# 執行:

lex compiler\_hw1.l
cc lex.yy.c -ll -std=c99
./a.out <input file>

## **Basic Feature**

## 1. Print the recognized token

Print the recognized token	
(1) +	Add
(2) -	Sub
(3) *	Multiply
(4) /	Divide
(5) %	Remainder
(6) ^	Exponent
(7) =	Assign
(8) !	Not
(9) ,	Comma
(10) ;	Semicolon
(11) (	LB
(12) )	RB
(13) {	LCB
(14) }	RCB
(15) "	Quotation
(16) If	IF FINCTION
(17) Else	ELSE FUNCTION
(18) For	FOR FUNCTION
(19) While	WHILE FUNCTION
(20) Print	PRINT FUNCTION
(21) Println	PRINTLN FUNCTION
(22) ++	Increment
(23)	Decrement
(24) &&	And_Operator
(25)	Or_Operator
(26) <,>	Relational
(27) <=,>=,!=	Relational
(28) +=,-=,*=,/=,%=	Assignment

(29) number	Number
(30) number.number	FloatNumber
(31) "this is a string"	this is a string STRING
(32) //	C++ COMMENT
(33) /**/	C COMMENT

- 2. Count the lines of code in the given program
- 3. Implement the symbol table functions.
  - create\_symbol(): Print "Create a symbol table", when scanning the first id token
  - insert\_symbol(): 當 id 不在 symbol table 裡面時,print "Insert a symbol: [ID]"
  - lookup\_symbol():找是否有相同名稱的 id,並回傳 index
  - dump\_symbol():print 整個 symbol table,包括其 Index、name、 type

#### **Advanced Feature**

1. Discard C and C++ type comment.

//this is a comment	C++ comment
/*this is a comment*/	C comment

2. Count the comment lines.

3. Undeclared variables

當一個 id 沒有宣告時,他的 type 會被定為 undefined

4. Redefined variables

當一個 variable 已經被宣告過,又再次被宣告時,會被記錄為 redefined,且不會再次被加入 symbol table

### Code:

```
1 var x int
2 var y int = 5
3 int x
4 z
```

## 執行結果:

```
Create a symbol table
    int TYPE VAR
Insert a symbol: x
        int TYPE VAR
Insert a symbol: y
        Assign
        Number
        Redefined
        Undefined
Insert a symbol: z
Parse over, the line number is 4
comment: 0 lines
!!!Dump symbol table!!!
Index
       Name Type
0
               int TYPE VAR
       X
1
               int TYPE VAR
       y
               Undefined
       Z
```