

# Lexical Analyzer for the C Language



National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal

Date: 22 August 2020

Submitted To:

**Prof. P. Santhi Thilagam**

**CSE Dept, NITK**

Group Members:

**Bhaskar Kataria, 181CO213**

**Ketan Bhujange, 181CO227**

**Omanshu Mahawar, 181CO237**

**Shrvan Warke, 181CO151**

# Abstract

A compiler is a special program that processes statements written in a particular programming language and turns them into machine language or "code" that a computer's processor uses. Compiler operates in 4 phases, namely **Lexical Analyzer**, **Parser**, **Semantic Analysis** and **Intermediate Code generator**. This module focuses on Lexical Analyzer.

**LEXICAL ANALYSIS** is the very first phase in the compiler designing. Lexical analyzer reads the characters from source code and converts it into tokens.

Analysis of the following class of tokens and statements are made by the Lexical Analyzer:

## Keywords

auto, const, default, enum, extern, register, return, sizeof, static, struct, typedef, union, volatile, break, continue, goto, else, switch, if, case, for, do, while, char, double, float, int, long, short, signed, unsigned, void

## Comments

Single line and multiline comments,

## Identifiers

Identification of valid identifiers used in the language,

It supports nested for and while loops, nested if...else-if...else statements, and nested conditional statement,

## Operators

ADD(+), MULTIPLY(\*), DIVIDE(/), MODULO(%), AND(&), OR(|)

Function construct of the language, Syntax: int func(int x)

# Contents

- Introduction
  - Lexical Analyzer
  - Flex Script
  - C Program
- Design of Programs
  - Code
  - Explanation
- Test Cases
  - Without Errors
  - With Errors
- Implementation
- Results / Future work
- References

## List of Figures and Tables

1. Table 1 : Test Cases without errors
2. Table 2 : Test Cases with errors
3. Figure 1 : Input for identifying comments
4. Figure 2: Output of Identifying comments
5. Figure 3: Input for identifying Nested Loop
6. Figure 4: Output for identifying Nested Loop
7. Figure 5: Input for missing parenthesis
8. Figure 6: Output for missing parenthesis
9. Figure 7 : Input for incomplete string
10. Figure 8: Output for incomplete string
11. Figure 9: Input for error in preprocessor directive
12. Figure 10: Output for error in preprocessor directive

# Introduction

## Lexical Analyzer

Lexical Analysis is the first phase of the compiler, also known as a scanner. It converts the High-level input program into a sequence of **Tokens**. The main task of the lexical analyzer is to read the input characters of the source program, group them into **lexemes**, and produce as output a sequence of tokens for each lexeme in the source program. The stream of tokens is sent to the parser for syntax analysis.

**Tokens:** A lexical token is a sequence of characters that can be treated as a unit in the grammar of the programming languages.

Example

- Type token (id, number, real, . . . )
- Punctuation tokens (IF, void, return, . . . )
- Alphabetic tokens (keywords)

**Lexeme:** The sequence of characters matched by a pattern to form the corresponding token or a sequence of input characters that comprises a single token is called a lexeme. E.g., "float", "abs\_zero\_Kelvin", "=", "-", "273", ";;".

If

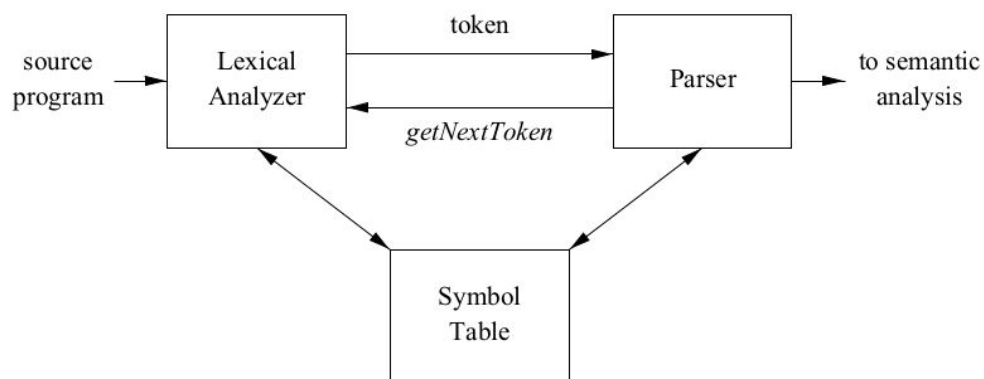


Figure 3.1: Interactions between the lexical analyzer and the parser

the lexical analyzer finds a token invalid, it generates an error. The lexical analyzer works closely with the syntax analyzer. It reads character streams from the source code, checks for legal tokens, and passes the data to the syntax analyzer when it demands.

## Flex Script

It is a tool/computer program for generating lexical analyzers (scanners or lexers). Lex reads an input stream specifying the lexical analyzer and outputs source code implementing the lexer in the C programming language.

### Program Structure:

The structure of our flex script is intentionally similar to that of a yacc file; files are divided

into three sections, separated by lines that contain only two percent signs, as follows:

```
%{  
    // Definitions  
%}  
  
%%  
    // Rules Section  
%%
```

C code section

- The **Definition section** defines macros and imports header files written in C. It is also possible to write any C code here, which will be copied verbatim into the generated source file.
- The **Rules section** associates regular expression patterns with C statements. When the lexer sees text in the input matching a given pattern, it will execute the associated C code.
- The **C code section** contains C statements and functions that are copied verbatim to the generated source file. These statements presumably contain code called by the rules in the rules section.

## Symbol Table and Constant Table

The symbol table is an important data structure created and maintained by the compiler to keep track of semantics of variables, i.e. it stores information about the scope and binding information about names, information about instances of various entities such as variable and function names, classes, objects, etc.

## C Program

This section describes the input C program which is fed to the flex script in order to generate the lex file after taking all the rules mentioned in account. Finally, a file called lex.yy.c is generated, which when executed recognizes the tokens present in the C program which was given as an input. The script also has an option to take standard input instead of taking input from a file.

# Design of C Programs

## Code

### Symbol Table and Constant Table

```
Lexical-Analyzer > ≡ lexAnlysr.l
1  %{
2      #include <stdio.h>
3      #include <string.h>
4
5      struct Constant_Table
6      {
7          char token_name[100];
8          char token_type[100];
9          int size;
10     }CT[1001];
11
12     struct Symbol_Table
13     {
14         char token_name[100];
15         char token_type[100];
16         int size;
17     }ST[1001];
18
```

### Hash Function

```
18
19     int find_hash(char *str)
20     {
21         int value = 0;
22         for(int i = 0 ; i < strlen(str) ; i++)
23         {
24             value = 10*value + (str[i] - 'A');
25             value = value % 1001;
26             while(value < 0)
27                 value = value + 1001;
28         }
29         return value;
30     }
31
```

## Look Up Function

```
32 int lookup(char *str , int lookup_Mode)
33 {
34     if(lookup_Mode == 0)
35     {
36         int value = find_hash(str);
37         if(ST[value].size == 0)
38         {
39             return 0;
40         }
41         else if(strcmp(ST[value].token_name,str)==0)
42         {
43             return 1;
44         }
45         else
46         {
47             for(int i = value + 1 ; i!=value ; i = (i+1)%1001)
48             {
49                 if(strcmp(ST[i].token_name,str)==0)
50                 {
51                     return 1;
52                 }
53             }
54             return 0;
55         }
56     }
57     else
58     {
59         int value = find_hash(str);
60         if(CT[value].size == 0)
61         {
62             return 0;
63         }
64         else if(strcmp(CT[value].token_name,str)==0)
65         {
66             return 1;
67         }
68         else
69         {
70             for(int i = value + 1 ; i!=value ; i = (i+1)%1001)
71             {
72                 if(strcmp(CT[i].token_name,str)==0)
73                 {
74                     return 1;
75                 }
76             }
77             return 0;
78         }
79     }
80 }
```

## Insert Function

```
78 void insert(char *str1, char *str2, int insert_Mode)
79 {
80     if(insert_Mode == 0)
81     {
82         if(lookup(str1, 0))
83         {
84             return;
85         }
86         else
87         {
88             int value = find_hash(str1);
89             if(ST[value].size == 0)
90             {
91                 strcpy(ST[value].token_name, str1);
92                 strcpy(ST[value].token_type, str2);
93                 ST[value].size = strlen(str1);
94                 return;
95             }
96
97             int pos = 0;
98
99             for (int i = value + 1 ; i!=value ; i = (i+1)%1001)
100             {
101                 if(ST[i].size == 0)
102                 {
103                     pos = i;
104                     break;
105                 }
106             }
107
108             strcpy(ST[pos].token_name, str1);
109             strcpy(ST[pos].token_type, str2);
110             ST[pos].size = strlen(str1);
111         }
112     }
113
114     else
115     {
116         if(lookup(str1, 1))
117             return;
118         else
119         {
120             int value = find_hash(str1);
121             if(CT[value].size == 0)
122             {
123                 strcpy(CT[value].token_name, str1);
124                 strcpy(CT[value].token_type, str2);
125                 CT[value].size = strlen(str1);
126                 return;
127             }
128
129             int pos = 0;
```



```

127
128     int pos = 0;
129
130     for (int i = value + 1 ; i!=value ; i = (i+1)%1001)
131     {
132         if(CT[i].size == 0)
133         {
134             pos = i;
135             break;
136         }
137     }
138
139     strcpy(CT[pos].token_name, str1);
140     strcpy(CT[pos].token_type, str2);
141     CT[pos].size = strlen(str1);
142 }
143 }
144 }

```

## Printing Tables

```

146 void printTables()
147 {
148     printf("\n\n-----");
149     printf("\nSYMBOL TABLE\n");
150     printf("-----\n");
151     for(int i = 0 ; i < 1001 ; i++)
152     {
153         if(ST[i].size == 0)
154             continue;
155
156         printf("\t%s\t\t\t%s\n", ST[i].token_name, ST[i].token_type);
157     }
158     printf("-----\n");
159     printf("\n\n-----");
160     printf("\nCONSTANT TABLE\n");
161     printf("-----\n");
162     for(int i = 0 ; i < 1001 ; i++)
163     {
164         if(CT[i].size == 0)
165             continue;
166
167         printf("\t%s\t\t\t%s\n", CT[i].token_name, CT[i].token_type);
168     }
169     printf("-----\n");
170 }
171 %}
172

```



## Identifying Lexical Errors

```

212  (.*?) {
213      printf("-----\n");
214      if(yytext[0]=='#')
215      {
216          printf("ERROR at line no. %d : Error in Pre-Processor directive \n",
                yylineno);
217      }
218      else if(yytext[0]=='/')
219      {
220          printf("ERROR at line no. %d: UNMATCHED_COMMENT \n",yylineno);
221      }
222      else if(yytext[0]=='"')
223      {
224          printf("ERROR at line no. %d: INCOMPLETE_STRING \n",yylineno);
225      }
226      else
227      {
228          printf("ERROR at line no. %d\n",yylineno);
229      }
230      printf("\t%s\n", yytext);
231      printf("\n-----\n");
232      return 0;
233  }
234
235  %%

```

## Main Function

```

238  int main(int argc , char **argv){
239
240      int i;
241      for (i=0;i<1001;i++)
242      {
243          ST[i].size=0;
244          CT[i].size=0;
245      }
246
247      printf("\n\n");
248
249      yyin = fopen(argv[1],"r");
250      yylex();
251
252      printTables();
253  }
254
255  int yywrap(){
256      return 1;
257  }

```

# Explanation

## Definition Section

- All header files are included in the definition section.
- It also contains the structure of the **Symbol table** and the **Constant table** along with the various functions supporting both the tables lookup, insert, and hash function.
- The **find\_hash** function takes a string input and returns an integer hash of that string.
- The **lookup** function checks if entry is already present in the table or not.
- The **insert** function inserts an entry into the corresponding table, linear probing hashing technique is used to handle collisions.
- The **print\_table** function is used to neatly print both the tables.

## Rules Section

- The rules section includes all the necessary rules in the form of regular expressions.
- Regular expressions are included to identify the following:
  - Preprocessor Directive
  - Keywords
  - Identifiers
  - Operators
  - Single and Multiline comments
  - Parenthesis
  - ERRORS in
    - Preprocessor directives
    - Unmatched comments
    - Incomplete string

## C Section

- In the C section, both the symbol and constant table are initialized and the **print\_table** function is called to show the results
- **yylex()** function is called to run the program on the given input file.

## Test Cases

### Without Errors

Table 1

Serial No.	Test Case	Expected Output	Result
1	#include <stdio.h>	Preprocessor directive	PASS
2	/* Comment */	Comment	PASS
3	int n = 10;	int: Keyword n Identifier = Operator 10 Number Constant	PASS
4	while()	While Keyword ( Opening Bracket ) Closing Bracket	PASS

### With Errors

Table 2

Serial No.	Test Case	Expected Output	Result
1	if (	If Keyword ( Opening Bracket Error Missing Bracket	PASS
2	/* Comment	Error Unmatched Comment	PASS
3	string a = "ac	string: Keyword a Identifier = Operator Error Unmatched Comment	PASS
4	# inc <stdio.>	Error in preprocessor directive	PASS



## Identifying Comments

Figure 1

```
#include <stdio.h>
//Comment Testing

int Mul(int n, int m){
    int res = n*m;
    /*
    /*
    |   This function multiplies 2 numbers
    */
    //

    return res;
}
void main(){
    int n = 10, m = 12;
    /*
    /*
    |   This program multiplies 2 numbers and prints the output.
    // n = n + 1
    */

    printf("\n Result %d", Mul(n,m));
}
```

Figure 2

```
omanshu>Lexical-Analyzer ./a.out < Test/1_test_comments.c
line no: 1 #include <stdio.h> Pre Processor directive
line no: 2 //Comment Testing SINGLE LINE COMMENT
line no: 4 int KEYWORD
line no: 4 Mul IDENTIFIER
line no: 4 ( OPENING BRACKETS
line no: 4 int KEYWORD
line no: 4 n IDENTIFIER
line no: 4 , COMMA
line no: 4 int KEYWORD
line no: 4 m IDENTIFIER
line no: 4 ) CLOSING BRACKETS
line no: 4 { OPENING BRACES
line no: 5 int KEYWORD
line no: 5 res IDENTIFIER
line no: 5 = OPERATOR
line no: 5 n IDENTIFIER
line no: 5 * OPERATOR
line no: 5 m IDENTIFIER
line no: 5 ; SEMICOLON
line no: 6 /*
/*
|   This function multiplies 2 numbers
*/ MULTI LINE COMMENT
line no: 7 // SINGLE LINE COMMENT
line no: 9 return KEYWORD
line no: 9 res IDENTIFIER
line no: 9 ; SEMICOLON
line no: 10 } CLOSING BRACES
line no: 11 void KEYWORD
line no: 11 main KEYWORD
line no: 11 ( OPENING BRACKETS
line no: 11 ) CLOSING BRACKETS
line no: 11 { OPENING BRACES
line no: 12 int KEYWORD
line no: 12 n IDENTIFIER
line no: 12 = OPERATOR
line no: 12 10 NUMBER CONSTANT
line no: 12 , COMMA
line no: 12 m IDENTIFIER
line no: 12 = OPERATOR
line no: 12 12 NUMBER CONSTANT
line no: 12 ; SEMICOLON
line no: 12 ; SEMICOLON
line no: 13 /*
/*
|   This program multiplies 2 numbers and prints the output.
// n = n + 1
*/ MULTI LINE COMMENT
line no: 15 printf IDENTIFIER
line no: 15 ( OPENING BRACKETS
line no: 15 "\n Result %d" STRING CONSTANT
line no: 15 , COMMA
line no: 15 Mul IDENTIFIER
line no: 15 ( OPENING BRACKETS
line no: 15 n IDENTIFIER
line no: 15 , COMMA
line no: 15 m IDENTIFIER
line no: 15 ) CLOSING BRACKETS
line no: 15 ) CLOSING BRACKETS
line no: 15 ; SEMICOLON
line no: 16 } CLOSING BRACES

-----
SYMBOL TABLE
-----
m IDENTIFIER
n IDENTIFIER
res IDENTIFIER
return KEYWORD
int KEYWORD
main KEYWORD
Mul IDENTIFIER
printf IDENTIFIER
void KEYWORD
-----

-----
CONSTANT TABLE
-----
"\n Result %d" STRING CONSTANT
10 NUMBER CONSTANT
12 NUMBER CONSTANT
-----
```

## Nested Loop

Figure 3

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  /*
3   | Nested Loop no errors
4   | Prints a pyramid
5   */
6
7  void main(){
8      int i = 1, n = 15;
9
10     while(i < n){
11         for (int j = 0; j < i; j++) {
12             printf("*", i);
13         }
14
15         printf("\n");
16         i++;
17     }
18 }
19
```

Figure 4

omanshu>Lexical-Analyzer ./a.out < Test/7\_test\_nested\_while\_for.c

line no: 1 #include <stdio.h> Pre Processor directive  
line no: 2 /\*  
Nested Loop no errors  
Prints a pyramid  
\*/  
line no: 4 void KEYWORD  
line no: 4 main KEYWORD  
line no: 4 { OPENING BRACKETS  
line no: 4 } CLOSING BRACKETS  
line no: 4 { OPENING BRACES  
line no: 5 int KEYWORD  
line no: 5 i IDENTIFIER  
line no: 5 = OPERATOR  
line no: 5 1 NUMBER CONSTANT  
line no: 5 ; COMMA  
line no: 5 n IDENTIFIER  
line no: 5 = OPERATOR  
line no: 5 15 NUMBER CONSTANT  
line no: 5 ; SEMICOLON  
line no: 7 while KEYWORD  
line no: 7 ( OPENING BRACKETS  
line no: 7 i IDENTIFIER  
line no: 7 < OPERATOR  
line no: 7 n IDENTIFIER  
line no: 7 ) CLOSING BRACKETS  
line no: 7 { OPENING BRACES  
line no: 8 for KEYWORD  
line no: 8 ( OPENING BRACKETS  
line no: 8 int KEYWORD  
line no: 8 j IDENTIFIER  
line no: 8 = OPERATOR  
line no: 8 0 NUMBER CONSTANT  
line no: 8 ; SEMICOLON  
line no: 8 j IDENTIFIER  
line no: 8 < OPERATOR  
line no: 8 i IDENTIFIER  
line no: 8 ; SEMICOLON  
line no: 8 j IDENTIFIER  
line no: 8 ++ OPERATOR  
line no: 8 ) CLOSING BRACKETS  
line no: 8 { OPENING BRACES

line no: 9 printf IDENTIFIER  
line no: 9 ( OPENING BRACKETS  
line no: 9 "\*" STRING CONSTANT  
line no: 9 , COMMA  
line no: 9 i IDENTIFIER  
line no: 9 ) CLOSING BRACKETS  
line no: 9 ; SEMICOLON  
line no: 10 } CLOSING BRACES  
line no: 12 printf IDENTIFIER  
line no: 12 ( OPENING BRACKETS  
line no: 12 "\n" STRING CONSTANT  
line no: 12 ) CLOSING BRACKETS  
line no: 12 ; SEMICOLON  
line no: 13 i IDENTIFIER  
line no: 13 ++ OPERATOR  
line no: 13 ; SEMICOLON  
line no: 13 } CLOSING BRACES  
line no: 15 }

SYMBOL TABLE

i	IDENTIFIER
j	IDENTIFIER
n	IDENTIFIER
for	KEYWORD
int	KEYWORD
main	KEYWORD
printf	IDENTIFIER
while	KEYWORD
void	KEYWORD

CONSTANT TABLE

"\n"	STRING CONSTANT
"*"	STRING CONSTANT
15	NUMBER CONSTANT
0	NUMBER CONSTANT
1	NUMBER CONSTANT

# Missing parenthesis

Figure 5

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  //Parenthesis Error
3
4  void main(){
5      int a = 10;
6
7      if(a % 2 == 0){
8          printf("and a is Even.");
9          printf("and a is not Odd.");
10         //Missing Parenthesis
11         //}
12         else{
13             printf("and a is Odd.");
14         }
15
16     int !!error = a;
17 }
18
```

Figure 6

```
omanshu@Lexical-Analyzer: $ ./a.out < Test/5_test_ifelse_parenthesis_err.c
line no: 1  #include <stdio.h>      Pre Processor directive
line no: 2  //Parenthesis Error    SINGLE LINE COMMENT
line no: 4  void      KEYWORD
line no: 4  main     KEYWORD
line no: 4  (        OPENING BRACKETS
line no: 4  )        CLOSING BRACKETS
line no: 4  {        OPENING BRACES
line no: 5  int      KEYWORD
line no: 5  a        IDENTIFIER
line no: 5  =        OPERATOR
line no: 5  10       NUMBER CONSTANT
line no: 5  ;        SEMICOLON
line no: 7  if       KEYWORD
line no: 7  (        OPENING BRACKETS
line no: 7  a        IDENTIFIER
line no: 7  %        OPERATOR
line no: 7  2        NUMBER CONSTANT
line no: 7  ==       OPERATOR
line no: 7  0        NUMBER CONSTANT
line no: 7  )        CLOSING BRACKETS
line no: 7  {        OPENING BRACES
line no: 8  printf   IDENTIFIER
line no: 8  (        OPENING BRACKETS
line no: 8  "and a is Even."  STRING CONSTANT
line no: 8  )        CLOSING BRACKETS
line no: 8  ;        SEMICOLON
line no: 9  printf   IDENTIFIER
line no: 9  (        OPENING BRACKETS
line no: 9  "and a is not Odd."  STRING CONSTANT
line no: 9  )        CLOSING BRACKETS
line no: 9  ;        SEMICOLON
line no: 10 //Missing Parenthesis  SINGLE LINE COMMENT
line no: 11 //}      SINGLE LINE COMMENT
line no: 12 else     KEYWORD
line no: 12 {        OPENING BRACES
line no: 13 printf   IDENTIFIER
line no: 13 (        OPENING BRACKETS
line no: 13 "and a is Odd."  STRING CONSTANT
line no: 13 )        CLOSING BRACKETS
line no: 13 ;        SEMICOLON
line no: 14 }
```

```
line no: 16  int      KEYWORD
ERROR at line no. 16
!

SYMBOL TABLE
-----
a            IDENTIFIER
if           KEYWORD
int          KEYWORD
main         KEYWORD
else         KEYWORD
printf       IDENTIFIER
void         KEYWORD

CONSTANT TABLE
-----
"and a is not Odd."  STRING CONSTANT
"and a is Even."    STRING CONSTANT
"and a is Odd."     STRING CONSTANT
10                  NUMBER CONSTANT
0                   NUMBER CONSTANT
2                   NUMBER CONSTANT
```



## Incomplete String

Figure 7

```

1  #include <stdio.h>
2
3  //Testing String Error
4
5  void main(){
6      int age = 20;
7      char firstname = "Shrvan";
8      char lastname = "Warke.";
9
10     printf("%s %s\n", firstname, lastname);
11 }
12

```

Figure 8

```

omanshu@Lexical-Analyzer: $ ./a.out < Test/8_test_string_err.c
< Test/8_test_string_err.c
line no: 1 Test: #include <stdio.h> void Pre Processor directive
line no: 3 1.test //Testing String Error age = 20 SINGLE LINE COMMENT
line no: 5 void KEYWORD char firstname = "Shrvan";
line no: 5 2.test main KEYWORD lastname = "Warke.";
line no: 5 3.test ( OPENING BRACKETS
line no: 5 4.test ) CLOSING BRACKETS
line no: 5 5.test { else part OPENING BRACES printf("%s %s\n", firstname, lastname);
line no: 6 6.test int KEYWORD
line no: 6 7.test = OPERATOR
line no: 6 8.test 20 NUMBER CONSTANT
line no: 6 9.test ; SEMICOLON
line no: 7 10.test char KEYWORD
line no: 7 11.test firstname IDENTIFIER
line no: 7 12.test = OPERATOR
line no: 7 13.test "Shrvan" STRING CONSTANT
line no: 7 14.test ; SEMICOLON
line no: 8 15.test char KEYWORD
line no: 8 16.test lastname IDENTIFIER
line no: 8 17.test = OPERATOR
-----
ERROR at line no. 8: INCOMPLETE_STRING
"
-----

SYMBOL TABLE
-----
char KEYWORD
firstname IDENTIFIER
int KEYWORD
lastname IDENTIFIER
main KEYWORD
age IDENTIFIER

age IDENTIFIER
void KEYWORD
-----

CONSTANT TABLE
-----
20 NUMBER CONSTANT
"Shrvan" STRING CONSTANT

```

## Error in Preprocessor directive

Figure 9

```
1  #incl < stdio.h>
2
3  //Testing String Error
4
5  void main()
6  {
7      int age = 20;
8      char firstname = "Omanshu";
9      char lastname = "Mahawar";
10
11      printf("%s %s\n", firstname, lastname);
12  }
13
```

Figure 10

```
omanshu>Lexical-Analyzer ./a.out < Test/9_preprocessor_err.c
```

```
-----
ERROR at line no. 1 : Error in Pre-Processor directive
#
-----
```

```
-----
SYMBOL TABLE
-----
```

```
-----
CONSTANT TABLE
-----
```

## Implementation

The Regular Expressions used for each different segment of the C programming language are listed below :

- **Preprocessor directives**

Statements processed : #include<stdio.h>, #define

Identified using:

```
[#]" "(include)[ ]*(<|>?)([A-Za-z]+)[.](?1)([A-Za-z]*)(>|1?) /["\n"|\|/" "\t"]
```

- **Keywords:**

Statements processed: auto, const, default, enum, extern, register, return, sizeof, static, struct, typedef, union, volatile, break, continue, goto, else, switch, if, case, for, do, while, char, double, float, int, long, short, signed, unsigned, void and so on.

Tokens generated: Keyword

Identified using:

```
auto|double|int|struct|break|else|long|switch|case|enum|register|typedef|char|extern|return|
union|continue|for|signed|void|do|if|static|while|default|goto|sizeof|volatile|const|float|short|
unsigned|main|/|\\|\"|'|:|.|!|\"\\n\"|\\t|
```

- **Identifiers:**

Statements processed : a, abc, a\_b, a12b4

Tokens generated: Identifier

Identified using:

[a-zA-Z]([a-zA-Z]|[\d-])\*

- **Operators:**

Statements processed: +, -, \*, /, %

Tokens generated: Operators

Identified using

```
operator=[<|>=|>|=||=|!|=|>|<|\||\|||&|&|\|||=|  

^\||\||+=|\|-|=|\^|=|\||=|\||=|\||=|\||+|\||-|\||-|\||-|\||  

\^*\||\||%|\||&|\||~|\||<|\||>|\||]
```

```
[operator]/[a-z][o-g];|" "[A-Z]\(|\'|\)|\n\t {printf("\t\t\t%s\n\t\t\tOPERATOR\n", yytext);}
```

- **Single-line comments:**

Statements processed : //.....

Identified using:  $\backslash\backslash(.*)$

- **Multi-line comments:**

Statements processed : /\*.....\*/ , /\*.../\*...\*/ .... \*/

Identified using: `\\\"([^\"]|\\\"\\n|\\\"+([^\"]|\\\"\\n))\\\"+\\\"`

- **Parentheses (all types):**

Statements processed : (.), [..], [..] (without errors) (..), [..], [..], (.., [.. (with errors)

Tokens generated: Parenthesis (without error) / Error with line number (with error)

There can be various Errors in the C program that should be displayed and some of them are handled here as follows:

- **Errors for Pre Processor directives:**

Identified using: `(yytext[o]=='#')`

- **Errors for incomplete strings:**

Statements processed: `char a[] = "abcd` Error generated: Error Incomplete string and line number

Identified using: `(yytext[o]=='')`

- **Errors for nested comments:**

Statements processed : /\*...../\*...\*/....

Errors generated: Error with line number.

- **Errors for unmatched comments:**

Statements processed : /\*.....

Identified using: `(yytext[o]=='/')`

After recognizing all tokens, the lexer analyzes and prints the different identifiers, literal, and constants with the line number. The following is used for this :

- Two main structures are used to form the Symbol Table and the Constant Table which contains the identifiers and the constants.
- The `lookup()` function is used to check if the given identifier or constant is already present in the respective Symbol table or Constant table. The `insert()` function then adds the identifier or constant if it is not present.
- For every Identifier/Constant the `lookup()` and the `insert()` functions are called and then put them in their respective tables.
- At the end of the `main()` function, we call the `printTables()` function which prints the Symbol Table and the Constant Table.

## Result

The above lexical analyzer generates the following output:

Token Token\_Type

Symbol Table

Token | Token\_Type

Constant Table

Token | Token\_Type

## Future Work

The Lexical Analyser helps to break down the source c program in tokens that are defined by the C Programming Language.

The flex script presented in this report takes care of all the rules of C language but is not fully exhaustive. Our future work would include making the script even more robust to handle all aspects of C language and making it more efficient

For the next phase, a parser will be designed, which will call the Flex program to give it tokens. The lexical analyzer cannot find the syntactical errors or find unmatched parenthesis, to do this the parser to be designed in the next phase is used.

## References

- Compilers – Principles, Techniques, and Tools By Alfred V. Aho, Monica S. Lam, Ravi Sethi, Jeffrey D. Ullman.
- <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/cc-tokens/>
- <http://www.isi.edu/~pedro/Teaching/CSCI565-Spring11/Practice/SDT-Sample.pdf>
- StackOverflow for regex
- <http://dinosaur.compilertools.net/lex/index.html>