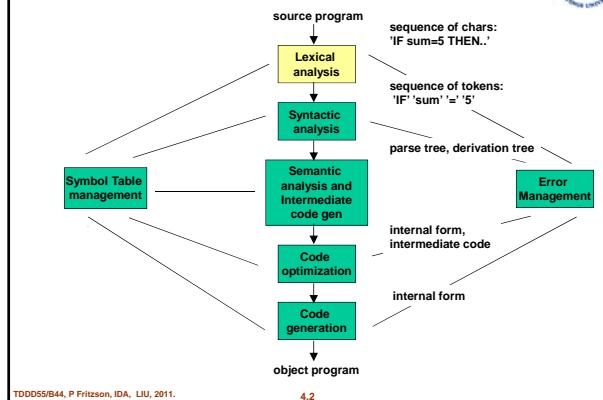




Lexical Analysis Scanners

Peter Fritzson
IDA, Linköpings universitet, 2011.

Lexical Analysis in the Compiler



TDD55/B44, P. Fritzson, IDA, LIU, 2011.

4.2

Lexical Analysis, Scanners

Function

1. Read the input stream (sequence of characters), group the characters into primitives (tokens).
Returns token as `<type, value>`.
2. Throw out certain sequences of characters (blanks, comments, etc.).
3. Build the symbol table, string table, constant table, etc.
4. Generate error messages.
5. Convert, for example, string → integer.

Tokens are described using regular expressions

Note: See Lecture 3 on Formal Languages to refresh your knowledge of regular expressions, DFAs, NFAs.

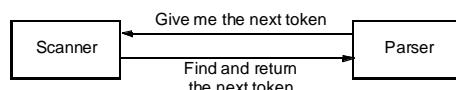
TDD55/B44, P. Fritzson, IDA, LIU, 2011.

4.3

Construction of a Scanner

- **Tools:** state automata and transition diagrams.
- Regular expressions enable the automatic construction of scanners.
- **Scanner generator** (e.g. *Lex*):
In: Regular expressions.
Out: Scanner.

Environment:



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4.4

How is a Scanner Programmed?

- Describe tokens with regular expressions.
- Draw transition diagrams.
- Code the diagram as table/program.

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4.5

Example Scanner

Example. Write a scanner for the following tokens.

Several categories of tokens:

- keyword = **BEGIN** | **END**
- id = letter (letter | digit)*
- integer = digit+
- op = + | - | * | / | // | ↑ | = | :=

Simplification:

- Assume that there is a blank character after each token.
- This simplification can easily be removed!

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4.6



The Scanner Represents Tokens as Tuples

Tuple type	< Typecode, value >
undef.	< 0, 0 >
id	< 1, table-pointer >
integer	< 2, value >
BEGIN	< 3, 0 >
END	< 4, 0 >
+	< 5, 0 >
-	< 6, 0 >
*	< 7, 0 >
/	< 8, 0 >
//	< 9, 0 >
^	< 10, 0 >
=	< 11, 0 >
:=	< 12, 0 >

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4.7

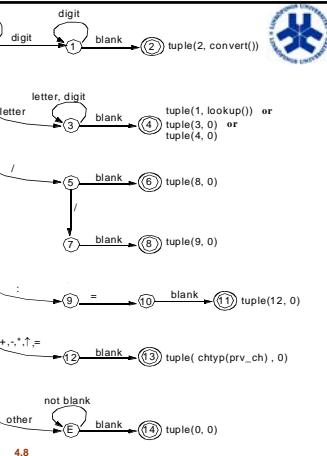


1. Draw the Transition Diagram

Comments:

- convert() converts text to integers.
- lookup() returns index to symbol table.
- BEGIN, END dealt with by putting them in the symbol table from the beginning. When they are found, return 3 or 4 instead of 1.
- ch always contains the next character
- prv_ch always contains the next to the last character.
- Automatic transition to state 0 after each recognized token (even after state 14).

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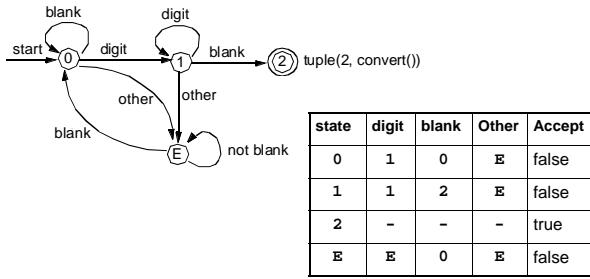
4.8



2. Translating the Transition Diagram

Translate the diagram to a transition table, perform simple interpretation of the table.

Example: Transition-diagram and transition-table for integers:



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4.9



3. Interpreting the Table

state	digit	blank	other	accept
0	1	0	E	0
1	1	2	E	0
2	-	-	-	1
E	E	0	E	0



```
Token t = new_Token();
int state = 0;
while ( 1 ) {
    char ch = getc ( inputfile );
    int oldstate = state;
    state = table [ state ][ ch ]; // transition
    // update t->tokentype with ch as appropriate:
    accumulate ( ch, state, t );
    if (is_error_state( state ))
        error_handler( oldstate, ch, ... );
    else if (is_accepting_state( state )) {
        t->tokentype = tokentype( state );
        return t;
    }
}
```

table

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4.10

Generic Scanner, Interpreting the Table Using Global Data Structures

```
state | digit | blank | other | accept
0   | 1     | 0     | E     | 0
1   | 1     | 2     | E     | 0
2   | -     | -     | -     | 1
E   | E     | 0     | E     | 0

// global data structures:
int table [ Nstates ][ Nchars ]
      = ... (read in or initialize)
typedef struct {
    int tokentype;
    union {
        int ival; float fval; double dval; ...
        symboltable *stptr;
    } tokentval;
} *Token;
```

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```
// scanner routine, called from parser:
Token getNextToken( void )
{
    Token t = new_Token();
    int state = 0;
    while ( 1 ) {
        char ch = getc ( inputfile );
        int oldstate = state;
        state = table [ state ][ ch ]; // transition
        // update t->tokentval with ch as appropriate
        accumulate ( ch, state, t );
        if (is_error_state( state ))
            error_handler( oldstate, ch, ... );
        else if (is_accepting_state( state )) {
            t->tokentype = tokentype( state );
            return t;
        }
    }
}
```

4.11



4. Goto-Representation of the Table

b) Direct Jumps

```
state0:
    ch = getc;
    if ch >= '0' && ch <= '9' goto state1;
    if ch == " " goto state0;
    goto stateE; /* in other cases */
```

state1:

...

c) using a Switch statement

```
switch ( state ) {
    case 0:
        switch ( ch ) {
            case '0': state = 1; break;
            ...
            case '9': state = 1; break;
            case ' ': state = 0; break;
            default: state = E; }
        break;
    case 1: ...
```

state	digit	blank	other	accept
0	1	0	E	0
1	1	2	E	0
2	-	-	-	1
E	E	0	E	0

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4.12



5. Direct Coding of Diagrams (not via a table)

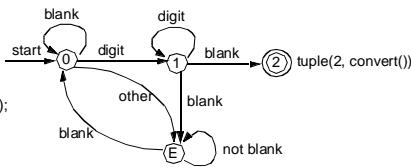
Data Structures and Functions

■ Variables:

- t->tokentype = current symbol class
- value = value
- ch = current character
- chtyp = vector for 1-character tokens
- symtab = symbol table

■ Functions:

- getc;
- skip_blanks;
- symtab_lookup(id);
- is_letter(ch);
- is_digit(ch);



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4.13

■ Initialization:

- initialize **chtyp** according to the previous description;
- initialize the symbol table with reserved words;



5. Scanner Fragment with Direct Coding Continued

```

Token getNextToken( void )
{
    char ch = getc( inputfile );
    char idstr [ ... ]; // lexeme buffer for identifiers
    t = new_Token();
    while (is_blank(ch))
        ch = getc ( inputfile ); // eat whitespace
    if (is_letter(ch)) { // identifier:
        while (is_letter(ch) || is_digit(ch) ) {
            append( ch, idstr );
            ch = getc( inputfile );
        }
        if (is_blank(ch))
            t->tokenval.sptr =
                symtab_lookup( idstr );
        else error( ... );
    }
    ...
    else {
        // others (single-char. symbols):
        t->tokentype = chtyp[ ch ];
        if (t->tokentype == 0)
            error( ... );
    }
    return t;
}
  
```

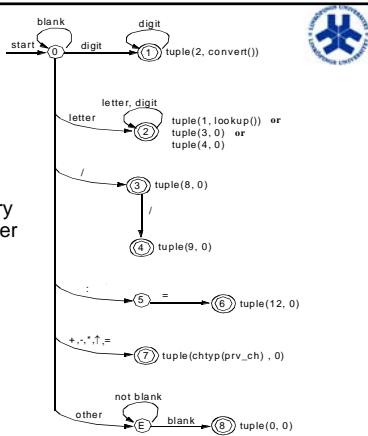
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4.14

Diagram with simplification removed

Removed simplification:

- Space is not necessary as concluding character



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4.15

Scanner Lookahead Problems



- **Lookahead** is sometimes needed to determine symbol type.

■ Example: in FORTRAN

- DO 10 I = 1.25 is an assignment, but
- DO 10 I = 1,25 is a for-statement.

It is ‘.’ or ‘,’ which determines whether the scanner returns **DO10I** or **DO**

■ Another Example: in Pascal.

Two character lookahead needed

- 715..816

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4.16