CS152 Project Phase 1: Lexical Analyzer Generation Using flex

CS152 (Compiler Construction)

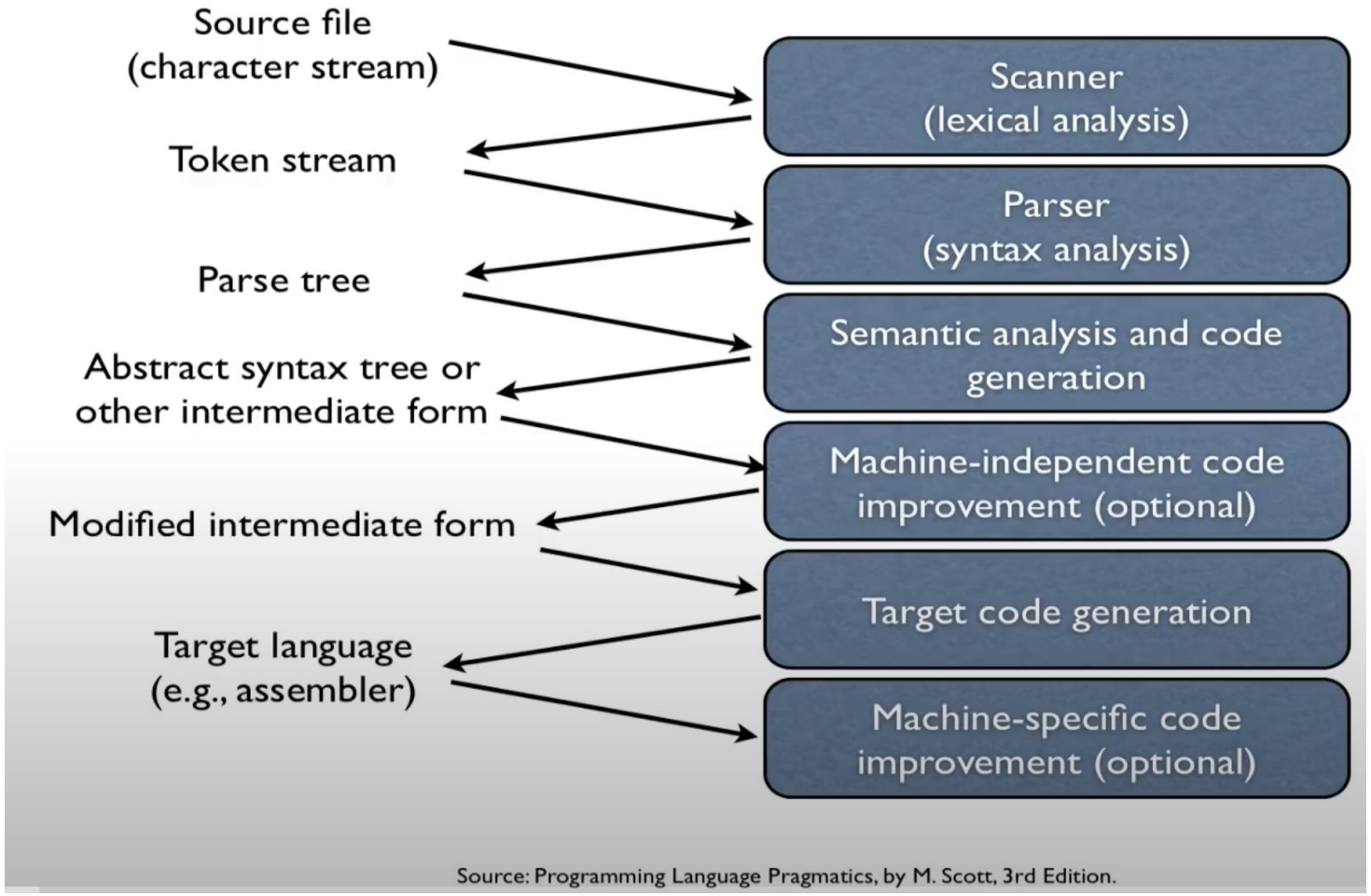
Mahbod Afarin

Spring 2021

Outline

- Introduction to lexical analysis
- What is flex?
- How does it work?
- A sample program

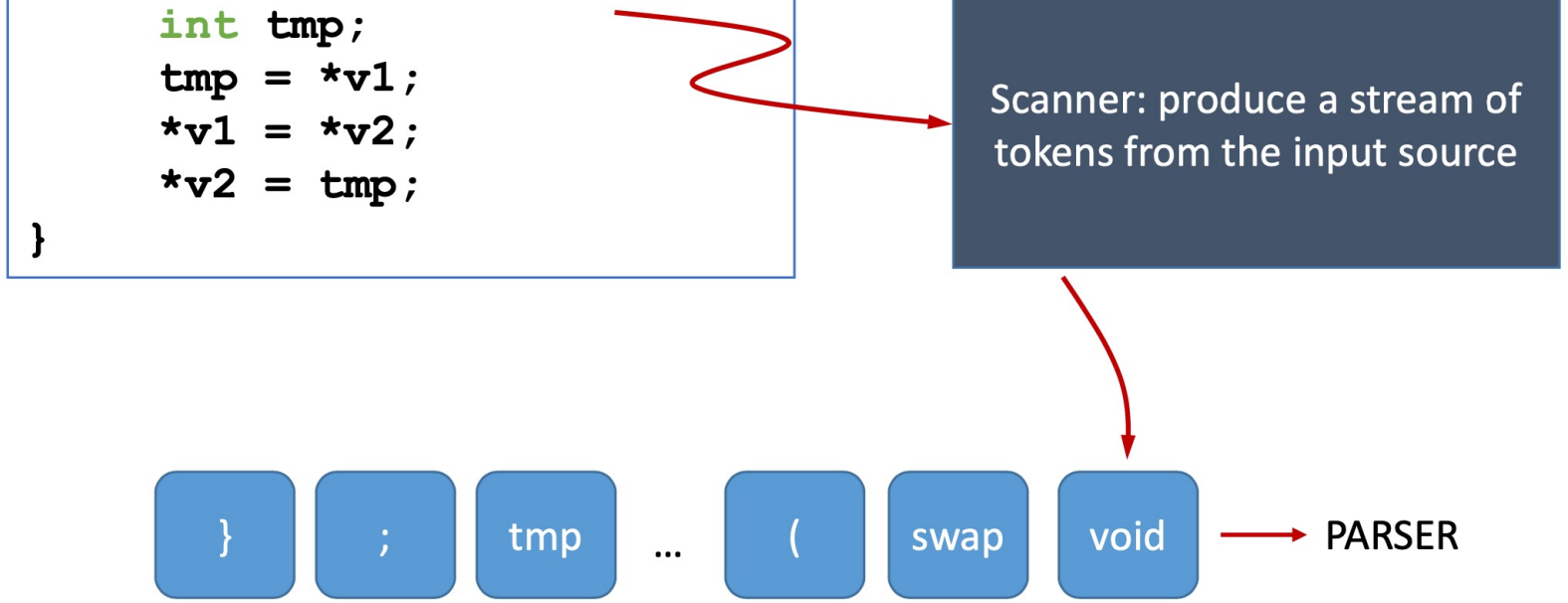
Language Processing



Source: Programming Language Pragmatics, by M. Scott, 3rd Edition.

Lexical Analysis

```
void swap (int *v1, int *v2)
{
      int tmp;
      tmp = *v1;
      *v1 = *v2;
      *v2 = tmp;
}
```



Lex/flex

- lex is a scanner generator
  - Input is a set of regular expressions and associated actions (written in C)
  - Output is a table-driven scanner (lex.yy.c)
  - GNU flex: an open source implementation of the original UNIX lex utility

flex Input

```
FIRST PART
%%
pattern                    action
....
%%
THIRD PART
```

flex Input Example (I)

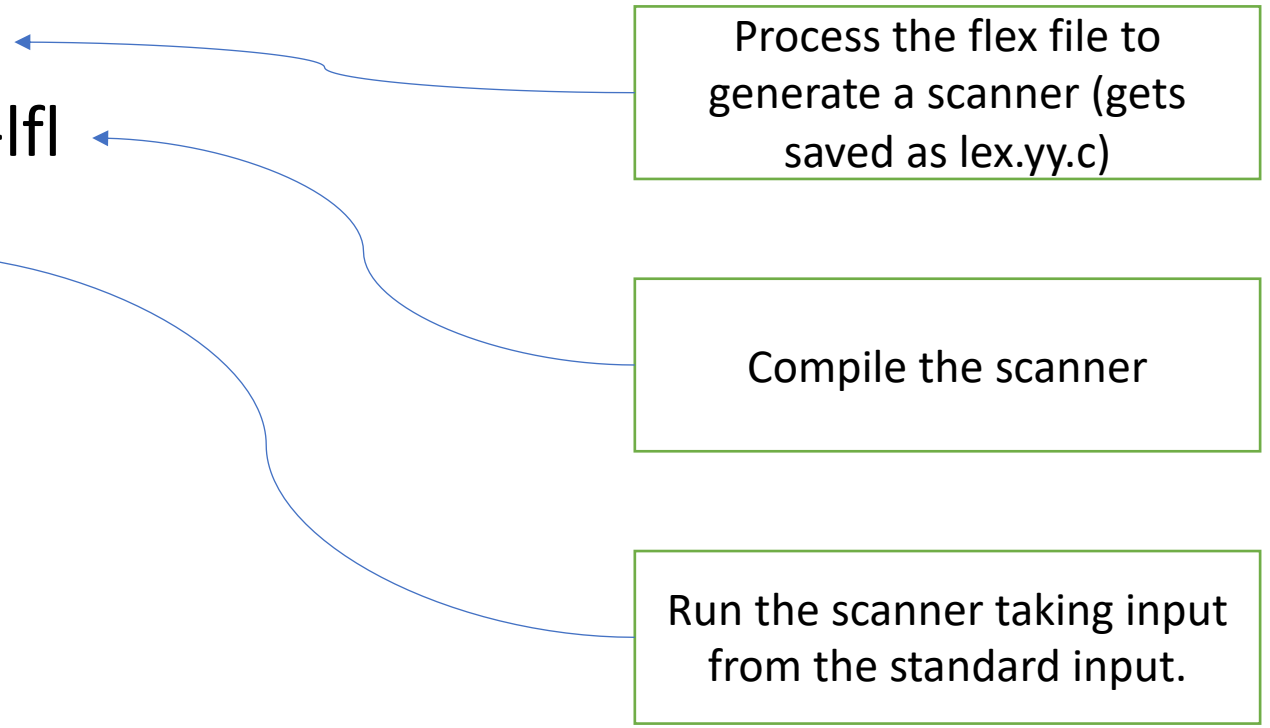
```
%%
"hello world"     printf("GOODBYE\n");
.                 ;
%%
```

Prints "GOODBYE" anytime the string "hello world" is encountered.

Does nothing for any other character.

Running flex

- $ flex exl.lex
- $ gcc lex.yy.c -lfl
- $ ./a.out
- hello world
- GOODBYE!



Flex pattern examples

Pattern	
abc	Match the string “abc”
[a-zA-Z]	Match any lower or uppercase letter
dog.*cat	Match any string starting with dog, and ending with cat
(ab)+	Match one or more occurrences of “ab” concatenated
[^a-z]+	Matches any string of one or more characters that do not include lower case a-z
[+-]?[0-9]+	Match any string of one or more digits with an optional prefix of + or -
^[a-z]+	Matches any line starting with a lower case letter

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UC RIVERSIDE

Thanks for your listening.