

# Introduction to Flex and Bison

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# Overview

- Motivation

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- Lexical analysis using Flex

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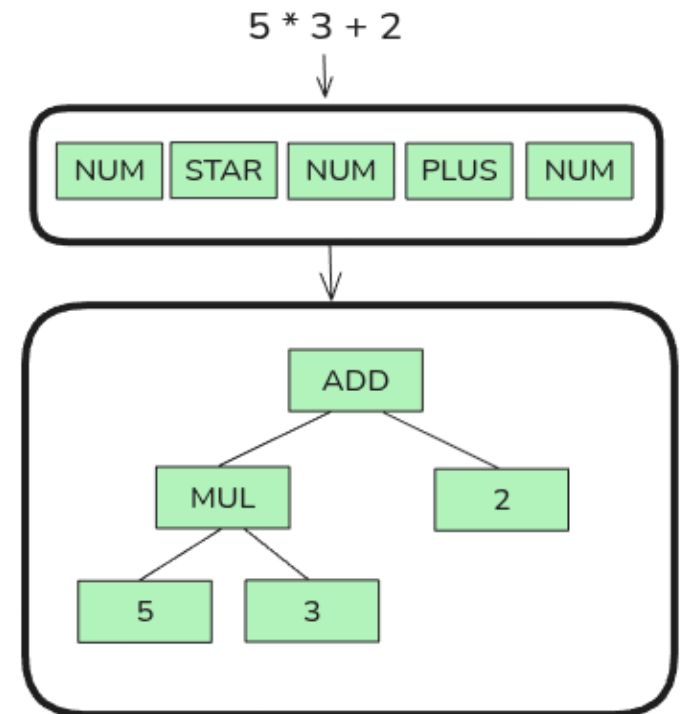
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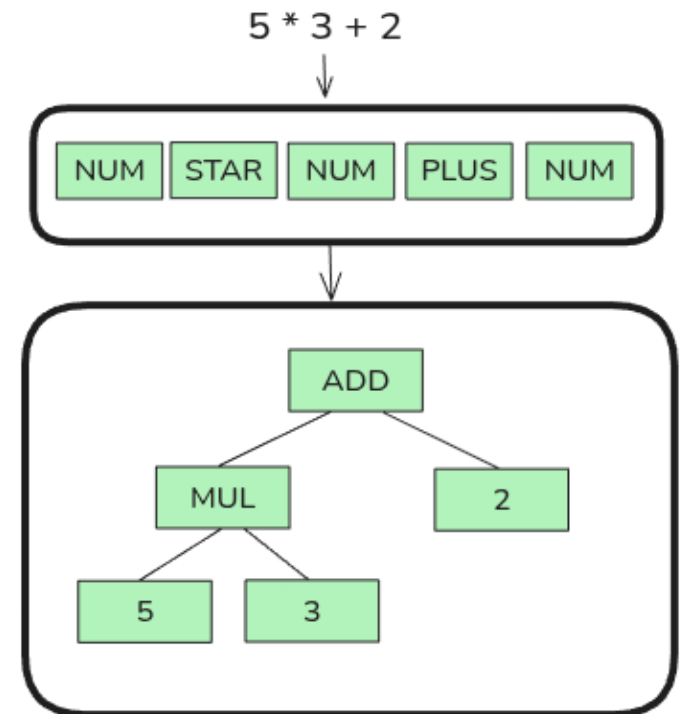
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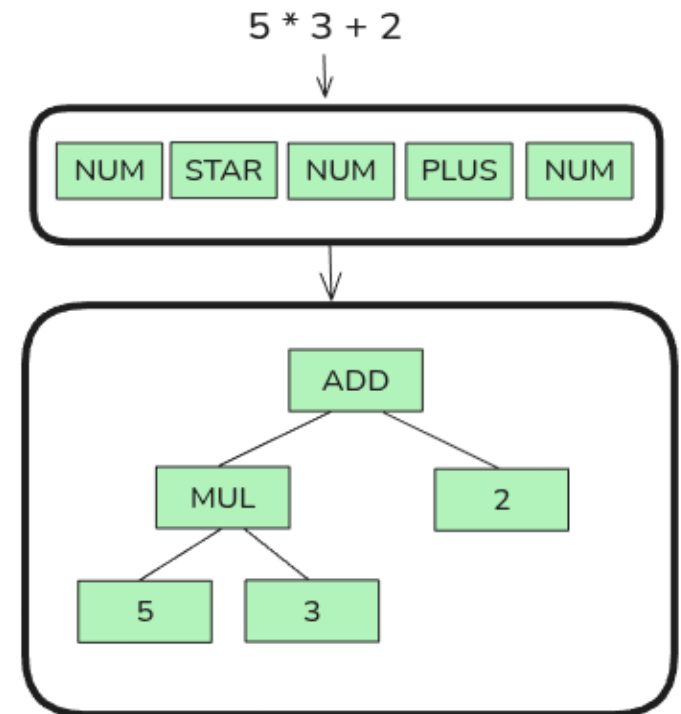
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- Compiler needs to recognize its **structure**
- **Lexers** and **parsers** serve this purpose
- Repetitive and error-prone code
- We can use **automated tools** !



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[0-9]+      { return NUMBER; }  
if          { return IF; }  
[a-zA-Z]+  { return IDENT; }  
[ \t\r\n]+  // skip whitespace
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- Fast **Lexical** Analyzer (Generator)
- Open-source tool for **generating** lexical analyzers
- Users define rules for tokens using **regular expressions**
- Flex produces C functions that return tokens
- Conflicts are resolved using **longest match** and **rule ordering**

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```
%token NUM    // token declaration
%%
// nt : rule {action}
expr : expr '+' term  { $$ = $1 + $3; }
      | expr '-' term  { $$ = $1 - $3; }
      | term;
term : NUM;
%%
```

# Live Demo

- We can use Flex and Bison together to create the **frontend** of a compiler
- Let see how to do it in a simple language

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a = 3;  
b = 4;  
print(a + b * 2);  
print((a + b) * 2);
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Example Calc program

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- Supports variables, assignments, arithmetic, parentheses, and a `print(expr)` statement.
- **Expressions:** `'+ - / *'` with standard precedence
- Let's look at the implementation!

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Example Calc program