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Assignment - B2* Title:- Lexical analysis to generate tokens.* Problem statement:- Write a program using LEX specifications to implement lexical analysis phase of compiler to generate tokens of subset of Java Program.* Objective 1:- Understand the importance and usage of LEX tool.* Theory:-

During the first phase of compiler, it reads the input and converts strings in the source to tokens with regular expressions, we can specify patterns to lex so it can generate code that will allow it to scan & match strings in the input.

Lex has its limitations. Lex cannot be used to recognize nested structures such as parentheses.

| ⇒ | Pattern | Method |
|----|---------|-------------------------------|
| • | . | any character except new line |
| ln | \n | new line |
| lt | \t | tab |
| ^ | ^ | beginning of line |
| \$ | \$ | end of line. |

Table 1:- Special characters

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| • ⇒ Pattern | Method |
|-------------|--|
| ? | zero or one copy of the preceding exp. |
| * | zero or more copies of previous exp. |
| + | one or more copies of previous exp. |
| a/b | a or b |
| (ab)+ | one or more copies of (ab) |
| "a+b" | literal "a+b" |
| abc | abc |
| abc* | abc, ab, abcc, abccc..... |
| "abc*" | literal abc* |
| abc+ | abc, abcc, abccc..... |
| a(bc)+ | abc, abcbc, abcbcbc..... |
| a/(b c) | either b or c |

Table 2: operators

| • ⇒ Pattern | Method |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| [abc] | one of: a, b, c |
| [a-z] | any letter a-z |
| [a^-z] | one of: a-z |
| [-az] | one of: -a-z |
| [A-Za-z0-9]+ | one or more alphanumeric characters |
| [t n]+ | whitespace |
| [!ab] | anything except: a b |
| [a^b] | one of: a^b |
| [a b] | one of: a b |

Table 3: character class

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| Name | Function |
|------------------|---|
| int yylex(void) | call to invoke lex, return token |
| char *yytext | pointer to matched string. |
| yylen | length of matched string. |
| yyval | value associated with token. |
| int yywrap(void) | wrapup, return 1 if done, 0 if not done |
| FILE *yyout | output file |
| FILE *yyin | input file. |
| INITIAL | initial start algorithm. |
| BEGIN | condition switch start condition |
| ECHO | write matched string. |

Table 4:- Lex predefined values.

Regular expressions are used for pattern matching. A character class defines a single character & normal operators have their meaning. Two operators allowed in a character class are the hyphen ("-") & circumflex ("^"). When used between two characters, the hyphen represents a range of characters. The circumflex, when used as the first character, negates the expression.

⇒ Definitions

% %

RULES

%

subroutines.

E.g: % %

/* match everything except new line */

• ECHO;

/* match newline */

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```

In Echo;
%o%o
int yywrap (void) {
    return 1;
}

int main (void) {
    yylex();
    return 0;
}
    
```

* Variables of lex program

1) yytext() :- Whenever the scanner matches a token, the text of the token is stored in null terminated string yytext.

2) yylen :- length of yytext.

3) yylex() :- Scanner created by the lex has the entry point yylex().

* Testcases:-

| Input | Expected O/P | Actual O/P | Status |
|---|--|---|--------|
| ⇒ public static void main (String[] args) { int a = 10; } | public static void main (String[] args) is main function. {, } ⇒ Brackets int → integer datatype a → variable = → assignment, 10 → Number | public static void main (String[] args) is main function. {, } ⇒ Brackets. int → integer datatype a → variable = → assignment, 10 → Number | Pass. |

* conclusion:-

Thus, ~~was~~ I successfully implemented lexical Analysis to generate tokens for subset of java program.