

## HashTable:

```
//  
// Created by popca on 19/10/2022.  
//  
  
// github: https://github.com/calvin2110/FLCD  
  
#pragma once  
#include <any>  
#include <fstream>  
  
/*  
 * Node struct that represents the Node of a LinkedList  
 * symbol:      std::any which is either a string, int or bool,  
 *              representing the symbol of the Node (identifier, string const, int const,  
bool const)  
 * position:    int representing the position in the HashTable of the symbol  
 * next:       Node* representing the next element in the LinkedList  
 */  
typedef struct Node {  
    std::any symbol;  
    int position;  
    Node* next;  
} Node;  
  
class HashTable {  
private:  
    // int representing the capacity of the hash table  
    int quotient;  
    // Node** representing an array of Linked Lists (Node*) of capacity quotient  
    Node** hash_table;  
    // int representing the position we're currently at in the hash table  
    int current_position;  
    // int representing the number of the elements currently in the hash table  
    int size;  
    // double representing the max Load factor which we accept  
    double max_load_factor;  
  
public:  
    /*  
     * Given a quotient and a max_load_factor, we initialise the symbol table  
     *  
     * @param quotient:      int representing the max capacity of the hash table  
     * @param max_load_factor: double representing the max load factor allowed by the  
hash table  
     */  
    explicit HashTable(int quotient = 647, double max_load_factor = 0.75);  
  
    /*  
     * Given a hash table, we want to assign it to the current hash table correctly  
     * so that both can be destructed without any memory errors  
     */  
};
```

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    * (this is actually needed in order to not have any memory leaks)
    */
    HashTable& operator=(const HashTable& other);

    /*
    * Given a symbol, which is either a std::string, int or bool condensed into an
    std::any,
    * we are trying to add it into the hash table
    *
    * @param symbol:    std::any representing the symbol we want to add into the table
    * @return:          if the symbol already exists in the table, we return it
    *                  otherwise, if it's of the right type, we add it to the beginning
    of the linked list of its hash
    *                  and we update the current_position and size
    *                  if the size is greater than max_load_factor of capacity, we
    resize our hash_table
    *                  then we return the added Node
    * @throws:          if the symbol is NOT int, std::string or bool, we throw an
    std::invalid_argument
    */
    Node* add(const std::any& symbol);

    /*
    * Given a symbol, which is either a std::string, int or bool condensed into an
    std::any,
    * we are trying to search it into the hash table
    *
    * @param symbol:    std::any representing the symbol we want to add into the table
    * @return:          if we cannot find our symbol in the linked list of its hash, we
    return nullptr
    *                  otherwise, we return it
    */
    [[nodiscard]] Node* search(const std::any& symbol) const;

    /*
    * Given a hashtable, we want to output it to the ostream given
    * This is used to print the HashTable nicer to the file after using the scanning
    algorithm
    */
    friend std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &os, HashTable& hashTable);

    /*
    * Given the symbol table, we deallocate all dynamically allocated memory
    */
    ~HashTable();

private:
    /*
    * Given a symbol, which is either a std::string, int or bool condensed into an
    std::any,
    * we are trying to hash it
    *
    * @param symbol:    std::any representing the symbol we are trying to hash

```

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        * @return:      depending on the type of symbol, we apply a different hash
function
        *
        *      which returns an unsigned int value between [0, quotient - 1]
        *      value is a std::string => hash value will be the remainder of the
sum of the ascii codes
        *
        *      of all characters of the std::string
when divided by quotient
        *
        *      value is a boolean => hash value will be 0 if the value is false
or 1 otherwise
        *
        *      value is an int => hash value will be the value of the remainder
when dividing
        *
        *      the int by quotient
        * @throws:      std::invalid_argument if the type of the symbol is neither int,
bool or std::string
        */
[[nodiscard]] unsigned int hash(const std::any& symbol) const;

/*
 * When the load factor of the hash table becomes greater than max_load_factor, we
are creating a new hash table
 * with double the size and readd the elements we currently have
 * then we delete the old hash table
 */
void resize();

/*
 * We initialise the hash table by creating an array of Node* of size quotient
 * and at each position we are putting nullptr
 */
void initialise_hash_table();

};

/*
 * Given two symbols, of type std::any, but both being either int, bool, or std::string
at core,
 * we want to check whether their values are equal or not
 *
 * @param symbol1: first symbol, of type std::any
 * @param symbol2: second symbol, of type std::any
 * @return:      true, if their types are the same and the values are the same
 *              false, if either their types are different or the values are
different
 * @throws:      std::invalid_argument if the types are not int, std::string or bool
 */
bool symbols_are_equal(const std::any& symbol1, const std::any& symbol2);

```

## PIF:

```
//  
// Created by popca on 26/10/2022.  
//  
  
#pragma once  
#include <list>  
#include <fstream>  
#include "Token.h"  
  
class PIF {  
private:  
    /*  
     * PIF uses the data structure of a std::list because the tokens need to be added in  
     order they are found  
     * so a linked list would be the most efficient, as adding to the end of a linked  
     list is a O(1) operation  
     * and luckily, in CPP, std::list is implemented as a linked list  
     */  
    std::list<Token> tokens;  
  
public:  
    PIF();  
  
    void add_token(const std::string& name, const int position);  
    friend std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &os, PIF& pif);  
};
```

## Token:

```
//  
// Created by popca on 26/10/2022.  
//  
  
#include "Token.h"  
#include <regex>  
  
bool is_token_identifier(const std::string& token) {  
    /*  
     * This regex represents:  
     * Line starting with a letter (lower case or upper case) or underline  
     * followed by a character which is either letter (lower case or upper case),  
     underline or digit  
     * 0 or more times and then the end of the line  
     */  
    std::regex regex{"^[A-Z|a-z|_][A-Z|a-z|_|0-9]*$"};  
    return std::regex_match(token, regex);  
}  
  
bool is_token_integer_constant(const std::string& token) {  
    /*  
     * This regex represents:  
     * Line starting with 0 and then end of line  
     * or line starting with + or - or nothing, then a non-zero digit  
     * followed by a digit 0 or more times and then the end of the line  
     */  
    std::regex regex{"^(0|^[+|-]{0,1}[1-9][0-9]*)$"};  
    return std::regex_match(token, regex);  
}  
  
bool is_token_string_constant(const std::string& token) {  
    /*  
     * This regex represents:  
     * Line starting with ", then either ~ ! @ # $ ^ , . ? _ or any letter (lower case or  
     upper case) or any digit  
     * 0 or more times, then another " and then the end of the line  
     */  
    std::regex regex{"^\"[~!|@|#|$|^|,|.|?|_|A-Z|a-z|0-9]*\\\"$"};  
    return std::regex_match(token, regex);  
}  
  
bool is_token_boolean_constant(const std::string& token) {  
    /*  
     * A boolean constant can be either true or false, so we do not need any regex there  
     */  
    return token == "true" || token == "false";  
}
```

```
Token::Token(const std::string &name, const int position) {  
    this->name = name;  
    this->position = position;  
}
```

