OcamlLex - Lexical Analyser

Condensed representation

Intro

We will study the condensed representation of a suite of positive numbers. In principle condensing is expressing each element of the suite by its gap to a reference value, named "base". For instance, the following suite:

S: 149 147 147 151 151 151 150 150 162 162 143 143

can be condensed referring to 150 as a base:

The condensed representation states first the base then the gaps. Base is separated from gaps by \$. And when there are n consecutive occurrences of a same element in the suite, the representation is:

• for element different of the base: n times + (resp. -) followed by a white gap.

Examples:

base is 150 and "b" symbolizes white gap, then "151 151 151" becomes "+++1b", "147 147" becomes "--3b"...

• for element equals to the base: n times 0 followed by a white gap. **Example:** base is 150 and "b" symbolizes white gap, then "150 150" becomes "00b"

The condensed notation CS of S is thus:

$$CS: 150\$-1b--3b+++1b00b++12b--7b$$

Find the alphabet and the regular expression

The alphabet is:

0123456789\$ + -

The regular expression is:

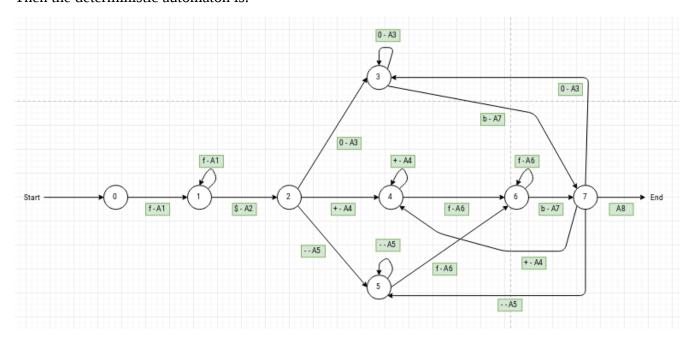
 $L=(0-9)^{+}$ \$ $[(+-)^{+}(0-9)^{+}][0^{+}]b$

• Find a deterministic automaton

If:

f = 0..9

Then the deterministic automaton is:



• Find the semantic actions

The semantic actions are:

A1: base = int(symbol), if base is not null then base = base*10+int(symbol)

A2: detect separator \$

A3: operator = 0 and increment nb_operator

A4: operator = + and increment nb_operator

A5: operator = - and increment nb_operator

A6: shift = int(symbol), if shift is not null then shift = shift*10+int(symbol)

A7: for each integer in nb_operator, if operator = 0 print(base) else print the result of (base operator shift)

A8: exit the program

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• Program the semantic actions.

See the files linked