

2. Symbol specifications and lexical analysis

Notations of tokens is specified by regular expressions

Token classes: keywords (`for`, `class`), operators and delimiters (`+`, `==`, `;`, `{}`), identifiers (`getSize`, `maxint`), literals (`42`, `'\n'`)

Lexical analysis isolates tokens within a stream of characters and encodes them:

Tokens

```
int count = 0; double sum = 0.0; while (count < maxVect) { sum = sum + vect[count]; count++; }
```

Lexical Analysis

Input: *Program represented by a sequence of characters*

Tasks:

Recognize and classify tokens
Skip irrelevant characters

Encode tokens:

Store token information
Conversion

Compiler modul:

Input reader

Scanner (central phase, finite state machine)

Identifier modul

Literal modules

String storage

Output: *Program represented by a sequence of encoded tokens*

Avoid context dependent token specifications

Tokens should be **recognized in isolation**:

e. G. all occurrences of the identifier **a** get the same encoding:

```
{int a; ... a = 5; ... {float a; ... a = 3.1; ...}}
```

distinction of the two different variables would require information from semantic analysis

typedef problem in C:

The C syntax requires **lexical distinction** of type-names and other names:

```
typedef int *T; T (*B); X (*Y);
```

cause syntactically different structures: declaration of variable **B** and call of function **X**.

Requires feedback from semantic analysis to lexical analysis.

Identifiers in PL/1 may **coincide with keywords**:

```
if if = then then := else else := then
```

Lexical analysis needs feedback from syntactic analysis to distinguish them.

Token separation in FORTRAN:

„Deletion or insertion of blanks does not change the meaning.“

```
DO 24 K = 1,5          begin of a loop, 7 tokens
```

```
DO 24 K = 1.5         assignment to the variable DO24K, 3 tokens
```

Token separation is determined late.

Representation of tokens

Uniform encoding of tokens by triples:

Syntax code	attribute	source position
terminal code of the concrete syntax	value or reference into data module	to locate error messages of later compiler phases

Examples:

```
double sum = 5.6e-5;
while (count < maxVect)
{ sum = sum + vect[count];
```

DoubleToken		12, 1
Ident	138	12, 8
Assign		12, 12
FloatNumber	16	12, 14
Semicolon		12, 20
WhileToken		13, 1
OpenParen		13, 7
Ident	139	13, 8
LessOpr		13, 14
Ident	137	13, 16
CloseParen		13, 23
OpenBracket		14, 1
Ident	138	14, 3

Specification of token notations

Example: identifiers

Ident = Letter (Letter | Digit)*

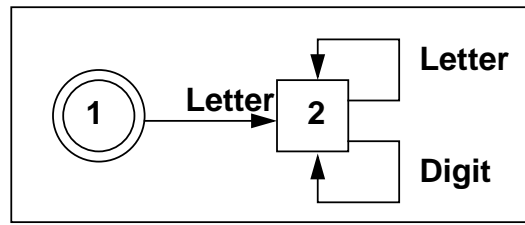
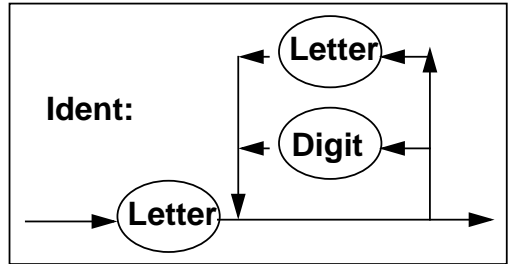
regular grammar

regular expression

Ident ::= Letter X
 X ::= Letter X
 X ::= Digit X
 X ::=

syntax diagram

finite state machine



transformation shown in this lecture

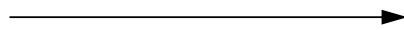
Regular expressions mapped to syntax diagrams

Transformation rules:

regular expression A

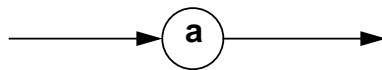
syntax diagram for A

empty



empty

a



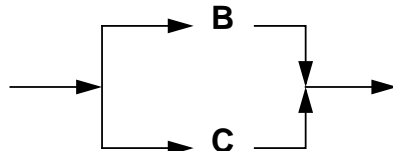
single character

B C



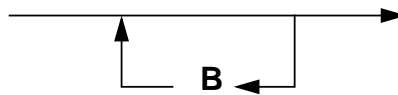
sequence

B | C



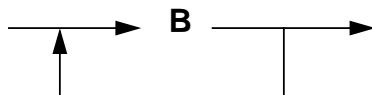
alternative

B*



repetition, may be empty

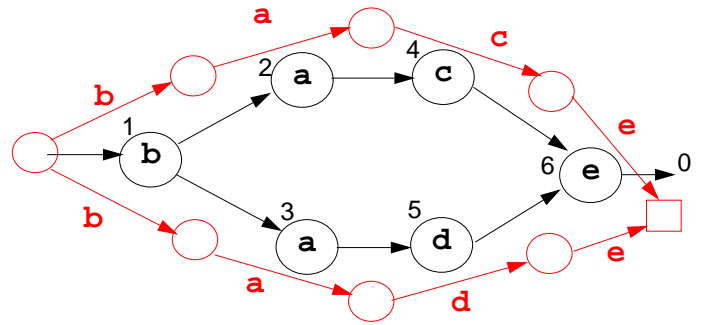
B+



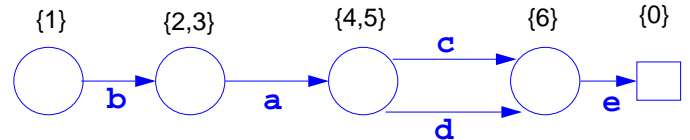
repetition, non-empty

Naive transformation

1. Transform a **syntax diagram** into a **non-det. FSM** by naively exchanging nodes and arcs



2. Transform a **non-det. FSM** into a **det. FSM**:
Merge equivalent sets of nodes into nodes.



Syntax diagram

set of nodes m_q

sets of nodes m_q and m_r
connected with the same character a

deterministic finite state machine

state q

transition $q \rightarrow r$ with character a

Construction of deterministic finite state machines

Syntax diagram

set of nodes m_q

sets of nodes m_q and m_r
connected with the same character a

deterministic finite state machine

state q

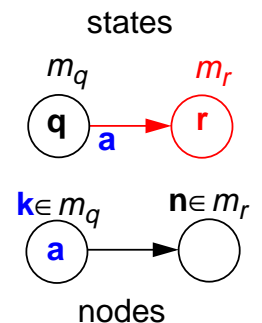
transitions $q \rightarrow r$ with character a

Construction:

1. **enumerate nodes**; exit of the diagram gets the number 0
2. **initial set of nodes** m_1 contains all nodes that are reachable from the begin of the diagram; m_1 represents the **initial state 1**.

3. **construct new sets of nodes (states) and transitions:**

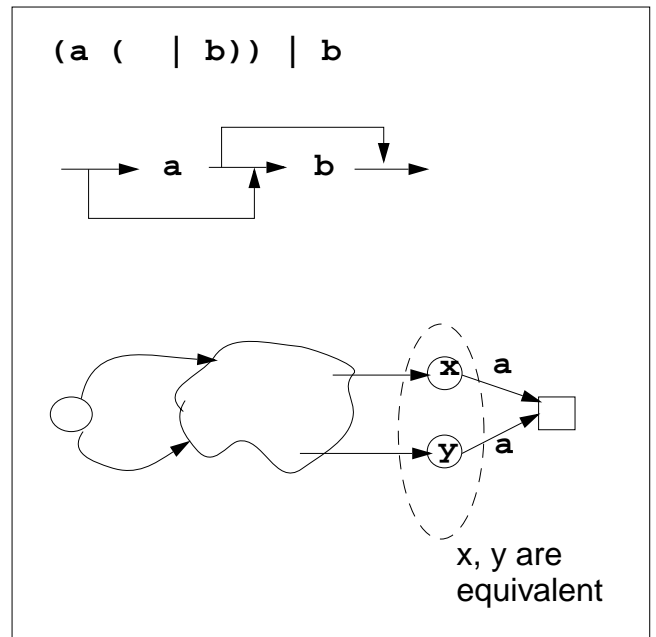
- chose state q with m_q , chose a character a
- consider the set of nodes with character a , s.t. their labels k are in m_q .
- consider all nodes that are directly reachable from those nodes; let m_r be the set of their labels
- create a state r for m_r and a transition **from q to r under a** .



4. **repeat step 3** until no new states or transitions can be created
5. a state q is a **final state** iff 0 is in m_q .

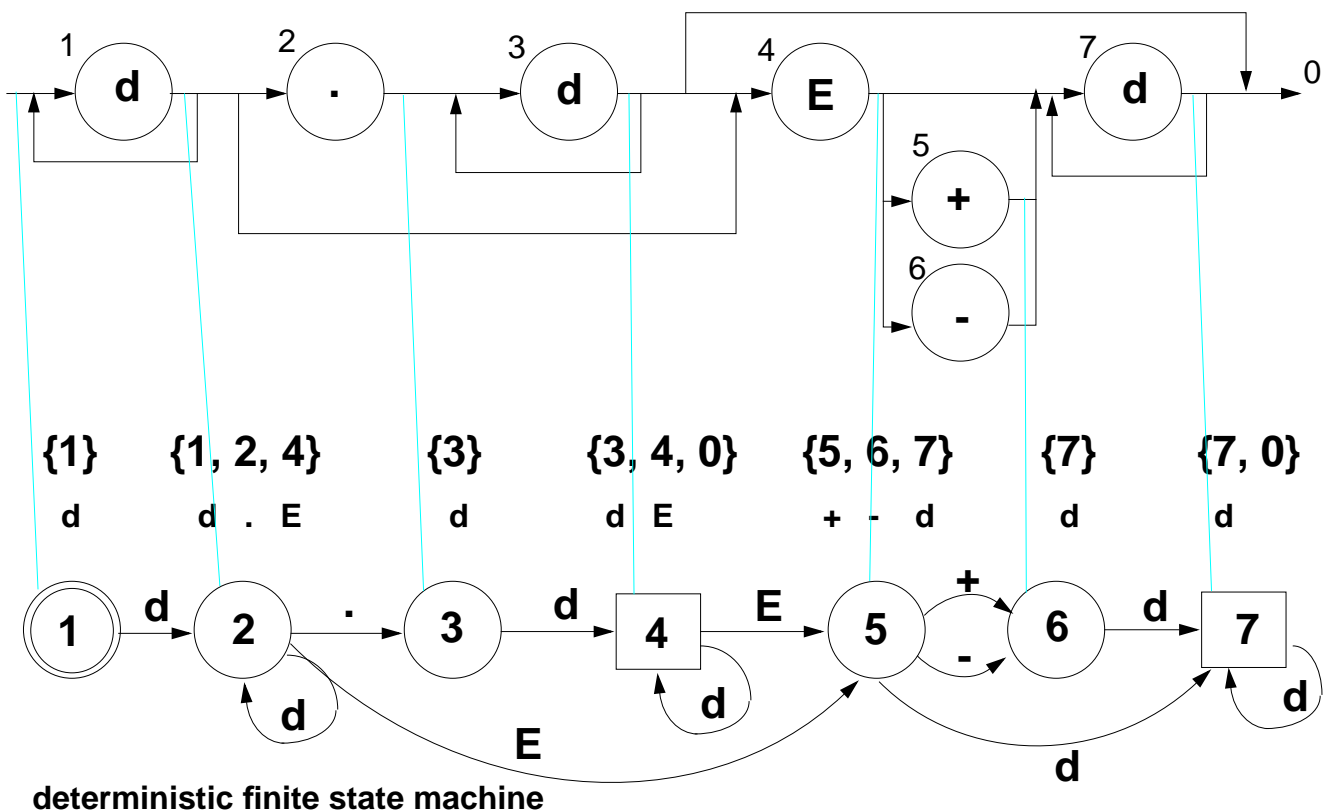
Properties of the transformation

1. **Syntax diagrams** can express languages **more compact** than regular expressions can:
A regular expression for { a, ab, b} needs more than one occurrence of a or b - a syntax diagram doesn't.
2. The FSM resulting from a transformation of PLaC 2.7a may have **more states than necessary**.
3. There are transformations that **minimize the number of states** of any FSM.



Example: Floating point numbers in Pascal

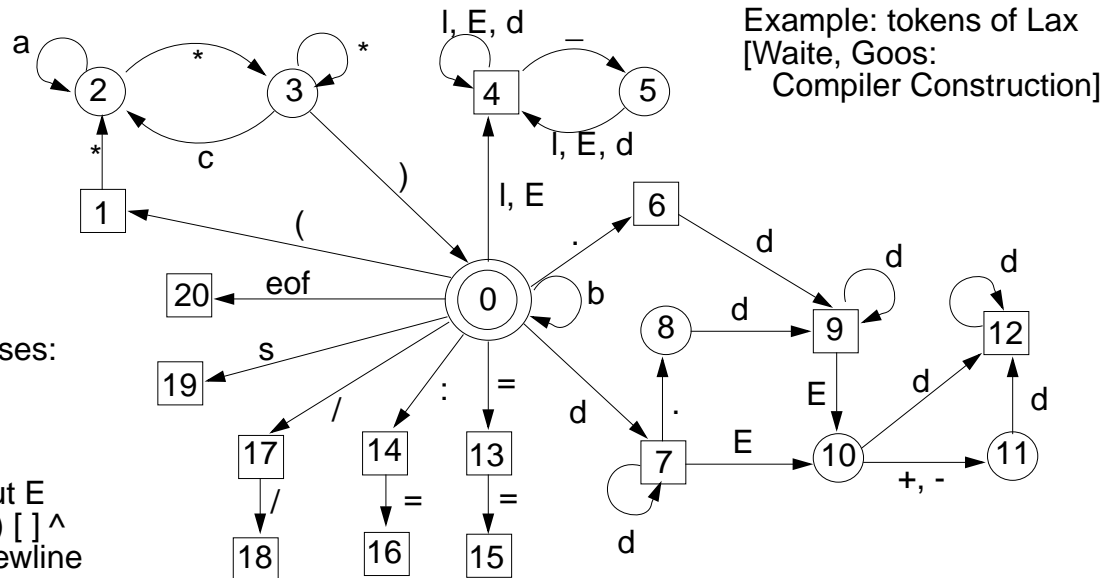
Syntax diagram



Composition of token automata

Construct one finite state machine for each token. Compose them forming a single FSM:

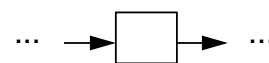
- **Identify the initial states of the single automata**
and identical structures evolving from there (transitions with the same character and states).
- **Keep the final states of single automata distinct**, they classify the tokens.
- **Add automata for comments and irrelevant characters** (white space)



Rule of the longest match

An automaton may contain **transitions from final states**:

When does the automaton stop?



Rule of the longest match:

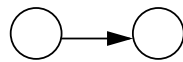
- **The automaton continues as long as there is a transition with the next character.**
- **After having stopped it sets back to the most recently passed final state.**
- **If no final state has been passed an error message is issued.**

Consequence: Some kinds of tokens have to be separated explicitly.

Check the concrete grammar for tokens that may occur adjacent!

Scanner: Aspects of implementation

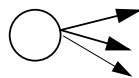
- Runtime is proportional to the number of characters in the program
- Operations per character must be fast - otherwise the Scanner dominates compilation time
- Table driven automata are too slow:
Loop interprets table, 2-dimensional array access, branches
- Directly programmed automata is faster; transform transitions into control flow:



sequence



repeat loop



branch, switch

- Fast loops for sequences of irrelevant blanks.
- Implementation of character classes:
bit pattern or indexing - avoid slow operations with sets of characters.
- Do not copy characters from input buffer - maintain a pointer into the buffer, instead.

Characteristics of Input Data

Table 7
Characteristics of the Input Data

	P4		SYNPUT	
	Occurrences	Characters	Occurrences	Characters
Single spaces	11404	11404	2766	2766
Identifiers	8411	41560	5799	22744
Keywords	4183	15080	2034	7674
>3 spaces	3850	60694	1837	19880
:	2708	2708	1880	1880
:=	1379	2758	966	1932
Integers	1354	2202	527	573
(1245	1245	751	751
)	1245	1245	751	751
.	1032	1032	842	842
comments	659	13765	675	35066
[654	654	218	218
]	654	654	218	218
:	635	635	483	483
.	546	546	400	400
Strings	493	2560	303	3017
Space pairs	470	940	39	78
=	438	438	206	206
>	353	353	461	461
<>	213	426	96	192
+	203	203	183	183
-	82	82	61	61
Space triples	56	168	842	2526
:	37	74	21	42
<=	26	52	5	10
>	18	18	27	27
<	14	14	25	25
*	10	10	12	12
>=	5	10	7	14
Reals	0	0	3	14
/	0	0	1	1

significant numbers of characters



W. M. Waite:
The Cost of Lexical Analysis.
Software- Practice and Experience,
16(5):473-488, May 1986.

Identifier module and literal modules

- **Uniform interface for all scanner support modules:**

Input parameters: pointer to token text and its length;
Output parameters: syntax code, attribute

- **Identifier module encodes identifier occurrences bijective (1:1), and recognizes keywords**

Implementation: hash vector, extensible table, collision lists

- **Literal modules for floating point numbers, integral numbers, strings**

Variants for representation in memory:

token text; value converted into compiler data; value converted into target data

Caution:

Avoid overflow on conversion!

Cross compiler: compiler representation may differ from target representation

- **Character string memory:**

stores strings without limits on their lengths,
used by the identifier module and the literal modules

Scanner generators

generate the central function of lexical analysis

GLA University of Colorado, Boulder; component of the Eli system

Lex Unix standard tool

Flex Successor of Lex

Rex GMD Karlsruhe

Token specification: regular expressions

GLA library of precoined specifications;
recognizers for some tokens may be programmed

Lex, Flex, Rex transitions may be made conditional

Interface:

GLA as described in this chapter; cooperates with other Eli components

Lex, Flex, Rex actions may be associated with tokens (statement sequences)
interface to parser generator Yacc

Implementation:

GLA directly programmed automaton in C

Lex, Flex, Rex table-driven automaton in C

Rex table-driven automaton in C or in Modula-2

Flex, Rex faster, smaller implementations than generated by Lex