# **Assignment 1 Report**

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## **Lexical specifications:**

id ::= [a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9\_]\*

**alphanum** ::= [a-zA-Z0-9\_]

integer ::= [1-9][0-9]\*|0

**float** ::= ([1-9][0-9]\*[0).([0-9]\*[1-9][0)(e(+|-)([1-9][0-9]\*|0))?

fraction ::= .([0-9]\*[1-9]|0)

**letter** ::= [a-zA-Z]

**digit** ::= [0-9]

**nonzero** ::= [1-9]

Operators, punctuations, and reserved words:

==	+		(	;	if	public	read
<b>&lt;&gt;</b>	-	&	)	,	then	private	write
<	*	!	{	•	else	func	return
>	/		}	:	integer	var	self
<b>&lt;=</b>	=		[	->	float	struct	inherits
>=			]		void	while	let
							impl

**coloncolon** ::= :: (I include this because it's in the given test file, although it's not in the table above)

inlinecmt ::= \\\\.\* (inline comment)

### Finite state automaton:

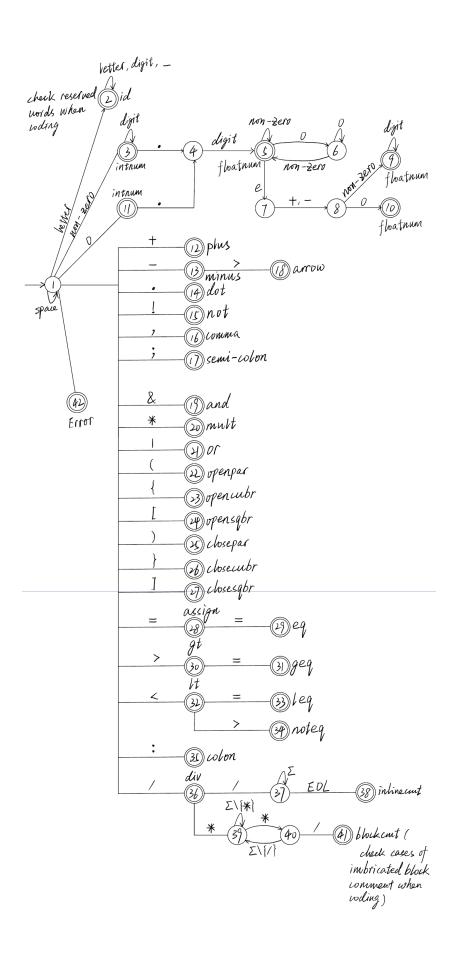
Notation used in DFA in addition to the lexical specification:

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 $\Sigma :$  set of all symbols in the lexical specification

EOL: End of Line (\n, \r\n)

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## Design:

The Table-Driven Scanner approach is used to analyze the state transitions. I created a state transition table and implemented using an array of State objects, each containing a HashMap<String, Integer> transition map, indicating the acceptable inputs for a state and the corresponding destination state ids for the inputs.

In addition to the State class, I also created the Token class and the TokenName class to represent both valid and invalid tokens.

#### Use of tools:

- Java project on Eclipse: I'm familiar with the language and the platform and have been using it since the first programming course.
- Notability note app for drawing DFA: I prefer drawing by hand as I could adjust the layout as I wish. It's more flexible than using online tools for drawing in my opinion.
- Word for creating the state transition table: no particular reason, I could have used Excel.

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