



# **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**Coimbatore-36.**

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**COURSE NAME : 19CSB301& AUTOMATA THEORY AND COMPILER DESIGN**

**III YEAR/ V SEMESTER**

**UNIT – II COMPILERS & LEXICAL ANALYSIS**

**Topic: Lex Tool Specification**

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## *Lex Specification*



### LEX

Lex is a program that generates lexical analyzer. It is used with YACC parser generator.

The lexical analyzer is a program that transforms an input stream into a sequence of tokens.

It reads the input stream and produces the source code as output through implementing the lexical analyzer in the C program.

**The function of Lex is as follows:**

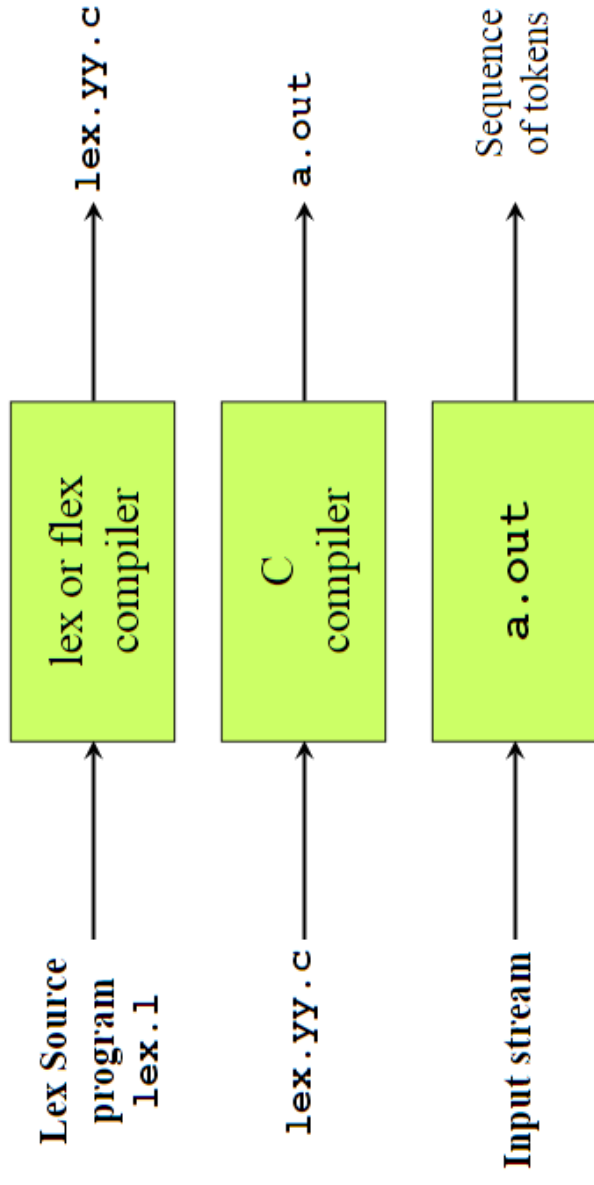
Firstly lexical analyzer creates a program lex.1 in the Lex language. Then Lex compiler runs the lex.1 program and produces a C program lex.yy.c.

Finally C compiler runs the lex.yy.c program and produces an object program a.out. a.out is lexical analyzer that transforms an input stream into a sequence of tokens.



# Lex Specification

## Use of Lex





## Lex Specification



### Structure of Lex Programs

- A **lex** specification consists of three parts:
  - regular definitions, C declarations in %{} ... %{}  
%{}%*
  - translation rules  
%{}%*
  - user-defined auxiliary (補助) procedures*
- The translation rules are of the form:

$$\begin{array}{l} P_1 \quad \{ \text{action}_1 \} \\ P_2 \quad \{ \text{action}_2 \} \\ \dots \\ P_n \quad \{ \text{action}_n \} \end{array}$$



## *Lex Specification*



**Definitions** include declarations of constant, variable and regular definitions.

**Rules** define the statement of form  $p1 \{action1\} p2 \{action2\} \dots pn \{action\}$ .

Where **pi** describes the regular expression and **action1** describes the actions what action the lexical analyzer should take when pattern **pi** matches a lexeme.

**User subroutines** are auxiliary procedures needed by the actions. The subroutine can be loaded with the lexical analyzer and compiled separately.



## *Lex Specification*



### Lex Predefined Variables

- **yytext** -- a string containing the lexeme
- **yylength** -- the length of the lexeme
- **yyin** -- the input stream pointer
  - the default input of default main() is **stdin**
- **yyout** -- the output stream pointer
  - the default output of default main() is **stdout**.



## *Lex Specification*

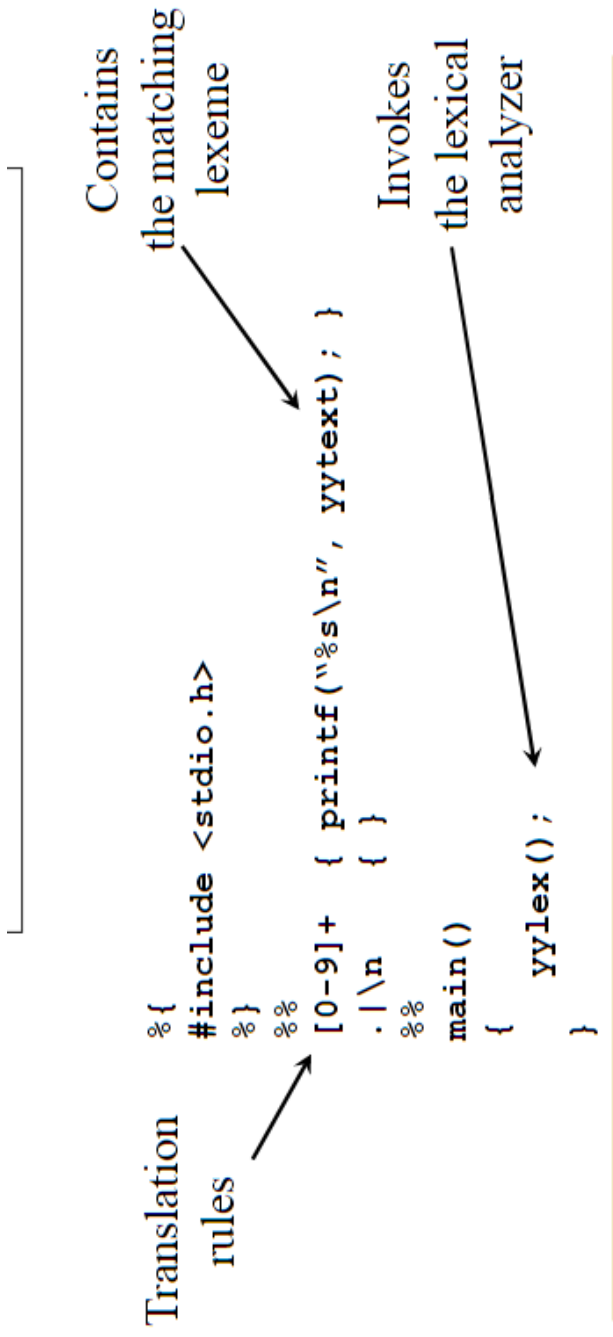


### Lex Library Routines

- **yylex()**
  - The default main() contains a call of yylex()
- **yymore()**
  - return the next token
- **yyles(n)**
  - retain the first n characters in yytext
- **yywarp()**
  - is called whenever Lex reaches an end-of-file
  - The default yywarp() always returns 1



# Lex Specification







# Lex Specification



```
%{
#include <stdio.h>
}%
digit [0-9]
letter [A-Za-z]
id    {letter}({letter}|{digit})*
%%
{digit}+ { printf("\number: %s\n", yytext); }
{id}     { printf("\ident: %s\n", yytext); }
.       { printf("\other: %s\n", yytext); }
%%
main()
{ yylex();
}
```

Translation rules

Regular definitions

