

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
<>	-	&)	,	then	private	write
<	*	!	{	.	else	func	return
>	/		}	:	integer	var	self
<=	=		[->	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)

blockcmt ::= `/*(.|\r\n)*?*/` (block comment)

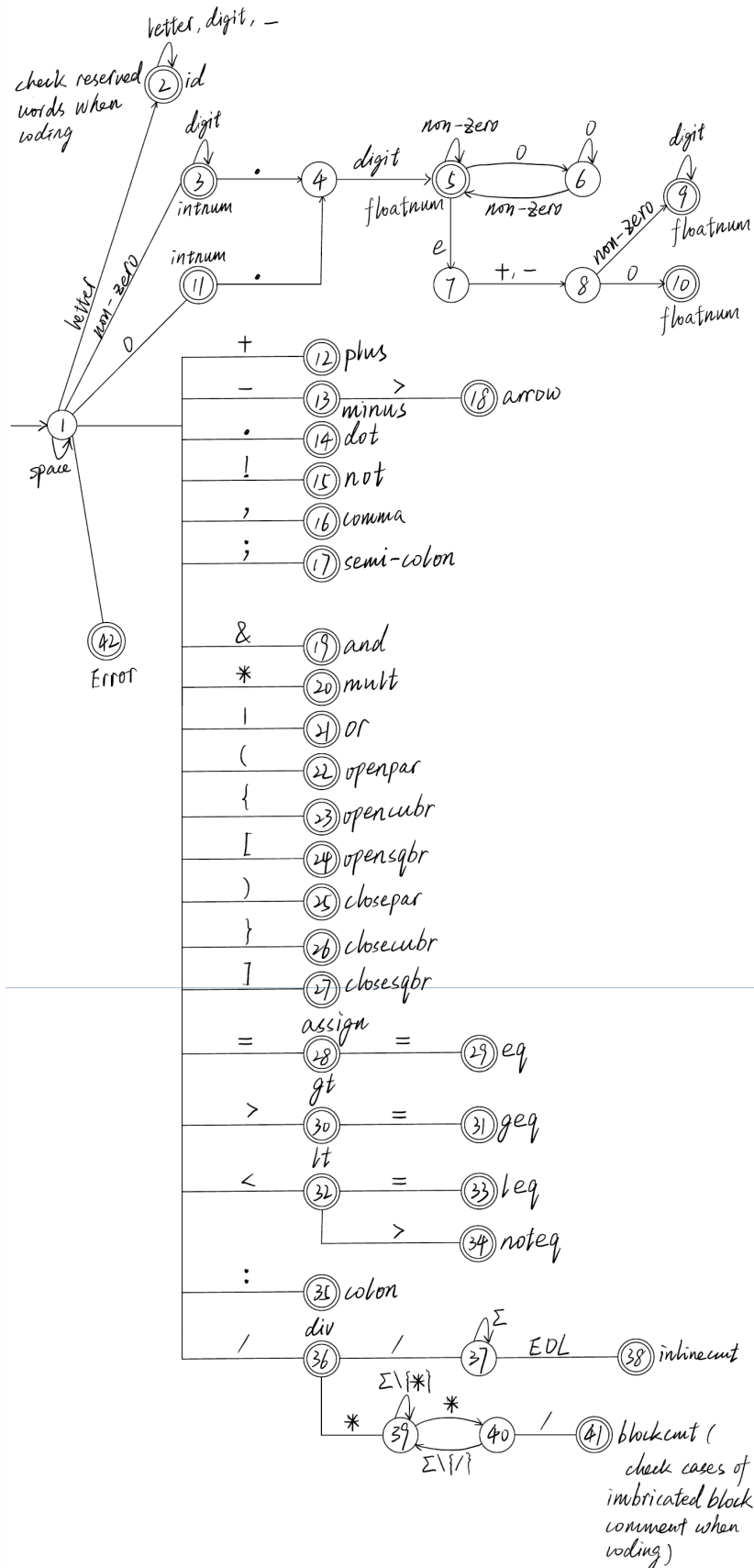
inlinecmt ::= `\/\/.*` (inline comment)

Finite state automaton:

Notation used in DFA in addition to the lexical specification:

Σ : set of all symbols in the lexical specification

EOL: End of Line ($\backslash n$, $\backslash r$, etc)



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.