable names
- String indicators: ","
- Separator symbols: □ , #
  - Note: see slide 2 for their explanation
- Grouping symbols: ( , ) , { , } , , ;
- Assignment operator: =



#### Control structure

- keywords: if, then, else, while, for
- Note: may not be used as variable names
- I/O commands: input, output
  - Note: may not be used as variable names
- Special command: halt
  - Note: may not be used as variable name
- Procedure definition keyword: proc
  - Note: may not be used as variable name



 Integer Numbers in SPL are characterised by the following regular expression:

$$(0 \mid ((D_{pos}) \bullet (D_{null})^*)) \mid (-\bullet ((D_{pos}) \bullet (D_{null})^*))$$

Whereby the usual Digits are used:

```
D_{pos} := (1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 )

D_{null} := (0 | D_{pos})
```



 User-defined names (e.g.: variable names) in SPL are generally defined by the regular expression:

#### whereby



Note, however, that the special keywords
 (defined on the previous slides) must be
 excluded from this general definition!

Short Strings in SPL are defined by the regular expression



```
• ( | Lettrom | Dnull ) {0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8} • **
```

which indicates that the *string-length* is *minimally* 0 ("") and *maximally* 8 characters *between* the "" marks

```
Explanation:
```

{0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8} is a bounded subset of the un-bounded regular expression star operator \*

Examples: "hello□jo", "cos341", "error", "my□house", "□□"



#### **Your TASK**

**Implement the Lexer** with the "Strategy": LONGEST MATCH

Note: Software Demo Date
will be announced on the
COS341 Web Page

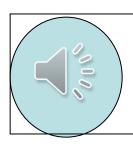


# Construction Strategy

- ON PAPER:
  - Regular Expressions to NFA
- ON PAPER:
  - NFA to DFA
- ON PAPER:
  - DFA to Min-DFA
- IN SOFTWARE (any Programming Lang.):
  - Implementation of Min-DFA embedded into the Longest-Match-Lexer

    Hint: exploit the space

Hint: exploit the space\_symbols wisely for longest matching!



#### **INPUT**

- You will be given a plain text file (test.txt)
   which contains a long and un-structured
   sequence of text.
  - For pre-testing your scanner software before the Assessment-Day, use your own homemade .txt files as input
- This input text file must be scanned, one character after another, by the Lexer tool which you must implement

along the lines of what you have learned from the book and in the lectures.



#### OUTPUT

- IF the input text file contains any word or character that does NOT belong to the vocabulary of SPL,
  - then your tool <u>must</u> output the message: "Lexical Error:"
  - and <u>must</u> then indicate the detected input text snippet which caused the error
  - and thereafter <u>abort</u> the process of scanning.

#### Output **Examples**:

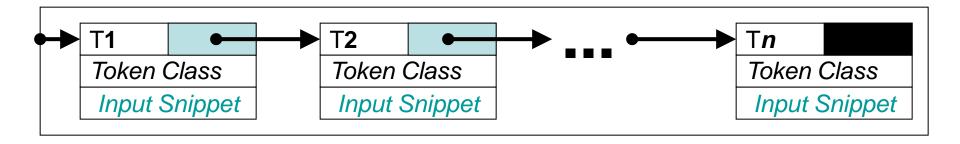
**Lexical Error**: @ = *illegal character*. Scanning aborted.

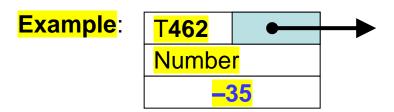
**Lexical Error**: "universit = string too long. Scanning aborted.



#### OUTPUT

 OTHERWISE your tool must create an output file which contains a finite LINKED LIST of the following data for the correctly identified Tokens:







#### OUTPUT

- Special treatment of the two "invisible" input symbols 

   and # from the keyboard:
  - For # you do NOT create any data block in the linked list. If you have correctly scanned a # symbol, you simply continue with scanning.
  - For □:
    - IF appears **inside a string**, it will be part of its STRING token data block.

String

"mynhouse"

### Web-based Presentation

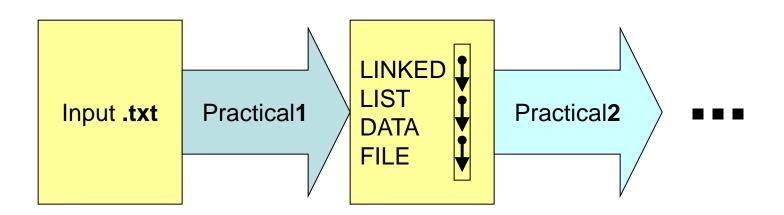


- The output file, which your Lexer has created at server-side, must then be transmitted either as plain \*.txt file, or as a very simple \*.HTML file, back to the client-side (for viewing), as it was already explained in the previous (preparatory) practical P0.
- Attention: Marks will be given ONLY for what is visible at the Client-Side!



## **Additional Remark**

 The persistent output file (containing the linked list data structure) created by your Lexer in this Practical 1 will later be used as input file (for parsing) in Practical2:





#### And now...

#### **HAPPY CODING!**



**Note:** Plagiarism is *forbidden!* Code sharing with other students is also *not allowed*