

CD MINI_PROJECT

Topic:

Lexical Analyzer
For
HTML TAGS

Team:

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INTRODUCTION:

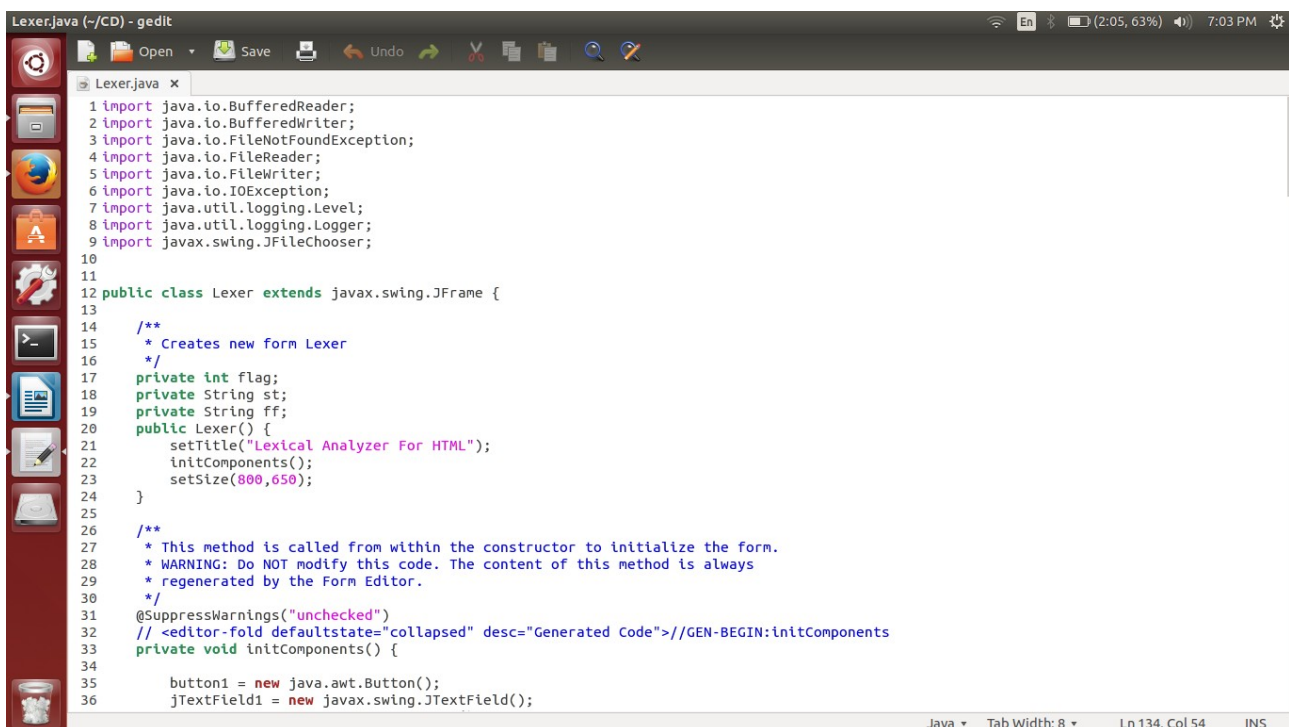
Lexical analysis is the process of analyzing a stream of individual characters (normally arranged as lines), into a sequence of **lexical** tokens (tokenization. for instance of "words" and punctuation symbols that make up source code) to feed into the parser.

Our project has 4 classes

1. `Lexer.java`
2. `Token.java`
3. `MyTags.java`
4. `Output.java`

`Lexer.java`:

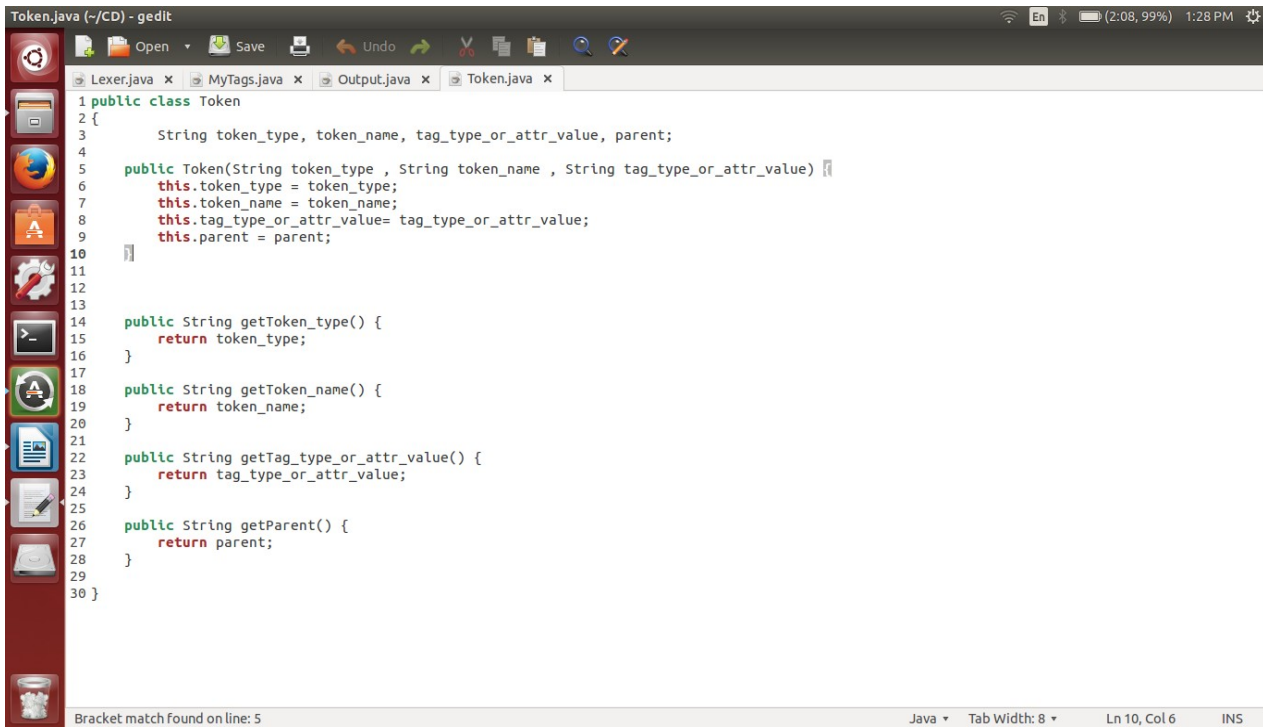
This program hold the gui for the project and initializes other programs which are defined above :



```
Lexer.java (~/.CD) - gedit
1 import java.io.BufferedReader;
2 import java.io.BufferedWriter;
3 import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
4 import java.io.FileReader;
5 import java.io.FileWriter;
6 import java.io.IOException;
7 import java.util.logging.Level;
8 import java.util.logging.Logger;
9 import javax.swing.JFileChooser;
10
11
12 public class Lexer extends javax.swing.JFrame {
13
14     /**
15      * Creates new form Lexer
16      */
17     private int flag;
18     private String st;
19     private String ff;
20     public Lexer() {
21         setTitle("Lexical Analyzer For HTML");
22         initComponents();
23         setSize(800,650);
24     }
25
26     /**
27      * This method is called from within the constructor to initialize the form.
28      * WARNING: Do NOT modify this code. The content of this method is always
29      * regenerated by the Form Editor.
30      */
31     @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
32     // <editor-fold defaultstate="collapsed" desc="Generated Code">
33     private void initComponents() {
34
35         button1 = new java.awt.Button();
36         jTextField1 = new javax.swing.JTextField();
```

Token.java:

This class has constructors to initialize and get tokens



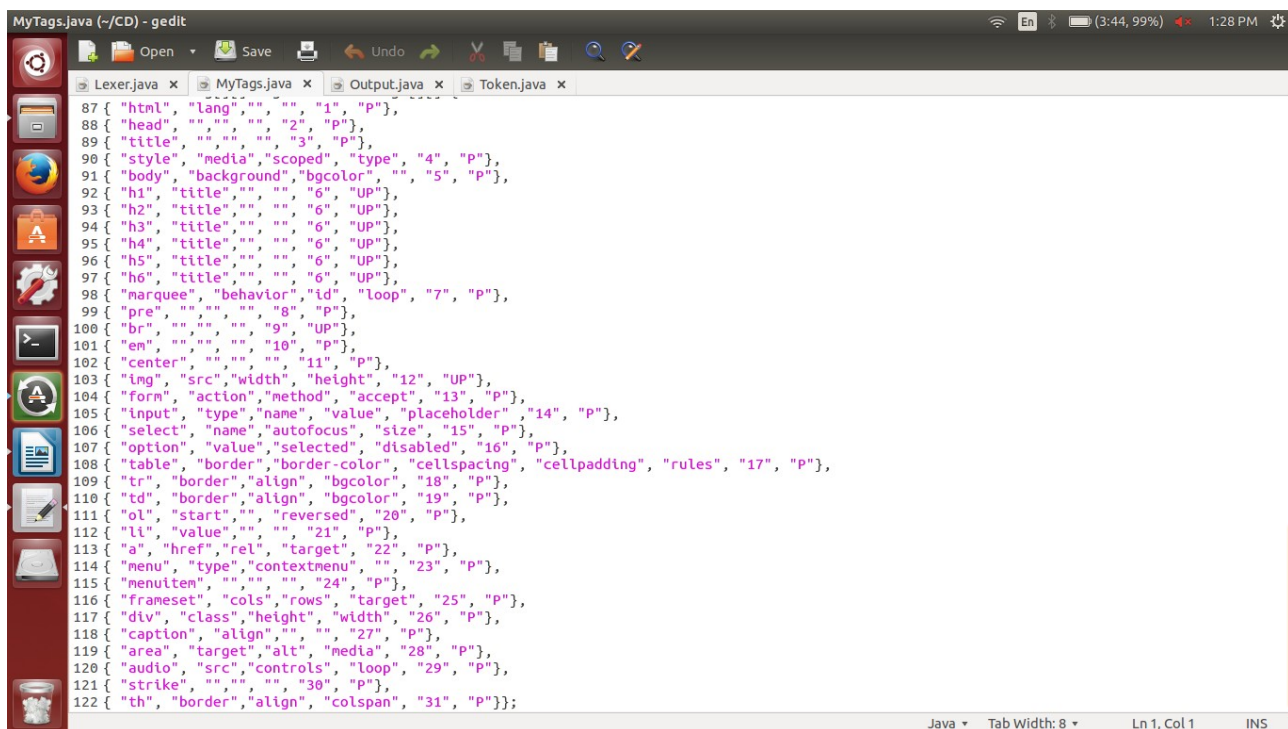
```
Token.java (~/.CD) - gedit
1 public class Token
2 {
3     String token_type, token_name, tag_type_or_attr_value, parent;
4
5     public Token(String token_type , String token_name , String tag_type_or_attr_value) {
6         this.token_type = token_type;
7         this.token_name = token_name;
8         this.tag_type_or_attr_value= tag_type_or_attr_value;
9         this.parent = parent;
10    }
11
12
13
14    public String getToken_type() {
15        return token_type;
16    }
17
18    public String getToken_name() {
19        return token_name;
20    }
21
22    public String getTag_type_or_attr_value() {
23        return tag_type_or_attr_value;
24    }
25
26    public String getParent() {
27        return parent;
28    }
29
30 }
```

Bracket match found on line: 5

Java Tab Width: 8 Ln 10, Col 6 INS

MyTags.java:

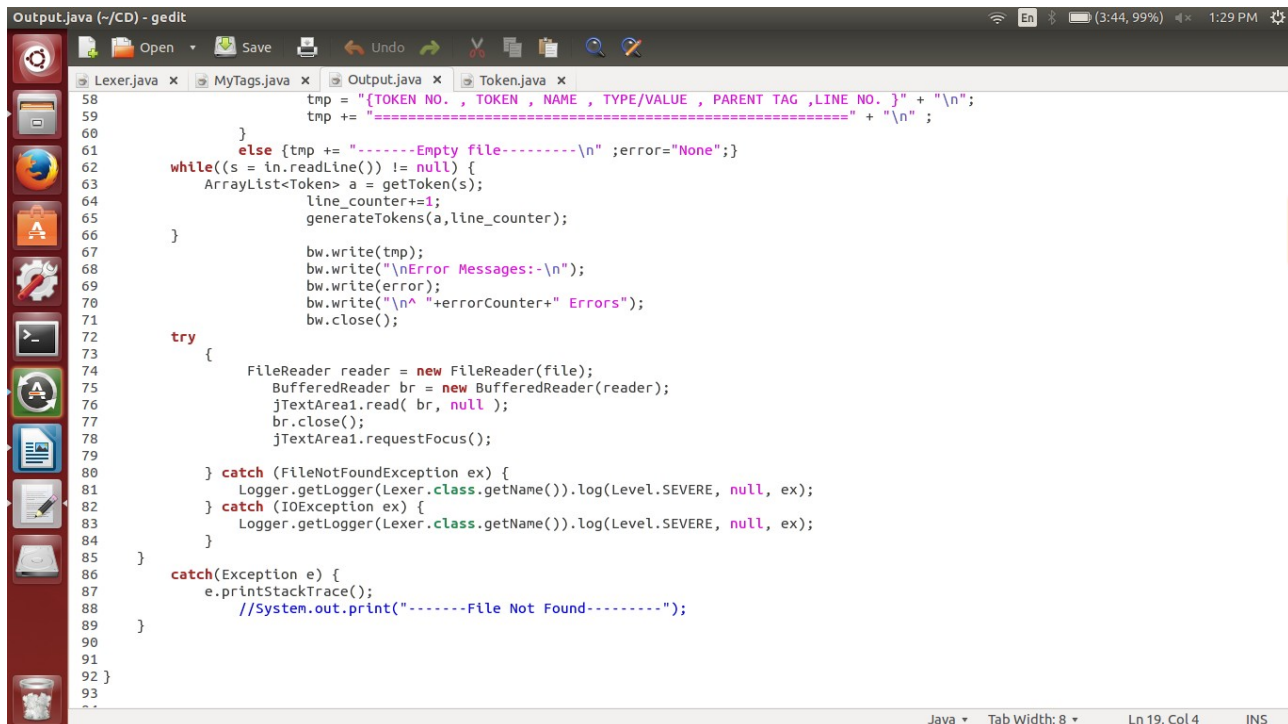
This class has a two-dimensional String array to store the attributes of for the tags we have defined and the necessary functions.



```
87 { "html", "lang", "", "", "1", "p"},
88 { "head", "", "", "", "2", "p"},
89 { "title", "", "", "", "3", "p"},
90 { "style", "media", "scoped", "type", "4", "p"},
91 { "body", "background", "bgcolor", "", "5", "p"},
92 { "h1", "title", "", "", "6", "UP"},
93 { "h2", "title", "", "", "6", "UP"},
94 { "h3", "title", "", "", "6", "UP"},
95 { "h4", "title", "", "", "6", "UP"},
96 { "h5", "title", "", "", "6", "UP"},
97 { "h6", "title", "", "", "6", "UP"},
98 { "marquee", "behavior", "id", "loop", "7", "P"},
99 { "pre", "", "", "", "8", "P"},
100 { "br", "", "", "", "9", "UP"},
101 { "em", "", "", "", "10", "P"},
102 { "center", "", "", "", "11", "P"},
103 { "img", "src", "width", "height", "12", "UP"},
104 { "form", "action", "method", "accept", "13", "P"},
105 { "input", "type", "name", "value", "placeholder", "14", "P"},
106 { "select", "name", "autofocus", "size", "15", "P"},
107 { "option", "value", "selected", "disabled", "16", "P"},
108 { "table", "border", "border-color", "cellspacing", "cellpadding", "rules", "17", "P"},
109 { "tr", "border", "align", "bgcolor", "18", "P"},
110 { "td", "border", "align", "bgcolor", "19", "P"},
111 { "ol", "start", "", "reversed", "20", "P"},
112 { "li", "value", "", "", "21", "P"},
113 { "a", "href", "rel", "target", "22", "P"},
114 { "menu", "type", "contextmenu", "", "23", "P"},
115 { "menutten", "", "", "", "24", "P"},
116 { "frameset", "cols", "rows", "target", "25", "P"},
117 { "div", "class", "height", "width", "26", "P"},
118 { "caption", "align", "", "", "27", "P"},
119 { "area", "target", "alt", "media", "28", "P"},
120 { "audio", "src", "controls", "loop", "29", "P"},
121 { "strike", "", "", "", "30", "P"},
122 { "th", "border", "align", "colspan", "31", "P"};
```

Output.java:

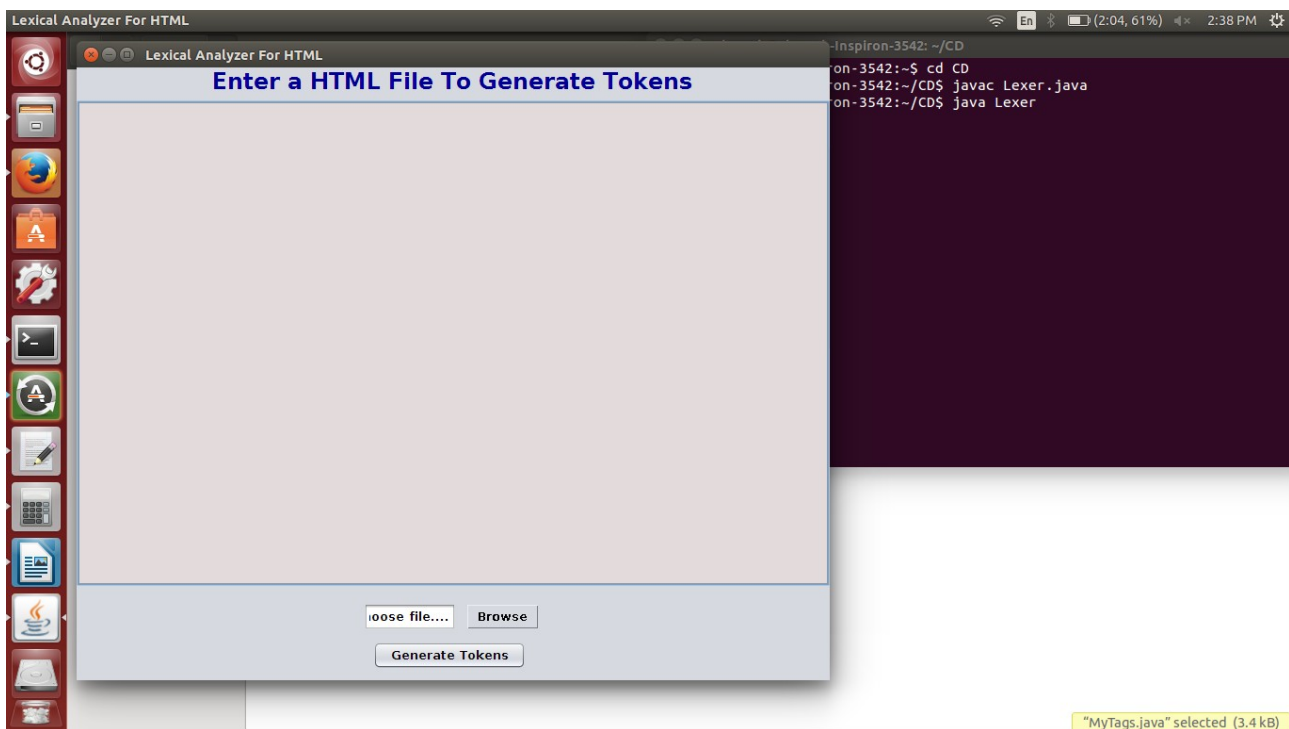
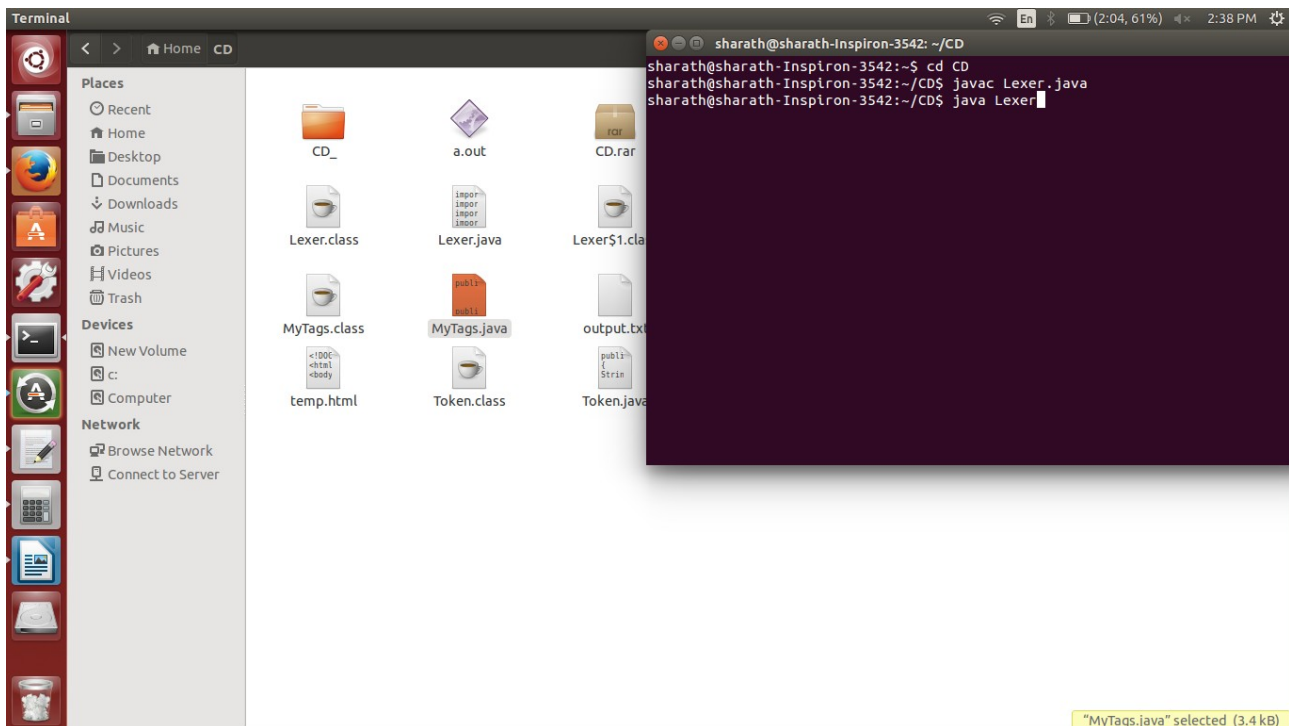
This class defines the format in which output should look after the generation of tokens takes place

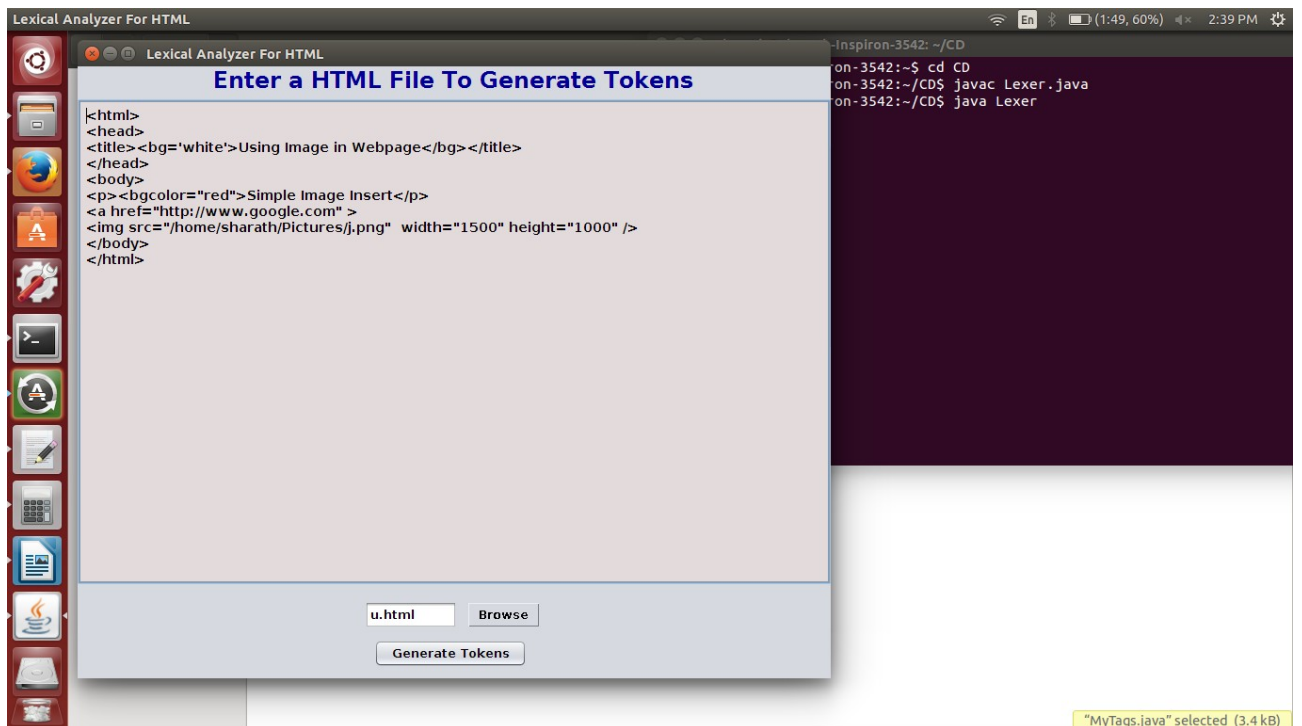
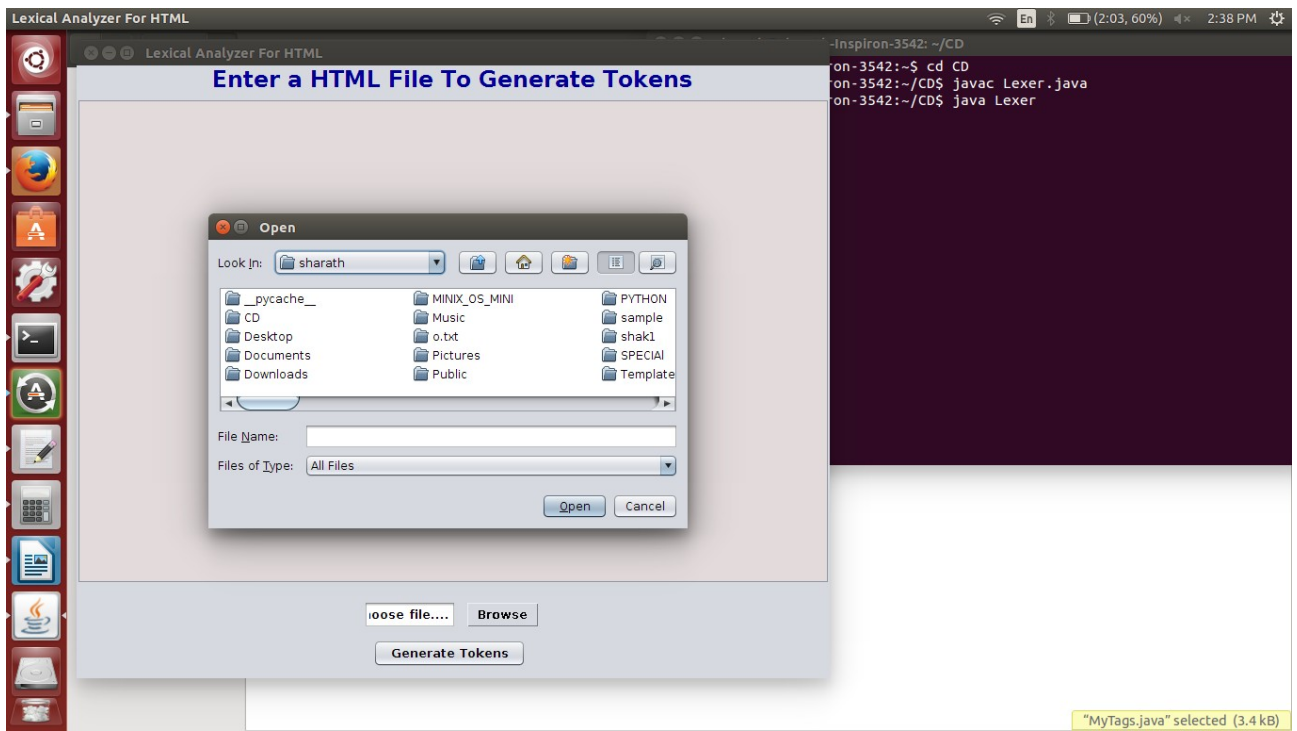


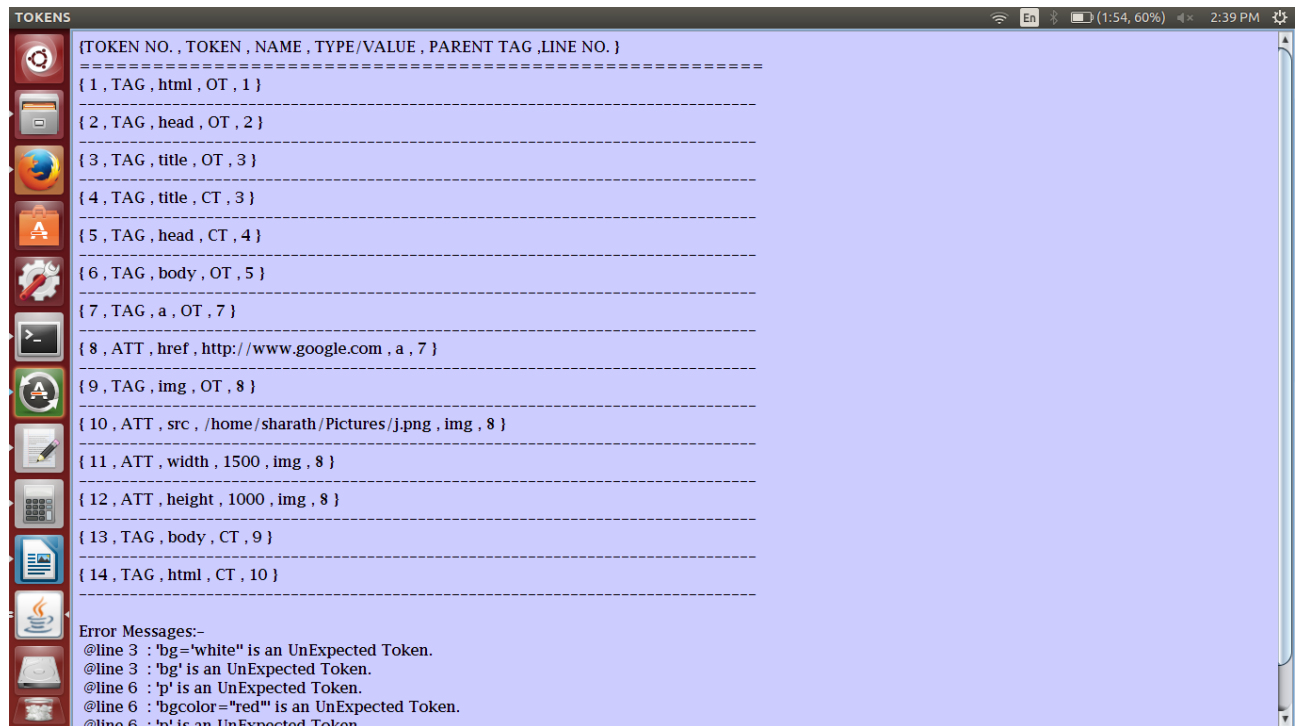
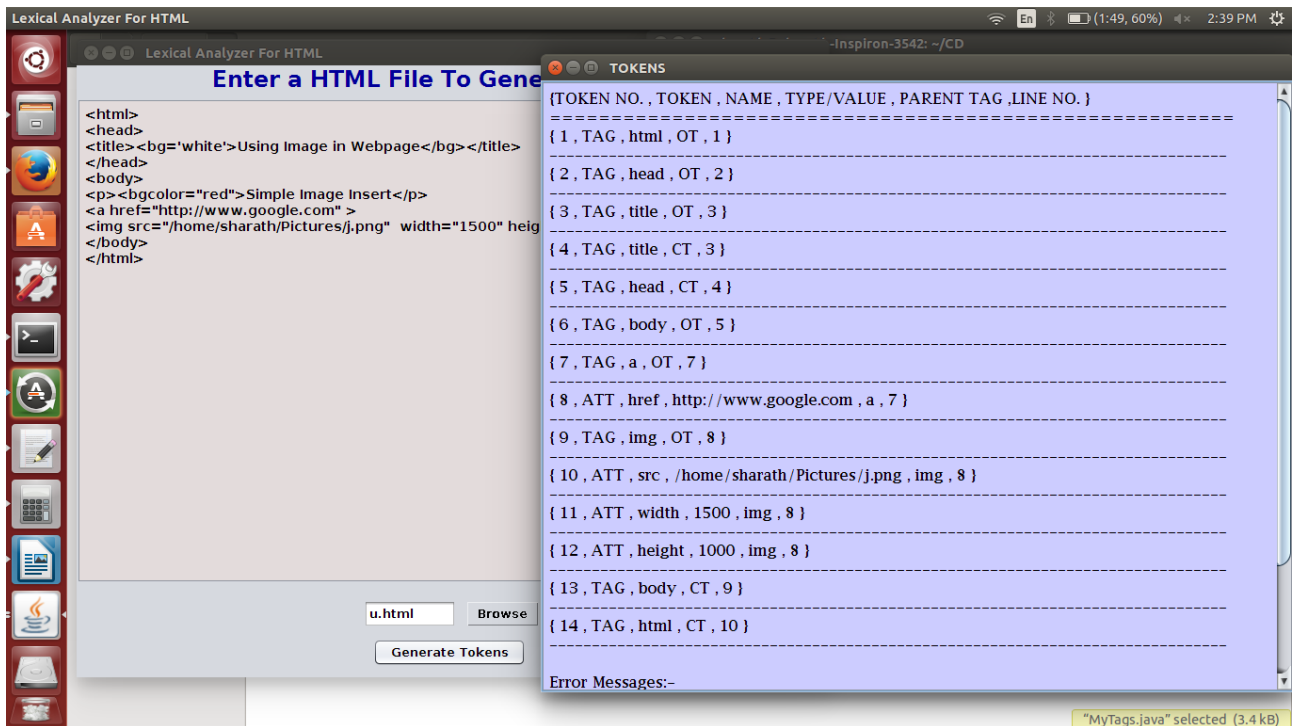
```
58 tmp = "{TOKEN NO. , TOKEN , NAME , TYPE/VALUE , PARENT TAG ,LINE NO. }" + "\n";
59 tmp += "-----" + "\n";
60 }
61 else {tmp += "-----Empty file-----\n" ;error="None";}
62 while((s = in.readLine()) != null) {
63     ArrayList<Token> a = getToken(s);
64     line_counter++;
65     generateTokens(a,line_counter);
66 }
67 bw.write(tmp);
68 bw.write("\nError Messages:-\n");
69 bw.write(error);
70 bw.write("\n^ "errorCounter+" Errors");
71 bw.close();
72 try
73 {
74     FileReader reader = new FileReader(file);
75     BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(reader);
76     JTextArea1.read( br, null );
77     br.close();
78     JTextArea1.requestFocus();
79 }
80 catch (FileNotFoundException ex) {
81     Logger.getLogger(Lexer.class.getName()).log(Level.SEVERE, null, ex);
82 } catch (IOException ex) {
83     Logger.getLogger(Lexer.class.getName()).log(Level.SEVERE, null, ex);
84 }
85 }
86 catch(Exception e) {
87     e.printStackTrace();
88     //System.out.print("-----File Not Found-----");
89 }
90
91
92 }
93
```

THE OUTPUT

1. Compile the lexer.java program
2. Run the same







ERROR RECOVERY: BY

Panic Mode Recovery

Panic mode recovery is an error recovery method that can be used in any kind of parsing, because error recovery depends somewhat on the type of parsing technique used. In panic mode recovery, a parser discards input symbols until a statement delimiter, such as a semicolon or an end, is encountered. The parser then deletes stack entries until it finds an entry that will allow it to continue parsing, given the synchronizing token on the input. This method is simple to implement, and it never gets into an infinite loop.