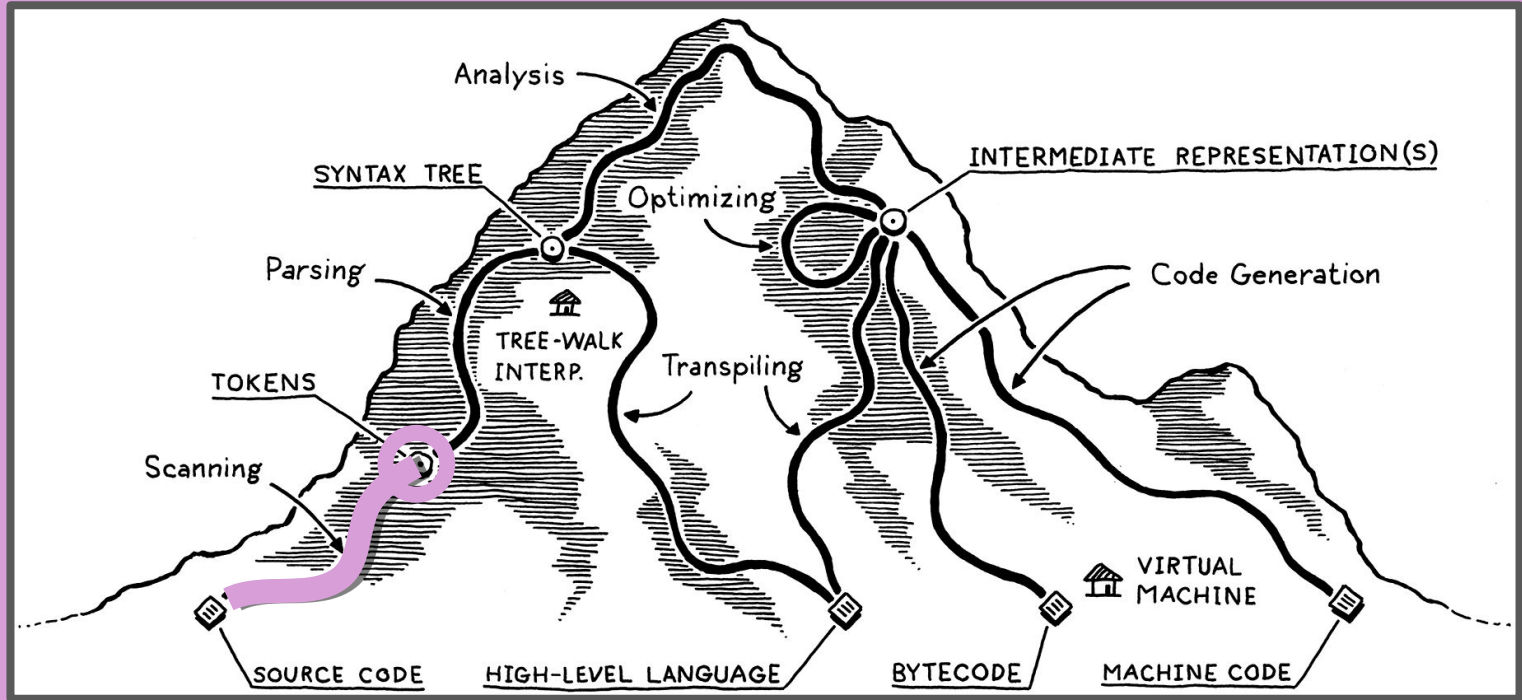
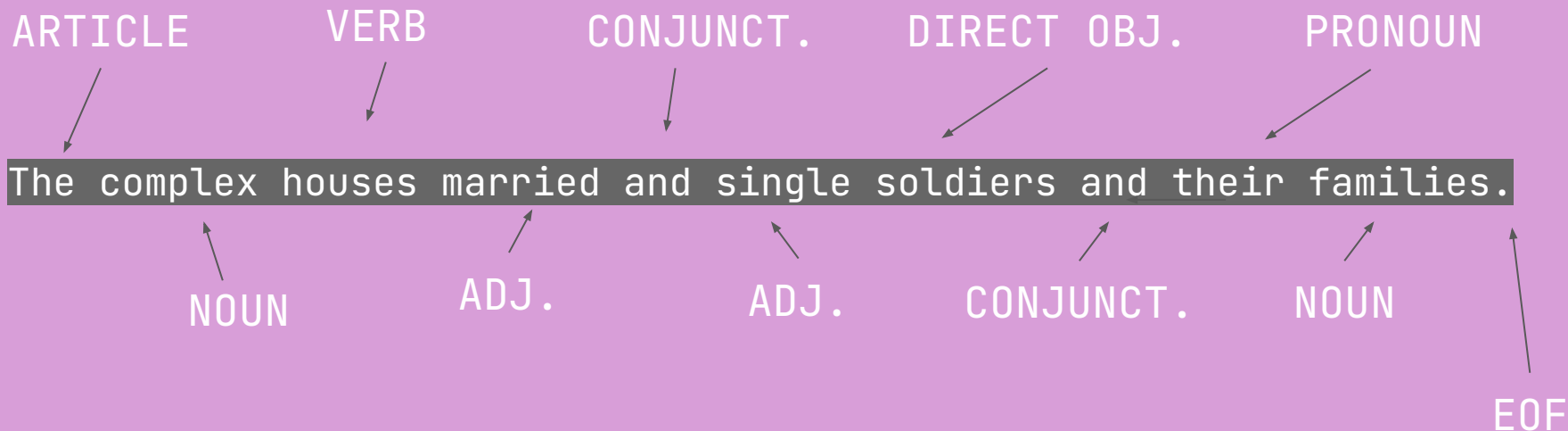




CMPSC 201: PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES



Lexical Analysis: Review



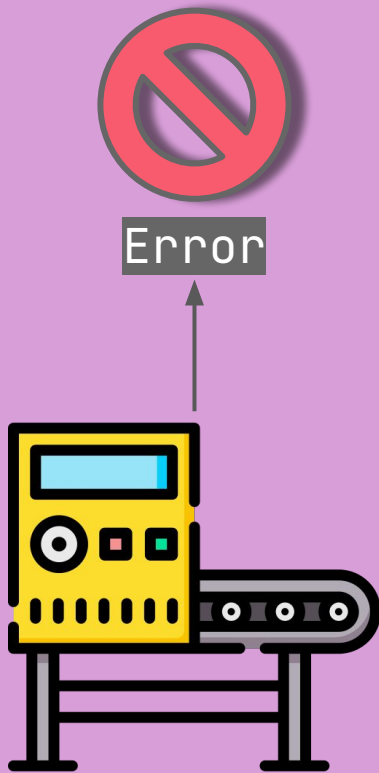
Lexical Analysis: Review

FUNCTION	FORM
ART	THE
NOUN	COMPLEX
VERB	HOUSES
ADJECTIVE	MARRIED
CONJUNCTION	AND
ADJECTIVE	SINGLE
SOLIDERS	SOLDIERS
CONJUNCTION	AND
PRONOUN	THEIR
NOUN	FAMILIES
EOF	.

Lexical Analysis ("Lexing")

```
var num = 3.14;  
print num;
```

Character Stream



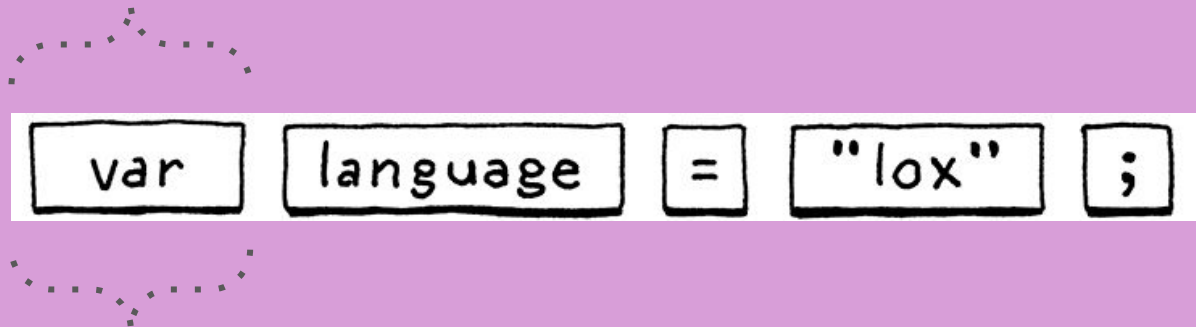
```
VAR var null  
IDENTIFIER num null  
EQUAL = null  
NUMBER 3.14 3.14  
SEMICOLON ; null  
PRINT print null  
IDENTIFIER num null  
SEMICOLON ; null  
EOF null
```



Token Stream

Lexical Analysis: Lexemes vs. Tokens

FORM = LEXEME

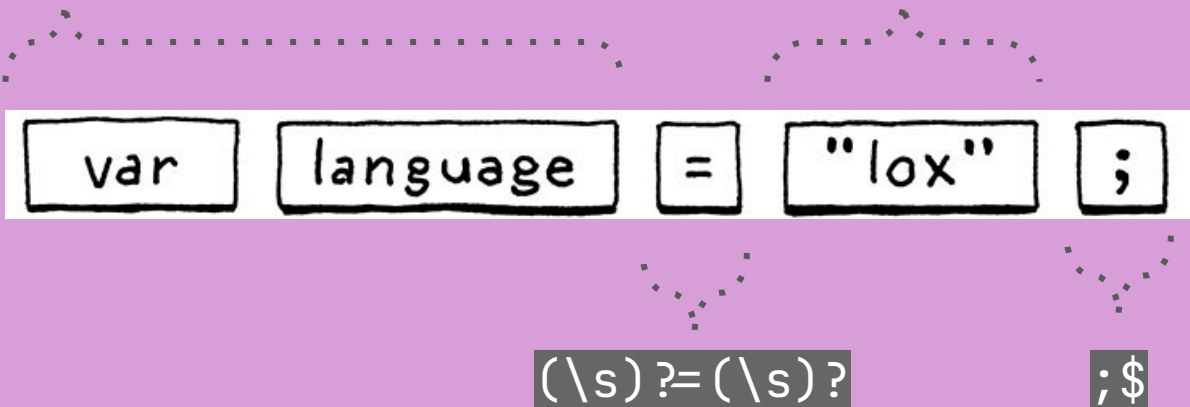


FUNCTION = TOKEN

Lexical Analysis: Regular Expressions

`var\s[a-z0-9_]+`

`(?<=(?P<quote>"|'))([a-z0-9_]+)(?: (?quote))`



Typically might be handled by regular expressions...

But, we ain't got time for this nonsense.

Lexical Analysis: Maximal Munch



We're going to use *maximal munch*.

Rule #1 of *maximal munch*:
The most-matched token rule wins.

Lexical Analysis: Maximal Munch

o

r

o

r

c

h

i

d

Lexical Analysis: Maximal Munch

✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
o	r				

✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
o	r	c	h	i	d

Lexical Analysis: Maximal Munch



This works because we reserve important words *first* using a switch statement.

AND	CLASS	ELSE	FALSE	FOR	FUN
IF	NIL	OR	PRINT	RETURN	SUPER
THIS	TRUE	VAR	WHILE		

RESERVED WORDS IN LOX

Lexical Analysis: Maximal Munch



It works the same way for things like multi-character symbols.

=	!=	<	>	>=	<=
==	;	()	{	}
/					

RESERVED SYMBOLS IN LOX