

Compiling Techniques

Lecture 3: Introduction to Lexical Analysis

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Reminder

Action

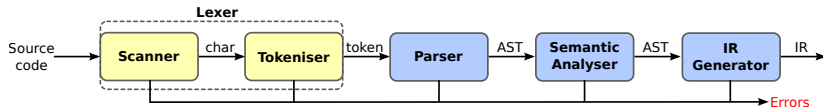
Create an account and subscribe to the course on piazza.

Coursework

Starts this afternoon (14.10 - 16.00)

- Coursework description is updated regularly; check frequently or “watch” <http://bitbucket.org/cdubach/ct-17-18/>
- Register for a bitbucket account and fill in the Google form (instructions online) (https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1z2EthflazoU2bvfnJlrCWB_-AqB4ZxIgsJW-8SWiXyM)

The Lexer



- Maps character stream into words — the basic unit of syntax
- Assign a syntactic category to each word (part of speech)
 - $x = x + y$; becomes ID(x) EQ ID(x) PLUS ID(y) SC
 - word \cong lexeme
 - syntactic category \cong part of speech
 - In casual speech, we call the pair a token
- Typical tokens: number, identifier, +, -, new, while, if, ...
- Scanner eliminates white space (including comments)

Table of contents

- 1 Languages and Syntax
 - Context-free Language
 - Regular Expression
 - Regular Languages

- 2 Lexical Analysis
 - Building a Lexer
 - Ambiguous Grammar

Context-free Language

Context-free syntax is specified with a grammar

- SheepNoise \rightarrow SheepNoise baa | baa
- This grammar defines the set of noises that a sheep makes under normal circumstances

It is written in a variant of BackusNaur Form (BNF)

Formally, a grammar $G = (S, N, T, P)$

- S is the start symbol
- N is a set of non-terminal symbols
- T is a set of terminal symbols or words
- P is a set of productions or rewrite rules ($P: N \rightarrow N \cup T$)

Example

```
1 goal → expr
2 expr → expr op term
3       | term
4 term  → number
5       | id
6 op    → +
7       | -
```

```
S = goal
T = {number, id, +, -}
N = {goal, expr, term, op}
P = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7}
```

- This grammar defines simple expressions with addition & subtraction over “number” and “id”
- This grammar, like many, falls in a class called “context-free grammars”, abbreviated CFG

Regular Expression

Grammars can often be simplified and shortened using an augmented BNF notation where:

- x^* is the Kleene closure : zero or more occurrences of x
- x^+ is the positive closure : one or more occurrences of x
- $[x]$ is an option: zero or one occurrence of x

Example: identifier syntax

```
identifier ::= letter (letter | digit)*  
digit      ::= "0" | ... | "9"  
letter     ::= "a" | ... | "z" | "A" | ... | "Z"
```


Exercise: write the grammar of signed natural number

Regular Language

Definition

A language is regular if it can be expressed with a single regular expression or with multiple non-recursive regular expressions.

- Regular languages can be used to specify the words to be translated to tokens by the lexer.
- Regular languages can be recognised with finite state machine.
- Using results from automata theory and theory of algorithms, we can automatically build recognisers from regular expressions.

Regular language to program

Given the following:

- `c` is a lookahead character;
- `next()` consumes the next character;
- `error()` quits with an error message; and
- `first (exp)` is the set of initial characters of `exp`.

Regular language to program

Then we can build a program to recognise a regular language if the grammar is left-parsable.

RE	pr(RE)
"x"	if (c == 'x') next() else error ();
(exp)	pr(exp);
[exp]	if (c in first (exp)) pr(exp);
exp*	while (c in first (exp)) pr(exp);
exp+	pr(exp); while (c in first (exp)) pr(exp);
fact ₁ ... fact _n	pr(fact1); ... ; pr(factn);
term ₁ ... term _n	switch (c) { case c in first (term1) : pr (term1); case ... : ... ; case c in first (termn) : pr (termn); default : error (); }

Definition: left-parsable

A grammar is left-parsable if:

$term_1 \mid \dots \mid term_n$

$fact_1 \dots fact_n$

$[exp], exp^*$

The terms do not share any initial symbols.

If $fact_i$ contains the empty symbol then $fact_i$ and $fact_{i+1}$ do not share any common initial symbols.

The initial symbols of exp cannot contain a symbol which belong to the first set of an expression following exp .

Example: Recognising identifiers

```
void ident() {  
    if (c is in [a-zA-Z])  
        letter();  
    else  
        error();  
    while (c is in [a-zA-Z0-9]) {  
        switch (c) {  
            case c is in [a-zA-Z] : letter();  
            case c is in [0-9] : digit();  
            default : error();  
        }  
    }  
}  
void letter() {...}  
void digit() {...}
```

Example: Simplified Java version

```
void ident() {  
    if (Character.isLetter(c))  
        next();  
    else  
        error();  
    while (Character.isLetterOrDigit(c))  
        next();  
}
```

Role of lexical analyser

The main role of the lexical analyser (or lexer) is to read a bit of the input and return a lexeme (or token).

```
class Lexer {  
    public Token nextToken() {  
        // return the next token, ignoring white spaces  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

White spaces are usually ignored by the lexer. White spaces are:

- white characters (tabulation, newline, ...)
- comments (any character following “//” or enclosed between “/*” and “*/”)

What is a token?

A token consists of a token class and other additional information.

Example: some token classes

IDENTIFIER	→	foo, main, cnt, ...
NUMBER	→	0, -12, 1000, ...
STRING_LITERAL	→	"Hello world!", "a", ...
EQ	→	==
ASSIGN	→	=
PLUS	→	+
LPAR	→	(
...	→	...

```
class Token {  
    TokenClass tokenClass; // Java enumeration  
    String data;           // stores number or string  
    Position pos;         // line/column number in source  
}
```

Example

Given the following C program:

```
int foo(int i) {  
    return i+2;  
}
```

the lexer will return:

```
INT IDENTIFIER("foo") LPAR INT IDENTIFIER("i") RPAR LBRA  
    RETURN IDENTIFIER("i") PLUS NUMBER("2") SEMICOLON  
RBRA
```

A Lexer for Simple Arithmetic Expressions

Example: BNF syntax

```
identifier ::= letter (letter | digit)*
digit      ::= "0" | ... | "9"
letter     ::= "a" | ... | "z" | "A" | ... | "Z"
number     ::= digit+
plus       ::= "+"
minus      ::= "-"
```

Example: token definition

```
class Token {  
  
    enum TokenClass {  
        IDENTIFIER  
        NUMBER,  
        PLUS,  
        MINUS,  
    }  
  
    // fields  
    final TokenClass tokenClass;  
    final String data;  
    final Position position;  
  
    // constructors  
    Token(TokenClass tc) {...}  
    Token(TokenClass tc, String data) {...}  
    ...  
}
```

Example: tokeniser implementation

```
class Tokeniser {
    Scanner scanner;

    Token next() {
        char c = scanner.next();

        // skip white spaces
        if (Character.isWhitespace(c)) return next();

        if (c == '+') return new Token(TokenClass.PLUS);
        if (c == '-') return new Token(TokenClass.MINUS);

        // identifier
        if (Character.isLetter(c)) {
            StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
            sb.append(c);
            c = scanner.peek();
            while (Character.isLetterOrDigit(c)) {
                sb.append(c);
                scanner.next();
                c = scanner.peek();
            }
            return new Token(TokenClass.IDENTIFIER, sb.toString());
        }
    }
}
```

Example: continued

```
// number
if (Character.isDigit(c)) {
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
    sb.append(c);
    c = scanner.peek();
    while (Character.isDigit(c)) {
        sb.append(c);
        scanner.next();
        c = scanner.peek();
    }
    return new Token(TokenClass.NUMBER, sb.toString());
}
}
}
```

Some grammars are ambiguous.

Example 1

```
comment ::= "/*" .* "*" | "//" .* NEWLINE
div      ::= "/"
```

Solution:

Longest matching rule

The lexer should produce the longest lexeme that corresponds to the definition.

coursework hint: use peek ahead function from the Scanner

Some grammars are ambiguous.

Example 2

```
number    ::= [ "-" ] digit+  
digit     ::= "0" | ... | "9"  
plus      ::= "+"  
minus     ::= "-"
```

Solution:

Delay to parsing stage

Remove the ambiguity and deal with it during parsing

```
number    ::= digit+  
digit     ::= "0" | ... | "9"  
plus      ::= "+"  
minus     ::= "-"
```


Next lecture

- Automatic Lexer Generation