

CSC 3315, Assignment 1

A Grammar for the X- Programming Language BNF Grammar Description & Lexical Analyzer (Scanner)

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Table of Contents

- I. Java- Language grammar and code structure description:
- II. Java-lexer specifications:
- III. Test cases:

I. Java- Language grammar and code structure description:

In this project, the goal is to implement a programming language of our choice. In this first part, we are going to define the BNF of our program language that we called *Java-*. Our language is a subset of rules extracted from the Java language syntax structure or grammar.

We choose following rules in BNF Grammar format to define our programming language grammar:

Types:

Operators:

Expressions:

Statements:

II. Java- lexer specifications:

In this second part, we will use a tool called Jflex, in order to build the lexer or the scanner for our Java- language. The following are the regular expressions of our language, based on the previous part of the grammar:

```
ALPHA=[A-Za-z]
```

DIGIT=[0-9]

NONNEWLINE WHITE SPACE CHAR=[\\t\b\012]

 $NEWLINE=\r|\n|\r\n$

WHITE SPACE CHAR= $\lceil \ln r \mid t \mid b \mid 0.12 \rceil$

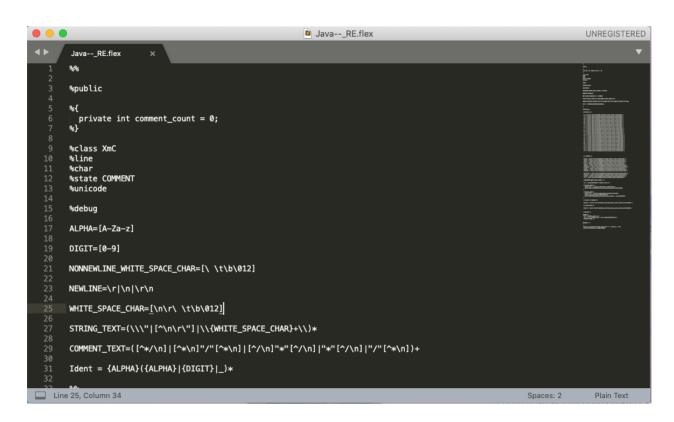
STRING TEXT=(\\\" $|[^nr']|$ \\{WHITE SPACE CHAR}+\\)*

 $COMMENT \ TEXT = ([^* \land n]||^* \land n[|^* \land$

Ident = {ALPHA}({ALPHA}|{DIGIT}|)*

Those regular expressions are going to be put in a .jlex file, along with other final keywords and operators, which will be the input of the JFlex application, that will generate a .java file, containing the necessary code to generate our lexical analyzer. The generated file will be named XmC.java. Below are some screenshots of the process.

Step 1: Creating and writing the Java-- RE.jlex file (View zip file for full code)



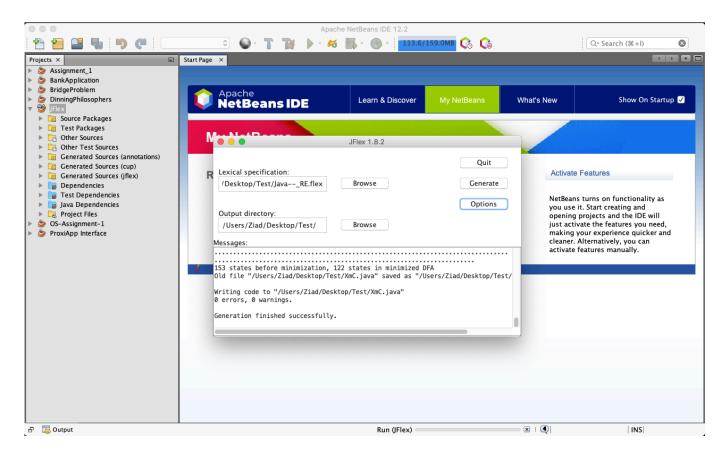
```
Java--_RE.flex ×

Java--_RE.flex Yava--_Parta.

Java--_Re.flex x.

J
```

<u>Step 2:</u> Generation of XmC.java using JFlex application.



Step 3: XmC.java generated.

<u>Step 4:</u> Compiling *XmC.java using terminal*.

```
CSC 3315 - Assignment 1 — -bash — 80×24

Last login: Sat Mar 19 15:58:26 on ttys000

The default interactive shell is now zsh.
To update your account to use zsh, please run `chsh -s /bin/zsh`.
For more details, please visit https://support.apple.com/kb/HT208050.

[MacBook-Pro-de-El:~ Ziad$ cd /Users/Ziad/Desktop/CSC\ 3315\ -\ Assignment\ 1

[MacBook-Pro-de-El:CSC 3315 - Assignment 1 Ziad$ javac XmC.java

MacBook-Pro-de-El:CSC 3315 - Assignment 1 Ziad$ |
```

III. Test cases:

In this step, we are going to create a file we called input.txt, which will be passed as an argument to the XmC.java scanner, to test our lexical analyzer. The input.txt file will be overwritten 3 times for test purposes.

/* *Text* is the token.

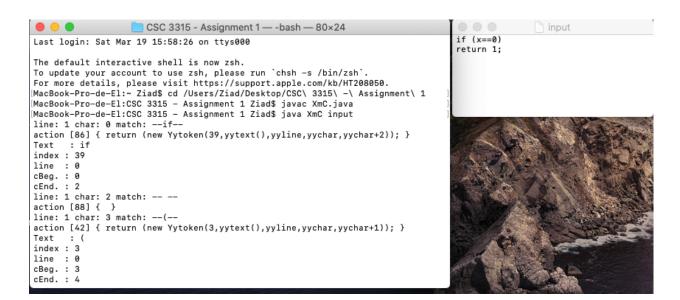
Index is the token number.

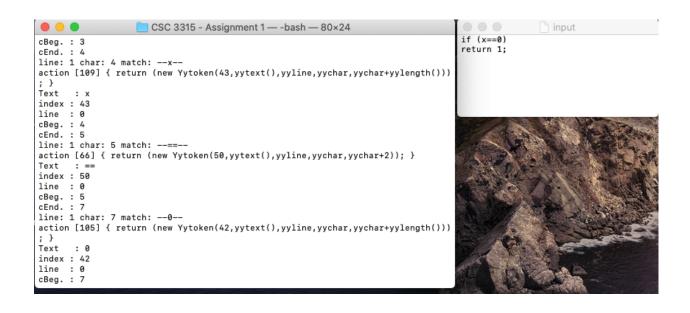
cBeg indicates the begging position of the token.

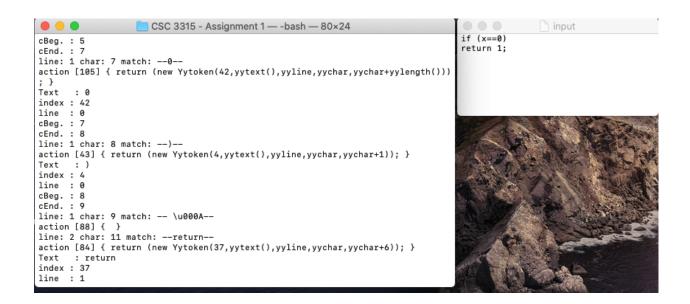
cEnd indicates the ending position of the token.

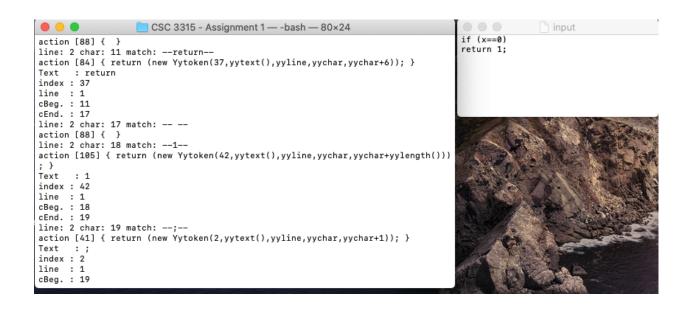
(cEnd - cBeg = length of the token) */

Case 1:





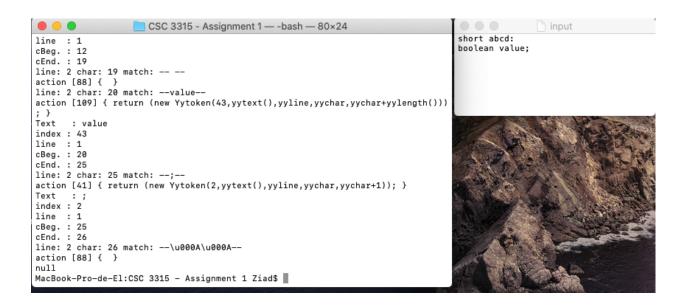




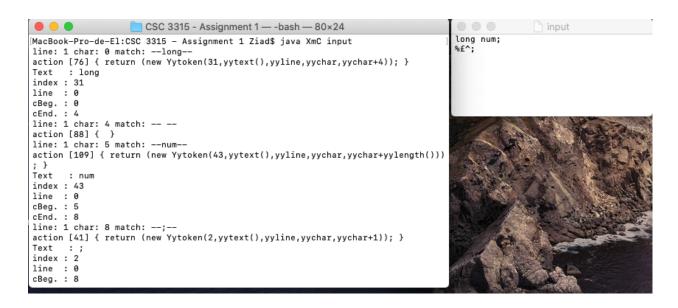
Case 2:

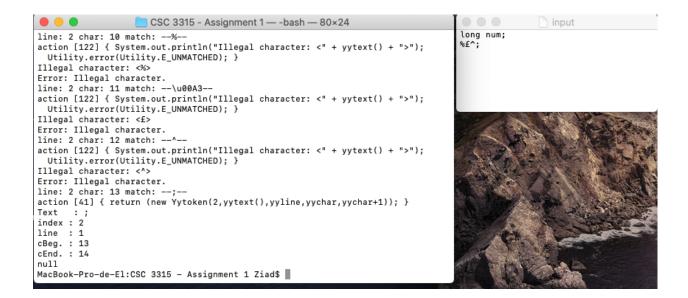






Case 3:





As you can see in case 3, since in our regular expressions we did not declare or define the characters %, £ and ^, the lexical analyzer therefore couldn't recognize them and gave and illegal character error message.

References:

Klein, G. (2022). JFlex - JFlex User's Manual. Retrieved 18 March 2022, from https://jflex.de/manual.html

Yytoken. (2022). Retrieved 17 March 2022, from https://ralleytn.github.io/SimpleJSON/de/ralleytn/simple/json/internal/Yytoken.html