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Partial tokenizer readme

The TKCreate function works using the strtok function to tokenize a copy of the inputted string and then allocates dynamic memory for each token in the struct.

The struct contains three elements, a char** tokens, which contains all the tokenized strings, and int i, which keeps track of which token the TKGetNextToken function is on, and an int len, to store how many tokens there are.

The main function runs by following the FSM as closely as possible. First, it checks whether the token starts with 0 or 1-9. If 0, it check whether it could be 0, an octal, float, hex, or invalid.

Based on the decision, it rules out whether the token is not in one of those categories. If it is ruled out, prints mal token, else prints type and token. A similar route is followed with the 1-9 category, except with either integer, float, or invalid. Because the program runs by ruling out categories, it has left certain loopholes that can possibly slip through.