



# Compilers

---

## Lexical Analysis Examples

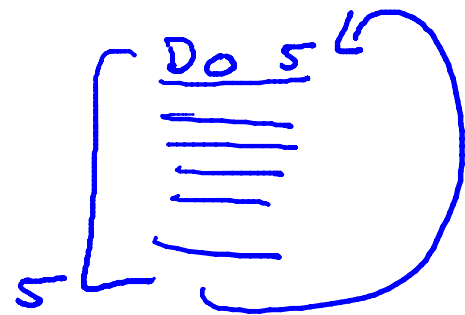
- FORTRAN rule: Whitespace is insignificant
- VAR1 is the same as VA R1

# LA Examples

→ DO 5 I = 1, 25  
→

DO 5 I = 1, 25  
DO 5 I = 1, 25

loop



lookahead

1. The goal is to partition the string. This is implemented by reading left-to-right, recognizing one token at a time
2. “Lookahead” may be required to decide where one token ends and the next token begins

```
if (i == j)
    z = 0;
else
    z = 1;
```

# Programming Language 1

PL/I keywords are not reserved

IF ELSE THEN THEN = ELSE; ELSE ELSE = THEN

DECLARE (ARG1, ..., ARGN)



Is DECLARE is a keyword or an array reference?

unbounded lookahead

- C++ template syntax:

Foo<Bar>

- C++ stream syntax:

cin >> var;

↓  
 Foo < Bar < Baz > >  
 —————  
 > < >  
 ↑



- The goal of lexical analysis is to
  - Partition the input string into lexemes
  - Identify the token of each lexeme
- Left-to-right scan => lookahead sometimes required